

# General meeting attacks discipline report

by Brenda Wilson  
Chevron staff

"You have something definite in mind tonight, now go out and do it," was Bruce Steele's advice to the people who gathered in the great hall Wednesday night to discuss the recently-released code of conduct brief from the presidents of Ontario universities.

Sick of the rhetoric which had dominated the meeting, Steele and English lecturer Ken Mavor staged a guerilla theater sequence to get people into action.

The meeting, called by the radical student movement, was to find out what people thought of the brief and to make them aware of the implications.

Federation president Tom Patterson began the meeting by giving a short history of the discipline committees which had been set up at Waterloo.

He told the group that administration president Howard Petch "has desired a code of conduct for some time."

Petch formed a committee that was to look into the need for a campus committee on human rights.

A several-year study by the president's advisory committee on student discipline and university regulations had recommended there be no campus judicial bodies in its fall 1968 report.

Two students sat on Petch's new committee: Dave Cubberley and John Battye.

These students, because of the presidents' paper just released, felt that the committee on which they were serving "was an utter sham; a device fabricated by the president of this university to give the illusion of complete openness and free discussion".

They resigned Tuesday recommending the federation send no more students to serve on any

committees "called by the president of this university which purport to deal with student discipline, or freedom of speech issues generally."

Patterson told the students that tonight they should find out what this code of conduct means in terms of people's rights and "what it means in terms of the power the administration has over us".

Battye said, "We want no part of a standard body of this type on the campus. He questioned the need of all the rules and regulations and of the reactionary document which embodies them.

"We should make a point of finding out what the university presidents council is arming itself for."

Noticeable at the meeting was the absence of faculty.

Petch was told about the meeting and asked to come, but he had already made plans to attend the Stratford festival and declined the invitation.

Personnel director Ernie Lucy and a member of Petch's committee studying a human-rights committee was also at Stratford and could not attend.

Audience participation began to increase as students questioned both the report and what they could do to overcome it.

Andre Lasichuk prompted the idea of a petition which would involve the students and possibly overcome the strong apathy which exists on campus, but several people felt that petitions had proved useless in the past and that another one at this point would be a waste of time.

Cyril Levitt, soc 4, said that it was not really a free speech

issue because the free speech which exists within the university is not that of the real world.

He suggested the group meet and confront Petch with a serious argument against having a code of conduct such as the one proposed by the presidents.

A code of conduct was hurriedly prepared and presented by Vicky Mees, soc 3. A take-off on the presidents brief, the code suggested:

- The right to serve the people and not the capitalists.
- The right to visit howiepetch outside of visiting hours and to take friends.
- The right to speak when not spoken to.
- The right to disrupt the presentation of ideas unfit for human practice.
- The right to present ideas fit for human consumption to be implemented in practice.
- The right of every male and female to make love to Dr. Reesor and every other doctor in this society until birth control becomes the right of every sex in this society.
- The right for students, faculty administration and staff to make love anywhere at any time between two consenting individuals, at least one of which must be alive.
- The right to make the revolution (lovingly) anywhere and at any time.
- The right to make criticisms and the right to act upon our criticisms.

It was decided that the group present and any one else who wanted to would meet in the modern languages foyer on Thursday to confront Petch.

## Petch grants veto

DEADLINE NEWS

A large group of students met at administration president Howard Petch's office Thursday afternoon to discuss the discipline question.

The meeting lasted over two hours, and a decision was made to either expand the terms of reference of the existing committee (see other stories on this page) or create a new committee.

Petch said, "If the Federation of Students doesn't accept it (the results) then it won't go."

"You're giving us a veto then," said federation president Tom Patterson.

There was applause by the student group, but Petch made no denial.

## CUS blasts presidents

OTTAWA (CUP—Canadian Union of Students president Martin Loney launched a blistering attack against the just-released report of the committee of presidents of the Ontario Universities, describing it as "one of the most reactionary and unimaginative documents I've ever seen."

"The report does absolutely

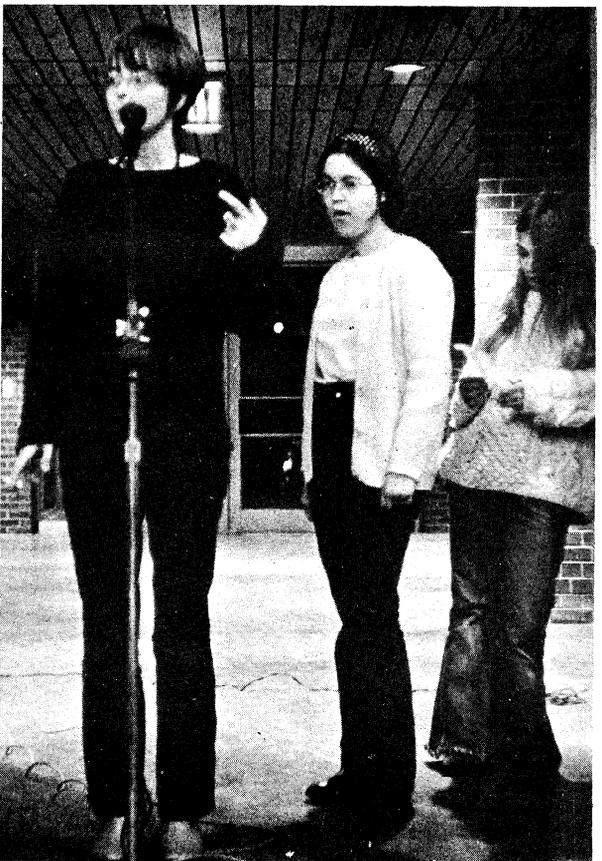
nothing to solve the problems of the university," Loney said, "but it lays the way open for increased repression and authoritarianism.

"A literal interpretation of the report would say that a professor has the right to have any vigorously-dissenting student in his class suspended from the university."

The report, Loney said, is an over-reaction to conditions which have never existed in Ontario universities, and it exposes those who are the true advocates of violence within the university—the administrators.

"It's proof that it's not student radicals but reactionary university presidents who are prepared to use extreme force to maintain an undemocratic and conservative university."

The report, he said, explicitly excludes negotiation with dissenting students, in favor of immediate penalties.



Charlotte Von Bezold, Betty Burcher, and Barb Beckerman expound their views of the committee of presidents' report on discipline at Wednesday night's general meeting.

## Presidents' report counters committee

The presidents' report on university discipline has not found overwhelming favor with a Waterloo group working on the same subject. Administration president Howard Petch's committee "to consider charges with regards to people proceeding improperly" has become two members smaller since the report first appeared last weekend.

John Battye history 3, and Dave Cubberley poli sci 4, the two student reps on the committee resigned Wednesday, calling the committee "a sham" in light of the report.

Battye and Cubberley's letter of resignation appears on page three.

The committee had come to view the university discipline problem as a matter which should be handled by the courts of Canada, in matters of human rights and civil law. The presidents' committee report ignores this idea.

Another member of the committee, philosophy prof Jim Van Evra stated "the work of the committee was in no way helped

by the presidents' report". Van Evra plans to remain on the committee as long as he feels that its work can bring university discipline closer to a human rights standpoint.

"The presidents' report isn't final yet", he explained. "I hope this campus will go against it."

Alice Bast, one of the two staff members on the committee and a university secretary was not surprised the students resigned.

"There is a possibility that the report will end the committee," Bast said. "We were looking for a broader thing."

Bast explained that acting administration vicepresident Jay Minas had asked her to sit on the committee. She also asked that personnel director Ernie Lucy, the other staff member of the committee, be her spokesman for any further questions. "I would just as soon he spoke for me" she concluded.

Lucy was unavailable for comment.

The other member of the committee, mech eng prof Saip Al-paya had not yet read the presidents' report.

## Usual propaganda greets frosh at coordination introduction

Coordinator Allan Dunnitt introduced first-year math students to the cooperative system at coordination exercises last Wednesday.

Dunnitt explained that the purpose of coordination is to provide contact with the students both on campus and off and to provide career counselling. Coordinators are to visit the students when they are on the job during the work term.

He stated that "the philosophy of this system is for the student to learn by actual job contact." He then went on to brag about how close the cooperative system at this university comes to upholding this purpose and that many universities in the U.S. are taking a close look at our system.

After explaining the mechanics of the system and how interviews are arranged between companies and students, Dunnitt expounded on a list of don't's for students who intended to land a job: filling out

an application form sloppily, being late for an interview, shaking hands meekly or not at all, bad grooming and dress, looking out the window or at the floor, forgetting the company representative's name and so on.

He told the students that their success in getting a job will depend mainly on their marks and the personality that they exhibit during the interviews and reassuringly added that if they don't get a job not to panic or be upset.

He stated unless they were not asked back by the company "it is the student's obligation to remain with the same company for at least two work terms, because the untrained student's first work term is costing the company time and money."

The meeting concluded by having the freshmen question four senior students who have been through the cooperative system.

# Campus quickies

## Voluntary dance admission tonight

Tonight at 9pm in the campus center a new concept in dances is being attempted.

The student activities board of the federation is bringing in top bands and having only a silver collection at the door. This is being done to raise the level of entertainment on campus as well as reduce the admission costs.

These dances can be continued only if people cooperate and give

fifty cents to a dollar voluntarily.

"We don't want to force people to pay, we just want people to be responsible enough to keep a good thing going themselves. The people who attend can trick us and not pay anything, but if we lose too much money we're going to have to go back to charging a buck or a buck fifty to get in," said Larry Burko, who will be running the dances. The Glass Museum is playing at tonight's dance.

## 'What's in a name?' engineers ask

The main discussion at the first meeting of the engineering faculty, held wednesday, focused on the question of what kind of abbreviation to use for the new master degree course. Should it be m.eng or m.a.sc?

After many profound thoughts and arguments, design professor George Soulis proposed that the matter be taken up at a later date.

He also proposed, that all departments forward a list of all graduate courses to the graduate study committee, in order for them to make further recommendations for the name and curriculum of the course.

The highlight of the meeting was the explanation of how to fill out a "miles for millions" form; their recommendation—"fill it like an income tax form!"

## Little done during jock closure

A five-week closing for repairs of the jock building over the month of august resulted in very little action. Less than one-quarter of the repairs were even attempted.

Legal hangups concerning the contractor, Syrotex of Ottawa, were blamed for the ineffectualness of the repair period. Because of business problems, Syrotex has been forced to sign over all its contracts to McDougal of London.

The floor of the gymnasium was supposed to be refinished, but instead received only a protective

coating. As a result, cigaret burns and heel marks from registration week have left it badly marred.

Broken diving boards in the swimming area are still unreplaced. The contractors refuse to pay for replacement claiming more than one person at a time must have used them.

The university also refuses to pay for their replacement, disagreeing with the contractors and claiming rules for single-person usage were enforced.

# Prof psychs in students as radicals brushed off

by Thomas J. Edwards  
Chevron staff

The liberal status-quo triumphed again last friday afternoon as a large psychology 101 class dealt with a campus tour of 25 radical students.

The instructor, Dick Steffy, associate psychology prof, was mildly surprised as the tour entered his class but remained unflustered.

The tour members received some heckling as they began to ask questions on the role of the instructor and the purpose of the course and university. Steffy replied his lecture might answer some of the questions and asked the tour's permission to continue.

There was immediate rustling as the class prepared to copy his words.

The lecture was again interrupted by questions from the tourists concerning the professor's role and the actual value of his presence.

Steffy inquired if giving up his salary would help the situation. Members of the tour, addressing both Steffy and the class, stated learning cannot properly take place in such a classroom situation. With stimulation from tour members, Steffy admitted the students in the class were no more than cattle who would be expected to regurgitate the course content in order to pass.

The radicals attempted to convey their analysis of the classroom to the students. They stated the classroom is a continuous process which maintains the structured relationships that have been oppressing the student since he became a part of our society.

These structural relationships in the classroom are perpetuated

by the students themselves. The professor is regarded as sacrosanct. Therefore you must ask questions only when he invites them and you must not criticize his lecture.

The radical tour denied Steffy his role as it now exists and the students responded to this new, different stimulus.

What resulted was class participation in a class situation where this has not occurred before. Steffy does not make his class aware these relationships exist and as a result oppresses them.

The students were invited to leave with the tour to find out what the university is really about, and the tour moved on.

Steffy ended the period with announcements and commented he would like to discuss the event further next class.

The class met again on monday afternoon. Steffy began by jokingly asking what surprises there were for him this period. He stepped to the blackboard and wrote, "Psych 101, R.A. (capitalist pig) Steffy".

The class was placed even more at ease with the instructor and he explained the lecture was very important so the discussion about friday's class would wait until the end of class.

The otherwise dry lecture which followed was sprinkled with references to the events on friday and the radicals' involvement. The radicals were treated more as case histories than as people. The students therefore had no basis for relating the incident to themselves.

Very little dialog occurred during the lecture which was about the very purpose of psychology as

a tool for humanity. Discussion time came with only five minutes left in the period. This was surprising because on friday Steffy had told the class and tourists they probably underestimated the value of the questions being asked.

What developed in the five minutes of discussion could be described as the Dick Steffy version of Marshall McLuhan's phrase, the medium is the message. Very little mention was made of the content of friday's class. Emphasis was given, though, to the interaction which took place—the stimulus and response of the radicals, the class and himself.

Steffy asked for comments from the class on the events of the last lecture. Several students praised his manner of handling the situation.

One girl said he never lost his cool and he handled it well. Dave Cubberley, arts 4, objected to this, saying Steffy did get personally involved when tourist Vicki Mees asked a question concerning Lakeshore psychiatric hospital where Steffy is now a consultant.

Steffy admitted he was trying not to get directly involved in order to handle the situation best. He explained further he decided evicting the tour members would not be the best way.

He added he used a technique of helping the antagonists attack him verbally. He said this tactic was very helpful when working with dangerous patients at the hospital.

The class adjourned with a new measure of confidence in their instructor.

Steffy has a hot reputation in the actual practice of psychology in Ontario. It is not difficult to understand why.

## Enginews to get squeaky clean image

Enginews is going clean. Editor Dennis Kastner revealed at tuesday night's eng soc B meeting that his Toronto printer (Webb offset publications) has had problems with women employees "fucking off and quitting" in protest over the appearance of words like "fuck" and "cunt" in previous editions. Kastner gave an oral testimony to his personal disgust with the word fuck, and has subsequently banned obscenities from Enginews, "unless they serve a definite purpose".

Full editions of Enginews will contain "a lot of humor with some serious stuff (for example, quality of engineering education)", Kastner said. "Basically, engineers don't want a really serious newspaper", he explained.

Other Council news:

• Eng Soc may never get its long-awaited constitution if B stream president Mike Martin gets his way.

Council established a committee to consider the results of three years of study on a constitution for eng soc. Martin expressed his desire that the committee "finish the thing off before it be-

comes obsolete", but said he would like the committee to consider the idea of running the councils from standing orders alone.

• Eng soc B will sponsor rep Bob Donelli for \$3 a mile in the miles for millions march. The money will come from the contingency fund, which is \$600 in the red. An executive member from each stream will be forced to accompany Donelli.

• A directory of on-campus engineers arranged by class list instead of alphabetical order will be ready within the next month. The project is sponsored by the

• Ron Sadler was appointed B stream treasurer for this term, replacing Bill Fish, who has succumbed to academic requirements.

Fish was awarded the Paul Plumber prize for meritorious service to the society. He was cited for his role in the planning of a counter-demonstration against radical students' protests over Dow recruitments, and of the kidnapping of snow queen contestants from WLU in years gone by.

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**Chevron staff meeting**  
9pm monday

there are a couple of important bureaucratic decisions to be made

staff members who wish to go to the CUP Ontario conference october 3,4,5 should make it to this meeting.

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# Two week delay for grads's pay

by David Rees-Thomas

special to the *Chevron*

Grad students who need their september pay cheques for rent and food may have to start looking for park benches this fall.

With a superb display of bureaucratic teamwork, departments, the graduate studies office and the business office have combined to ensure that grad pay for september will be delayed for two weeks.

Business office controller Art Headlam outlined the favor granted to grads in a memo dated 19 september, which was sent to departmental administrative assistants and secretaries, the grad studies dean and the grad studies office:

*This fall, arrangements have been made to accommodate teaching fellows and research assistants by issuing a special payroll on 10 October 1969.*

*Each fall, except in a few cases, the necessary information does not reach the payroll office in time to be processed through the regular september payroll, which is september 26 this year. The special payroll arrangements outlined above are similar to those made over the past two years and alleviates (sic) the problem of having teaching fellows and research assistants wait until the end of October for their first salary payment.*

Unfortunately, over the past two years only the barest of stop-gap measures have been implemented to alleviate the problem of starving grad students.

Lynn Watt, grad studies dean, has made arrangements with the business office to advance up to \$100 to any grad student, on Watt's authorization, where legitimate need is shown. The advance would be deducted from the next pay.

Watt believed only a small number of overseas grads would be affected, and he is not certain that a large number can be hand-

led. Casual conversation with grads on campus suggests that Watt (and the business office) may well be surprised.

Helen Cooper payroll department placed the blame for the difficulty on the departments: "The departments should have known...I don't know why they didn't inform the grads correctly. I haven't a clue!"

Jim Daniel, administrative assistant in chemistry however expressed surprise and annoyance at the business office decision.

"The situation is just not satisfactory. There may be some justification in arranging a special pay for some new grad students, but there is no justification for the delay for continuing students.

The business office claims that the source of funds for continuing students changes at this time from research grants to teaching fellowships, but this information is known to the business office in the summer. In any case the chemistry department did get all the necessary information to the business office by noon on Monday 15 September on the verbal understanding that this was sufficient," said Daniel.

Grad dean Watt summed up the problem as a complete lack of communication. Watt stated, "the present situation is entirely unsatisfactory. In future, the parties concerned, grad studies office, business office, departments and deans must work out an efficient system for the first grad payroll. And the time to do it is now. This year, we can only do our best in cases of real need."

So there it is. If you're really strapped, go up to the sixth floor of the admin building (if you don't faint from hunger on the way), and have a natter with Lynn Watt.

And the one cheerful note: the september pay may be two weeks late, but the October pay should arrive on time: Friday 31 October.



*Sexually deranged minnows, under the illusion that they were salmon old enough to spawn, swim for the shallows. Perhaps the baby fishes are just tired of sick bay's muddy water.*

## Students' letter of resignation

# 'Committee an utter sham'

The President, Federation of Students, University of Waterloo.

Dear Tom:

As you know the undersigned were appointed by the Federation of Students as student representatives on a presidents committee called by Dr. Petch in August of this year.

The purpose of this committee, in the words of the academic vicepresident Dr. Minas, was "to write the terms of reference and membership of another committee." We were told, by the academic vicepresident, that president Petch "Required a standing body to consider charges or allega-

tions with regard to people proceeding improperly."

The presidents committee, after only two meetings, were collectively advancing to a viewpoint which saw no need for such a standing body. It was the view of the committee, however, that possibly the Ontario human rights commission could instead serve such a purpose.

With the lesson of the president's advisory committee on student discipline and university regulations in mind, it was the thought of the committee that any such standing body should not be a part and parcel of the university and, in fact, that members of the university community should be governed by the same laws that govern people outside of that community. It was the committee's intention, therefore, at its next meeting, to hear from a representative of the Ontario human rights commission.

However, according to the press release of the committee of presidents of universities of Ontario dated September 18, 1969, such a standing body is, apparently, to be an accomplished fact regardless of the findings of the present presidents committee.

In such an atmosphere, and considering that Dr. Petch has

not disavowed the statement of the committee of presidents of universities of Ontario, we consider the presidents committee to be an utter sham; a device fabricated by the president of this university to give the illusion of complete "openness and free discussion" while he was simultaneously meeting with thirteen other university presidents to fetter and contain the very freedoms of speech and movement to which he pays lip-service to uphold.

We use the words fetter and contain advisedly. There will of course continue to be "open and free discussion", but on such terms and under such conditions as the president of this university sees fit to allow. If such discussion fits within the bounds of the majority opinion it will be warmly welcomed, but should it wish to raise a different, perhaps radical, argument, then such will be ruled outside the realm of that which is acceptable. Criticism of milieux are embraced, criticism of the structure itself is to be avoided.

In view of the duplicity of the university president and his obvious desire to subvert his own committee we have little choice but to resign as your representatives.

We do so with the following recommendation. That henceforth no student serves on any body called by the president of this university which purports to deal with student discipline, or freedom of speech issues generally.

We do so because it is apparent that the president of this university will call committee after committee after committee, until he finds one which will bring forth recommendations with which he can agree.

Failing that, of course, he will be left with setting up such a disciplinary body arbitrarily; we should leave him that option, and save him the task, which is apparently distasteful to him, of treating students as a significant part of the university community. Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. BATTYE, History 3  
DAVID J. CUBBERLEY, Poli-sci 4

## SFU calls for PSA dept strike

BURNABY, B.C. (CUP)—Over 700 people packed into Simon Fraser University's largest lecture theatre Wednesday afternoon as SFU administration president Kenneth Strand forced a strike by the students and faculty of the university's department of political science, sociology and anthropology.

Hundreds more tried to get into the first afternoon of the teach-in on Democracy in the university which was forced indoors by rain. The teach-in is scheduled to run for the duration of the PSA strike.

The strike became inevitable when Strand failed to meet the Wednesday 12:30 deadline on the PSA demand for negotiations. Instead he issued a letter condemning the strike proposal and the planned teach-in.

The strike and teach-in were called for by a meeting of 800 members of the PSA department Monday to begin immediately if Strand did not agree to negotiate on a three-point peace plan suggested by the Canadian association of university teachers.

Kathleen Aberle officially confirmed the strike at a meeting in Strand's office at 3:30 Wednesday afternoon, when the PSA's negotiating committee held one final meeting with the administration.

Strand told the negotiators to return to the PSA teach-in then

in progress and "consider very carefully the options still open short of a strike" to end the administrative trusteeship over the department.

When asked, Aberle confirmed that she considered herself on strike. Strand tape-recorded the meeting.

Strand did not speak to the CAUT proposal in his Wednesday letter. He called the strike coercive and declared the teach-in should be voluntary, not depriving students of "expected normal instruction".

He warned that faculty and other teachers who "did not teach...or otherwise withdraw their services...violate their contract with the university—a matter of serious consequence."

"The university will not tolerate any type of intimidation, coercion or violence," Strand said in the letter. Strand has drawn battle lines on what looks to be a long struggle on the west coast campus. The history department at SFU has already voted support for the PSA department in their struggle against the imposition of an administrative trusteeship over the department in and against the firing, demotion and probation of 11 faculty within PSA.

Other departments at the university are also reported to be considering lending their support. But the Canadian association of university teachers, whose last-

minute intervention Monday delayed the strike deadline until noon Wednesday, has warned PSA that use of the strike might cause the national lobby for academics to withdraw any support from the faculty. CAUT issued a "no comment" today when informed the deadline for reaction from Strand had passed. Dr. G.F. Andrew, executive director of the association of universities and colleges of Canada, also issued "no comment" saying he had no information beyond Tuesday's press release by CAUT.

## Ryerson students resign from board of governors

TORONTO (CUP)—Two students sitting on the board of governors of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute have kicked off widespread student reaction by resigning from the board, claiming they were "ignored, deceived, and tolerated like kids," by the board and the institute's administration.

Richard Finlay and Gordon Jackson, elected by students last October and then appointed to the board, said Wednesday September 17 they resigned in a joint letter to Ontario premier John Robarts a week ago. The provincial government appoints Ryerson board members.

Both Jackson and Finlay ran for the positions as moderates, "hoping to counteract the atmosphere of student rebellion...to demonstrate responsible student participation.

But their proposals for reform and attempts to get information were thwarted by the administration.

"Our motives were impugned—as if we wanted to do something evil to the institute," said Finlay. "We were referred to as 'the kids' and treated as if we were too dumb to evaluate certain decisions.

## ARTS LIBRARY ORIENTATION TOURS

2 pm and 4 pm

MONDAY - FRIDAY  
Sept. 22-26, Sept. 29-Oct. 3

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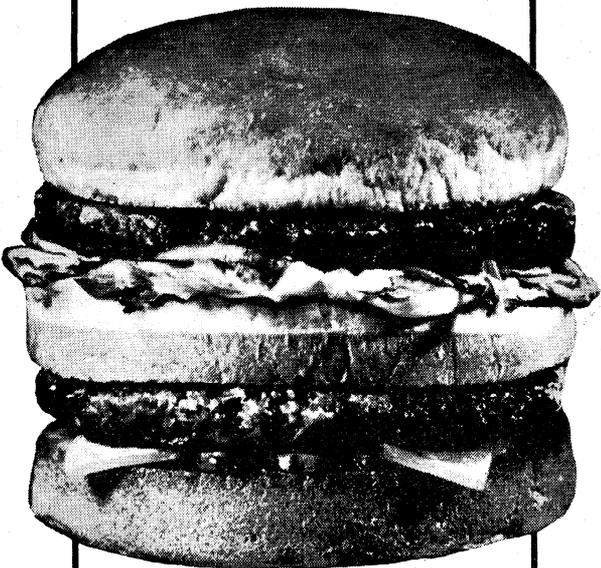


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# Drug inquiry invites briefs

This is an excerpt of a letter from the federal commission of inquiry into the non-medical use of drugs. The commission is inviting briefs from interested persons. The following are the commission's responsibilities:

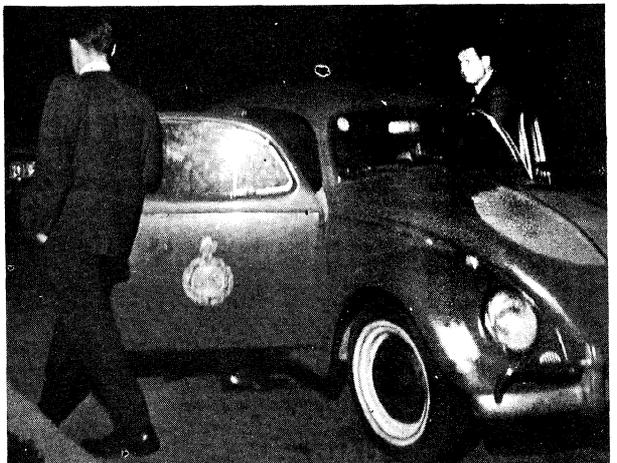
- To marshal from available sources, both in Canada and abroad, data and information comprising the present fund of knowledge concerning the non-medical use of sedative, stimulant, tranquilizing, hallucinogenic and other psychotropic drugs or substances.
- To report on the current state of medical knowledge respecting the effect of the drugs and substances referred to above.
- To inquire into and report on the motivation underlying the non-medical use referred to above.
- To inquire into and report on the social, economic, educational and philosophical factors relating to the use for non-medical purposes of the drugs and substances referred to above and in particular, on the extent of the phenomenon, the social factors that have led to it, the age groups involved, and problems of communication.
- To inquire into and recommend with respect to the ways or means by which the federal government can act, alone or in its relations with governments at other levels, in the reduction of the dimensions of the problems involved in such use.

The commission therefore invites written briefs from all interested persons and is actively soliciting opinions from informed individuals and organizations. From time to time the commission will hold public hearings in various Canadian centres. At these hearings, those who have submitted written briefs may speak to their briefs, and others are invited to make statements and recommendations to the commissioners orally.

The commissioners have been

given authority to protect the anonymity of those who wish to give evidence.

The commission recognizes that an extremely important area of its work must be a concern for the use of drugs by young people, including those in primary and secondary schools and in the universities and colleges. It is most anxious to have the benefit of hearing the opinions of young people and of others who are familiar with the experiences, attitudes and values of youth.



Sergeant Pratt and his merry men aren't looking for booze, as they rip open a car parked on the ringroad. Pratt is the narc with his back politely turned from the camera.

## Residence, loans frustrate frosh

### 'If it's this bad, then forget it'

by Larry Gifford  
Chevron staff

Faced with the prospect of bureaucratic tangles involved in transferring to the B stream, and totally disenchanted with the cold, impersonal university workings, Arthur Stephens chem 1, says, "The ends don't justify the means. I don't want the education if I have to put up with four years of this bullshit."

Stephens' first problem concerned his application for residence. He was initially told in a letter that his application was turned down and he had been replaced on a special list in case of cancellations.

"I went to the Village office in mid-july where they told me I had no chance of being accepted so the same day I found a satisfactory room off-campus and paid a deposit on it. The next day at home I received a letter of acceptance into residence."

Village director Cail Vinnecombe explained, "We had mass withdrawals which we didn't anticipate. These people were accepted academically and accepted into residence then bang!, over 400 people withdrew and said, 'We want our \$50 back...This student deserves an explanation.'"

Stephens' troubles didn't end with residence. In an interview with David Reynolds, assistant student awards officer, he was told his loan would be \$770. According to Stephens, "He said that technically, when the loan was received under present conditions it would come out to \$770 and I asked him several times if he was sure of this amount."

Stephens budgeted accordingly but when he finally negotiated his loan last Friday he was told that \$180 was added instead of subtracted and his loan was really \$410.

This left him badly short of money and forced his decision to change streams and start work in January rather than may as

he had originally planned.

Student awards officer, Bert Dejeet, emphatically defended the department. "The \$770 was not an assessment, just a figure raised in conversation and it was just a mechanical error...the student

did receive notification of the true amount of his loan."

Stephens countered, "Reynolds told me when my loan was reviewed that I'd be assessed to \$770. I had no notification to the contrary until last Friday."

## U of T students leave committee in protest

Administration president Claude Bissell refused to retract his endorsement of two statements advocating hard-line repression of virtually every form of student dissent except ordinary picketing while two students resigned in protest from a committee Bissell set up last summer to investigate disciplinary regulations and structures on the campus.

At a stormy mass meeting Tuesday approximately 250 students heard students administrative council vice-president Bob Barkwell and graduate student union president Michael Vaughan resign from Bissell's disciplinary guidelines committee, after reading statements condemning positions taken by the committee of presidents of the universities of Ontario and by CAPUT, the U of T disciplinary body.

Both bodies had taken the position that virtually all forms of disruption should be penalized by suspension or expulsion of those involved.

In reply, Barkwell read a statement formulated by the SAC executive Monday night which condemned both stands as "repressive and anti-democratic," and which called for a retraction of Bissell's endorsement of both.

"I have no intention of repudiating either statement," Bissell said.

When endorsing the statements, Bissell said he had in mind "the horrendous experience at the

Royal Ontario Museum and the one that was repeated at University College."

Members of the U of T's Toronto student movement disrupted a speech by former Berkeley administration president Clark Kerr held at the ROM last year, and disrupted a freshman dinner last week.

Gus Abols, SAC president, read a prepared statement saying he agreed with the stand taken by the SAC executive Monday night, but did not feel the SAC students should leave Bissell's disciplinary committee until the whole SAC voted on the question.

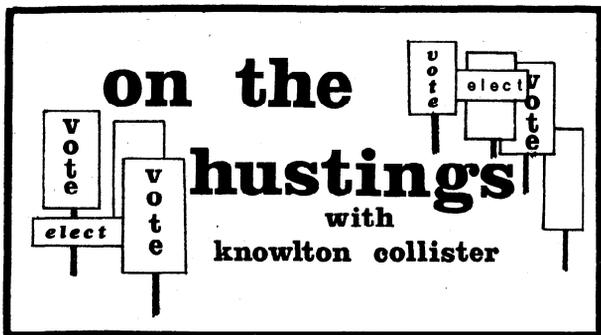
He also felt both Barkwell and Vaughan were allowing their sympathy with the new left caucus—of which they are both members—to supercede their duties to Toronto students.

SAC past president Steven Langdon said he felt the council had "the perfect right" to ask for Bissell's repudiation of the statement.

"I think Dr. Bissell has made a mistake," he said. "It doesn't seem to me that heckling at an orientation is any kind of serious disruption."

Bissell rejoined: "Change at this university will come about by democratic procedures that have come about here."

A further mass meeting was held Thursday to discuss possible student action on the CPUO and CAPUT statements.



in which we seek some order to the chaos on campus, corroborate our clues and add an AI to the alliance

While we once honestly believed our friend Howard Petch really was the reluctant knight in naive armor, we now are convinced that Howie is playing the role of a blessed meek who thinks he will inherit the earth.

He once had a respecting flock of followers who saw him as the voice of reason, the man who would make the academic community into a real house of intellect.

He was seen by the liberals as an administrative workhorse—who would carry Uniwat's heavy burdens down the one true pluralist road. Equipped with senior faculty and administration-supplied binders, the horse would stay on the status-quo highway with no more than a flick of his tail to control deviant gadflies.

But, if you'll excuse the proverbial prose, we forgot to look our gift horse in the mouth, or even, the quiet hulk has turned out to be full of trojans.

Well this week the trojans jumped out waving spears and swords, planning suspensions, calling the cops and generally making with a lot of violence.

The trojans, otherwise known as the committee of Ontario presidents (COPs), in the name of order have struck a blow for the maintenance of the empire, and henceforth gadflies who get too near will be stomped.



That pretty well proves last week's hypothesis that our man Petch really did want to keep the job which is now just pro tem. A man who really believed all the things Petch says he believes—like the university is not political, it is a community of equals—would have told the executive committee of the University of Ontario where to put the decree from the Harvard corporation.

Rather this was the logical conclusion to the strategic hamlets policy Petch has been pursuing. Quietly he has been building nuclei of support in the department chairmanships of several key departments and isolating opponents in tenuous administrative situations without power bases. Any pinkos encountered in the lower levels have been either dismissed or shunted into meaningless jobs.

The COPs policy will solidify his allies' positions.

Anyone who does not yet believe our predictions of Petch's pro tem achieving performance should look at the front page story of the september 17 Gazette. Because our noble editor sets such rigid deadlines, our copy must be submitted tuesdays. So the item we so carefully culled

from the Faculty Association newsletter (on the presidential search committee's progress) appeared in the Gazette before it did in our last column.

The item has search committee member Marvin Brown's statement that there are several candidates interested in the administration presidency *at least tentatively*.

For the Gazette to put that on page one means one of two things: they're dumb and it was an accident, or it was an intended plant to get the campus used to the idea that there may not be anyone else available for the job other than Howie Petch.

Judging by past Gazette performance, the first alternative is more likely, but we must remember it was the Gazette that officially leaked the story that poor innocent Uniwat was the primary object of the national radical conspiracy for rape and pillage.

Long, long ago we dealt with the ambitions of operations vicepresident Al Adlington for the top job.

Adlington's always been low on intelligence but high in his desires to be important and powerful. Over the last three years he's dropped considerably in the prestige and power department—especially by losing about half the responsibility he had at his peak to administration treasurer Bruce Gellatly.

If Adlington ever had a chance it was two years ago when then-admin president Gerry Hagey took his first extended leave for health reasons and Al was acting boss.

He blew it, and henceforth Howie Petch took Hagey's responsibilities when the latter was away.

Adlington's last-ditch attempt involved his decision to hold an election for the two staff appointments to the search committee instead of selecting them himself.

Al detests democracy, and he tried to change his image. It won't work though, because Petch has at least seven of the fourteen votes on the search committee sewed up if he wants them (and he does).

All our signs point to Al selling out to ensure his future. With Petch pondering permanence he is faced with the choice of purging Adlington because he's incompetent (and thus gaining personal support from others who believe similarly) or accepting Adlington into the incumbent alliance (bringing with him two votes on the presidential search committee and fairly substantial backing from the operations sector—particularly PPandP, personnel, food services, safety and the jock department).

Particularly after Petch joined the COPs in law'n'order land this week, we are sure that Al will bet with the winner.

# FEDERATION OF STUDENTS

NEEDS REPRESENTATIVES FOR:

1. Athletic Advisory Board
2. Married Student's Housing Board
3. Medical Service Advisory Board
4. Parking Appeal Board
5. Senate Committee on Scholarships and Student Aid
6. Undergraduate Affairs Group in Arts

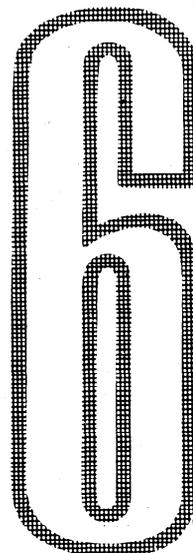
Written applications to be sent to:  
Federation of Students Office  
Campus Centre - by October 3.

People presently on these committees:  
Please contact the Federation Office  
concerning your present status  
on these committees.

## Chevron staff meeting: 9 pm monday

—new members welcome—

—let's get organized—



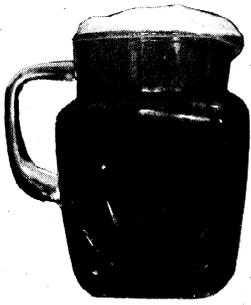
### WE HAVE YOUR NUMBER

Be it the "true 6" illustrated, the "2-to-button 6" or the single breasted "3" — your blazer number is in our stocks. The tailoring, whichever is your preference, is superb. The fabrics, rich. The uses of this sports jacket, unlimited. Number it among your fall wardrobe choices.

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The Rusty Walker Show



Saturday matinee 3 - 6

**THE KENT HOTEL**

## Georgia Straight convicted again

VANCOUVER (CUP)—Vancouver's underground newspaper the Georgia Straight received another blow from the authorities here Thursday September 18 that could finish the paper off for good.

In what editor Dan McLeod described as "an entrapment" by drug prosecutors, the paper and McLeod were found guilty of counselling a person to commit a criminal offence—the planting and cultivation of marijuana.

Provincial court judge Bernard Isman sentenced the Georgia Straight publishing company to a \$1,500 fine and McLeod to \$500 or 25 days in jail.

McLeod was also placed on three years' probation, which means he can not lawfully be found in the company of persons convicted of a criminal offence.

Since many of the Straight's writers have been convicted on drug and minor city by-law charges, the probation would hamper McLeod's ability to edit the paper.

Similar charges against managing editor Bob Cummings were dropped for lack of evidence.

McLeod said before the trial that a stiff fine could finish the paper, and defence counsel John Laxton said at the trial that anything over \$500 could put it in "serious financial difficulties."

There was never any question in Thursday's trial that the crown's star witness, Penelope York, had any intention of planting the drug after she read the article, entitled "Plant your seeds," in the March 28 edition of the Straight.

She said the thought never entered her mind.

But the prosecution contended that since she testified she bought the paper and read the article, she had been counselled to commit the offence.

Defence counsel John Laxton, representing the Straight free of

charge, argued that Miss York—who is secretary to chief drug prosecutor Murray Hyde—was instructed to purchase and read the paper for the explicit purpose of bringing a charge against the Straight.

"Common sense would show that she was not in a position to be in any way counselled or influenced by the article," Laxton said.

Isman said he imposed stiff fines because "even freedom of the press has its limitations," and following past convictions, the defendants showed "no sign of rehabilitation."

Laxton said there are good grounds for an appeal but McLeod has not yet decided whether he wants to do so.

Thursday's conviction was the third in less than a year.

The paper, McLeod and Cummings have been convicted and fined for obscenity and criminally libelling a magistrate. Street vendors selling the paper have been the subject of consistent harassment by city police.

Two years ago mayor Tom Campbell had the Straight's business licence suspended but it was later reinstated after McLeod continued to put the paper out.

A total of 15 obscenity charges are still pending against the Straight.



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50% OFF

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PIZZA PIE

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HOUSE-FULL of CHICKEN  
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PIZZA PIE

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**frustrated?**  
**alienated?**  
**excited?**  
**puzzled?**  
drop in to the  
**RAP ROOM**  
in the campus center

FAIRVIEW PARK... 576-0710... 9:30-6:00... WED., THURS., FRI. TO 9:30

DOWNTOWN... 745-9114... 9-6 DAILY... FRIDAYS TO 9



THIS SEASON MR. LEONARD  
SURPASSES MR. LEONARD  
..... IN THE PERFORMING  
ART OF SEPARATES .....

Mr. Leonard whose marvellous sports clothes are a success story every year does it again. Only better. With a new non-stop fall collection in beautiful heather wools, wool flannels, plaids and checks... every piece designed with such imagination, that by switching one to go with another, you can build an entire wardrobe... the look is tailored, contemporary, a leanness of line, ready now for a splendid performance... illustrated: belted, cable panel, pullover \$15.00... herringbone plaid front-zip slim \$20.00... mock turtle neck, merino wool pullover \$13.00... long open vest in herringbone plaid with bias pocket \$20.00... "A"-line skirt in 100% wool flannel with double welt seams \$14.00.

**DIRTBOY**  
**SEPTEMBER**

# English students call for unilingual Quebec socialism

MONTREAL (CUP)—A group of non-French student radicals calling for socialism and independence in a unilingual Quebec will begin work in St. Leonard last Friday calling on workers speaking either French or English to recognize their common exploitation.

The committee for socialist independence in Quebec, composed of students from English-speaking McGill and Sir George Williams universities, have denounced the "racist" aspects of the demonstration in St. Leonard Wednesday September 10 but pointed out to families in the district that "the powers-that-be" in Quebec are responsible for much of the violence.

They charge that the Quebec provincial police stood by "as Italian boys got their heads cracked."

The committee will leaflet St. Leonard Friday, charging that the government has used the language issue to divide Italian and French workers against each other.

"The Canadian government has lied," their leaflet reads in part. "The immigrant was enticed here with false promises so he could be forced into the cheap labor pool. It's hard to find a job."

As well, immigrants were not told that English is the language of the business community in Quebec, while French is that of the working class.

The bosses, warns their leaflet "want to use differences in race and language to split the working class and prevent it from uniting against them."

"They plan to bring even more immigrants over...and use them

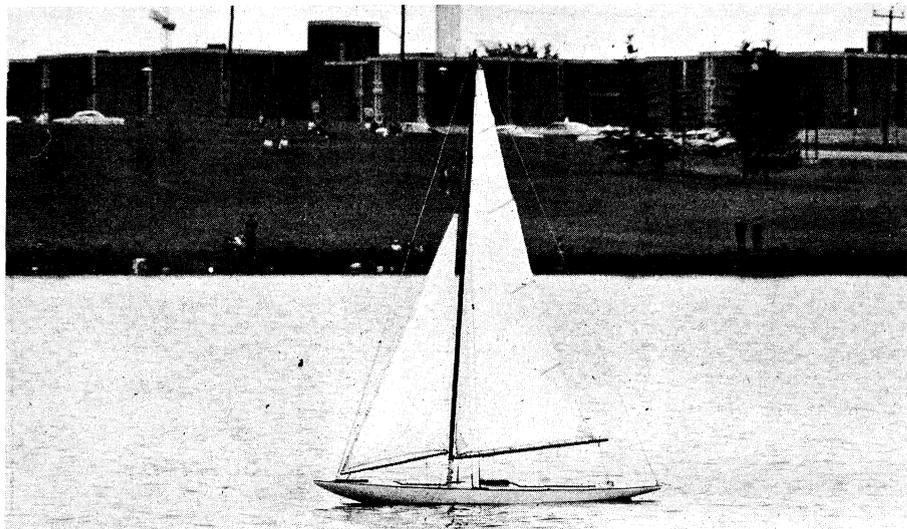
to fight the French-speaking movement on an even larger and bloodier scale."

"If workers are busy fighting workers, they sure as hell can't fight the bosses."

Italian workers should accept that "Quebecois parlent francais" and join with the people of Quebec, they state.

The committee said the unilingualist movement will not be halted by the freeze put on Raymond Lemieux, leader of the ligue d'integration scolaire, arrested following the St. Leonard demonstration.

The students embrace most of Lemieux' position, but argue that immigration to Quebec should not be halted: immigrants should be given the option of deciding whether or not they will join a French-speaking community.



Columbia Lake was the site of boat races of a slightly different twist last Sunday. The 42 contestants from across Canada and the U.S. reached speeds as high as 50 miles an hour. The crafts cost an average of \$500 and are radio-controlled from shore.

## Alberta students also protesting a proposed new disciplinary body

EDMONTON (CUP)—A new disciplinary body could be in the works at the University of Alberta—one empowered to place students found guilty of civil offenses in double jeopardy, and which could expel a student within two days after the commission of an offence without the student being present at his own hearing.

Students who were supposed to be involved in the creation of the body have charged that a draft proposal for its creation was passed illegally—before they even got a chance to see it.

The new judicial body, called a "general disciplinary board," was revealed in an interim report of a committee on campus law and order to the general faculty council of the university.

It calls for the creation of a five-member body which would

deal with offences including "offences punishable as crimes," and violations of university regulations relating to causing disorder, parking and canvassing on campus.

The board would be composed of three faculty members and two students, chosen from a panel of potential members by "a senior clerk in the registrar's office."

The board would summon a person in writing to hearings, and failure to appear could result in a fine, refusal of transcripts or marks, suspension or expulsion.

A person found guilty of an offence would be subject to penalties similar to those for non-appearance.

Steve Hardy, a graduate student sitting on the law and order committee, claims that the draft report containing the pro-

posal was passed without a quorum present at the meeting. He had not even been invited to the meeting, Hardy said.

"Neither myself nor Bob Hunka, the student council representative, were in attendance," Hardy said. "I was not even asked to attend."

Hardy also said the report, if implemented, would give the university a "great deal of power over the lives of the students."

Law dean Gerald La Forest, chairman of the law and order committee, says he doesn't know why the students weren't at the meeting—both of them, he claimed, were informed well in advance.

He also said the committee agreed in advance that when the time came to approve the draft proposal, it could be done without a quorum as several members of the committee had said they would be out of town.

"Although the report states the committee is in favor of student discipline remaining in the hands of students," Hardy said, "the majority of the committee has consistently rejected this idea."

"They have voted down any proposals for the majority of the board to consist of students or even an equal number of students and faculty."

## McGill allows token students

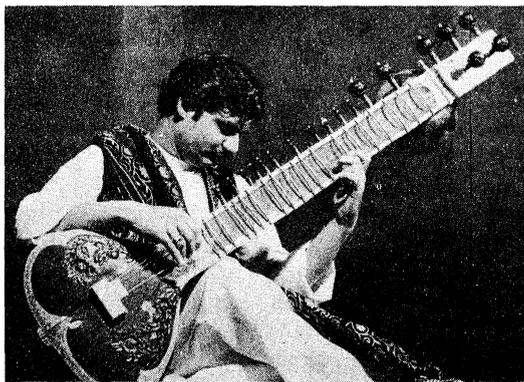
MONTREAL (CUP)—The McGill faculty of arts and science last week added 37 students to its 444-member faculty association on the recommendation of a joint student-faculty committee on student participation in faculty government.

The move met with strong opposition from conservative members and squeaked by 91 to 73.

However, faculty dean E.J. Stansbury, chairman of the special joint commission, gave his unqualified endorsement to the plan and helped to override amendments designed to water down the proposal.

Two other proposals—open meetings and student participation on Faculty committees—are expected to come to a vote at a meeting next week.

GRADUATE STUDENT UNION  
And  
ORIENTATION COMMITTEE  
Present



## A CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

Rooshikumar Pandya - sitar  
(Acc. Tabla and Tamboura)

THEATRE OF THE ARTS  
Sat., Sept. 27; 8:30 pm

Tickets available at Graduate Registration  
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Do you enjoy:

- spending long hours slaving over a typewriter?
- getting dumped upon by the editor for writing a shitty story?
- getting heartburn from eating too much of Fred's pizzapalace-pizza?
- getting hassled by admin and department-head types for attempting to attend their open meetings?
- being called commie, anti-imperialist, socialist, marxist and radical by the student body?
- being called anti-revolutionary, fascist, bourgeois and an elitist pig by the RSM?

Answering yes to any one of the above questions qualifies you as a Chevron staffer.

Attend the staff meeting Monday at 9pm in the Chevron office, campus center, and find out what it's all about.

## classified

**Classified ad rate: 15 words for 50 plus 5 cents each additional word, paid in advance. Articles found ads and this week on campus blurbs are free. Deadline 4pm Tuesdays.**

### PERSONAL

ARE you making all the money you need? Do you have a car? For further information call Fred Koehler, 745-0034.

DO you want to study graphoanalysis? A class in hand-writing analysis will commence in October. For further information phone 745-9050 between 5 and 8pm.

STUDENT has half-ton truck. Will do moving and other work. Phone Ray Parfitt, 744-0741.

SUPPORT your local candlemaker. Student rates. See Wendy upstairs, Kitchener Market every Saturday 6am to 1pm.

KIRK McLAUGHLIN contact Munro in Toronto at once.

### FOR SALE

1968 CCM sabre sport bicycle, extras, \$50. Rennie Petersen, M & C 1022, local 3230; home 578-0832.

SINGLE 39 inch mattress and press board base. Contact Bob Epp at 744-1827.

BUNGALOW, 1 year old, 3 bedrooms, attached garage, 20 minutes from university. Phone local 3274.

1964 Chevrolet Biscayne with mechanical certificate, excellent condition. \$700. Phone 578-6774.

USED texts for psychology, languages and mathematics. Call 744-1827.

1965 Volvo 122 S gray, 115 horsepower. Radial tires. Call local 3137, 9-5; between 5:30-7:30, 743-9932.

DOUBLE bed mattress, unused \$15; dish and cutlery set \$5; Webster's unabridged (2 volume) dictionary new, cheap; several used brief cases. 137 University, apt. 608, preferably around lunch time.

1966 Rambler 770 classic. 4 door sedan, automatic, radio, new tires, 25,000 miles, 742-2104 between 5-7pm. Reliable, safe, girl's car.

MARTIN saxophone, new bumpers and pads, plus music stand and cleaning brushes \$125. Call Dave, 745-0985.

USED TEXTBOOKS in good condition. Will sell for 60 percent of bookstore price. Basic Engineering Thermodynamics (Zemansky/Van Ness), Mechanics of Materials (Arges/Palmer), Circuits Devices and Systems (Smith) University Chemistry (Mahan) Added bonus for only \$1; Topics in Modern Mathematics (Stanton and Fryer). Apply at Chevron office.

### WANTED

USED typewriter, preferably portable, in good condition. Phone 579-1117.

DO you like kids? Are you free Tuesday, Wednesday? Volunteers are needed on Tuesday and Wednesday morning and Tuesday afternoon from 2:30 - 3:30 to help with TINY TOTS. A pianist is also needed for creative dance on Wednesday from 4:15 to 5:45. Please contact Margot Griffiths at UWCA, 744-6507.

### RIDE WANTED

RIDE Wanted to/from Preston. Phone 653-3007 evenings, ask for Bill McKay.

### TYPING

TYPING done in my home. Phone 744-7681. TYPING done. Located on campus. Call 742-9170 or 743-6837 after six.

### HOUSING AVAILABLE

NEEDED desperately, student to share house with congenial student family, many extras. Call 576-5008 anytime.

## this week on campus

### TODAY

PEOPLE'S DANCE in the campus center with silver collection for admission with a supergroup from New York, the Glass Museum, 9pm

### SATURDAY

DANCE featuring Brass Union in festival room, and pub in carnival room grub shack. Dance admission: \$1.75 general, stag girls with mini-skirts and university ID \$1.25. 8:30 - 12.

A CONCERT of Indian music played by professional musicians, arts theater, 8:30pm.

### MONDAY

First STAGE BAND rehearsal 8pm, music rehearsal room in the arts lecture building. Bring your horn.

### TUESDAY

Duplicate BRIDGE CLUB meeting at 7pm in the SS lounge. Faculty and staff welcome. Cost 50¢ per night.

John Munro, minister of health on the hot seat on drugs, medicare etc. Great hall, campus center, 2-6pm.

Fass writers meeting, campus center 217, 7:30pm. It should be fascinating.

Sex education lecture and seminar series continues. Dr. Doug Torney speaks on "The emotional and developmental aspects of sex." campus center, 8pm.

### WEDNESDAY

CLUBS and orgs night. A chance for all students to find out what clubs there are on campus. Campus center great hall, noon - midnight.

General meeting of the University of Waterloo broadcasting assoc., 7:30pm in the reading lounge of the campus center (room 113). New members are welcomed.

### THURSDAY

Sex education lecture and seminar series wraps up. Dr. Stephen Neiger, President of Siccan, speaks on "Implications of the Sexual Revolution." Campus center, 8pm.

Class of '70 Pub Night, 8:30-12, campus center pub.

# HART HOUSE FOOTBALL

Featuring

## THE MAJESTICS

4 BANDS IN ALL

PLUS FOLKSINGING

~\$3.50 per couple - Tickets at the door

SATURDAY

SEPT. 27

9 pm - Midnite

## DANCE

## In the pages of history

### 1968

Brian Iler federation president and student council met to discuss the validity of their representation of students. After three and one-half hours, the councillors concluded the student body was not emotionally nor intellectually prepared for an election.

Oral Roberts was under attack that week, and Fred's Pizza Palace moved to a more posh location.

The federation housing study committee reported there was no immediate housing shortage and tent city came down, prompting columnist Ed Penner to write the following:

The committee failed by definition; that is because it was a committee, and therefore could never accomplish anything.

The tent city of course failed even more miserably. The idea was proposed by left-liberals who felt a tent city on campus would dramatically portray the housing and fund crises and be such a source of shame and embarrassment to the administration that immediate action would be taken and the problems erased for all time. Ho-hum.

It became apparent that while everybody seemed to be happier than pigs in shit about the tent city, NOTHING WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Students did the housing office's

job. Students are still being shafted by the loan department.

Next year there will be another housing crisis.

Next year loans will be even harder to get.

Next year another liberal will stand up and propose a tent city, a peaceful protest march, a petition, a telegram, etc., etc.

Therefore, the student has two choices. He may become a conservative and never, ever question anything the administration does; or he may become a radical and fight them every step of the way; but to be a liberal means a never-ending series of co-options where Scott (former admin provost) pats you on the back and Hagey (former admin president) kicks you in the balls—or whatever.

### 1967

Villagers accepted a new constitution and the food services building opened, with an administration blurb describing the Laurel room as "a dignified dining-room service with menu selections to satisfy the most discriminating in contemporary surroundings". So much for administration bulletins.

The MacPherson committee report recommended abolishing exams and reducing the number of lectures in the arts and science faculty at U of T, and the Waterloo delegation at the CUS congress was termed the "most active".

The opening of the campus center, originally set for November 1967, was moved to February 1968; and jock news—including a tiddleywinks championship—dominated the pages.

Health-services doctor Helen Reesor spoke out against putting your faith in the pill, while columnist Harold D. Goldbrick spoke out against ex-high-school teachers:

Earlier this year I mentioned that Carl Totzke, head of athletics, was an ex-highschool teacher with the mind of an ex-highschool teacher, and rather unfit to adminis-

ter our athletic fee. It might be of interest to note that registrar Trev Boyes used to be a highschool English teacher, and he gets to play with your tuition.

### 1966

While the admin's profit-making bookstore hassled the engineering society for opening a non-profit bookstore on University avenue, the Coryphaeus (the Chevron's maiden name) offered its best wishes to Dave Young upon his election as vicepresident of CUS.

Student council suggested the university have tunnels joining all buildings on campus for pedestrian traffic, and the federation demanded the university transfer control of the \$14 student athletic fee to the federation.

Provost Bill Scott wrote an open letter to students warning them of the repercussions of collecting souvenir traffic signs, and concluded:

In addition to the personal desire to avoid criminal conviction, each individual should be reminded that he has a responsibility, as a mem-

ber of the university community, to avoid any action which may disgrace the university, its faculty, staff and students.

### 1965

Students marched to protest the Canada elections act, and back then PPandP director Bill Lobban was writing to the editor to protest that the Coryphaeus blamed him for something for which he was not responsible.

In an editorial asking for assistance from students in submitting written reports of their clubs' activities, the editor's priorities were delineated clearly:

We, the editors and staff of The Coryphaeus, have assumed the responsibility of providing a campus newspaper for the University of Waterloo. It is physically impossible for us to collect, write and

edit all the information required to make a successful newspaper. It is also impossible for us to be reviewers, critics, and activity reporters without jeopardizing our duties as students.

### 1964

The four-page Cory consisted of one full page of parking regulations; articles on an upcoming hootenanny and hot dog feed, the annual frosh hop, beanies, and the federated charities penny drive.

And in an excellent example of typical Cory journalism, the following notice appeared on the sports page:

The football players that were away for that one-week camp will be coming back today. They probably will be dressed for the game, but since they have missed a week

of practice they are not expected to be too much help. It could be the difference between a loss or a victory, though, if everyone plays like a tiger.

## Health minister John Munro on the legal profession

# ...all gleaming on the outside, but within, hiding behind the impressive facade, a pile of rotting bones?...The challenge is to be meaningful to someone other than our bank manager

This could be just another excuse for a mild speech of general platitudes on freedom and justice in our society. Certainly, being a member of your profession myself, I know that this is the temptation—to be bland and self-congratulatory of the noble practice of the law in all its majesty. You know the lines by heart—magna carta, Blackstone's code, impartial dispensation of judgment by our peers, the virtues of the adversary system, every man his day in court, aren't we lucky to be living in such a free society.

However, I am going to resist that temptation today, because in my year of office, I have come to seriously question whether our society is as free or our justice as impartial as we all make it out to be. I have begun to wonder whether we haven't preserved a "whited sepulchre" as Jesus Christ put it, all gleaming on the outside but within, hiding behind the impressive facade, a pile of rotting bones.

Why this doubt? Well, as I remember the principles cited to me when I was about to take up the study of the law, the key to the legal system was alleged to be that it protected me against their exploitation by other men—that it was the major element in promoting equality among the different members of society. Yet as I look about our country, I see many things, but one thing I do not see yet is full equality, or even equality of opportunity, to which concept even the most hoary right winger will profess allegiance.

Among the things I see is one out of every five Canadians living in a condition which the Economic Council of Canada, composed not of bearded radicals but of what are usually called solid, sober-minded citizens, can only describe as poverty plain, simple, unvarnished poverty. I also see a number of people who do not fall in this desperate category, but who



are on its borderline—the working poor. I see our native peoples—Indians, Metis, Eskimos—and I note that a majority of them do not possess running water or indoor plumbing in their homes, and five times more of their babies die before they are one-year-old than is the case with our white population.

Then I think that surely something must be wrong, for the observation of such poverty is not new. Some of you will personally recall President Franklin D. Roosevelt's second inaugural speech in 1937, in which he observed that he could see "one-third of the nation, ill-clad, ill-sheltered, ill-nourished". That was over thirty years ago, in the midst of a great depression. Since then, we have had the World War II

boom, the Korean War boom, the mid-fifties boom, and we are now in the eighth year of a sustained 1960's boom. In other words, we have had the conditions to wipe out the picture traced by Roosevelt. Yet we have not. As a matter of fact, some of our people seem to be worse off than ever. Certainly those now in poverty appear to be more permanently trapped there than seemed to be the case in those heady optimistic days of world economic reconstruction.

What then has gone wrong? I submit, first and foremost, that all of us here have. I suggest that the law in Canada, for many of today's lawyers, has become a sham—as well as a shame to those outside the profession. I contend that instead of practicing law to defend the weaker members of our society from exploitation, instead of conceiving of the law as a bulwark against the rule of the jungle, many of us are using law to enable the rich to get richer, and the corrupt to become more powerful.

Some of us seem to be deliberately seeking profit from human misery.

Just think of some of the routine everyday tasks that many of us perform—such as figuring out ways to discover loopholes, and to get around corporate tax laws, or drawing up contracts that protect the sale of shoddy, sub-standard goods, or pocketing brokerage fees on second mortgages at usurers' rates which are sometimes guaranteed to see someone ultimately dispossessed of what he has tried hard to hold. Do we really feel good about it?

I say that it's about time our profession changed a little and concentrated more on relieving human suffering than causing it. You know, there is a lot of glaring hypocrisy uttered in this connection. I have met quite a number of lawyers who are extremely self-righteous about the subject of welfare and assistance to the less fortunate. They congratulate themselves for their own evident affluence, and look on people in the poverty category as therefore vastly inferior to themselves. The usual line is something about "shiftless, lazy bums, loafing on my tax money—why doesn't someone make them get a job?"

Yet often, these same people are deriving a substantial amount of their income from archaic laws still on the statute books which hold permanent the status quo. Just look at our real estate laws as a prime example, where silly but costly title examination procedures add to the already too-expensive prices of buying a home. Consider the needless complexities of recovering a few dollars on minor contracts, where the vast work involved dis-

suares lawyers from taking such cases, thus causing many of the "little guys" to frequently have to lose money needlessly to those better off than themselves.

Therefore I ask why lawyers who complain don't lead the fight for some common sense in routine legal matters that affect a great many non-affluent people. Should we face up to the fact that the preservation of meaningless legalisms represents a substantial part of their income? Let's get down to more specifics. There are a great many ways that lawyers as lawyers can significantly assist in the amelioration of the harsh conditions of life for many of our people.

I suppose that the most obvious is the provision of legal aid to the indigent or the hard-up, caught in the tangle of the law. Now here I mean more than participating in the official governmental legal aid scheme. Often that's no real assistance to those that really need it. No, I refer to completely free legal aid—no claims, no bills, nothing—working on a case because it has merit, working for a person, not because he has outbid someone else for your services, but because he is a victim of injustice whom our society tends to condemn anyway because he has committed the crime of being poor.

The evidence is overwhelming that the law is not the same for the poor as it is for the middle and upper classes. Some chap who gets drunk on a Saturday night and slugs someone else gets a few months for assault. A millionaire stock promoter can manipulate stock values, make even more riches, defraud and rob countless people, and may get just a trivial fine—that is, in the once-in-a-lifetime it's decided to actually charge someone for gross economic malfeasance.

Of course, if a person steals big enough, then he can afford the services of some of the better-known members of our most honorable fraternity.

Part of these suspect gains can be redeemed by free service—totally free service—to those in need. I could suggest that lawyers operating out of finely panelled and furnished downtown or suburban offices might get together in a pool to open branches in some of the hard-core poverty neighborhoods, where each of them could contribute a few hours a week to this type of freely-given service, instead of leaving such people to only the most idealistic or most hard-up members of the profession.

But there are other things that we can do, as lawyers. We can exercise our abilities as capably on behalf of disadvantaged citizens as we do on behalf of overadvantaged corporations.

There are many groups which are, in effect, oppressed today in this country. As I have mentioned, the poor comprise one of them. Our native Canadians comprise another. Still a third group is the young, especially those involved in social action and social protest. Previously these forces have remained unorganized—good for an occasional complaint or even the odd demonstration—but for the longest a-

mounts of time, passive in the face of blatant injustice, and yes, even illegality. But this is now changing.

All of a sudden, these groups are getting it together, as they say. Leaders are emerging, and they are laying the word on their brothers. Tired of charity and condescension, feeling a new self pride, they are on the move.

But we must not think of these groups as enemies. As Eldridge Cleaver puts it, in seeking to save themselves, they are redeeming us from the sin of our exploiting society. They are trying to build a better world, a world of freedom, equality and justice. Therefore, to oppose their objectives is to proclaim for the whole world to hear that our ambitions are restricted to continual material advancement for the elite, and that we believe in freezing the



status quo in order to keep a permanent lower class to serve our ends.

No, such people are, or should be, our friends. They seek to uplift the human spirit. To paraphrase the automobile ads, wouldn't you really rather have a just society, instead of just a rich one?

If they are our friends, then, why not make them our allies?—allies in the fight against injustice? Lawyers have skills that these new groups can use. Think about it. Consumer groups can use our talents to fight deceptive pricing, fraudulent advertising, sub-standard services, and so on. Poverty groups can use our talents to establish their rights, pursue welfare appeals, and force the recognition of their human dignity by the administrators of the system. Civil rights groups can use our talents to combat police harassment, prevent false arrest, and establish their legitimate rights to peaceful dissent.

In short, there is no lack of things to do. For here is where to find what should be the greatest stimulus of all—the challenge to carve out significant new legal ground.

For example, we can find out how far tenants' rights extend. They may go a lot farther than we think. Certainly, in many slums that I can think of, they should. But even if they don't go all that far, at least we can find out exactly where the oppressive provisions are, so that the law-makers can be persuaded to rectify them. The same thing goes for zoning and expropriation law, especially when urban renewal threatens to become, as it all too often does, urban removal of those already heavily dispossessed.

\* continued on next page

This is an abridged text of the speech Munro gave to the St. Thomas More lawyers' guild of Hamilton in the first week of September. It was widely reported in the mass media. Munro will be in the hot seat in the campus center great hall Tuesday at 2pm.

# ...wonder how it happened and they really know the reason

\* concluded from previous page

We are not just talking about winning of status points through legal victory. We are talking about precedents which may greatly improve the living conditions of thousands of Canadians. Just to dwell for a minute on one specific instance of how this could happen, let's look at the process of receiving welfare. As you may know, it is my contention, as well as the contention of many others, that the systems and procedures of welfare distribution, in themselves, are a major contributor to continued welfare dependence. A welfare office sometimes bears an amazing resemblance to a prison cafeteria, with the recipients standing in line to have their subsidy money grudgingly given them, much as penitentiary slops are dumped on the prisoners' plates, and in the same "like it or lump it" manner.

Beyond that, there are the anomalies and indignities of welfare eligibility determination. There is, for example, the 100 percent confiscatory tax on earnings, where, if a welfare recipient shows enough initiative to get hold of a very scarce job, every dollar he makes is deducted from his welfare cheque. The lesson seems to be—"why bother trying to get work?" Then there is the demeaning investigation ritual for a deserted or widowed mother on welfare. She tends to be subject to searches at all hours to see if there is a man around. It seems strange that when we set a national objective of taking the state out of the bedrooms of the nation, we do not include the poor in this objective.

I am not talking about noblesse-oblige type charity. I am speaking of down-to-earth ventures which combat functional illiteracy, lack of skills, and scarcity of job opportunities, and which permit people to find their own way out of the poverty morass while keeping their pride in themselves intact. It's even a sound economic proposition—every person put back into the economic mainstream means another charge off the tax-supported welfare rolls.

It's also sound from a negative point of view. If people are allowed to languish in poverty, barely sustained by government handouts, while the world of affluence is perceived all around them, something is going to happen. The terrible beauty of violent revolt which Yeates saw in the Irish uprising will again become the goal. Indeed, this has already started—in Watts, in Belfast and Londonderry, in India, in Latin America. Frustration has a limit—a boiling point. Apparently we haven't yet reached that point in this country. But if the leading lights of Canadian society, such as those in our profession, continue to wallow in social torpor and apathy, continue to pass off the problem to someone else, then the flash point will come sooner than we expect. Then, as Gordon Lightfoot puts it in his song about the Detroit riots, *Black day in July*, the power elite of Canada will

*wonder how it happened,  
and they really know the reason,  
and it wasn't just the temperature,  
and it wasn't just the season.*

We cannot afford to wait until the

majority of the Bar is composed of those lawyers now being graduated with training in new concepts. Change is needed right away, so that all of us who are now lawyers must seek to change our attitudes and patterns of practice.

What does this mean? It means that we must make every effort to be sure that the law ceases to be conceived of as a tool of the ruling establishment, but instead, is transformed into an instrument of social development. Lawyers must cease to serve those who can pay best to call their tune, but must listen to and heed the new rhythms of the total society—all Canadians, in every circumstance.

Lawyers will not be alone. All over, people who have had it made are questioning the means by which they made it, and attempting to correct past indifferences. These people are joined by those in traditional social service functions, like teachers and social workers, who seek more relevance than merely acting as dispensers of prepackaged goods, either information or money.

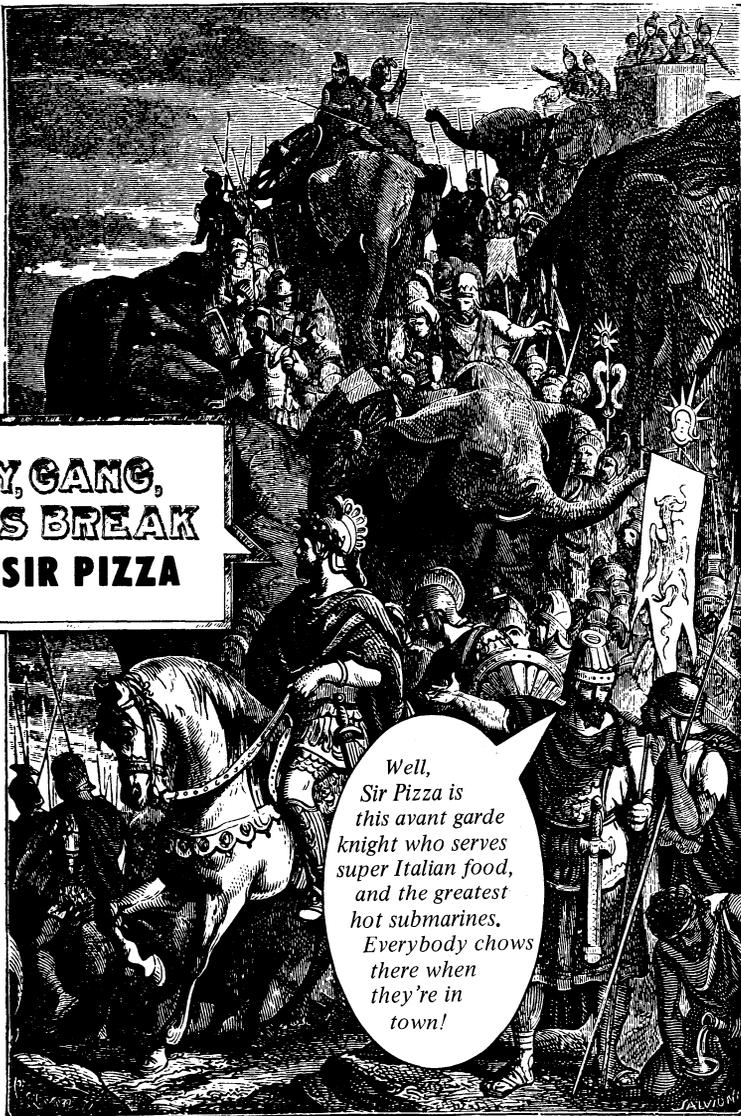
Many Canadians need help, and they are just not getting it from the bulk of those who are capable of giving it, be they doctors, lawyers, politicians, or businessmen. And they won't get it until such people actually care about what is happening to the deprived members of society, and why it has happened to them. Caring is not an armchair avocation, or something that can be attended to in an after-dinner discussion at the local club. It is something

that requires a full and active commitment. It requires personal participation and sweat.

Let me repeat—people do need. In Canada, there are people who are hungry. There are people in slum housing. There are totally disabled people getting \$105 a month to subsist on. There are people suffering from diseases who do not have access to doctors. There are children who will remain poor because their families can't afford higher education. There are many people who are tired and lonely and empty from years of struggle to provide, who have been declared redundant to our swiftly changing and rich economy. And there are people who are in trouble with the law, people who are losing their legal rights, because they do not know the first thing about writs, or torts, or delicts, or summonses, or prima facie or any of the other mumbo-jumbo built up around our system of justice.

This is the challenge—the challenge to be meaningful to someone other than our bank manager. The challenge has been issued to many groups. As a matter of fact, I believe you can find it clearly in the bible, in the part that says that all the commandments can be summed up in two—love God, and love your neighbour as yourself. Also remember that the man who said that, and whose teachings most Canadians profess to follow, defined our neighbour as every man on earth.

I hope that there is no one here so highly educated and so well trained that he thinks that that particular law needs a new interpretation.



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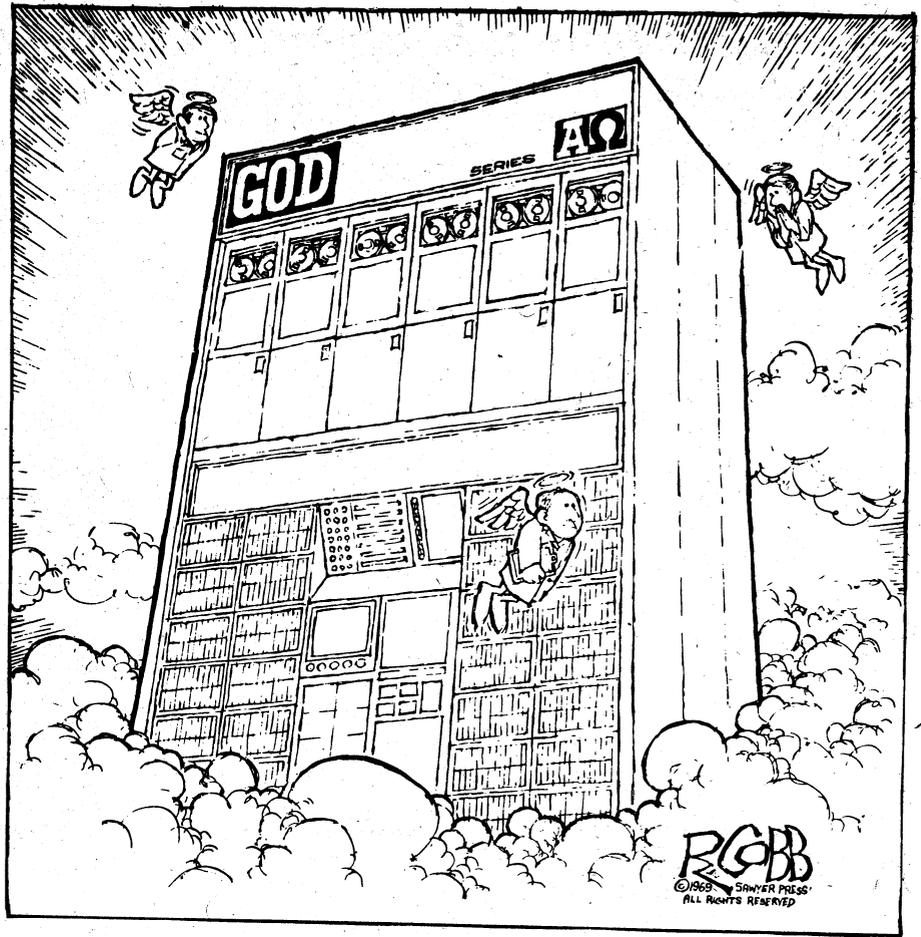
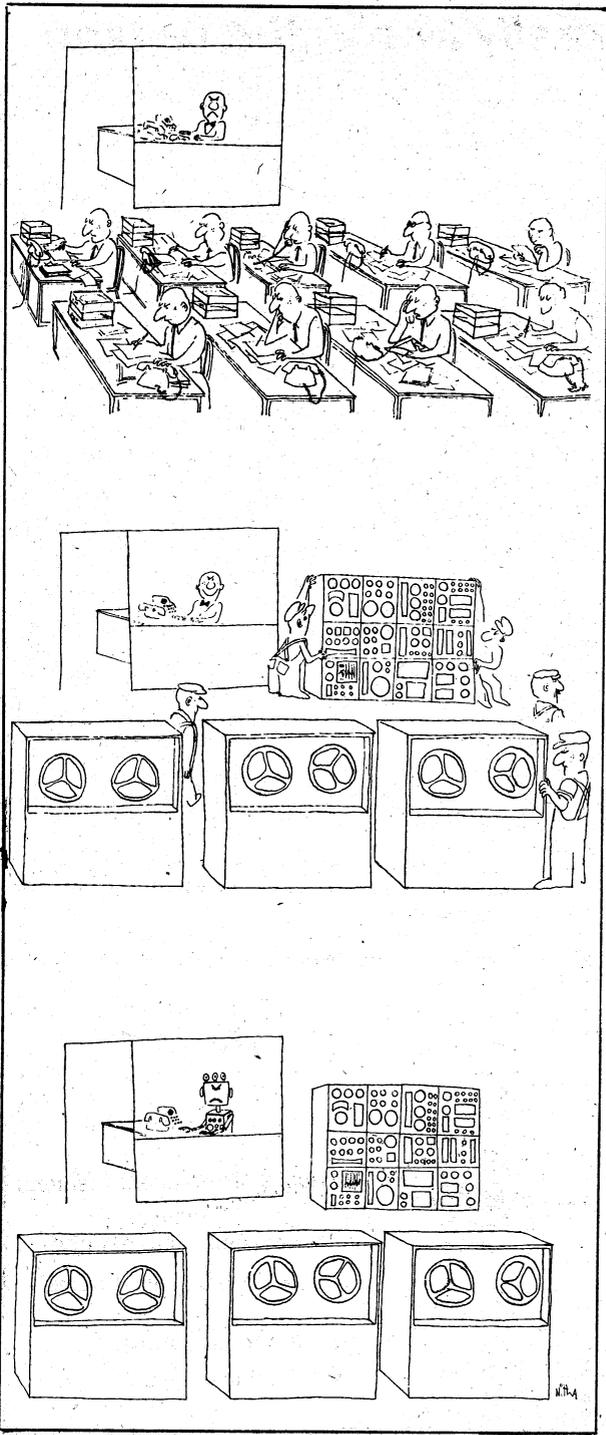
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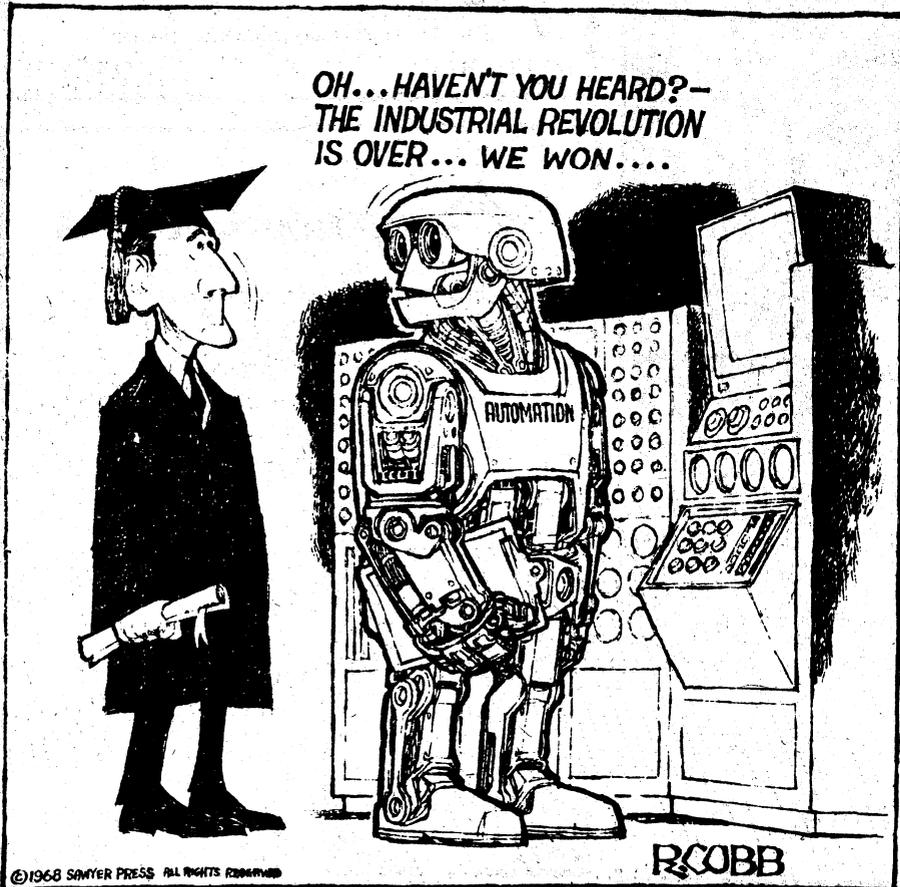
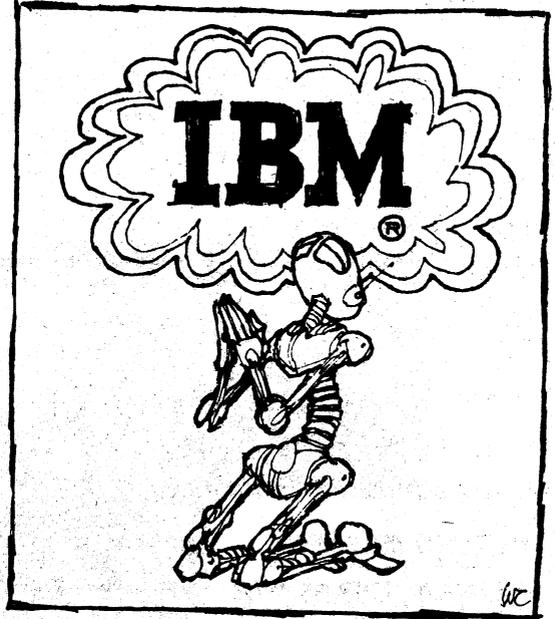
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# who rules greece?



From city state to military dictatorship . . . the Greek people confront an age of doubt.

ON APRIL 21, 1967, A SUDDEN coup d'etat in Greece sent a shudder through Europe. The coup, carried out by junior officers to forestall an impending liberal electoral victory, represented a shift so far to the right that the conservative monarchy was eventually thrown into opposition and the king virtually deposed. The epithet "fascist" was thrown in the face of the regime as it quickly filled the jails with thousands of political prisoners. And for the first time in non-Iberian Europe since World War II, the term rang true.

The governments of Norway and Denmark immediately tried to have the Greek junta kicked out of NATO, and later out of the Council of Europe. Other West European governments signified their disapproval but reserved action. Even Washington, whose military and intelligence agencies were implicated in the coup, held back any immediate support.

Then, three weeks after the overthrow, when the new regime was still unstable and the adverse worldwide reaction held out the possibility that the junta might disintegrate and fall, a gesture of support was made by one of the largest U.S. corporations, one with a reputation for having powerful connections in the White House and the Pentagon.

That corporation was Litton Industries. The gesture was the agreement by Litton to be prime contractor on a "development" program for Greece.

In keeping with Litton's usual strategy, the agreement was on a cost-plus basis, with Litton agreeing to procure \$840 million in capital for Greece over a 12-year period. In return, the military junta agreed to repay Litton its costs plus 11 percent, plus a commission of about two percent on all capital that Litton succeeded in steering in Greece.

For readers whose minds are fixated on the concept of private enterprise as in some sense free or competitive, the significance of this kind of contract might be spelled out once again. Litton itself risks nothing.

Every month Litton files invoices for its costs, and in 15 days it gets back everything it has paid out plus a profit of 11 per cent. As explained by Robert M. Allan Jr., president of Litton International Development Corporation and head of Litton's program in Greece, "The return on investment here, of course, is very large because we don't have any basic investment. Our real in-

vestment is our good name which of course is the most valuable thing we own." Litton's good name (and contracts) were indeed attractive assets for the military regime.

Another was Litton's promotional expertise, which was promptly directed to the vital task of convincing Americans—particularly very important Americans—of the virtues of iron rule in Athens. The key figure in Litton's PR work for the junta is Barney Oldfield, Litton International's chief public information officer, who, according to spokesmen for the Greek resistance, runs the pro-junta propaganda campaign both in Athens and in the United States. Oldfield, who was an Air Force colonel before going to Litton, got his PR training as chief public information officer for NATO in Europe and his excellent Pentagon and Republican connections.

To the uninitiated, it might seem strange that the former chief PR man for NATO—a military alliance allegedly formed to defend freedom—should suddenly become a salesman for a totalitarian dictatorship in Greece, but Oldfield's behavior is certainly within the norms laid down by Washington.

Thus on May 17, 1968, a year after the coup (and a good deal of Litton politicking), Washington softened its attitude towards the junta. Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to ask support for an administration proposal for \$661 million in military aid to the dictatorships of Korea, Turkey, Iran, Taiwan and Greece. Of the latter, Clifford said: "The obligations imposed on us by the NATO alliance are far more important than the kind of government they have in Greece or what we think of it."

Foreign capital, representing foreign confidence, was obviously a high priority for the Greek junta. One full page ad which the junta ran in the New York Times was headed: "Greece: Ideal Country For Investors." The ad underscored the stability of the internal political situation as a major encouragement to investment, in contrast to the turbulent days of Greek democracy.

This was echoed in a speech two months later by Litton's Robert Allan. According to Allan, there were four basic ingredients of national growth in Litton's view: capital, know-how, incentive and "stability of environment." As Allan explained, "If a government will restrain itself from outburst which

create long pauses among investors, and potential investors...then we have a working partnership."

Allan's speech went on to attack such opponents of the Greek junta as actress Melina Mercouri and former Cabinet Minister Andreas Papandreu, who were described as "an aging actress without a play" and "an agitating professor out of work." "Their country," Allan declaimed, "which owes its very existence to soldiers who fought for its survival, they say is now in poor hands because the same men rule it." (Actually it was the Communist-led guerrillas who liberated Greece in World War II.)

The reason that Litton likes the military junta, as Allan freely admits, is because the junta "provided the atmosphere in which things can get done," and in particular an atmosphere in which Litton could do them: prior to the coup, the Litton contract had been turned down by several Greek parliaments. The very structure and strategy of Litton as a business enterprise gravitates toward the military and the state, and toward authoritarian regimes. The Litton-Greece contract has been followed up by parallel schemes for Portugal and Turkey. In conversation, Allan's thoughts drift toward the dictatorships of Nicaragua, Indonesia and Taiwan, as examples of countries where he'd like to try the "Greek approach."

This gravitation toward the state is a function of the systems approach, as is the particular preference for the state's authoritarian forms.

The primary features of the systems approach are its dependence on state financing and its need to override the sovereignty of the people.

So while one might think that the overall economic development of Crete and the Western Peloponnesus was the proper concern of the people who live in the area and of a representative government of the people, under the Greek-Litton arrangement it is Litton who draws up the overall development plan.

What specifically did Litton's space-age systems-oriented management propose for launching Greece out of its morass of poverty and underdevelopment and into the modern era? "Our primary thrust," Allan explained, "is to develop tourism."

If tourism were indeed a lever of development, rather than one of the chief syndromes of economic dependence and under-development, then the West Indies, Spain and Greece itself would

long ago have become industrial nations. Old-fashioned imperialism begins to look economically progressive compared to what Litton is proposing! The old imperialists at least dug a mine, built a port (financed by the colony's taxes) and ran a road or a railway from the mine to the port. What Litton has in mind, according to one business magazine, are "hotels...roads leading to hotels, the airport where hotel guests can land, supplies of food and water, handicraft manufacture for tourist trading posts, no doubt, recreation facilities," etc. In other words, a Disneyland economy with an ample supply of colorful local to service the pavilions and their visitors. Naturally, Litton's Stouffer Division will supply the hotels.

Ten days after Washington had resumed delivery of major military equipment to Greece, thus offering its imprimatur for the regime and a new guarantee of its stability, Aristotle Onassis announced his own systems approach: A \$400 million investment package (the largest ever made in Greece) in tourist facilities, an airport in Athens, an aluminum processing plant (in conjunction with Reynolds) with a companion thermoelectric power plant, a shipyard, and an oil refinery which, according to initial reports, would be "bound to make more money than all the action in Las Vegas." So it seems that for all his private plane trips and brussels sprouts, Tex Thornton may have been out-hustled by a local boy.

If Onassis has upstaged Litton it is not simply on the basis of national solidarity. The Greek government finds Onassis important because he deals in the kind of old-line imperial enterprises that are part of the basic economy—he owns one of the world's great tanker fleets and will soon be producing his own oil.

In contrast, Litton's major thrust is in advanced technologies and knowledge industries geared to markets in highly developed environments. So all it could really attempt in Greece was to exploit the government without exploiting the economy, and there is just not enough loose money around in the country to sustain such an arrangement. The opportunities of underdevelopment were enticing, but Litton was ill-equipped to profit from them.

—from *The Great God Litton, the Chevron*, February 14, 1969.

**T**HE GREEK FASCIST JUNTA WHICH seized power in April 1967 is a manifestation of the political force which has ruled Greece, openly or from behind the scenes, since the Metaxas dictatorship of 1936. The persons who took part in the coup d'état have histories as collaborationists with imperialist powers going back to the Nazi occupation of Greece during World War II.

Nikitas Sioris, under-secretary of education, was stationed in Egion and Patras where he used to parade through the area in a Gestapo uniform during the occupation. T. Plevre, secretary and right-hand man of Colonel Ladas (minister of public security), has long been an avowed Nazi; he maintains contact with Nazi elements in Germany and heads the official Greek Nazi party.

Collaboration has not been limited to Nazis. Before April 1967 Col. George Papadopoulos, architect of the coup, was chief liaison between the Greek intelligence agency (KYP) and the CIA. Papadopoulos engineered the takeover with financial and advisory assistance from the CIA, using a NATO intelligence plan, "Prometheus," and NATO military forces in Greece.

Papadopoulos could not have done this without the knowledge and approval of U.S. NATO officers attached to Greek army units. The U.S. knew that if elections scheduled for May 28 1967 had taken place, its control over Greece would have been seriously threatened. The CIA therefore gave Papadopoulos the go-ahead to put into effect the safety-valve program for takeover which had been on tap for almost 10 years.

Greece is crucial to the U.S. in Washington's eyes because of its strategic location, close to the Mideast and the Soviet Union. With a government in Athens subservient to American imperialism, the U.S. military is assured a stable base for launching operations to protect American financial investments in the Mideast, and also for possible offensive activities against the socialist nations to the north of Greece.

Moreover, since the U.S. sixth fleet can no longer use Turkish and Italian ports without provoking mass civilian opposition, the U.S. must rely on Greece and its islands as harbors and supply depots for the fleet. The U.S. also needs Greece for its NATO operations. NATO's most important European missile base is on the island of Crete; it has an intelligence camp at Aghia Paraskevi and is building a military air base on the Dodekanesis Islands.

### Direct US influence

A new university which the junta has announced will open on Crete appears to be another cover for U.S. operations—a branch of an American university which will send it "technical assistance" (linguists, professors and technicians with special training in African and Asian affairs). It will be directed politically and educationally from Washington.

With this in mind, it is clearly no coincidence that the sixth fleet rested in the port of Piraeus on the day the Prometheus plan was activated. It is also no accident that the coup took place only a month and a half before the June war in the Mideast. Greece had to be made a stable base—the only one in the Mediterranean—so that the U.S. military and oil companies could assure their domination of the Mideast and its resources.

American investors have not overlooked Greece itself. Of the 40 billion drachmas invested in Greek industry, about half is foreign-owned, of which 14.5 billion is directly U.S.-controlled. The rest is in the hands of the Greek oligarchy, which includes individuals like Aristotle Onassis.

If one takes into account the strategic deployment of this capital, its superior competitiveness as compared to Greek capital and the favored

treatment it enjoys through special legal provisions granted by the junta, one begins to understand the degree to which it dominates the Greek economy. A partial list of U.S. corporations operating in Greece includes: American Tobacco, Proctor and Gamble, L&M Tobacco, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, Hilton International, IBM, Kennecott Copper, Kodak, General Refractories, Mobil Oil, Kellogg and Union Carbide.

### Enter Litton

Until the end of 1968, one of the main plunderers was Litton Industries. (Litton chairman Tex Thornton, a good friend of Lyndon Johnson, is now an administrative adviser to president Nixon.) Aside from applying systems analysis to the job of staking out investment projects in the Western Peloponnese region and on Crete, Litton tried to recruit foreign capital needed to operate the projects. The aim was to pump \$240 million into the target area within three years. Athens was to provide \$90 million in public funds, while Litton's Benelux subsidiary would attempt to raise \$150 million in international capital markets, according to the June 17 1967 *Business Week*. The junta paid Litton for its expenses plus 11 percent. In addition, Litton received a fee of about 2 cents per dollar of private capital invested in Greece.

By early 1969 Litton was losing enough money and time and attracting so few investors that the deal was terminated. Litton continues to be interested in one project—the transformation of the area around Olympia (possibly with the help of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations) into an 8000-acre national park with conference centers and athletic facilities for meetings of foreign groups.

When the major part of the Litton deal fell through, the junta was forced to turn to domestic sharks such as shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, who pledged to invest \$342 million in a new chain of industries and tourist projects. Onassis' move reflects the attitude of other Greek ship-owners, who recently stated through their London-based consortium: "We are neither for the colonels nor against them. What we want is a stable government that makes sense economically."

Another characteristic example of the crushing U.S. presence in Greece is the Esso-Pappas complex, which controls 97 percent of Greek oil industry and has an investment of almost six billion drachmas in Salonika. This corporation, which accounts for one-seventh of all manufacturing activities in Greece is headed by Greek-American industrialist Tom Pappas who has close ties with Standard Oil of N.J. As William Scott, executive vice-president of Standard put it, "We need Tom (Pappas) for his connections and his knowledge of Greece as well as for his excellent reputation in Greek governing circles."

Pappas heads a \$190 million Greek industrial complex which, because of its size and the variety of its products, is in a position to exploit not only its own labor and the general consuming public (particularly farmers, to whom it sells fertilizers and tools) but the entire ailing Greek handicrafts industries.

Pappas, a major contributor to the republican party, is thought to have persuaded Richard Nixon to include "one of his own men" (i.e., Spiro Agnew) in his administration. The August 9 1968 *N.Y. Daily News* reported that Pappas swung votes for Nixon at the Republican convention. Pappas has been a friend of Nixon's since at least 1952 and was President Johnson's envoy to the funeral of King Paul of Greece. Pappas' family in Boston controls the Pappas foundation of Greece and the USA, a right-wing CIA conduit.

U.S. domination of the Greek economy does not end here. Of exceptional importance is the

fact that all long-term credit (and thereby practically all industrial investment) in Greece flows from four institutions: (1) the Hellenic bank for industrial development, whose equity capital came from Marshall plan funds and is directly controlled by Americans; (2) the Greek government, which allocates about 25 percent of total annual investment; (3) the investment bank; and (4) the national investment bank for industrial development. In the latter two banks there is 30 percent to 40 percent of U.S. equity capital participation—and in fact complete U.S. control, as disproportionate votes and veto power have been granted to foreign shareholders. In addition to all this, Chase Manhattan bank, the first national city bank and the bank of America operate 10 branch offices in Greece and wield considerable influence.

### Workers pay

To attract more foreign investment, the junta directed its first fire, with exceptional savagery, against the Greek working classes. It dissolved more than 500 trade unions, cooperative and political organizations, freezing their funds and assets, and it froze wages and salaries. And despite junta declarations about freezing prices, the cost of living in Greece has risen for all basic consumer goods. The regime has altered the system of taxation at the expense of the middle strata. The lion's share (25 percent of government revenue goes down the drain of military expenditures.

From the first, the junta concentrated on winning over the peasants because of the major role agriculture plays in national economy. The junta's cancellation of peasants' debts mainly benefited middle and rich peasants. Moreover, a junta official has boasted that with the almost complete abolition of guaranteed prices for crops, more than 600 million drachmas would be saved annually: so in 10 to 11 years, the peasants will actually pay back the sum waived by "cancelling" their debts. The gap between prices of industrial and agricultural produce continues to grow, further burdening the peasants.

### Invasion of foreign capital

Antonios Ambatielos, representative of the patriotic front of Greece, recently declared: "While the economic policy of the junta is crushing for the whole nation, it is most generous for the big business sharks—home variety and foreign. It has a most open hand when distributing its ill-gotten gains looted from the people. The military regime has opened wide the gates to a colonialist invasion of foreign capital; the national resources of our country have been handed over to foreign monopolies, for exploitation on colonialist terms. In cooperation with local agents, they have transformed the natural resources of our land and sweat of our people into gold and sent it abroad.

"Today, the contradiction between a handful of domestic and foreign monopolists on the one hand, and the nation of the other, is the basic contradiction in Greek society—which not only continues to exist but is becoming greater all the time. Despite the fact that the Greek people were taken by surprise with the junta's coup, our people have not lost their orientation or morale. From the very first moment, the people began organizing resistance forces headed by the working class and the youth. Today, the resistance movement is growing and taking roots to free the Greek people from their oppressors—both foreign and domestic."

Georgianna Nanopoulos is chairman of Demokratiz, an organization which opposes the dictatorship presently controlling Greece. This article was originally published in the *Guardian*, August 69.

# 'after all, if the cheerleaders do it...'

by Anita Levine  
Chevron staff

Since the outcome of Monday night's whitewash of St. Mary's was certain by mid first quarter, there seemed little point in watching the game any further. So I watched the cheerleaders, and fell to pondering precisely what they were doing out there.

Remember the crummy novels we used to read in high school that were about fraternities and proms and ended with the chief cheerleader—who had just been voted queen of the prom and most popular senior—walking hand in hand into the sunset with the captain of the football team?

Books like these romanticized the image we have of cheerleaders to the point where we think, well, if a girl is out there she really must have something on the ball.

But what I saw on the field were six double-breasted jocks, non of whom had the class to ever be a queen of the prom, cavorting with their male counterparts in such a way as to disgrace the whole female sex.

Not only that, but they were being generally ignored by the crowd, who were obviously in no need of assistance in yelling, screaming or stomping.

There is a phenomenon known in rock circles as *autohype*. That is, a process by which the audience responds to itself—grooving on its own reactions to the performer, to the point that what is happening on stage is no longer relevant—the audience becomes the performers, digging each other as they do their own thing.

Autohype is particularly visible at pop festivals. The guy who took his clothes off and danced naked during the Doors' performance at the rock and roll revival in Toronto would be an example.

Autohype, then, is not new to football audiences...the stamping of feet in the bleachers (at first I thought it was a train), people being "passed down", the plumbers with their gross cheers, the whistles and bugles and clandestine booze—all this, the essence of gung-ho, is what keeps the college football fans alive and cheering, regardless of what meaningless antics are being supplied by the cheerleaders.

Cheerleaders used to be part of this rah-rah thing, but it is obvious that in Waterloo they are superfluous. Warrior fans simply do not cheer with the cheerleaders.

Most locomotive attempts Monday night ended in a miserable fade-out on the part of the cheerleaders. The foot-stomping and school-song singing was spontaneously initiated by the spectators.

So what did the cheerleaders do in response to the lack of response? They proceeded with plan 2, the physical turn-on. You know the song—up on the guys' shoulders, show some skin, lots of thigh, let the sweaters ride up just a bit on the belly swans,—do it to the engineers.

In other words, what those girls were doing was not leading cheers, but flaunting themselves on the field, and in this demeaning the whole role of women in our society.

First of all, since most of society has bought the notion that cheerleaders represent the most attractive and popular

of the sex on the campus, they promote the idea that most college women dig throwing their bodies around in front of an audience—"after all, if the cheerleaders do it..."

And that only increases the burden



that women have to bear as far as being viewed by men as mindless broads—all body and no brain.

Second, and probably most important of all, the very fact of cheerleaders just being there at all serves to reinforce the male chauvinist notion (that most women have bought as well), that women are *meant* to stand on the sidelines of life, cheering on their men, but not taking an active part themselves—the cheerleaders do not cheer at women's varsity sports events.

An interview with the young ladies at half time may be revealing:

How did you get to be cheerleaders?

*Oh, charm, wit, beauty, figure, gymnastic ability.*

Don't you feel badly that no one is cheering with you?

*No.*

Don't you realize that most of your appeal depends not on your cheers but on your short skirts? Couldn't you wear jeans?

*No, we think skirts are more feminine. Jeans would restrict our freedom of movement.*

What do you think your value is?

*Oh, spirit and stuff.*

I was about to ask them why they became cheerleaders (wondering if anyone would answer "ego trip") when the interview was interrupted by the return of the warriors to the field.

The cheerleader I was speaking to at the time stopped in mid-sentence at the sight of a black and gold uniform and began to scream and clap "Go warriors go".

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# LIGHTFOOT

# Warriors beat St. Mary's 31-0 in mediocre contest

by Peter Marshall  
Chevron staff

The home debut of the 1969 Waterloo warriors football team took place Monday night against St. Mary's University huskies. Although the result was a one-sided score—31-0 in favor of the Warriors—the contest proved only three things.

First, Gord McLellan, the one-sided score—31-0 in favor of the Warriors—the contest proved only three things.

First, Gord McLellan showed that again this year he can run with any college back in this country when given the blocking to do so.

Second, Waterloo has one of the league's best punt return teams with McLellan, Bill Hogan and Rick Weidenhoeft making numerous spectacular returns in this game.

And third, St. Mary's University may have the worst football team in Canada.

Nothing else was convincing about Monday night's game. The Waterloo offense had little or no consistency and only flashes of crisp execution and accomplished assignments.

In the first quarter alone, the warriors had the ball inside the St. Mary's 25-yard line three times and gained no points on two missed field goals and a fumble on the 16-yard line. Their first quarter offence consisted of one 45-yard run by McLellan and a 40-yard pass and run from Gerry Durocher to Wayne Fox.

The punt returns in the first quarter were exceptional as Wiedenhoeft returned one 30 yards and McLellan made two spectacular touchdown returns of 45 and 55 yards. Paul Knill converted both and the Warriors led 14-0 after one quarter.

Warriors scored early in the second quarter. Following a 25-yard punt return by Hogan and a piling-on penalty, Dave Groves hit Wiedenhoeft, alone in the St. Mary's secondary, with a beautiful 40-yard pass. Knill converted again.

The warriors began their only good march midway through the

second quarter when Groves completed five passes only to have the drive ended by a St. Mary's interception by Ron Naida.

The ensuing St. Mary's punt was again returned by Hogan for 30 yards giving the Warriors the ball at midfield. After hitting Chuck Wakefield and Don Manahan with short passes, Groves threw long to Fox in the end zone. Pass interference was called giving Waterloo the ball on the St. Mary's 10-yard line.

Two plays later, Groves and Manahan connected over the middle for the touchdown and Groves threw to McLellan for the two-point conversion. Waterloo led at the half 29-0.

The second half of the ball game was extremely dull, the only points coming from the toe of Paul Knill, one on a 48 yard punt and one on a missed field goal. McLellan kept the crowd awake with one fine run of 30 yards around the left end. The Waterloo ground game was quite weak with the exception of some wide plays to McLellan. The passing game was stronger but as the season begins and the pass defenders improve a better ground game will be needed to move the ball.

The entire defensive unit should be congratulated anytime they

register a shut-out (even though they almost gave that away with two 15-yard penalties late in the game) and they certainly did stop St. Mary's offense cold.

Although the warriors won by 31 points it must be remembered that 14 of those came on punt returns (the coverage of which was not St. Mary's strong point—just what was St. Mary's strong point?) and none of the 31 came as a result of sustained drives.

Saturday in Toronto the warriors will face better play execution than St. Mary's, who looked at times as if this was their first scrimmage as a unit. The Toronto defense will probably be a little tougher also.

One point however where Waterloo can expect an edge over nearly every team in the league is in punting, where Monday night Paul Knill averaged well over 40 yards a kick and had some in excess of 50 yards from scrimmage.

It appears that the potential may be there for a strong 1969 edition of the warriors with the likes of McLellan, Hogan, Wiedenhoeft and Fox and what appeared Monday to be a strong defensive team, but the opposition for the next two weeks should make St. Mary's look like the Susie Cream-cheese Prep School for Junior Misses.

## JOCK TALK

A new record has been established in intramurals. Gary Almond and Brian Eagles of south 2 in the village raced around the track at Seagram's before a whole lot of people to win the two-man bike race with a time of 2:01.5.

A frosh team from habitat was a close second and the team from St. Jerome's finished third in a three-team race. They were the victims of mechanical failure as the handle bars were unattached from the vehicle in a spinout on the far turn.

Golf teed off the 1969 men's intramural program as over 160

duffers attacked the luxurious Foxwood golf and country club last weekend.

Low score was a one-under par 71. The most honest golfer of the day was brave enough to admit to a score of 125 swipes.

Golf results are posted near the entrance of the locker room in the jock building. The top twelve golfers will have a playoff for final positions today at noon at the same course.

Little olympics—the 1969 men's intramural track and field meet will be held at Seagram stadium at 7pm. Last year the frosh from the class of 73 (eng) were run-away winners.



St. Mary's Huskies may be the worst football team in Canada, but they did alright in violence and hit the odd warrior.

## Visitors lead violence four injuries to two

by Ross Taylor  
Chevron staff

Canadian students are non-violent. To prevent them from becoming violent we have on this campus, as on other campuses, institutionalized violence. It's known as varsity football.

Monday night saw the local kick-off of the grunt and groan spectacle. The score was 31-0 and the teams involved were St. Mary's and Waterloo. But this was not what the people turned out to see. They could learn that by listening to the radio or reading the local rag.

The loudest crowd reactions came in response to rule infractions. Taking this as an indicator of interest, one would assume then, that people came out to see dirty (or aggressive) play.

Putting these things together: first that football is institutionalized violence and as such gives a healthy outlet to aggressive feelings, and second that people seem more interested in rule violations, it appears obvious that sports in general and football in particular should be considered by the media with these things in mind.

There would be no more "three stars of tonight's game," no more MVP awards and no more ego trips for jocks. In short football and football reporting would be serving the same ideal: that violence is fine if you do it by our rules.

There are two general areas of rule violations we will consider. The first covers such things as illegal procedure, and pass interference (offside statistics were not kept). The heading for this type will be *cheating*. The second area *overt aggression and violence* will include such things

as rough play, piling on and face-mask offences.

Both teams scored a total of seven cheating infractions. One no-yards call on a punt return was disallowed as no official was watching.

The teams really scored well in the overt aggression category. A total of thirteen violations were noted here by our statistician. This total merits some breakdown.

There were two major fights in the game. Both decisions went in favor of Waterloo. Five rough-play calls were noted by the fans.

However the roughest play of the night did not receive official recognition.

It was a stirring effort by an unidentified St. Mary's player as he dove through the air and cleverly placed his helmet in the back of a Waterloo offensive end. The play received a large roar from the crowd. It seems that this easterner had more aggression to healthfully release than anyone had hoped for.

Perhaps the most exciting infraction to watch is the face-mask tackle. The block-and-tackle warriors treated the fans to two such exhibitions in the fourth quarter.

The audience responded with great howls of delight as a Waterloo defensive man charged unmolested into the backfield and executed picture play face mask tackle.

In the final analysis St. Mary's emerged the leader as they managed to score injuries to four Waterloo players while allowing only two against their own.

The next group aggression-therapy session will be held tomorrow afternoon in Toronto. Everyone is urged to attend and encourage our boys in their fight for inner peace.

## PIIT & G M

by Maudie

Once upon a time, a long time ago last week, seven banners were hung in the hallway of the arts lecture building. Although not titled pieces of art from the works of art committee, they were certainly needed, and appreciated in the bleak cavern called a foyer.

Made of bright felt, the reds, yellows and blues added some life to the walls of PP and P basic beige.

Well, it only took a few days until some idiot or idiots tore down three of them. A few days later two more went the way of most campus decorations. And then, last Sunday, the last two were taken down.

We know where the latter are; they are in safe keeping in the proper office.

Would the people holding the others please return them to the campus center information desk? Now we will assume that you did not steal them, but merely found them in a ditch and were wondering where to return them to. Now you know.

If you want to know how to make them Earl Steiler, technical director of the arts theater, will gladly let you know and tell you where to get the material.

It was most entertaining to sit in the campus center and watch the parents react to the birth control handbooks during orientation. Of course such literature can do nothing but induce promiscuity etc., etc. Besides MY daughter and MY son would never

Ya wanna bet? Last year there were 140 young women in residence at WUC. My information is

that by the end of the year 60 of them were pregnant. This would seem to indicate that something's happening.

Being but a modest spinster I am not sure what exactly it is but I think it has something to do with holding hands with your palms touching. Do any of you know? I hear its kinda fun and I would really like to know what do in my spare time.

One of the highlights of last week's Dionne Warwick concert happened back in the back hall when her boyfriend Jimmy got to sample one of Fred's pizzapalacepizzas. He ate a whole medium-sized one himself, muttering something which was later verified as "This is the best pizza I ever had". For that, Fred you may put a black feather in your hat.

Also thanks to all the people who left a few hundred cigarette burns in the gym floor under the bleachers. Its these wonderful people who will make things much easier for the sandboxers when they give up running concerts because gym floors are expensive.

My last juicy tid-bit of the week has to do with fire hoses. These are kept in cabinets in the walls on little arms that swing out as you run down the hall at a fire. There is a fifty-fifty chance that you will be running the wrong way and the hose won't follow you.

You will be stuck with about four feet of hose until you turn the water on. Then all the hose will fly out at you and beat you to death. Let it burn, baby. Just get out of the building.

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# Jock building hosts TSO



Karel Ancerl, former conductor of the Czech philharmonic will conduct the Toronto symphony orchestra in uniwat's recreation center october 18.

by Jan Narveson  
Chevron staff

Take out your calendar and put a great big red flag on the october 18 square, for that's the day the Toronto symphony orchestra makes its appearance.

Hitherto residents of the twin cities area had to make the journey to Massey hall in Toronto to hear the orchestra, or face the abominable acoustics of the K-W memorial auditorium, where they were last heard in 1967.

The physical education building is no Salle Wilfrid Pelletier, but it is of a shape and size compatible with getting a reasonable acoustical view of the orchestra, especially if plenty of people turn out to help tone down reflections off the varnished gymnasium floors.

The TSO has acquired a great and well-merited reputation in recent years at the hands of its former conductor, the brilliant Seiji Ozawa. The ninety-two member organization has impressed audiences in Europe, North America, and Japan, where Ozawa took them for a three-week tour last spring, as a disciplined and polished group capable of superb performances.

This year they appear under a conductor new to these parts, Karel Ancerl, former conductor of the Czech philharmonic and probably the leading conductor in eastern Europe.

Ancerl, by the way had been scheduled to be shared between the Toronto and the Czech orchestras but that plan was k.o.'ed by the Russian invasion of Ancerl's homeland. Like many others, he left in a hurry and is not planning to go back in the near future.

Since he arrived a year ahead of schedule, he has had ample time to become familiar with the orchestra, which put on a special and well-received concert under his direction last year. Indications so far are that we will have a different sound but as fine a sound as before from Ancerl's capable baton

Just how good is Canada's top orchestral organization? There are roughly a dozen orchestras in the world whose standards of virtuosity, on a day-in day-out basis, leave no room for anything much short of perfection.

Toronto's orchestra is not yet in this select group, but along with three or four others in North America, it is now breathing hard at their heels.

At its best, our orchestra leaves very little to be desired, as anyone can testify who was fortunate enough to hear Ozawa's glittering performance of the *Bartok concerto for orchestra* last year, or *Stravinsky's rite of spring*, for example.

But an orchestra can be said to have arrived when it can not only rise to heights of brilliance, but also deliver a really dependable sound week after week as the concert year wears on.

Not too many years ago, Toronto could not boast of this standard, but those days are gone.

False notes from the horns, or a ragged entry in the strings is now unusual enough that one must be pretty alert to detect more than one or two of an evening.

A solid, burnished tone from the strings, excellent intonation in the woodwinds, good articulation from the trumpets are now the order of the day. Opulence, ambrosia, chivas regal, not quite, but clean, precise, and satisfying it is.

The program for the appearance in Waterloo reflects Ancerl's Czech heritage, which is a noble one musically and not always given its due. In this category we will hear the *Dvorak sixth symphony in D major*, and *Smetana's symphonic poem, Wallenstein's camp*, neither of which is a regular item on North American concert programs.

The Dvorak piece is a bright and tuneful work, lacking the weightier and more philosophical character of Dvorak's last three masterpieces in the symphonic form, his *D minor*, *G major*, and the celebrated *New World symphony in E major*. But in loveliness of melody it is a match for them, and perhaps more abundant in high spirits.

A different kind of nationalistic fervor imbues the work of Bedrich Smetana, whose operas and symphonic poems (especially the noble cycle, *My fatherland*, from which comes the lovely and popular *Vltava*, or *Moldau*) are the more remarkable because, like Beethoven, their composer became completely deaf in his later years. Smetana is more of an "original" than Dvorak, whose music can on occasion be taken for that of his contemporary and idol Brahms.

Smetana stayed closer to his roots in the peculiarly gay and yet slightly tragic and resigned national folk music of Bohemia. Its influence is unmistakable even in his most technically developed pieces, such as the one to be performed for our benefit in october.

The opening piece on the program, however, is another matter. *Debussy's nocturnes for orchestra* have an established top-drawer place in the concert repertory. These masterpieces of impressionistic writing are among the cream of Debussy's output, with their evocative depiction of clouds and shadows, feasts and fairs. (The 3rd nocturne *Sirenes* requires a chorus and is omitted in our performance.) The delicate fragility of Debussy's writings for strings and woodwind is of a kind to test the abilities of the finest symphonic aggregations, and if the TSO comes through the results should be pretty memorable.

Tickets for this major event of the musical season are ultrareasonable at \$2.50, \$2, and \$1, and may be obtained at the arts theater box office, 744-6111, local, 3413 or 2126.

The concert is at 8:30, october 18.

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# Murder movie too theatrical

by Marty Noval  
Chevron staff

What ever Happened to Aunt Alice? *Whatever happened to aunt Alice?* is a rather boring suspense murder story with all the trappings, including what might be called an ironic surprise ending.

Geraldine Page is the murderess—color her inconsistent psychopath. She turned to murder because her husband died and left her penniless. Where her psychopathy comes from is a mystery. Her motive is to kill her hired female companions after convincing them to invest their money with her very successful but non-existent stock broker.

She disposes of the corpses by planting them in holes dug for her pine trees. Shots of the pine trees blowing in the wind at various times of the day and night are shown at all ominous moments in the film, accompanied, it goes without saying, by suitably ominous music.

Ruth Gordon plays aunt Alice, the third companion and she is the one point of brightness in the film. However, remembering her performance in Rosemary's baby I am tempted to retract the last statement.

Rosemary Forsyth who plays the girl next door, lover of aunt Alice's nephew, and temporary owner of a tramp dog who menaces the pine tree graves, has a fascinating face and is very sexy in her fashion. The one drawback is that she can't act.

My main objection to the movie is that it is too theatrical. The camera does no work—it just sits there. Geraldine Page is a good actress, but she

should be on the stage. Ruth Gordon, except for a few moments, seemed to have forgotten that her audience was not live.

The set (most of the film was shot in one or two rooms from a fixed camera angle) also appeared like a stage. The backgrounds seemed to be fake, the furniture and action was of the face-the-audience-type.

Even the lighting was too direct and obvious.

The major action scene—a fight between Aunt Alice and our psychopath—was more humorous than exciting. The very idea of two old ladies swinging statues and phone receivers at each other...

The film is extremely well suited to evoking suspense, witness Alfred Hitchcock. To do this cinematically each scene must be left hanging, leaving well defined possibilities vital to the scenes conclusion unrealized.

In the theater suspense is expressed through the narrative or plot and each scene is subjugated to the advancement of that plot.

The film, because its means of expression are so much more forceful and vital, must become concerned, not with the plot as a whole, but with each scene which can in itself be a whole story.

The film then is basically not a narrative medium, but by limiting the potentiality of the medium through the imposition of the theatrical upon it, we get the kind of enigmatic suspense found in *Whatever happened to aunt Alice*. This question I found not worth answering.

# Juicy publicity a put-on

by Michael Church  
Chevron staff

Seeing *I am curious (yellow)* is rather anti-climatic after hearing all the juicy publicity.

Playboy called it "as explicit as one can get in or out of a stag film". The United States customs apparently agreed because it took a year-long court battle by director Vilgot Sjöman to obtain the film's release.

In Ontario, it is doubtful that the film will be released until the current legal squabble over *Hieronymus Merkin* is resolved.

The Toronto morality squad seized *Hieronymus* after it had been cleared by the board of censors. Fortunately they waited until just about everyone who wanted had seen the movie.

All this has understandably given the distributor rather icy toes as far as Ontario goes. Thus, those of us with a "prurient interest in sex" (as the morality squad likes to put it) must journey to la belle province in order to indulge our tastes.

No film could hope to measure up to the visions conjured up by all this publicity, but *I am curious* doesn't even come close.

Granted there are at least seven explicit instances of sexual intercourse, some of which occur in the damndest places (a driveway, Europe's oldest tree, a lily pond and a railing in front of Sweden's royal palace) several lengthy nude sequences, equally explicit, and, other episodes of assorted sexual hanky-panky.

However, it is ironic that the film is being marketed almost entirely on the basis of its sex scenes because these are completely incidental. They are also

totally uninteresting and downright boring.

The two leads (Lena Nyman and Borje Ahlstedt) make love with all the passion and elan of a couple of wet noodles. The sex scenes become, like TV commercials, a good time to visit the john or get more popcorn. In fact, the whole film is preoccupied, not with sex, but with politics.

Director Sjöman (whose previous work includes the incestuous *My sister, my love* is trying to make a profound comment on the Swedish political system.

The rather strange title of the film is a indication of this. The *yellow* of the title refers to the blue and yellow Swedish flag. Sjöman has also made a companion film *I am curious (blue)* which has not yet reached North America. He even calls the two movies "the only film in two editions".

Unfortunately, most of the significance of *I am curious (yellow)* is totally lost on North American audiences as we just don't know enough about the Swedish political system. Sjöman further confuses his message by his techniques. Certainly, even Swedish audiences would have trouble following the melange of interviews, sex scenes, and commentaries.

The film is further complicated by Sjöman's use of the within-a-film technique. The audience is often confused as to which level a particular scene belongs. Perhaps by his mechanical portrayal of sex, Sjöman is emphasizing the dehumanizing and de-personalizing aspects of Swedish society, but most of the significance is lost on non-Swedish audiences.

All in all *I am curious (yellow)* might aptly be summarized as a whole night of sexing turned boring and vexing.

by Wayne Smith  
Chevron staff

# Mud leads best alternative

South dealt with both vulnerable.

		North	
		S J,9,5,2	
		H A,9,8,5	
		D 4	East
West		C A,K,8,3	S K,Q,10,4
S 8,7,3			H 10,6,2
H K,J,4			D J,8,7
D A,9,6,2			C J,10,6
C 9,7,4			
		South	
		S A,6	
		H Q,7,3	
		D K,Q,10,5,3	
		C Q,5,2	
S	W	N	E
INT	P	2C	P
2D	P	2NT	P
P	P		

Opening lead—7 of spades.

The opening bid of 1 no trump shows only 11-14 points. This type of opening is now commonly used in tournaments. North's 2 clubs is the stayman convention and requests the opener to bid a four card major if he has one. The two diamond response denies having a four card major.

Considering the bidding, west should lead a major. Since a heart lead would surely give away a trick, west decides to lead a spade. But which spade?

The problem of which card to lead from three small is one of the most-discussed problems in bridge.

There are three schools of thought on the matter. The old (the standard) lead is the highest card. This "top-of-nothing" lead however often confuses your partner since it is hard to distinguish it from a doubleton lead.

The more modern idea is to lead the lowest, and many of today's experts accept this method. This lead, however, can not be readily distinguished from a four-best lead or three to a honour lead.

The final alternate is a MUD lead. MUD is short for middle-up-down. The middle card is led and followed by the highest one next. An increasing number of experts are adopting this method.

The east-west players use this method, so west led the seven of spades. South played the 9 from dummy which was covered by the 10 and Ace. A club was led to dummy and a small heart played. South's queen lost to the king and west continuing the mud sequence, west played the eight of spades, forcing the jack from the dummy. Winning the queen, east led a diamond. South's king lost the ace, and west led the three of spades.

Since east now held the K-4 of spades over dummy 5-2, he must win both spade tricks. Since declarer must lose a heart trick, he cannot make his contract. He loses 3 spades, 2 hearts and 1 diamond.

It should be noted that the conventional lead of a small spade at trick one enables declarer to escape with only two spade losers instead of three. Dummy would play low and east would have to play the 10.

This lead convention, like all conventions, must be agreed upon by you and your partner. The opponents should also be made aware of the understanding that exist between you and your partner.

All bridge players are invited to play duplicate bridge every tuesday night at 7pm in the SS lounge. Cost is only 50 cents. Staff and faculty are especially welcome.

\* \* \*

*Advanced Play at Bridge* by H.W. Kelsey has been published recently by Hart Publishing co. (New York). This book is written for the intermediate and advanced bridge player who wishes to learn the finer points of card playing.

The book is well written and an excellent format is used. The dummy and the declarer's hand are shown along with the bidding. The author describes the play to some point and then asks how the declarer should continue. The reader can cover up the answer given in the following paragraphs and try to solve the problem or he can simply read the answer.

All the important topics, such as communications, counting, and card-placing are covered in this book.

The book will be of no value to the beginner but is well worth the \$4.95 (U.S.) purchase price to the intermediate or advanced bridge player.



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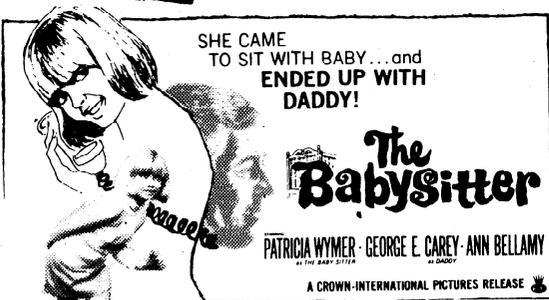


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MON. OCT. 6	Carol Reed's "THE THIRD MAN" (Adult entertainment)
TUES. OCT. 7	James Joyce's "ULYSSES" (restricted)
WED. OCT. 8	Romain Gary's "BIRDS IN PERU" (Restricted)

# Pregnancy of grad student makes dull movie story

by Bill Sheldon  
Chevron staff

As if we haven't had enough of the quiet—innocent—girl—gets—pregnant—and—subsequent—traumatic—problems movies, Columbia pictures has laid another one on us.

This sort of movie seems to be a by-product of the sexual freedom of the sixties. But as the sixties come to a close this once interesting run of films has started to become irritating.

There is nothing different about the Columbia regurgitation. The plot is the run-of-the-mill kind. Sandy Dennis portrays Rosamund Stacey, the so-so conservative post-grad. Her parents are economic advisors and are off in Africa. She has two boyfriends, of sorts, and keeps from going to bed with either by telling each that she is going to bed with the other.

The movie starts with Stacey realizing she is pregnant. A series of flashbacks reveal the reasons for this. She was introduced to a BBC announcer. After seeing each other a few times, they happen to go to her apartment for a cup of coffee—and end up in bed.

Not to break away from the established norm of this type of movies, this was the one and only time she has ever gone to bed with a guy.

Throughout her pregnancy she continues to work on her doctorate. She also terminates a few male friendships because "it wouldn't look good". Several times she tries to contact the father but she never actually tells him that it is his baby.

She has the baby and decides to keep it, against the passive resistance of doctors, nurses and friends. The baby is only a year old when it has to undergo heart surgery and once again she endures a traumatic incident while faithfully working on her doctorate.

The baby survives the operation and Stacey gets her doctorate and everyone lives, more or less, happily ever after.

The movie is billed as trying to portray the pressures of society on a pregnant, single girl. Such headings as "But my dear you're not going through with it," "But at least you could have it adopted," and "People don't like this sort of thing", appear in the ad.

These, are direct quotes from the movie and are probably the only statements in the movie that come anywhere near showing a community that is uptight about pregnant, single girls.

The movie certainly failed in this respect. In no way does one get the impression that Stacey is under any inordinate amount of pressure from anyone. If anything it shows how society is beginning to accept these things.

The one bright light in the movie is Sandy Dennis. Her acting is superb. She is suited to the part she plays and carries it off well.

The movie does not accomplish its task with any degree of success. If anything can be salvaged in the movie, it is entertaining to see Sandy Dennis act as well as she does.

## Sunday drama returns

Watch out for CBC's fall drama series starting October 5 in the 9-10pm slot. Some of the most interesting drama's scheduled are:

**Power trip**, a futuristic drama of ruthless power plays in the realm of big business, starring Lee Patterson and Sharon Acker. Script is by Anthony Lee Flanders, produced and directed by Rudi Dorn.

**Twelve and a half cents**, a drama from the back streets of a big city starring Franz Russell, Jackie Burroughs and Leon Pownall. Script by Grahame Woods.

**The Mercenaries**, also by Grahame Woods is about a young Canadian clergyman scarred by his experiences on a mission field in a wartorn African nation, starring Marc Strange and Vivian Reis.

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# Mathews replies to Petch's statistical defence for hiring U.S. profs — what are you doing about it?

This is the slightly-abridged text of an open letter to administration president Howard Petch from Carleton University professor Robin Mathews, a member of the Montreal committee on the de-Canadianization of universities and chairman of the sub-committee that reported on the University of Waterloo.

Mathews is replying to Petch's statement on the issue, as published in the Gazette (3 september) and in slightly-abridged form in the Chevron (10 september).

There is no doubt in my mind that you are concerned, within your definitions of your task, with the Canadian academic community and the Canadian people. In your position as president it is understandable that you should present a number of the reasons why the opportunities in Canadian universities have progressively and increasingly been offered in the last years to non-Canadians.

I would first like to answer your general accusation that we have not attempted to understand faculty hiring, the development of universities in Canada, or to discuss with people "who could provide the information."

With respect, we have been gathering information, discussing, presenting briefs and papers, conducting inquiries and surveys for months. But I do not recall anyone in an administrative position at Waterloo ever asking for any information even though the press and people of Canada were evincing a growing interest in the situation.

The Montreal committee is concerned with three basic facts. The proportion of Canadians on university faculties is diminishing yearly at an increasing rate. Canadian material in the Canadian university is in a state of shameful impoverishment. The opportunities for Canadians to take places in graduate schools and on faculties as members are unacceptably limited. I am not of the conviction that the University of Waterloo has addressed any of those conditions in a satisfactory way.

I am going to answer six points in your statement.

1 I have been interested in your charge of academic racism and in your apologies to non-Canadians. In no other country in the world is a concern for the viability of the home university system considered academic racism.

I should think you, as a Canadian, would be deeply alarmed that the academic vice-president, the dean of arts, his three assistants, and eight (now seven) out of eight chairmen in humanities and social sciences as well as a heavy proportion of full professors in those eight departments, for instance, were non-Canadians, and all from one country, the United States.

Think of the opportunities denied to excellent Canadians or Canadians who could have been brought to excellence! I should have thought you might have apologized to the Canadian people.

2 You make the categorical statement "that there is not one shred of evidence to suggest that the University of Waterloo has been operating to the detriment of Canada, Canadians, or our students".

I disagree with you on general grounds. Your university does not offer enough Canadian material, for instance. That fact is quite obviously detrimental to Canada, Canadians, and your students. In the simple matter of opportunity for Canadians, point (1) reveals a detrimental situation.

But there is a more difficult aspect of the university problem which administrators of your conviction resolutely and deliberately refuse to face. We face it and we are forced to do so, publicly, because you refuse to do so in any way. I am not going to refer directly to the University of Waterloo. Enough has been said on that score.

But every academic in Canada recognizes "off the record" that grapevine hirings go out of Canada "back home" and to friends. Canadian academics know that universities in Canada often refuse to advertise in Canada.

Many know that non-Canadians often prefer the kinds of intellectual fashions produced "back home". Because of the colonial or imperial problem in Canada some non-Canadians consider Canadian education parochial and Canadian academics "bushed".

And the Ph.D. paranoia our report speaks of is (especially considering some of its products) often a dubious and unsatisfactory measure of qualification.

If you refuse to consider factors of those kinds in your examination of the problem, you will falsify the situation and its remedies.

3 In fact, you consider the Ph.D. and you consider the academic pool. What you fail to note is that last year the larger proportion of people hired did not possess Ph.D.'s which means we were hiring at a lower level of formal accreditation in large quantities from outside Canada.

You know our own MA pool adds hugely to the restricted figures you supply of available (Ph.D.) people. But you choose to ignore it, as if we only hired Ph.D.'s.

I will go further. At the present time in Canada about 50 percent of all full-time Ph.D. candidates are non-Canadian. In Ontario, only 40 percent in the social sciences and 55 percent in the humanities are Canadian. Considering the desperate situation, which you acknowledge, why in God's name are Canadians so slenderly represented?

Which brings me to another point under this heading. You describe a situation which, combined with our facts, can only shock and disturb the Canadian people. Why did you not tell them before?

As president of a Canadian university,

or even merely as a reasonably high-placed academic, how could you permit such a condition without gathering with your colleagues, with presidents in Ontario and the rest of Canada to make the situation as clear as it is only now becoming to Canadians as you attempt to fend off with phrases like "academic racism" the charges (which you admit in fact) that Canadian universities in general are in a critical state in terms of their viability as Canadian institutions?

Why have you not pressed for University of Waterloo summer grants for special study to make possible the opening up of desperately needed Canadian courses at Waterloo? Why have you not pressed for task-force summers to concentrate graduate students and scholars in the social sciences at a few universities in order to bring more Canadians to qualifications?

How can you have known that in the last five years only four Ph.D.'s in sociology were produced in Canada, for instance, without attempting to devise a special, imaginative, Canadian-oriented program (like the task-force idea) to change the situation?

I suggest you did not believe anything needed to be done. I suggest you were content to have whole departments taken over by non-Canadians and opportunities for Canadians (directly or indirectly) denied.

4 Why would that be? By your own statement you profess not to know how many Canadians are on staff, or how many others are.

"We do not know these things (you say) because they are relatively unimportant. The important factors are the competence of faculty, the content of courses, and the quality of teaching and scholarly work."

That is an astonishing statement. It is naive.

In the first place to believe that the degree of Canadian participation is relatively unimportant is to believe Canadians don't have any right, as citizens in any reasonable majority to positions in Canadian universities. It is to believe we don't have an obligation to the Canadian community to seek out Canadian students of excellence and bring them to qualification.

Secondly, your statement supposes that competence happens without relation to country. We do not agree. A competent scholar from the U.S. (or elsewhere) who cannot (in the humanities and social sciences) make serious and profound reference to Canada ceases to be competent. If the larger part of a department is ignorant of Canada, they are not only incompetent, they are positively obstructive.

Thirdly, you declare that an important factor is content of courses, as if content

was not highly-influenced and intellectually-charged by the national conditioning of the teacher. That one small quotation from your statement worries me. I fear that with all the statistics possible placed before you, the problem would remain obscure to you.

5 My feeling is intensified when I read your statement of the advantages in recruiting scholars from the U.S. "Neither language nor major cultural differences create problems..." you say. The United States is a republican, racist, imperialistic, militaristic, two-party, chauvinistic, culturally-aggressive community.

If you fail to see "major cultural differences", between the two countries, you have no idea what the community is that your university is serving. God help it.

6 Finally, you make out that the universities have had four alternatives as an answer to expansion: to hire abroad, to hire the unqualified, to over-tax professors, or to keep students out.

But there are many other alternatives. We could have planned. We could have created Canadian solutions, avoiding U.S. fake qualifications. We could have initiated task force programs. Even now, we could simply educate more than 50 percent of Canadian students in the full-time Ph.D program.

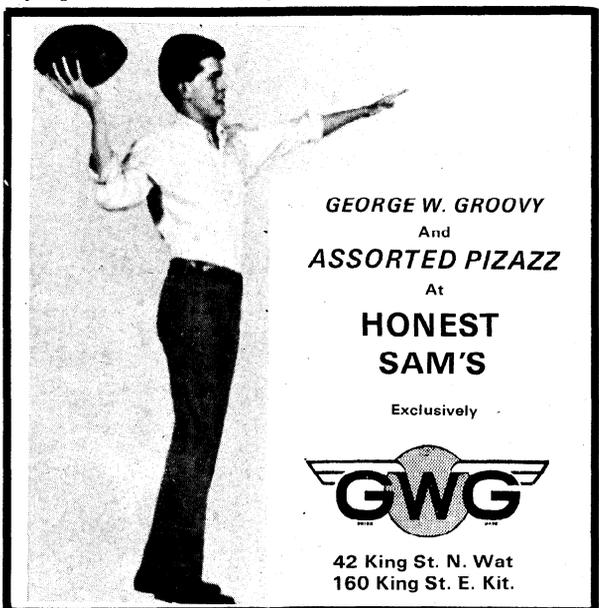
Why aren't we doing so? Expansion has been going on in Canada for a long time now. Ten years is a long time. And yet last year only about 15 percent of all hirings were Canadians.

The situation, you say, is getting better. It is not. It is getting worse. You are misleading the readers of your statement. You mislead them by grossly oversimplifying the causes of the problem and by lulling them into a false sense of calm by telling them that a steadily worsening situation is getting better and is really only temporary anyhow.

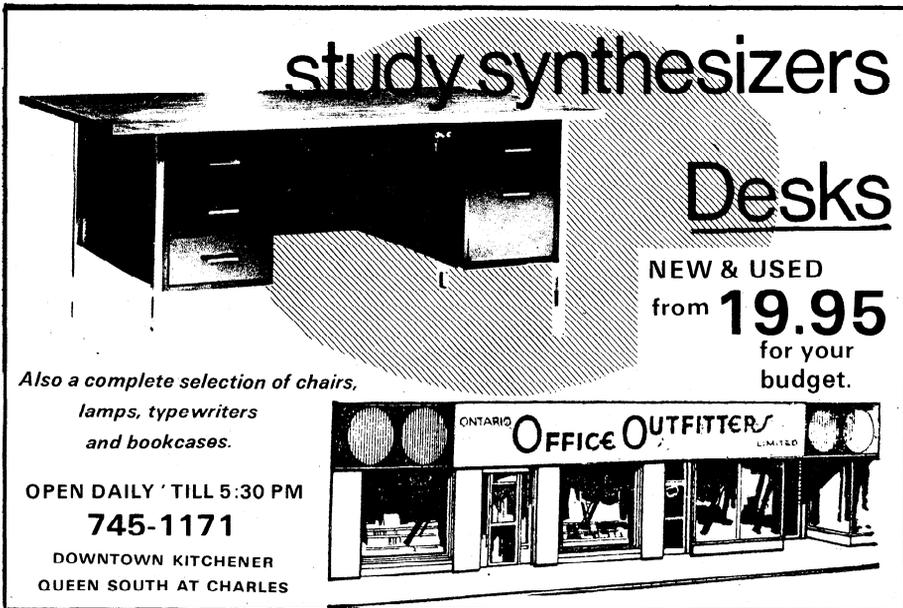
You have padded a critical problem with the bureaucratic stuffings of a past history seen in highly-selective terms. It would be nice if you were right. You aren't. Conditions will not cure themselves. They are demonstrably not doing so.

I content myself with the fact that unless serious steps are taken, statements like yours will be seen as the artless misrepresentations they are, and an increasingly informed Canadian public will demand from you the action you, so far, refuse to take on their behalf. I know that if you refuse to face the situation seriously now, you will be forced to do so later.

We have tried to alert people in your position to ameliorative action before you are placed in seriously embarrassing positions. If you prefer to wait for seriously embarrassing situations, you will undoubtedly be accommodated.



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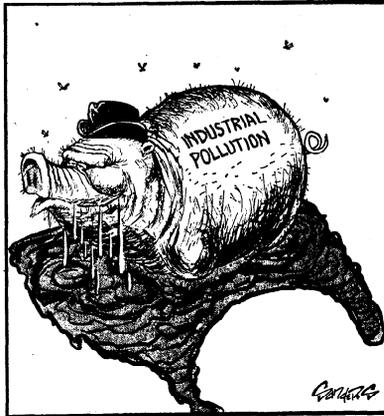
ENTERTAINMENT  
IN THE PUB  
ON THE WEEKEND

CITY  HOTEL

# A parable of pigs

Douglas Stutsman of the University of Southern Alabama applies the problem of hog feeding to the dilemma of inflation and unemployment.

There once was a pig farm that was operated by an old farmer, his son, and a hired man. The farmyard was filled with hundreds of pigs of all sizes, and they all ate their swill from a huge trough. The big hogs ate faster than the little ones, but they had bigger bellies to fill, and when the swill was finally gone, all the pigs were content.



One day some of the biggest hogs jumped into the trough, and the swill spilled over the sides. Some of the little pigs did not get enough to eat, because they could not lap up all the spilled swill before it soaked into the ground. The farmers saw the swill overflowing and they were greatly upset.

The old farmer had learned his agricultural theory in the old classical school, and he knew that when swill overflowed a trough there was too much swill in the trough. He did not see the big hogs in the trough and he did not notice that some of the little pigs were hungry, because he had been taught that hogs do not jump into troughs and that little pigs do not go hungry (unless they are just too lazy to eat).

The farmer's son had been educated in the new Keynesian school of agricultural theory, but he saw the problem much as his father did, for he too had learned that spilling swill means too much swill, and, like his father, he did not see the big hogs in the trough, for he too had been taught that hogs do not jump into troughs.

But unlike his father, he knew that little pigs sometimes were forced to go hungry. (He was fond of joshing his father by reminding him of the notorious pig famines of the past and thus revealing the absurdity of the classical "hungry pig—lazy pig" theory.) But at first the son did not notice the hungry pigs either, because he knew that pigs do not go hungry unless there is too little swill, when quite obviously the present problem was too much swill, i.e., spilling swill.

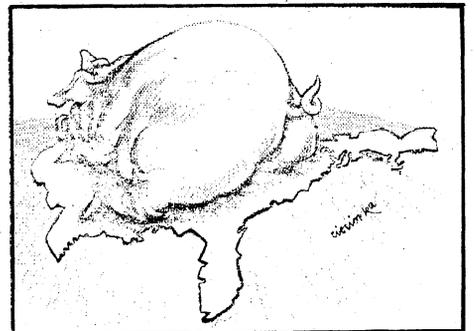
The son had recently reached manhood and had taken over management of the farm, and so the problem was his to solve. The next day he put less swill in the trough, and sure enough the overflowing stopped. Both father and son were delighted, and each was sure that the happy results supported his school of agricultural theory; however, they soon noticed that some of the little pigs were starving. The father argued rather weakly that these must be lazy little pigs, but the son wore a broad smile of anticipation, for he knew how to solve this problem too.

Here, at last, was an opportunity to demonstrate to his father the superiority of the "new" agricultural theory. He patiently explained to his father that the starving little pigs were not lazy; they simply could not get enough swill. He poured more swill into the trough, and sure enough the little pigs stopped starving. The father was amazed and he became a convert to the "new" agriculture. (The father was somewhat senile by this time.)

But soon they noticed that the trough was overflowing again, and they were greatly distressed. When they put in enough swill to feed all the pigs the trough overflowed, and when they took out enough to stop the overflowing some little pigs starved. They found nothing in either the classical or the Keynesian theory to explain and solve the problem. They worried about it constantly and came to call it the "spilled swill/hungry pig dilemma." They became desperate and tried all sorts of ingenious procedures in an attempt to find a solution. They tried pouring in the swill from either side of the trough and from both sides simultaneously, they poured swill in one end while the hired man scooped it out the other, and they even tried running up to one side of the trough and acting as if they were going to empty their buckets and then hurrying around and pouring them in the other side, but still the dilemma remained; and it appeared to be getting more severe, because more big hogs were jumping into the trough. (Of course, neither father nor son noticed the big hogs in the trough, because they both had learned that hogs do not jump into troughs.)

Finally desperation turned to resignation and they lost all hope of finding a solution. Instead they tried to find some balance, some acceptable compromise. They sought that combination of spilled swill and hungry pigs that would be preferable to all other combinations, but they could not agree. When the son was at the farm he instructed the hired man to pour in enough swill to keep all the pigs from starving, for if the "new" agricultural theory had taught him anything, it was that pig famines were unnecessary.

But when the son had to be away and the father was in charge, he instructed the hired man to pour in less swill so that the trough would not overflow, for the father still suspected that hungry little pigs were lazy little pigs.



The simple hired man had never been to school and was completely innocent of agricultural theory. He had great respect for both father and son and was awed by their obvious learning, but sometimes he wondered quietly why they did not pull the big hogs out of the trough.

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SUNDAY, OCT. 5, 1969

# feedback

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## Fellow native barbarians: beware of Americanadians

The cause of Canadian culture is ill-served by men such as Michael J. Estok. (feedback, 20 august 1969)

Mr. Estok does not deal with the Mathew's report, and the influence of Americans in Canada. Instead, he exhibits his own personal prejudices against the University of Toronto, and the white-anglo-saxon-protestants.

Americans are known for their belief that anything and everything has its price. It would seem that Mr. Estok's price has been met. How much does he hope to accomplish with such out and out flattery? Does Mr. Estok feel that by licking their boots, his American bosses (53.125 percent of the english department) will raise his pay or perhaps look more favorably on a future promotion? Mr. Estok clearly believes that by defending Canada's owners he is bound to receive special attention. We only hope that the Americans (the sole defenders of Canadianism) will not be taken in by this gimmick.

Perhaps the cultural pursuits of Canada have set themselves an impossible goal. Perhaps the University of Toronto shouldn't try to protect and develop our culture. After all haven't the American's shown that they can easily buy any piece of Canada that they want. And after the brain-washing by such Americanadians as Mr. Estok and an infamous red-herring student council, the people of Canada don't even seem to care.

Oh! We should add that Mr. Estok has nothing to fear from the University of Toronto professors because there are only 9 of them out of a staff of 32. We congratulate you Mr. Estok on your very shrewd move!!! Keep up the good work.

Could it be that Mr. Estok didn't have the guts to stand alone and say what he thought? However isn't it true that its always easier to be brave among friends? Could it be that the nasty looks given to Mr Estok were merely mirages of his fear veiled eyes? We can only hope.

The student council has called the issue unimportant; a 'red-herring'. Isn't it time that we quit fooling ourselves? Isn't it time that we stand up and say that we are CANADIANS.

We must also thank Mr. Estok for defending the students of this university. He is truly noble. Does he think that the Canadian university students can be taken in by his disguised propaganda.

Fellow barbarians, Mr. Estok is a brave man! We can only hope that his bravery isn't infectious.

ME AND YOU  
arts 2

## Socialism won't work, so let's compromise

I would like to comment on wednesday night's discussion with Eric Mann on socialism.

I believe that Mann's true socialism is seemingly sensible but not realistic. I believe that a true socialism can never really exist. Men aren't made that way. There would be too much friction from the society as a whole. Mann deplores police and refers to them as pigs but in reality a true socialist country would be overrun with police.

The simple fact of the matter I think lies in this example.

Say a farmer raises 50 chickens in a socialist state. The government takes 40 away and leaves the farmer with ten. The 40 chickens are the farmer's debt to his society. So the farmer benefits in that he is serving himself and his brothers.

But as the case will be the farmer will care little next year because he knows he can survive on less than his allowance. So the next year he only bothers with raising 30 chickens and sleeps the rest of his time away. Therefore he may only receive five chickens from the government.

His neighbor may however keep raising 50 chickens each year and receiving ten in return. He may after several years be the better off farmer. He is not equal. The balance is lost because the first farmer didn't want to be bothered with the work.

Ideally of course the two farmers would want to work to their capacity for self-satisfaction, but this is not always the case. People are human individuals and not the same. Some care about being a good citizen and socialist and others don't.

So what is to be done with the unproductive farmer? To make him work harder would involve police which Eric Mann deplores. You could starve him out but this would be a form of oppression.

I believe that a true socialism is not realistic but a moderate socialism is. One which protects old people, mentally ill people, disabled people and also controls big business robbery and racial oppression.

But a true socialism is not realistic. To let laziness such as that of the chicken farmer go would make him lazier but to oppress his way of life by force would also make matters worse. So therefore a moderation between force and permissiveness is necessary.

This unfortunately to a certain extent involves force such as is present in Canada today. But of course force such as that in Daley's Chicago is not the force anyone needs or wants but force is necessary and Eric Mann's dislike for authority is unrealistic.

Negroes, Jews, Indians and others are all being oppressed but I believe like Eric Mann that they should be stood up for and aided. Because, of course, racial oppression is straight ignorance and should not be tolerated. But I believe that Mann's call for violence will not better matters—but will cause needless death among workers who are supposed to be helped and not killed.

In an all-out war the oppressors of the races would be well equipped for confused violence. True, many will fall to ignorant oppression but in the case of war many more people would fall than if the situation was not with the non-violent approach.

Mann also stated that men who are for non-violence are afraid for themselves. I do not think this is always the case. Martin Luther King knew America was sick and full of hatred but he didn't back down from his oppressors. And this resulted in his death.

If he was that fearful for himself he wouldn't have kept fighting in his own way. He would have surrounded himself with militants and body guards or dropped out completely.

I hope such individuals as Eric

Mann will see their faults and strive for more realistic aims and not be the victim of lofty ideals. After all, true socialism hasn't been found in Russia, China or any other so-inclined country and they have all tried for it.

So a moderate socialism has to be accepted.

ROBERT EADY  
arts 1

## Gospel according to COP: profs, administrators unfit

"He who interferes with free discussion and exercise of the rule of reason exhibits behavior unfit for the academic community." Thus spake the committee of Ontario university presidents.

Since it is normally the professor's role to interfere with free discussion, and since the administrator prefers to speak from a position of power rather than to appeal to reason, the presidents would have us believe that students only are fit for membership in their academic community.

\* \* \*

If our professors were politically aware, they would realize that academic freedom should not apply only to themselves.

HENRY CRAPO  
pure-math prof  
and BETSY CRAPO  
oppressed housewife

## The poetry corner again: a new mess will emerge

I heard another cynic last night.  
Eric Mann.  
Blasting the world for its mistakes  
Which he was never able to make  
So, his reply:  
One glorious revolution...  
The biggest and best mistake  
Of all time.

Err away, revolutionaries.  
We're all human, but  
Perhaps if you  
Fight fire with fire  
Long enough  
The entire forest will be destroyed.  
And eons later  
A new mess will emerge  
As pretty green colors  
All in a crowd.  
And there will be  
Trilliums and poison ivy  
Once again side by side.

PETER ARMSTRONG  
frosch

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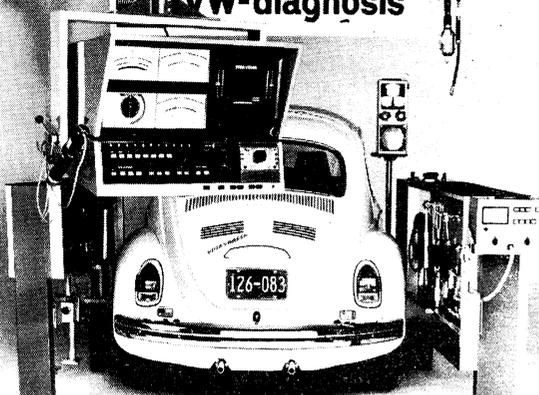
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# THE BOOM IN CAATS

*This headline was taken from a super-optimistic article in the Ontario government publication "New dimensions in education." In the following article, taken from an Ontario Union of Students working paper, Brian Switzman takes a different view of what the BOOM may be in the colleges of applied arts and technology.*

The major impetus for the establishment of the Colleges of applied arts and technology (CAAT) was the need for skilled technicians to run the secondary industry which was projected to be the major growth area in Ontario and to maximize production in primary industry.

With the Ontario institute for studies in education doing the provincial projections and college "advisory" committees of local businessmen and industrialists studying their own area needs, the government moved quickly to build or expand to twenty campuses, recruit faculty and enlist rapidly expanding student enrollments.

Three factors have upset the applicant. Firstly the provincial government

has proven totally incapable of undertaking effective action in combatting the current economic recession. Real production growth is not occurring and thus current economic recession. Real production growth is not occurring and thus employment is getting scarce.

Secondly, local capitalists' manpower demands on the CAATs seem to have been inflated. If a company needed, say twenty engineering technologists, they pushed for enrolling 75 students in the course. Thus in the graduating class of, say, 50, only the top 20 were hired, leaving the other 30 right where they started.

The third factor is university engineers. Engineering in Ontario is still the fastest growing university faculty. However, they are now coming into direct conflict with CAAT technologists. It would seem that the government is trying to direct the university graduates toward management and the CAAT graduates toward being the technical underlings of the university graduate engineers. It must be granted that in any industrialized society, both groups are required in production.

Yet in a "branch-plant" country, technologists are bound to be out of proportion to engineers. And in turn both groups will suffer, as the whole economy will suffer, during a period of decline in the recession with rising inflation, we the branch-plant country must suffer to a far greater extent than if we were in control of our economy, for the wealth that is created in Canada is not being used to create new production of these people in the gigantic problem of marketing goods that people either can't afford or don't really need.

The final category is the applied arts section.

Aside from the abominable business english courses, this section has a number of extremely creative programs. In some cases they are vastly superior to university courses. Unfettered by traditionalists or archaic thought and staffed with a young faculty member, many of the CAATs have run truly exciting classes in a variety of fields. It might be worth our while to examine some of these programmes.

Yet in the long run, graduates from this category find themselves having to compete with the mass-produced, culturally-deprived, university general-arts graduates. And in the almighty market place, armed only with their diplomas, they will probably get the short end of the stick. Both general-arts graduates and applied-arts graduates are the victims of the post-secondary school system acting directly as a retaining pool of "excess" labour.

What all this comes down to is a bad time for the CAAT students. Next year all twenty colleges will have 3-year graduates who will be facing the problems that I have delineated.

Yet, I doubt that they will initially turn their hostility towards the schools, government or business community that is "doing it" to them. In all likelihood, those who don't get the jobs will simply turn the blame on themselves. They will feel that the reason that they cannot make it is that they only have a diploma.

## Tracking starts early— by age 10 you've had it

*This is an excerpt from an article by Harvey Wheeler, published in the may 1968 Saturday Review.*

A cultural barrier still lies in the path of the poor and it will prove to be the most difficult one to eradicate. This has to do with the acculturation process and the way it relates to the educational process. We know that the performance of children in schools is directly correlated with the cultural and economic status of their parents. Children from highly-educated, affluent homes will inevitably make better grades, go to better schools, acquire higher degrees, and ultimately find better jobs than those from deprived homes.

It is sometimes falsely concluded that this means that education is the bootstrap by which all can pull themselves out of deprivation and ascend the pinnacles of white middle-class society.

But that is transparently false, is it not? One has to be middle class to start with, in order to be middle class at the end. Education as such has little or nothing to do with it.

The other side of this premise is that deprived boys and girls, starting in school, have no cultural reinforcement at home. They have no stimulus urging them toward cultural heights. They have limited verbal and reading skills to reinforce their

schoolroom efforts. As a result they are automatically processed through what we call the track system, and what the English call streaming.

The track system means that even in schools that are technically desegregated, there is an internal segregation based upon test performance. Test performance is sometimes thought to represent innate intellectual ability. In fact, however, intelligence-test results merely reflect the conditions of one's cultural origins.

Under the track system, those from culturally deprived homes are automatically passed through the grades regardless of performance, until legal school-

leaving age is reached.

The second track is for those with low, but passable, achievement records. They are placed in the manual-arts, non-academic track and are destined for the menial, semiskilled trades.

The highest, of course, are put into the liberal-arts, college preparatory programs, and they inevitably will end up with college degrees and Establishment jobs.

The point is that the track system reinforces—and even magnifies—the initial condition with which students begin life. Before the average child is ten years old the school system has already determined, beyond the child's ability to influence it, his entire lifetime career.

## Class roles in society prepared by highschools

*This excerpt from an article by Ken Stone, deals with the class nature of a group of Toronto highschools studied.*

There are a number of apparent types of highschools. There are schools that specialize in one stream—technical, vocation, or academic. Then there are mixed schools. And there are schools in middle class and working class areas. Upon closer examination, however, one finds that the single stream technical or vocational schools are located in or for working class areas (Castle Frank, Brockton, Bickford).

One finds the mixed schools in mixed areas. Bathurst Heights kids from the south side of Lawrence are in the academic stream unless they are girls and in the vocation stream - it's a man's world; kids from the north side, a low-cost housing development, are in the technical stream. The all-academic schools are in all-middle class areas

(Forest Hill, Richview, Lawrence Park).

Once inside the schools if one can get inside, striking operating differences appear. For instance at Forest Hill, an all-academic school which I attended, twelves and thirteens do not have to come to school or go to class. Girls can wear jeans. School rules are rarely enforced. They don't have to be. The student council is fairly autonomous—it sponsored the organization of student council types versus the extension.

At Bathurst Heights, a mixed school, a student was put out in the halls for six months for having long hair. He left on his sixteenth birthday.

At Castle Frank, a vocational school near Regent Park, the expulsion of a student with long hair sparked an extended walkout. So far one-third of the students who were out have been expelled by the principal. Another one-third have quit.

Statistically, it can be shown that working class kids end up in the technical stream, that middle class kids end up in the academic stream, and that a high percentage of girls from either class can end up in the vocation-commercial stream.

What I am trying to show, then, is that the amount of democracy (used loosely for participatory democracy, degrees of discipline, feedback, and so on) varies directly according to class background.

The children of the rich get a taste of decision-making because someday they'll presumably be important decision-makers. Working class kids learn to obey. I mean, why give freedom and decision-making to a kid who's going to be working in a factory! (Castle Frank didn't even have a student council till after the walkout.)

But even in the middle-class schools

and at university there is not democracy.

Why? Because ours is not a democratic society. And I'm not talking about garbage liberal concepts of democracy representative Trudeau or student councils that one gets to vote for every year or five. I mean democracy in the Aristotelian sense—rule for the people.

In Canada, the rulers do not rule for the people. The rulers, those who control the economy—the private businessmen who aren't even Canadian—the federal and provincial governments, rule in their own interests. You can find them on the board of governors.

Anyone who can pollute whole inland oceans, anyone who can cause Eskimo women to die at the average age of 25, anyone who keeps 18 percent of Maritime children in a state of malnutrition, anyone who can drop napalm on children or run schools like Castle Frank is not a democrat. He is a tyrant.

# Munro manipulates myths

When federal health and welfare minister John Munro is on campus tuesday afternoon, there are a couple of very important questions he should be asked.

First, what has he done as a member of the Trudeau cabinet to correct some of the ills he talks about in the speech he gave on the law profession (see page 9)?

Depending on whether he answers the first honestly or whether you believe him, there is a second question: why hasn't he done anything?

Munro has been one of the few members of Trudeau's ruling elite that has expounded anything of the just society theme that goes farther than sloganeering.

The problem is, little in his rhetoric seems to have been converted to real programs.

The type of speech he gave to the St. Thomas More lawyers' guild fulfills several purposes.

The only progressive purpose served is that he is admitting things that are usually only mouthed by slightly-pink moderates and questioned by everybody to the right of them on the political spectrum...

There are indeed poor people in Canada, even poor people who are working.

We are not far from a peak of capitalist prosperity and some problems are worse than they were in the depression.

The "professionals" have few morals, and prefer to profit by rule of the jungle.

There is no real equality before the law.

There are (constructive) radical actions other than raping, burning and pillaging.

Police harassment and trampling of civil rights do take place.

Welfare at present is inhuman.

Change is needed now.

Christian values don't seem to exist anymore under capitalism.

But another purpose this all serves is to whitewash the real problems.

Munro gets a lot of headlines, because here's this establishment cat knocking his own kind. And his fellow professionals say yes but we're trying.

The people are satisfied that progress is coming, especially when the headlines don't tell them that the rhetoric isn't being acted upon.

Another counterinsurgent purpose served is the alerting of the professionals to take some small token step for the reforms needed.

The structure of the address is to talk of big problems first and then talk about all kinds of minor steps that could be taken.

The message remaining is that not only are the problems that may even have gotten worse since the depression still with us, but with a little love-thy-neighbor, your friendly neighborhood lawyer will do a little more hokuspokus and make it all better.

## Peter Elliot Trudeau — did you ever turn out to be a schmuck

"Federalism must be welcomed as a valuable tool which permits dynamic parties to plant socialist governments in certain provinces, from which the seed of radicalism can slowly spread.

"...Indeed the experience of the superb strategist Mao Tse-Tung might lead us to conclude that in a

vast and heterogeneous country, the possibility of establishing socialist strongholds in certain regions is the very best thing."

—Pierre Elliot Trudeau, "The practice and theory of federalism," in *Social purpose for Canada* written before Trudeau joined the Liberals.

## Socialism adapts to nature

People who think that volunteer charity and free enterprise work in a disaster might find an interesting comparison with disaster practices in Cuba.

Cuba is situated in one of the worst hurricane zones in the continent. Castro's revolutionary government made hurricane defences a high priority.

Not since 1963, three years after the revolution, have there been any lives lost in Cuba due to hurricanes.

Warning systems, evacuation plans and adequate food and medical supplies are put into use every time.

Charity and insurance are un-

necessary, of course, after the disaster.

The august hurricane, Camille, left 300 dead and up to 200,000 homeless when it hit the United States after passing over Cuba.

In the ruined towns of the Louisiana area, storeowners sold food at exorbitant prices to storm victims and service stations sold gasoline for up to \$1 a gallon.

To raise enough charity funds, appeals were necessary as far off as New York city.

And in the meantime, the U.S. mass media portrayed the tragedy as an unavoidable natural disaster.



—Globe and Mail cartoon

## The war reaches suburbia

In its declaration of war, the committee of presidents is hoping to draw the line between the sides while the small vociferous minority is still (they hope) small.

Particularly they are banking on the paranoia of the landed gentry—the faculty—who for the first time are starting to bear the brunt of the ideological attack that used to be reserved just for the administrative elite.

*Order on the campus*, as the presidents called their declaration, is intended to bring the wavering liberals rallying to the armies of the motherland as they have in every previous war.

To a great extent, the presidents' strategy will probably work. Faculty have been granted large pay raises in the last two years, and now can keep up with the best of the bourgeoisie in the never-neverland of suburbia.

The landed gentry as a group have already shown their allegiance in the form of a draft code of conduct from their Canadian association of university teachers.

That code states, in part, that *to incite, knowingly participate in, or appear to sanction any demonstration or act of civil disobedience which would prevent the presentation by a scholar of his findings in an area of expertise or limit the discus-*

*sion of such findings must be regarded as unethical.*

All of this, as usual, is cloaked with the rhetoric of "academic freedom", "professional conduct", "intellectual disciplines" and "free enquiry and discussion".

That rhetoric, accompanied by faculty members' accustomed unawareness of things political, gives the presidents' law'n'order bet some very good odds.

Judging by the lack of faculty at the critical university group's open meeting, those who are concerned enough to fight the presidents are already one step behind.

The "academic community" found itself getting deeply involved in the Vietnam war back in 1954 with the Diem regime. It has taken until 1968-69 for the combination of the student movement and the few concerned profs to make significant progress to correct that imperialist involvement.

There is no doubt that a majority of the faculty will go along with the presidents. The question is whether there will be enough concerned people who will speak up loud enough to make Vietnam a learned lesson rather than an accident.

And that will be only the beginning.



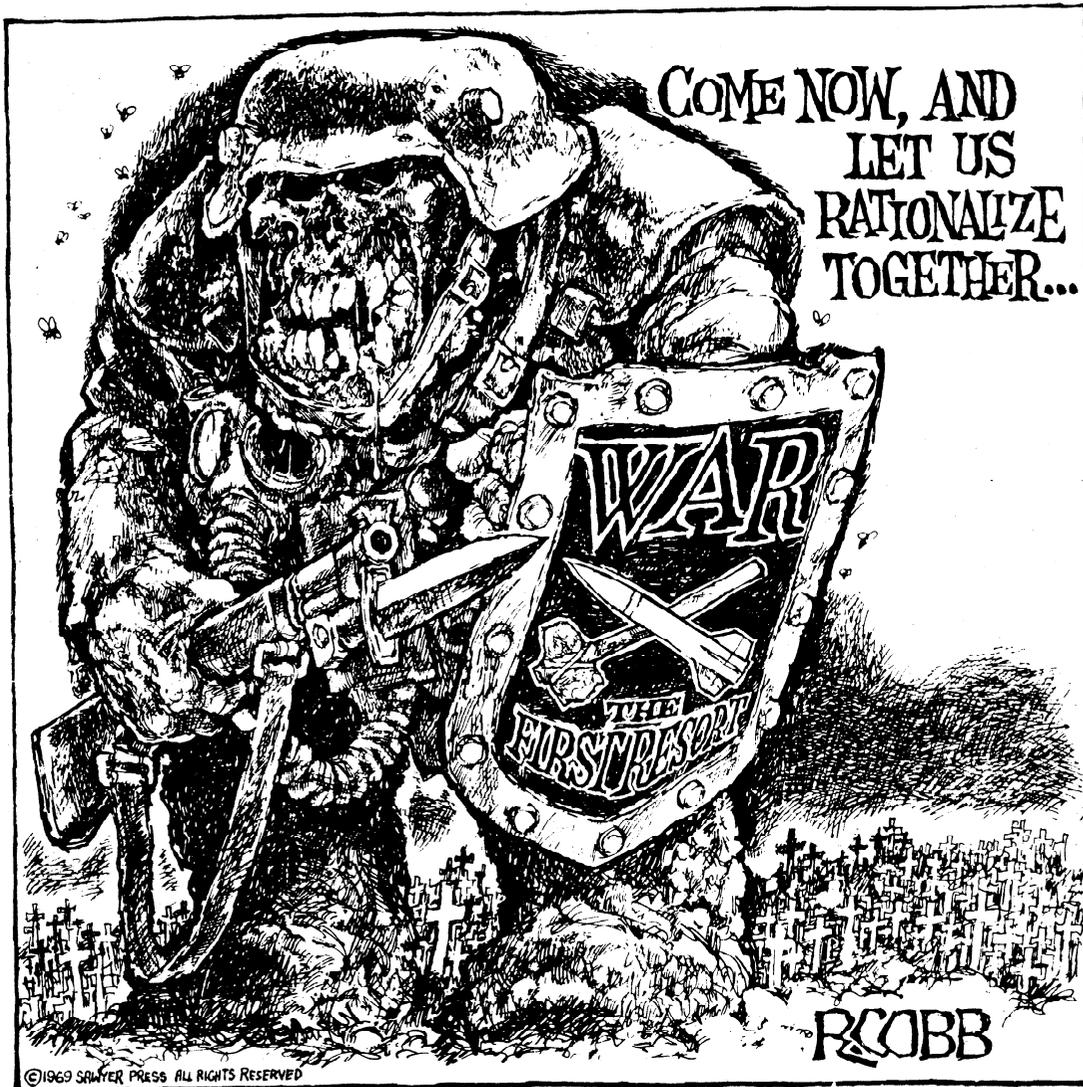
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Perhaps it was the COPs report that did it, but our staff is increasing. And with a bit more assistance, people, the triumvirate will fall. Slaves for this issue: Glen Pierce, David Rees-Thomas on loan from the grad-bag, Jim Bowman, Jim Klinck, Bill Webb, Henry Crapo, Ross Taylor, Eleanor Hyodo, Una O'Callaghan, Louis Silcox, Alex Smith, Jim Dunlop, Andre Belanger, David X Stephenson, dum dum jones, Larry Gifford, Brenda Wilson, Tom Purdy, Bruce Meharg, Michael Church, Andy Tames, Steve Izma, Jan Narveson, Roddy Hickman, Wayne Smith, Ed Agnew, Anita Levine, Peter Marshall, Bill Sheldon, Marty Noval, Rich Lloyd, and the telex is back. Prospective Chevron staffers are invited to the staff meeting, monday at 9 pm in the chevron office, campus center (RSVP). And a hint to the profs who are preparing the campus center brief: it might add some credibility if you visited the building. But then, howiepatch doesn't mind making decisions without having the facts.

### BEETLE BAILEY



In the last 5,500 years, there have been 14,531 wars, for an average of 3.18 wars a year. In the last 20 years, the frequency has increased to 5.2 a year.



In the first world war, 95 percent of the fatal casualties were members of the armed forces. In the second world war, 56 percent were from the armed forces. In the Korean war, 88 percent of the fatal casualties were civilian. To date in Vietnam, 91 percent of the dead have been civilian.