

the chevron



UW finance wizard Bruce Gellatly looks rather perplexed when treated to crisp oratory by federation leader Andy Telegdi over the iniquities in the existing pay scale for on-campus student summer employees. Although working full time, students are paid substantially less than non-students.

Feds fight for students wages

The issue of summer wages for students arose Tuesday when a closed meeting of the president's advisory committee on salary and staff compensation was interrupted by a delegation from the Federation of Students. The delegation presented the committee chairman Bruce Gellatly with a brief outlining the history of the situation, and demanding equal pay for equal work.

The problem erupted during the month of May 1974, when a number of students working for the university, during the summer, complained to the federation about the inequalities of pay. The students, although classified as full-time summer employees, were being paid almost one dollar an hour less than the full-time staff, who were members of the union.

In June of 1974, the federation took the grievances of the full-time summer employees to the director of personnel, Ernie Lucy. At this time the federation presented the request for equal pay for equal work as well as voicing the concern that students were not being represented by any group as far as negotiations were concerned and therefore their interests were not being represented. The disparity in pay was becoming more evident when the \$3.47 an hour rate was increased to \$3.81, and there was no mention of an increase for the students.

In light of these developments, the federation proposed that the difference in pay between the union members and the students be halved for the summer of 1974 and that parity be reached for the summer of 1975. Lucy then informed the federation that he would take the request into consideration. A subsequent offer was made to raise the student salaries from \$2.50 an hour to \$2.75. This would have ef-

fectively increased rather than decreased the differential.

After further talks the new rate for full-time summer employees was set at \$2.90 an hour by the administration. The director of personnel further stated that the federation would be solicited for input to help establish a rate for the full-time university summer employees for the summer of 1975. Lucy recently requested a brief from the federation, however, there was no indication that the federation would be allowed to personally represent the students at the time of

the negotiations. Hence the decision to interrupt the recent meeting.

At the meeting, besides presenting the briefs, students' president Andrew Telegdi asked that the federation be present when the discussions about summer wages take place. Gellatly then stated that the committee has never received representations and that it was a closed meeting, however, if the brief was unclear then the federation would be called to clarify the brief, otherwise the federation would not be consulted.

One of the main issues that the federation is fighting is the basing the students' wages on "market value". This means in effect that a surplus of students on the market would adversely affect the wages needed to attract students for the work. Thus the federation is insisting on "equal pay for equal work".

The federation's two demands which are outstanding with the salaries committee are that:

- (1) The remuneration paid to full time summer employees be the same as set out by the agreement between the University of

Waterloo and the Canadian Union of Public employees CLC Local 793.

- (2) That the full-time university summer employees be represented by CUPE Local 793 as soon as it is legally possible until which time the Federation of Students will act as the representatives of the full-time university summer employees.

If these demands are not met, the federation of students will take appropriate action to rectify the situation.

—randy hannigan

Students claim Renison stalling

A final decision is once again expected in the Renison College dispute, but as usual, no one can say when it will be nor what form it will take, and many students are annoyed but not surprised.

The students have become used to delays. In January the negotiations between CAUT and Renison's board of governors over the firings of profs Hugh Miller and Jeffrey Forest were stuck in a quagmire of whether the legal or academic questions should be considered in an arbitration.

Then in February UW president Burt Matthews and the CAUT indicated that there would be a final decision made at the next meeting of the CAUT and the negotiating committee of the board. That meeting was Feb. 18 and there was no decision; all that the negotiators would mutter was that "progress had been made".

Prior to that meeting UW Faculty Association president Mike McDonald said that for negotiations to continue, Renison's govern-

ors would have to show that they were willing to go to binding arbitration on academic questions. If they didn't McDonald added that CAUT would cease talks, and issue a statement.

But there was no statement and the students were left to presume that sufficient progress had been made to warrant negotiations continuing.

Two weeks of an ever shortening term elapsed and after a five hour meeting Wednesday the following statement was released by Renison board chairman W. T. Townshend: "The CAUT and the negotiating committee for the Renison board of Governors (RBG) have agreed on a settlement of all outstanding issues between the RBG and prof Hugh Miller. Such a settlement is subject to the approval of the board of governors and prof Miller and will be so recommended by the negotiating committee."

"Discussion with respect to prof Forest's case, are continuing and an attempt is being made to con-

vene the RBG within the next week for a final decision."

An identical statement was released by CAUT, but for the Forest case where there is no mention of a final decision.

So it looks as though the Miller case could be settled at the next RBG meeting and without recourse to binding arbitration.

Meanwhile, on Forest's case the only decision to be made at the next board meeting is on the terms of binding arbitration.

When all this finalizing will take place is uncertain. CAUT understood Wednesday that the next board meeting would be March 12. But Townshend told the chevron yesterday that his board would meet within the next couple of weeks depending on what date was suitable for all 24 members.

There is a fear among the Renison Academic Assembly (RAA) that the board won't meet until after March 17, which would preclude any discussion on a Renison decision at the next Art's Faculty

Meeting March 11 and Senate (march 17). Motions contingent on a final decision are on the agenda for the Art's faculty meeting.

The RAA, which represents most of the academic students at Renison, considers that this latest announcement about a final decision at some yet-to-be-arranged-date to be another example of stalling from the administration. They also claim that the college is preventing a resolution of the dispute because it is trying to impose a precondition on the result. The board, the students say, is demanding that the arbitration agreement include a clause that Forest not be allowed to teach at the college even if the arbitrator finds that he was fired without cause.

The RAA is thus demanding that Renison agree to binding arbitration, according to CAUT procedures, immediately. And that there be no preconditions as to the outcome of the arbitration.

—neil docherty

Coronet

Motor Hotel

HELD OVER

Ronny Hawkins

In The Crown Room

With His Many Hits Including
Ain't That A Shame, & Cora Mae

Appropriate Dress No Jeans Please
Coronet Motor Hotel 871 Victoria N 744-3511

twoc

This week on campus is a free column for the announcements of meetings, special seminars or speakers, social events and happenings on campus—student, faculty or staff. See the chevron secretary. Deadline is noon Tuesdays.

Friday

Bill Leis, author of *Domination of Nature*, from York University, will speak on "Needs & Commodities" 12:30pm in ML 246.

Ixthus coffeehouse—free coffee, speech and kiptels. Music by local musician. 9pm-12pm. CC coffeshop. Everyone welcome.

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Bill McClary from 9-1am. 50c after 6pm.

Federation Flicks: "Touch of Class" with George Segal and Glenda Jackson. AL116. 8pm. Feds \$1, non-feds \$1.50.

Saturday

Conrad Grebel Community College Orchestra. 8pm. Theatre of the Arts.

Federation Flicks: "Touch of Class" with George Segal and Glenda Jackson. AL116. 8pm. Feds \$1, Non-feds \$1.50.

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Bill McClary 9-1am. 50c after 6pm.

Sunday

Advanced lecture for Transcendental meditators only. 8pm. ENG 3 no. 1101.

Federation Flicks: "Touch of Class" with George Segal and Glenda Jackson. AL116. 8pm. Feds \$1, Non-feds \$1.50.

Monday

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. MacKenzie 9-1am. 74c after 6pm.

A debate on abortion sponsored by the Undergraduate Philosophy Association. Debaters are Dr. D. DeMarco who has recently published "Abortion in Perspective: The Rose Palace or the Fiery Dragon" and Prof. J. Narveson of UW philosophy 7:30pm. CHEM 2, room 170.

Para-legal assistance. Providing free non-professional legal advice for students. 7-10pm. CC 106. Call 885-0840 or ext. 3846.

Duplicate Bridge: open pairs. No experience necessary: Partnerships can be arranged. All bridge players welcome. 7pm. 3rd floor Math Lounge.

Tuesday

Para-legal assistance. Providing free non-professional legal advice for students. 7-10pm. CC 106. Call 885-0840 or ext. 3846.

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. MacKenzie 9-1am. 74c after 6pm.

UW Outing Club meeting. Film "Survival in the Bush". Discussion of upcoming outings. Newcomers welcome. 8pm. Village II Great Hall.

Guest Lecture by Elwood Green. Topic — "My people demand Justice" an independent view of conflict between Six Nations Chiefs and Canadian Government. 7:30pm. MC 5158.

Museum of Games & Archives. 1-4pm. MC 6032.

Chess Club meeting. 7:30pm. CC 135.

Wednesday

Christian Fellowship Discussion Group with Chaplain Remkes Kooistra. This week we will have a film — "Brother, Son, Sister, Moon". Shown in BIO I, room 295 at 8pm. Everyone welcome. Dr. Kooistra can be reached every Friday 10am-2pm at ext. 2367.

Para-legal assistance. Providing free non-professional legal advice for students. 2-5pm. CC 106. Call 885-0840 or ext. 3846.

Museum of Games & Archives. 1-4pm and 6-9pm. MC 6032.

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. MacKenzie 9-1am. 74c after 6pm.

Noon Drama—"End Game". 12:30pm. Theatre of the Arts. Free.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic. 2-4:30pm and 6-8:30pm. Knights of Columbus, 110 Manitou Drive.

Gay Liberation coffeehouse. 8:30pm. CC 135. Everyone welcome.

Free introductory lecture on Transcendental Meditation and the science of creative intelligence. 8pm. MC 2065.

Free movie—"Lord of the Flies". 10:15pm. CC great hall. Sponsored by CC Board.

Canadian Environmental Law Association — a panel discussion of environmental impact: an assessment in Ontario. 2:30pm Psych. 2083.

Canadian Environmental Law Association — a film and discussion of Environmental impact assessment in Ontario. 7:30 pm Waterloo Public Library.

Thursday

Museum of Games & Archives. 1-4pm. MC 6032.

Para-legal assistance. Providing free non-professional legal advice for students. 1:30-4:30pm. CC 106. Call 885-0840 or ext. 3846.

Waterloo Christian Fellowship Super meeting. This week Merv and Merla Watson discuss "The Experience of Worship". 5:30pm. CC 113.

UW Sailing Club, first meeting of 1975. Plans for summer and fall will be discussed. 8pm. MC 1052.

Bridge tournament, partners can be arranged, sign up at Turnkey desk. Entry fee 50c per person 7pm. CC 135.

Baha'i Firesides informal discussions. All are welcome. Come on to HH 334 from 7:30 to about 9:30; or phone Aerial at 884-0202.

The Navigators invite you to a short meeting of Christian fellowship & encouragement. 7pm. CC 110.

Preparatory lecture on the practice and principals of Transcendental meditation. 8pm. MC 2065.

Student wives club meeting. 8pm. ENG 4, room 4362. This weeks the fundamentals of making pottery.

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. MacKenzie 9-1am. 74c after 6pm.

Friday

Federation Flicks: "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" with Paul Newman and Robert Redford. 8pm. AL116. Feds \$1. Non-feds \$1.50.

Ixthus coffeehouse — free coffee speech and kiptels. Music by local musician. 9-12pm. CC coffeshop. Everyone welcome.

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. MacKenzie 9-1am. 74c after 6pm.

Classified ads are accepted between 8 and 4 in the chevron office. See the chevron secretary. Rates are 50 cents for the first fifteen words and five cents for each additional word. Deadline is noon Tuesdays.

Classified

Personal

Pregnant and Distressed? Birth Control Centre 885-1211, ext. 3446. Doctor referrals, unplanned and unwanted pregnancy counselling and follow-up birth control information. Complete confidence.

Gay Lib Office CC 217C. Open Mon-Thurs 7-10pm and most afternoons for counselling and information. Call 885-1211 ext. 2372.

Are you pregnant? If you need confidential, concerned personal assistance call Birthright 579-3990. Pregnancy tests.

Japanese student wanted to teach us advanced Japanese conversation. Woman student preferred. Phone 744-2985.

For Sale

Golden Retriever pups. Purebred, registered, championship Ped. Affectionate intelligent dogs. Phone 884-4937.

Beautiful Siamese kittens for sale. Seal Point. \$40 each. 6 weeks old. Call 885-6867.

Hexels Skis, 195cm. Best offer. Good condition. Rosemount Ski Boots. Size 8-9, we will re-pack. Call 884-7733.

Wanted

Help wanted: bar manager/bar manageress at the Graduate Club, University of Waterloo. Deadline for applications March 21, 1975. Interviews March 24-27, 1975. Job to commence April 21, 1975. Responsibilities include day-to-day running of bar and house, stock-keeping and inventory, scheduling of

part-time help and observance of liquor laws of Ontario. Send resume to Mr. R. Reganam, Graduate Club, U. of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont.

Position Available: Part-time office secretary - receptionist for the UW Engineering Society, 3-4 hours per day. Typing skills required. Knowledge of the University an asset. Must be able to work in an undergraduate environment. Position vacant May, 1975. Contact Kim at 885-1211, ext. 2323 or 2803.

Typing

Typing at home 743-3342 Westmount area. Thesis, essays. Reasonable rates and excellent service. No math papers.

Will do typing in home 40 cents per page. Experienced. Please call Marg at 578-8923.

Fast Accurate typing. 40 cents a page. IBM selectric. Located in Lakeshore Village. Call 884-6913 anytime.

Experienced typist will do typing in own home, residence within walking distance of University. Please call 884-6351.

Student is experienced in cleaning and repairing typewriters. Also rents typewriters. Reasonable. Call Bill at 634-5592 after 5 pm.

Typing of essays efficiently done by Mrs. McLean 885-4314.

Housing Available

Townhouse for rent, May to Sept. Four bedrooms, pool, near Parkdale Plaza,

\$170 plus utilities, 885-0837.

Single room — male student, available now. 5 minutes walk to either University. \$13.50 weekly. Frig, teakettle, no cooking. 884-3629.

Single room available immediately. Share kitchen and bath. Near Waterloo Square. 579-4496.

Furnished 2 bedroom apt. to sublet. May-Sept. Sauna, tennis court and all utilities paid. Near to shopping plaza. Call 885-2394 after 3pm.

3 bedroom townhouse to sublet May-August. Sunnysdale Place. 884-8588 after 4:30pm.

Live in a house this summer term. 5 bedrooms, shared cooking, for singles or couples, 381 King St. at Columbia \$60/month. Claire Adamson, 11 Austin Dr., Apt. 7. Waterloo. 884-3899.

Apartment available, April to Sept. 2 bedroom, ideal for 4 people. Fully furnished, 5 minute walk to campus, behind Westmount Plaza. Call 742-5014, anytime.

Room for rent excellent kitchen and laundry facility. Close to university male only call 884-1381.

Lovely convenient three bedroom plus Waterloo Home June-August or part thereof 885-3606 evenings.

Housing Wanted

1 or 2 bedroom apartment, or small house, at reasonable rent, for April 1st. References, downtown Waterloo preferred. 744-3662 after 5.

Design Canada

SCHOLARSHIPS 1975-76

Scholarships open to Canadian design graduates and professional designers for advanced studies in design at recognized international schools.

DEADLINE: April 30, 1975 for new applications
April 1, 1975 for renewals

MICHELANGELO SCHOLARSHIP

The MICHELANGELO SCHOLARSHIP of \$3,500, commemorating the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth, may be awarded to a qualified applicant in addition to a 'Design Canada' Scholarship.

The special MICHELANGELO SCHOLARSHIP is donated by the National Congress of Italian Canadians to allow a mature, experienced designer the opportunity to undertake one year's specialized design study in Italy.

Applications and further information from:

The Registrar, 'Design Canada' Scholarships,
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0H5.

No bus fare increases

Kitchener transit bus fares will probably not increase this year despite the provincial government's decision to lift a one year freeze on public transit fares, John Webster, traffic services director, said Wednesday.

Webster doesn't think the timing is right for a fare increase, despite a sharp rise, in operating costs predicted for this year. However, he admitted an increase may be unavoidable next year.

Presently fares are 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children and senior citizens.

Kitchener transit officials are predicting a \$1.7 million operating deficit which will be equally borne by local taxpayers and the government.

So Kitchener council will have to take a close look at the fare structure next year "when we get into this year's much higher deficit," Webster said.

Meanwhile the Toronto Transit Commission is seeking an increase from 30 cents to 40 cents for adult fares and to three tickets for a dollar, from four.

John Rhodes, provincial minister of transportation and communications, said "the decision to lift the freeze would enable municipal transit authorities across the province to set their own fares and reduce growing deficits."

He also said the lifting of the freeze could take part of the increasing burden for transit financing away from property taxpayers and place it on those who use transit systems.

But New Democratic Party leader Stephen Lewis called the lifting of the fare ceilings "another major transit blunder by the provincial government".

"What amazes me is how far the Government has moved in four years from cancelling the Spadina expressway and putting ceilings on transit fares", he said. "It worries me how easily we found \$100 million for Syncrude (the Alberta tar sands development project owned by a consortium of foreign-controlled oil interests) to subsidize a private company and how difficult it is to find lesser amounts for public transit".

—michael gordon

Federation elections

The anxiously awaited results of the exciting federation of students' council elections were tabulated and Waterloo exhibited an all-time high in the level of student apathy.

Twelve students entered office through acclamation and three posts will have to be filled by means of coercion unless candidates are found to sacrifice themselves in by-elections later this term.

Less than seven per cent of the students turned out to vote for the positions which required the drastic action of private ballot.

The new fed reps for arts are Alan Kessel, Bruce Rorrison, Mark Willis and Doug Ward, and in environmental studies Lois Lipton and Mike Gordon were accepted.

The engineering faculty favored Paul Chown, Albert Sweetnam and Gary Oates: co-op science chose Ralph Torrie, and St. Jeromes elected Brian Miatello.

Dissapproval was expressed at the poor turn-out, both in the case of insufficient candidates and the election participation. The results were the most disappointing in the history of the federation, as questions can be raised regarding improper representation.

The election was delayed a week in the hope that more candidates would be nominated. It was advertised poorly and the campaigns were very low-key. In conjunction with the ever-present student "apathy", poor preparation would perhaps be an adequate excuse to pardon the meagre outcome.

—brian amos

Want a job?

Want a job this summer in Kitchener? The Canada Manpower summer job centre has just opened in downtown Kitchener to assist you in your search.

The job centre is gearing up for another year on an optimistic note, despite current economic conditions.

Don Halpert, one of two students heading the centre, said the centre handled just over 6,000 registrations last year and filled 3,040 vacancies.

He projected similar figures for this year because he is "personally rather optimistic about the local economy". However, this year the job emphasis will be in different areas and students cannot expect the same high paying jobs available last year.

The centre will launch a campaign to get Kitchener-Waterloo householders to hire students to do work around their homes. This could include house painting and paving driveways.

Mr. Halpert said the "job squad"—high school students who do not get jobs obtained by university students, was a success in 1974 and he hopes it will do as well this year.

The centre is currently operating out of Canada Manpower offices 29 Duke St. East at Frederick and is receiving about 20 registrations a day, as well as some employer requests.

The centre will move to its regular summer headquarters at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, on Queen Street North, on April 14.

—michael gordon

Hungarian culture

In an effort to perpetuate Hungarian culture within the Canadian cultural mosaic, the local Hungarian-Canadian club is supporting the Canadian-Hungarian Cultural Studies Appeal. This appeal is to raise \$575,000, which will be matched by the government in order to establish Canada's first university course in Hungarian cultural studies, at the University of Toronto.

The Hungarian studies course will include language courses, history and civilization courses and other Hungarian related studies. The local chapter of the Hungarian-Canadian club is holding a meeting next Sunday, March 16, in order to promote the cause locally.

Anyone interested in obtaining more information or attending the meeting, which will be held at the Hungarian-Canadian Club is urged to contact John Toth at 885-0571.

—randy hannigan

Crime skyrockets in Waterloo region

Waterloo regional police chief Wilfrid Henrich announced that he wasn't concerned with the methods his men employ in obtaining information. He was responding to inquiries by citizens regarding the use of informers in particular.

Henrich, at a forum held Tuesday, also revealed that crime is on the increase in the area despite police efforts and the supposedly better equipped force which was to be the result of regionalization.

Citizens attending the meeting felt that the main barriers to better relations with the police included the individual policeman's abuse of his powers of discretion, archaic laws and discrimination by police. Those present in the audience represented a good cross-section of the public.

Moderator Don Groff emphasized communication between the police and the public as the issue for the evening. "Let us not set up a feeling of we-they," he remarked, expressing his hope that the radical organization of the forum would encourage "talking with each other and to each other."

The meeting opened with the panel members introducing themselves and accounting for their presence. Women on the panel were conspicuous in their absence.

Assistant crown attorney Bob Reilly expressed his concern for the citizen opinions and explained that "I've always thought of myself as a pretty liberal guy."

Morley Rosenberg represented the mayor's office in his capacity as alderman, and assured those present that the mayor was anxious to hear their problems. His main concern was the emphasis put on crime deterrent as opposed to criminal rehabilitation.

Regional police chief Wilfrid Henrich lauded the virtues of the Waterloo regional police as the most innovative force in the province, upholding the law "without fear or favour". We're always asking for criticism," he said.

Jim Kingston, a local detective, and Jim Hillborn, a graduate student in human relations affiliated with the Kitchener-Waterloo Human Rights Caucus (KWHRC), also sat on the panel.

Following the introduction, a member of the audience immediately made reference to the recent local demonstration protesting police brutality. Henrich pointed out that it "was a demonstration put on by people other than those who are assaulted". Since the victims were incarcerated it was, of course, necessary for others to hold the demonstration on their behalf, responded the floor. Henrich put off the discussion saying "it was a decision of the court."

The audience then mentioned the great difficulty which the public encounters in attempting to prosecute police officers, and questioned the panel regarding how complaints

against the police are handled. Henrich replied that the police "handle every complaint as a very severe sort of thing...we've hidden none of these things," and added that the "police themselves want it this way."

Kingston pointed out that 15 charges were laid under the police act, but admitted that he didn't know the results of these charges. He said that if a policeman is charged, then an outside crown attorney is called in to assure an impartial prosecutor.

This brought the discussion around to the hardships involved in the lives of those who become policemen. Reilly referred to the policeman as an ordinary citizen with "special qualities" who "wears a bright blue uniform to set himself apart." Henrich added: "We don't have to fear the police today as much as when I was young, I'll tell you that." He described the difficulties encountered by the policeman's family: "Children are always reminded that their old man's a cop," and are therefore subject to persecution. "You instruct your children to withdraw," he said. The topic of the policeman as person was abandoned as Henrich launched into his views regarding the policeman's necessary involvement with the church.

Rosenberg pointed out that a policeman must use a certain amount of discretion when enforcing the law. The conflict which occurs between the police and the public arises from these discretionary measures. Detective Kingston replied that the use of discretion by officers is important, and felt a need for wider powers of discretion by the police. "Evidence is admissible no matter how it is obtained," he said.

In regard to "gathering evidence" a member of the audience expressed the public's paranoia concerning the use of informers by police. When questioned about the number of informers used, Henrich explained that "it isn't any concern of mine," and denied that he had knowledge of the problem. It is left up to individual officers. "I don't know and I don't want to know, as long as they are doing their duty as policemen," he said.

Considerable discussion revolved around the use of drugs, which was first on the list of police priorities, as outlined on a blackboard. Kingston cited the example of forty drug arrests, all of which resulted in conditional discharge. He concluded that the sentences handed out by the courts did not warrant the emphasis of police activity in this area, and was doubtful as to whether conditional discharges should be continued.

Rosenberg explained that conditional discharges were the result of pressure put on the system by parents of middle-class youths who

were apprehended on dope charges. Parents did not want their children to have a police record as a result of a "mistake".

Rosenberg further added that he would push for the implementation of the probation act where possible, since the penal system does not encourage rehabilitation. He emphasized the punitive rather than rehabilitative nature of the judicial system in its present form.

The "pretty liberal" crown attorney felt it necessary that the system of justice invoke fear and respect into the hearts of criminals as a deterrent to crime, Reilly said. He felt that if they were let off too easy they would flout the law.

The panel was queried as to whether any special groups were singled out for police harassment. Reilly explained that the police are as prejudiced as the society at large, and are therefore no less discriminatory than the average citizen. Rosenberg admitted that discrimination against "hippy types" and those with a previous record was prevalent.

A member of the audience believed that the working class bears the brunt of police activity, and added that "the police have never hesitated to attack workers." She said that the use of police as strikebreakers makes the alliance of the police and business only too apparent.

Detective Kingston defended the police, taking the view that they are caught in the middle and have no option, but are obligated to uphold court rulings. He emphasized the fact that the police do not make or question the laws, but only carry them out. The police are bound by legislation.

The audience asked if people were becoming "more criminal". Henrich answered that there was an increase of 1,860 first-time offences this past year over the previous year. Who created these new offences and who allows them to continue? Henrich is convinced that the increase in crime can be solved through the recruitment of additional police. (The Waterloo regional police have made a request for 40 new officers to be added to the force.)

A man in the audience attributed the increase of crime to the socio-economic breakdown of society. Unemployment discrimination, lack of security, and contacts with the obvious injustices of society lead these people to regard crime as a viable alternative, he said.

At this point he was conveniently cut off in order that the audience be able to form smaller discussion groups.

As the meeting drew to a close, the KWHRC invited the participants of the meeting to join them, in attempting to bring about more forums in the future.

—brian amos

PSF fights the cutbacks

All the craft tables which bordered the campus centre floor last week have gone and only one table remains. It belongs to the Popular Student Front (PSF), a student organization which is carrying on practical tasks to deal with the common interests and concerns of students.

Members of the PSF are collecting signatures for a petition opposing the education cutbacks, which is the initial concern of the organization, though it also hopes to unite students on other issues which affect them. The PSF is doing re-

search on the cutbacks to show why the government is taking these measures, and how not only students, but also professors and employees at UW will be affected.

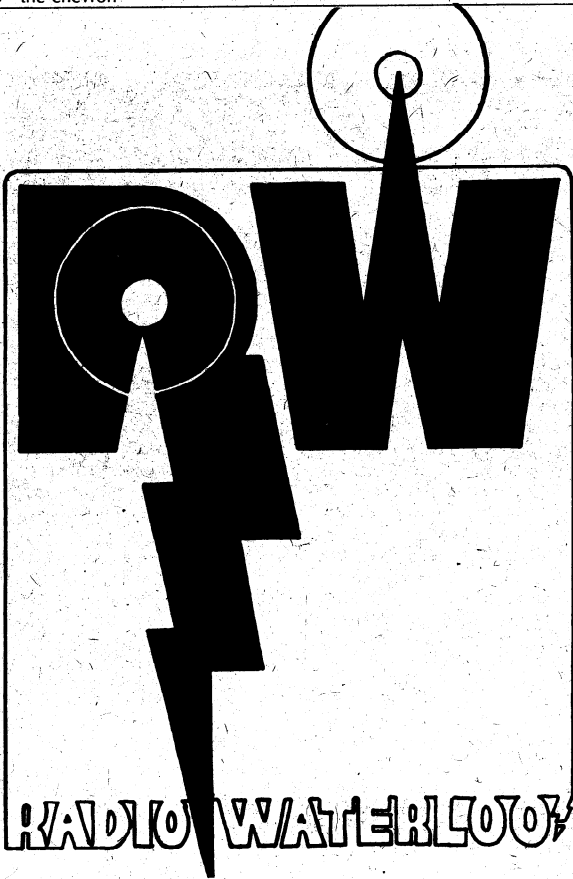
A group of PSF members are attending the Conference on the education cutbacks at Brock University this weekend, in order to meet with other Ontario students to discuss their progress and course of action.

The PSF will also work with other student organizations such as the Federation of Students, the Ontario Federation of Students and the National Union of Students.

The organization has about 50 members so far, but a spokesman for the group, Mark Willis, said that they hope many more students will join and help build the organization and expand its interests so that they can unite with most students.

The PSF information table is set up in the campus centre from 12 to 4 p.m. so that students can enquire about the organization and add to the 700 signatures already collected on the petition. General meetings are held in room 135 campus centre Mondays at 3 p.m.

—neil docherty



Friday March 7
 NoonBBC World Report
 12:15Music with Tim Bowland
 2:45Agency for International Development
 3:15Music with Phil Rogers
 6:00The World Around Us
 6:30Music with Peter Chant
 8:30Basketball—CIAU
 Quarter-Final Round
 10:30The Mutant Hour—
 Bill Wharrie
 Midn.Music with Gord Swatters

Saturday March 8
 9:00Music with Jim McFaddon
 NoonScope—United Nations
 12:15Music with Reid Robertson
 3:00Music with Ian Allen
 6:00BBC African Theatre—
 "Transistor Radio"
 6:30Music with Jim Waldram
 8:30Basketball—CIAU
 Semi-Final Round
 10:30The nine to twelve show
 Midn.Music with Don Cruikshank

Sunday March 9
 NoonBelgian Press Review
 12:15Classical Music with
 David Villeneuve
 3:00Classical Music with
 Ian MacMillan
 5:30Music and Musicians
 6:30Music with Steve Favell
 and Gord Wood
 9:00Music with Phil LaRocque
 Midn.Music with Vic Decker

Monday March 10
 9:00Music with Sandy Moroz
 12:00Perspectives—U.N.
 12:15Music with Paul Bennett
 3:00T.B.A.

3:15Music with Mark Perrin
 6:00Community Services
 6:30Music with Donna Rogers
 9:00Concert Canadian—
 Ian and Sylvia Tyson
 9:30Music with Tim Paulin
 Midn.Music with Mike DeVillaeer

Tuesday March 11
 9:00Music with Doug Maynes
 NoonThinking Out Loud
 12:15Music with Jim Oswald
 and Ian Wismer
 2:45BBC SCIENCE Magazine
 3:15Music with Roger Gartland
 5:30Profile—Gene Sharp,
 Harvard Research Fellow on
 "A World Without War"
 6:30Music with Al Wilson
 9:00This Week At the Pub—
 Malcolm McClory
 9:30Music with Dave Preston
 and Jack Langer
 Midn.Music with Bill Chaiton

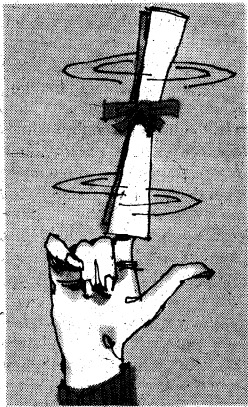
Wednesday March 12
 9:00Music with Rick Armstrong
 NoonRest Of The News
 12:15Music with Ewen
 Brocklehurst
 3:00Rest Of The News
 3:15Music with Pam Newman
 5:30Political Realities—
 Jobs In Southern Ont.
 and Energy
 6:00Sir George Williams
 Computer Affair
 6:30Music with Dave Horn
 and Steve LaGear

9:00Music with Bruce Armstrong
 Midn.Music with Ian Layfield

Thursday March 13
 9:00Music with Mike Arnold
 NoonSoviet Press Review
 12:15Music with Neil Green
 and Joe Belliveau
 3:00Revolutionary Theory
 Post Allende—Conclusion.
 3:15Music with David
 Buckingham
 6:00Regional Government—
 Ellen Poll, North
 Dumfries Township
 6:30Music with Hans Zschach
 and Bob Valiant
 9:00Music with Ivan Zendei
 Midn.Music with Larry Starecky

Friday March 14
 Noon BBC World Report
 12:15Music with Tim Bowland
 2:45Agency For International
 Development
 3:15Music with Phil Rogers
 6:00The World Around Us—
 Canada's Green Paper
 on Immigration
 6:30Music with Peter Chant
 9:00The Mutant Hour
 with Bill Wharrie
 Midn.Music with Gord Swatters

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Bursar blasted for being honest

VANCOUVER (CUP) —The quaint university tradition of financial secrecy received a blow recently at the University of British Columbia and the assault came from none other than the university bursar.

Bill White, bursar and deputy president, disclosed in an interview with the student newspaper that UBC was asking the province for \$117.5 million for next year.

The fallout from the disclosure included a condemnation of the disclosure by a disgruntled board member, a statement from the chairman of the board that secrecy "has always been the practice" and an agitated university public relations department denying any involvement in the disclosure.

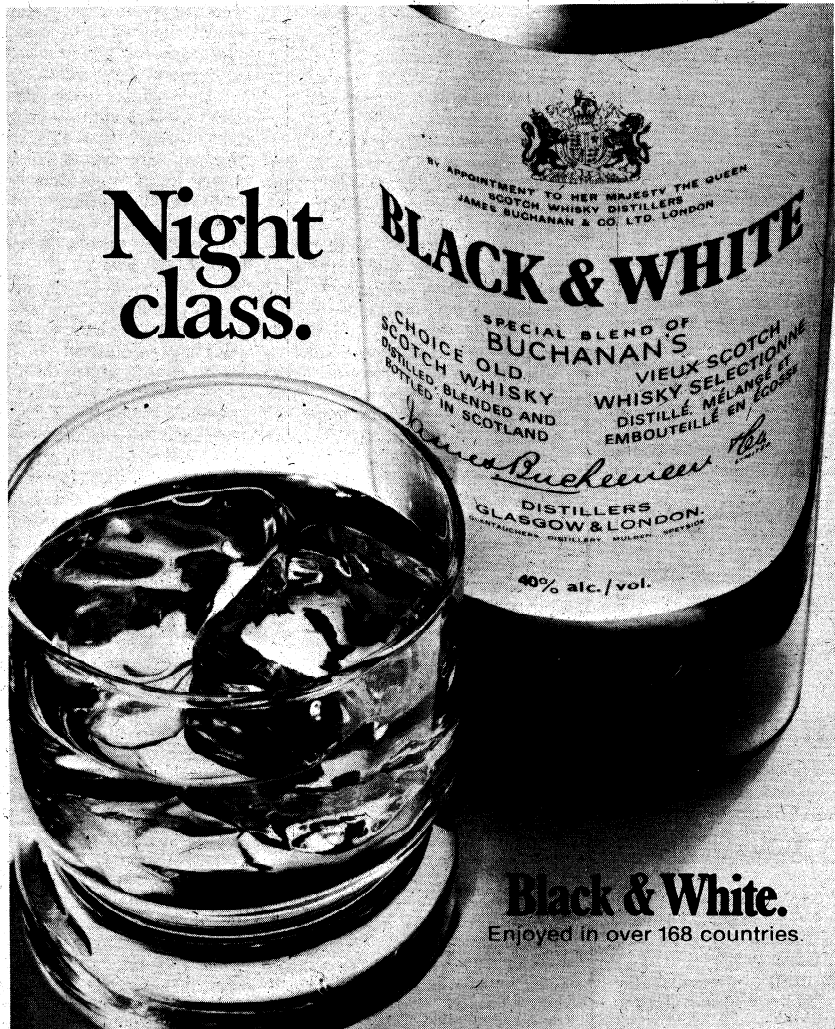
Newly appointed board member Svend Robinson led the attack by arguing that White had possibly jeopardized contract negotiations between the university and its employees.

Robinson thinks that some high paid faculty and union employees could use the budget information to set unrealistic demands, like sharing the increase.

As for whether White should have made the disclosure, Robinson says he shouldn't have done so without permission. "He sure as hell didn't speak to me to get permission," said Robinson.

Board chairman Thomas Duhn said that no figures should have been released. He said premature disclosure could put the government in an awkward position if they wanted to trim the request. Since the cutback would now be public knowledge, he feared that the premier and the cabinet "might get their back up" and cut the budget out of spite.

When bursar White was last contacted by a reporter about the matter he said, "I'm not going to talk to you. I'm going to talk to the board first," implying that the short lived experiment in financial openness had come to an end, at least as far as he is concerned.



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Feminist psychotherapy rap

An American psycho-therapist warned a UW audience about studies that proclaim the world would be a peaceful place without the "subversion of feminist psychology".

Tina Mandel, from New York, told a group of 75 students and profs last Friday that as most studies in the realm of female psychology generally affirm that the "healthy" woman doesn't rate achievement as her prime concern, it so follows that the woman who tries to succeed isn't socially accepted. (Mandel works with a feminist psycho-therapy collective in New York, where she also has her own private practice).

To back her claim, Mandel referred to a U.S. study conducted in 1970 which sought to chart the "healthy" male, female, and person. The study's conclusion, according to Mandel, averred that while the "healthy" female and male were "radically different", the "healthy" male and person were "identical".

Moreover, the study stated that the "healthy" female is more submissive, more narcissistic and less objective than her male counterpart.

Mandel also singled out another research project, done in 1954, which concluded that more women than men "go into treatment because they are depressed". This is because women tend to interiorize their feelings, she said.

The danger of such established studies and their conclusions is that they nurture certain assumptions about women, she said.

One such assumption would be when women are passed up in promotions because their employees subscribe to the much flaunted belief that women have a proclivity to get married and leave their jobs. "Women are poor because of the assumptions made about them," Mandel said.

However, women fare only slightly better with "our radical brothers and sisters" where the men help, at best, in the housework, she quipped.

Mandel also pointed out that women are products of the sex stereotype roles imposed upon them since childhood. Therefore the duty of a feminist psycho-therapist is to show the rebellious woman that she isn't a "freak" if she tries to counter established beliefs, she concluded.

—john morris

Students hit fee hike

SUDBURY (CUP)—Students at Laurentian University disrupted a meeting of the university senate to protest increased residence fees, forcing the body to suspend its regular agenda and call a special meeting to reconsider the increase.

The protest action came after Laurentian's director of services, T.L. Hennessy, announced a 15 per cent increase in residence fees for next year.

The increase would push the cost of residence as high as \$810 per year in some residences, an increase of \$110 over the present rate.

Student leaders termed the action "irresponsible" since there is no corresponding increase in student awards planned to help students meet the increased cost.

The decision-making process also came under fire from the protestors. A senate sub-committee, which had been organized to look into residence fees only met once.

The director of services, however, announced the increase without consulting the committee. The protestors called this action "arbitrary".

When the protestors showed up to take the matter to senate, the motion to discuss the issue was passed by a narrow majority of two.

After hearing the students' objections to the increase the senate agreed to ask the sub-committee to review the proposed increase and the financial implications for students, and to report back with recommendations to a future special meeting of senate.

Sex pressure measured

SAN FRANCISCO (ENS-CUP)—A meteorologist here reported last week that he's found a correlation between the rate of human sexual activity and the weather.

Gordon Barnes says a two-year study of sexual behaviour conducted at a northeastern university revealed the surprising fact that December and January are the sexiest months of the year—based on the rate of sexual activity. The researchers concluded that the explanation probably had something to do with long, cold winter nights.

But there's another explanation, says Barnes. He found that whenever the rate of sexual activity went up, the barometer went down. In other words, barometric readings of 29.90 or below seemed to correspond with reports of increased bedroom activity.

Barnes says the explanation may lie in the fact that low barometer readings indicate storm centres and reduced atmospheric pressure. High readings, on the other hand, indicate dense air that could tighten the muscles and result in tension or anxiety.

Nixon: good invest't

WASHINGTON (ENS-CUP)—The *Capitalist Reporter*, a small business periodical reports that one of the better investments around in these troubled times is Richard Nixon memorabilia.

Charles Hamilton, a leading collector of famous autographs, says that since Watergate, Nixon signatures have soared in value. A typed letter with the former president's signature brings around \$50. Most Nixon-Agnew campaign buttons now sell for as much as \$25.

But the biggest prize would be the two-line note to Henry Kissinger in which Nixon formally resigned. It would draw a minimum of \$25,000.



New Yorker Tina Mandel told a UW audience last week about the dire need women have for a feminist psycho-therapy to counter the establishment's views regarding the alleged shortcomings of the female sex.

Students mean trouble for business

As if there wasn't enough trouble already. As if the corporate psyche didn't have enough worries, what with taxes, inflation, recession, angry consumers, angry workers, ecologists, and all the rest.

Now there's bad news from the campuses as well.

"Don't be fooled by the quiet: students mean trouble for business" reads a recent headline in *Executive Magazine*, a glossy Canadian business publication owned by the Southam Corporation.

The article concerns an "exhaustive study of the corporate image among university students," performed recently by Unimarc Consulting Limited, a Toronto-based management consulting company. Unimarc came up with some interesting figures.

"Perhaps the most significant general finding," says the article, "is the fact that 77 per cent of the sample expressed a basically negative opinion of the overall conduct and performance of the business community in Canada. In fact, 35 per cent of the students claimed to hold extremely negative views."

It goes on to say that "a clear sign that student feelings toward business have not mellowed in recent years is found among the 62 per cent of the recent sample who stated that they have become more negative towards business over the past two years. A mere 7 per

cent—and these were mostly hard-core business students—reported that their feelings had moved the other way in the same period."

"But," the article adds, finding a note of cheer where it can, "business does have more allies on the campuses than just business school students. While 14 per cent of those polled claimed a generally favourable attitude toward business, only about 6 per cent of the university student population are enrolled in B-school courses."

But there isn't a hell of a lot to cheer about. Asked their "attitude toward the free enterprise system as it now exists," 44 per cent of the students say they "mostly disapprove" and an additional 38 per cent say they "strongly disapprove." A mere 4 per cent say they "strongly approve", while a further 6 per cent say they "mostly approve."

86 per cent think that the profit motive has done society "more harm than good."

The work ethic fares equally badly. Only 8 per cent say they "mostly reject" it and 44 per cent say they "strongly reject" it.

The article goes on to point out how attitudes to the work ethic are a threat primarily to the values fostered by business. As it says, "it is not work, per se, that students are rejecting. Solid effort is alive and well on the campuses and so is the

spirit of competition. But what students are rejecting is the notion that hard work, any kind of work, always pays off and that a regular job, any job, is essential to a person's social and spiritual well being."

Individual business leaders don't fare too well either. The students were asked to rank 20 well-known people in order of how they liked them.

The three businessmen on the list E.P. Taylor, Stephen Roman, and Henry Ford II, finished in the last three spots.

J. Richard Finlay, President of Unimarc Consulting Ltd., which performed the survey, warns that the implications of the study "threaten to disrupt almost every aspect of corporate life." He warns that it is "dangerously wrong" to think that "students have mellowed a lot in the past few years toward business."

He calls for a major public relations effort to counteract current student attitudes. "Business must do a better job of selling itself," he says.

He suggests "joint corporate-campus advisory groups. Such bodies would include membership of top executives and student leaders" and would "encourage communication".

He also suggest "a centre for corporate-campus affairs" as "a good vehicle for encouraging youthful criticism—in a positive spirit—of business."

Mr. Finlay does not make it clear whether "strong disapproval" of the free enterprise system, the profit motive, and the work ethic are to be considered criticism "in a positive spirit" or whether they are "destructive".

Nor does he consider the possibility that student attitudes might be held strongly enough that even "increased communication" could not reverse them, let alone the possibility that, perhaps, the "youthful criticism" might be correct.

Finlay does think that the survey is reliable. Although it was limited to Ontario campuses, he feels that the results can be extrapolated to the university student population in the rest of the country. Over 1000 students were surveyed, all in the spring term of 1974.

—ull diemer

Pin ball still illegal

TORONTO (CUP)—Pin ball machines, those instruments of moral degradation illegal under the Canada Criminal Code, may soon be legalized.

Justice minister Otto Lang recently stated in a letter to the business manager of Ryerson Students' Union that he would be placing an amendment in front of the House of Commons to "amend the definition of 'slot machine' to exempt machines which award as prizes only one or more free additional games."

As the law currently stands, pin ball machines are defined as slot machines and are illegal gaming devices. In past years little action had been taken against owners of the machines in Ontario but a year

ago police authorities suddenly decided to crack down on the pin ball.

Machines were seized and removed from a number of campuses throughout Ontario, and last year's planned national pin ball tournament had to be cancelled due to fears of morality squad arrests. Other campuses were forced to unplug the machines and move them into storage.

In other provinces, such as Saskatchewan, machines were also busted.

Lang stated in his letter that until the amendment to the Criminal Code is passed "the administration enforcement" of the law was in the hands of provincial authorities. Which means that pin ball is still illegal.

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Human rights

Early in December of 1974 we saw a sign on a bulletin board at the University of Waterloo, advertising a house for rent on Avondale Avenue. In the course of a telephone call on Dec. 7, Candis was informed by the landlord, Terry Good, that the house was available for \$320 a month and that we could look at it the following evening. We accompanied him to the house on Sunday and after a brief tour expressed our desire to rent from him. At this point he stated that the rent would be \$325. We presented him

with a cheque for \$25 to act as a downpayment and he said he would let us know definitely the next day about his decision, as another group of people had shown interest in the house. On Monday, Mr. Good telephoned Marie, agreed to rent the house to us, and made arrangements to bring a lease to her home the following afternoon. This he did. However the lease was made out for \$330 per month. During the visit he apparently noticed some lesbian literature in Marie's bookcase and asked her if the women involved in the business transaction were gay. In an effort to be honest, she stated that she was a lesbian but that she would not speak for the other women. He took this as an affirmative answer to his original question and proceeded to say that as a result of this disclosure, he felt impelled to raise the rent to \$345 per month because of problems he believed were intrinsic in renting to homosexuals. Upon hearing this, Marie and another woman present questioned him as to the nature of these assumptions. Mr. Good informed them that as social deviants, gay people had to pay more for things than "normal" people. He said we should consider it a form of insurance and then stated that he did not

want a bunch of "faggots" carrying on, on the front lawn of the house. Marie demanded that he clarify his position as was blatantly discriminating. He assured her that if he was renting to heterosexuals, the rent would be \$330 as originally presented in the lease but that he felt compelled to charge us \$345 because of our sexual orientation. Marie refused to accept this and Mr. Good left her apartment. After his departure, Marie checked with the Federation of Students and the Gay Liberation Office at the University of Waterloo, regarding the discrimination that had just occurred. It was confirmed by both groups that we were powerless in taking any legal action. That evening, Candis and Margaret spoke with Terry Good on the telephone and he stated his position once again. He concluded with, "it doesn't sound like you want to rent my house."

At this point we decided to lodge a formal complaint and made arrangements to meet the local human rights officer. Two of the five women involved wish to remain anonymous in this written complaint. We all feel that we have been blatantly discriminated against because of our sexual orientation and then stated that he did not



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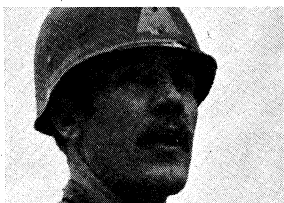
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feedback

AIA exposed

The "official" and unofficial responses on the part of the leaders of the Anti-Imperialist Alliance (AIA) to the story of the Spartacist forum, (Feb. 21), the denials and counter-accusations, and finally, the "official" apology on the part of the **chevron** for the apparent indiscretion of one of its reporters, who had stumbled upon a sacred cow (the ritual of 'mass democratic' method)—all this is a cloud of obfuscation that nearly conceals the central issue! To discerning observers, it is clear that the issue is not a question of whether or not the Spartacists ran a "democratic" meeting, or whether they did or didn't discuss "Canadian" revolutionary strategy; it is, however, a question of whether any left tendency—apart from those with whom the AIA leaders and the CPC(ML) agrees—has the right to hold meetings on campus and to express their views without being harassed.

It is obvious that the leaders of the AIA have received the "call" and are attempting to launch a crusading mission against the "heretics" of the faith. The first campaign carried out with jesuitical zeal was against the Spartacists. The intention of leading AIAs was clear: the meeting "was a non-democratic forum anyway", says R. DeGrass casually, and then continues with ill-concealed chutzpah, "and the Anti-Imperialist Alliance (AIA) went to the meeting to make it democratic"! Slip of the tongue, perhaps? It rather looks, however, that Rick and friends knew a priori what the scenario of the meeting was going to be.

One of the "mass democratic" methods of intervention at the forum was to heckle the speaker in order to make him "give up his characteristically Trotskyist method of talking about obscure theoretical points". This would undoubtedly be no mean feat. When speaking to the AIA one is supposed to temporarily give up one's political views—jump out of one's own skin, so to speak—and talk about something we can all agree upon. Now that's "democracy" beyond the wildest of any utopian dreams.

What about some of the other "mass democratic" methods? The "official" letter of the AIA leader (Feb. 28) denies what R. DeGrass affirms, albeit through a glass darkly—that an AIA member "was moving to the defense of a fellow member of the AIA that the chairman was attacking at the front of the room". What a charming sketch from the pen of "socialist realism". Here is the explanation we've been looking for. Here we have both material cause, an unprovoked "attack", and the political effect, the heroic "defense" of a comrade. Beautiful! Such an explanation is masterful; it's pure art—simplicity in perplexity.

Finally, as a shining tribute to "mass democratic" method, we reiterate its crowning achievement, the theoretical and practical apogee in the process of how you "make" contentious political meetings democratic; "In addition a motion was passed...banning Trots from campus. The AIA intends to implement this motion by exposing Trots before the masses". Any more "exposure" of the kind we've had so far could rapidly lead to self-exposure. Actually, the AIA leaders aren't too clear on whether they should just "ban" the Trotskyists, expel them from the country, or to exorcise us and make us recant. (It must be an awesome theological burden!) In any case, the meetings and forums in the future will be "democratic" because the Trotskyists have been "banned".

Anyone suspected of being sympathetic to them carries the stigma of "Trot-lover". Thus, the AIA tries to whip the **chevron** into a later of fear and trembling by the ominous voice behind the burning bush: "Who are some members of the **chevron** in bloc with?" Don't you know that "the class struggle is authoritarian"? It's the old anyone-who-isn't-with-us-is-against-us line. It's derived from one of the axioms of formal logic: "A" does not equal "B". The theoreticians of the AIA have apparently yet to make the slow ascent up the ladder of "wooden trichotomies"; to say that they will ever adopt the dialectical materialist method is to wager on the wrong horse. At any rate, I'm sure that with such reprimands, such wife-beating questions, such attention for detail that we are now witnessing an anxious scramble on the part of "some **chevron** members" to make amends.

Nevertheless, this type of "politics" of slander, of petty intrigue, of witch-hunt and of self-righteous revolutionary posturing is alien to Marxists, to Leninists and to any thinking person on the left: far from attracting the masses, this type of "politics" repels them. We urge the AIA members and the entire left on campus to fight against arbitrary restrictions—no matter what their source—aimed at individual left organizations. We should be as willing to fight for the rights of the Spartacists to speak and organize on campus as we would be to stand up for the rights of the AIA.

Helmuth Fischer

chevron biased?

We regret that the **chevron** can be intimidated into printing an apology for an article which was fairly accurate, that out of guilt the **chevron** would devote most of an issue to the group supposedly maligned, that the **chevron** does not make clear its editorial policy regarding what can be written in the paper and what the relationship of the paper is to groups on campus, that Rick de Grass does not mention that as well as being a member of the federation, he also belongs to the AIA, that the feedback letter concerning AIA was not signed.

Everytime the **chevron** prints something slightly critical of the AIA or its actions, members of that group march down to the **chevron** office to complain. It looks like they have been successful for now even the news stories contain the slant of this maoist dominated group. We refer explicitly to the article on the police brutality protest. Of course, all articles reflect the bias of their author but there is a difference between bias and outright propaganda which belongs elsewhere in a newspaper. Does the **chevron** accept all copy uncritically? If this is so, then we can expect to see more of the maoist line because they involve themselves in many activities and will write about their actions in order to spread the propaganda. We do not oppose propaganda, every institution indulges in it, but we oppose the **chevron** becoming the medium of propaganda for one particular group such as the AIA.

Another consideration in this whole affair is the unfortunate denigration of leftist politics which results from the debate between the maoist dominated AIA and the trotskyists. It seems that even in its opposition, capitalism throws up false choices for us, as passive consumers, to choose from. The image that is built up is that if a person wants to be more than a petit bourgeois intellectual and wants to actively engage in

some kind of struggle, then that person has to join the AIA or the trots. But there is more to a revolution than joining groups, a fact which the groups themselves cannot comprehend.

The Maoists are accurate in their critique but fail to realize that some of the same points can be made about themselves. It is only obvious, though, that every vanguard group pretends that it is the sole source of truth and everyone else is trying to deceive the "people". But the truth does not come from the sky (or Hardial Bains' head which is close to the sky), it comes from actual experience and learning from that experience.

Stu Vickers

RAA revisited

Politicians have always known that an effective way to get support is to focus on some issue so abstract in its connotations that no thinking person could oppose it. Trudeau had his "just society"; others have paid lip-service to freedom, equality, "government for the people by the people", etc. The RAA had "academic freedom" as the password to membership on their bandwagon. But Jones, Raso and Fernandez now tell me that academic freedom was and is not the issue. Funny, I could have sworn I read somewhere that it was.

They claim now to be defending the rights of professors and students to teach and learn things "not usually dealt with" in university classes. I would be foolish to say that these are not admirable and necessary goals. But somehow the actions of the RAA do not reflect the apparent depth and urgency of their concerns.

It may come as a surprise to Jones, Raso and Fernandez, but you don't have to take a course from the Forests to be exposed at a deep level to the issues of poverty, racism, oppression, and exploitation. Nor are they the only people who seek to analyse the roots of such problems as monopoly capitalism, imperialism, etc. However, the way they present the material is indeed unique. I started to take one of their courses but dropped it after a few classes. The course content had nothing to do with "social work" as the course description and label would imply. Neither Jeff nor Marsha had, to my knowledge, any education, experience or interest in the profession of Social Work. It appeared to me that they were bent on centering the course around their own political orientation, with no intention of being objective in their presentation of material. Since I had a choice and there was another social work course I could take at Renison, I dropped their course, as did many other students who had expected it to pertain to social work. Obviously there were students who took the course and enjoyed it. That was their choice. But my critics are saying that since I exercised my right to drop the course, I cannot now exercise my right to express an opinion on the matter. Is that the "democratic Renison" the RAA is fighting for?

Oh yes guys, there is quite a difference between spreading gossip and slander and presenting an opinion based on objective observation and fact. I presented an opinion in my last letter, one which has received poor publicity. The RAA has been superb in spreading gossip and slanders in their newsletters and press releases. That is one of the main reasons I oppose them

—they have supporters who have been factually misled.

My statement that "I don't really care" pertained only to my concern about what the RAA would think of my last letter. Jones, Raso and Fernandez have a lot of gall to imply that this sums up my attitude toward Canada and the world. If I thought that the RAA really cared about true justice beyond academia I would be laughing with them and not at them. They fall back on the classic defense that they are part of the solution and that because I openly oppose them I'm part of the problem. This is a shallow and naive philosophy; a cop-out designed to obscure the fact that the RAA has no true concern for people. They see people as "standing in the way" of their ideas of progress. They imply that they will be as oppressive in their actions as the system is now. Is this the way to fight for social change, by simply utilizing the same tactics as the oppressor but saying these are justified by some radical new, but equally repressive philosophy? There is room for debate.

I'm sorry my little attempt at humour rubbed some people the wrong way. But I guess it is taboo to be lighthearted at all about such a grave issue.

I believe Jones, Raso and Fernandez had a few of their words mixed up. Progressive faculty at Renison have not been threatened; they have been hired or retained. Aggressive, oppressive and unimpressive faculty and students are being attacked. In order to gain attention and sympathy from the campus they have called themselves progressive. But to be progressive is also to be directive. Upon examination the RAA is merely agitative, a quality they see as an end in itself. As for the "safe" conservative profs alluded to, I would suggest that one has to look beyond Renison College to find them.

The only people I know of who have stopped thinking and examining things are the RAA. They have proven that in their establishment of priorities with an issue which is far removed from the concerns of people outside academia. They proved it when they voted to boycott before trying to find out why certain faculty were "fired". But then the reasons for the "firings" never have been the issue anyway. The RAA saw to that.

One last comment about the pity Jones, Raso and Fernandez feel for the people I will (hopefully) be working with—shove it!; or at least save it for those poor professors who have hit the ranks of the unemployed. They need it.

Brian McKay

Balls barb

Re.: Barb Innes' "Police Brutality Protest" (28 Feb. **chevron**) In her very skimpily documented report, Barb Innes invites us to ponder the question "...how can two youths assault officers when they are handcuffed?"

Besides the obvious syntactical obscurity of the question (just for you, Rick: who was handcuffed?), the answer is all too obvious especially to the youths, I'm sure. (Don't see it? Read the title)

And then, by some far-fetched relation, Miss Innes links the incident to her involvement with her Marxist-Leninist pastime (read: AIA).

No wonder we don't outlaw super-lefts in this country—incredible mouthpieces like Barb Innes couldn't hurt a political fly.

K. Schonfeld
Civ. Eng. 2A

continued on page 21

A beginner's guide to *THE LEFT*

cont'd from page 9

usually binding on all members and dissent or even discussion is usually suppressed for the sake of party unity.

Thus, member participation in the operation of the party is usually minimal or non-existent. Trotsky once said that the statutes of a revolutionary organization should express "the leadership's organized distrust of the members, a distrust manifesting itself in vigilant control from above."

But the internal organization of the vanguard parties only reflect the attitudes of those people who organize them, attitudes which are elitist and hierarchical. They believe that they are the leaders of the

revolution, almost despite what the masses may want. Taking their theory from Lenin, they believe that workers are incapable of reaching revolutionary consciousness on their own. Such a consciousness has to be instilled in them from the outside by a vanguard party made up mostly of intellectuals and advanced workers. It is expected that the workers, upon seeing the need for socialism, will join the party and continue to struggle for revolutionary goals.

Such a theory, however, conveniently ignores the history of workers' struggles in this century, a history which has been largely ignored by both bourgeois and Marxist historians. In many instances (the 1905 and 1917 Russian revolutions,

the Spartacist movement of 1919 Germany, Spain of 1936-39, Hungary in 1956, etc.) workers have proven quite capable of seizing the means of production and organizing the distribution of goods, both done through workers' councils. These actions were taken without leadership and usually in defiance of the wishes of vanguard groups. It was only after acceding to self-proclaimed leaders from these groups, or, more often was the case, through actual combat with reactionaries or vanguardists that these revolutionary movements were defeated.

There is no doubt that Marxist-Leninist vanguard parties have been successful in terms of their own definitions for they now rule

over half of the people of the world. Although they all claim to be socialist, state capitalist is a more accurate term. This means that in these societies, the state plays the roles assumed by the bourgeoisie elsewhere because the countries started out as peasant economies where no bourgeois class had time to arise. Thus, to imitate these parties across time and space is to ignore the specific and unique conditions which exist in present day industrialized Canada. These conditions give rise to new types of demands which are being made by the working class. If the vanguardists were to open their eyes and ears, they might realize this.

The attractiveness of the vanguard parties for revolutionaries

can be seen in the fact that they do have a well thought out theory and practice, bankrupt though both may be. This is more than can be said for anyone else on the left. It is unfortunate that people lack the imagination to be able to support groups where theory and practice are still worked out and instead opt for the security provided by ready made formulae.

To the left of the vanguardists there is a large amorphous mass of leftists who are mostly unorganized into any kind of group but, nevertheless, do share a common perspective and represent an alternative. They call themselves communo-anarchists, libertarian Marxists, council communists, anarcho-socialists or combinations and permutations thereof. And of course, the vanguardists have other names for them such as petty bourgeois individualists, subjectivists, spontaneists, et cetera.

An alternative —Anarchism

The main point that these people have in common is their rejection of vanguardism and Leninist theories. Anarchist thought, with its emphasis on the role of the individual and its critique of leadership, has had a large influence on the ideas of this group. Unfortunately, the ideas have yet to coalesce into a coherent theory which could point the way to further practice. The main value of these people has been their critique of the left and of all aspects of capitalism from its economy to personal life.

A small number of anarchist groups do exist in this country. Their main function to date has been in the form of agit-prop, that is, agitational propaganda such as books and pamphlets. One group from Toronto has started a magazine called *Leftward*.

A significant group which formed in Toronto and Windsor a few years ago calls itself New Tendency. It is the local reflection of a growing trend in Marxist thought throughout the Western world. From their experiences in the work place, they have developed a theory based on the workers' daily struggles against capital. The trade unions are seen as not representing the interests of the working class but of the bourgeoisie and, consequently, are also being resisted by the workers. The New Tendency's role, as they define it, is to educate and give strength to such struggles but not to lead them. Both their theory and practice is constantly being re-assessed and developed in light of their experiences. They believe in developing socialism from below and not from above as the vanguardists do. If there is to be any hope for the left becoming successful, it probably lies with groups like this more than anyone else presently on the scene.

A revolution is not like a supermarket, we cannot just choose organizations because we like the box they come in. A revolution is a totality which has to be lived by each individual and extends beyond to working in consort with others. Its practice cannot be artificial but has to be drawn from the conditions which shape our lives.

"People who talk about revolution and class struggle without referring explicitly to everyday life, without understanding what is subversive about love and what is positive in the refusal of constraints, such people have a corpse in their mouth." (Raoul Vaneigem).

—the fairview collective

THE BIG ONE

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A beginner's guide to THE LEFT

Welcome to the fascinating world of leftist politics. As a newcomer, you may be bewildered by the array of sects and groups proclaiming themselves to be revolutionary. About the only commonality they share is a desire to see a socialist society (but when it comes to defining such a society, they fall apart again). To clear things up a bit, we offer the following critical guide for those unfamiliar with this territory.

The term "left" can be applied to many groups which are in some way radical. This guide, however, will be limited to those groups which define themselves as being primarily political and revolutionary. Sections of the women's movement could be included in such a definition but a discussion of them would require another whole article. The groups to be mentioned are those which are commonly found in Ontario although most of them are national or international organizations.

All leftists under consideration here can be conveniently divided into two categories: the vanguard parties and everybody else, with a fuzzy line in between. The vanguardists are most visible, so they will be dealt with first.

As the word indicates, a vanguard is a group of people in the forefront of a battle. The members of vanguard parties see themselves as leaders in the revolutionary struggle because they believe they are the most advanced sector of the working class. As a party, they will begin the revolution and determine the structure and organization of post-revolutionary society. This political strategy can also be referred to as Leninism or Marxism-Leninism since it was Lenin who first developed the concept of the party and put it into practice in Russia.

Communists vs. communists

Probably the fastest growing group on the left political scene is the **Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)**, also known as the **Maoists**. They earn the name 'Maoists' from their supposed emulation of the theory and practice of China's Mao Tse Tung who is himself a Marxist-Leninist. The CPC(M-L) people are characterized by their emphasis on the necessity for defeating the imperialist super-powers, namely Russia and the U.S. When it comes to rhetoric, the CPC (M-L) have the most colourful language of all the groups with such phrases as "lackeys", "the spirit of Norman Bethune", "long live...", spicing up their messages to the people.

The tactics of the Maoists involve having its members join "mass organizations" or as a party, uniting with other groups "on practical issues". Given the strength of conviction of party members, this policy can have one of two different effects on the organization being united with or joined. Either it comes under the control of the Maoists because they are the most active and vocal people within the group or, if the original group is strong enough to begin with, then the Maoists can become alienated from it. An example of the latter occurring was when leaders of the Indian Caravan to Ottawa disavowed any connection with the Maoists last year.

Local Maoists

Another favorite tactic of the CPC(M-L) is to set up organizations which are fronts for the party. They seize on any popular sentiment and try to make it appear that they are part of these struggles. In response to International Women's Year the party had started a Louise Michel Brigade of which the chairman of the party, Hardial Bains, has put himself at the head. (Incidentally, Louise Michel was an anarchist.) For University of Waterloo students, there is the Canadian Student Movement which

is represented in this area by the **Waterloo-Wellington Student Movement**.

Another prominent grouping in left field is the large band of Trotskyists, fondly known as the trots. They come under many different titles which represent the different factions. Despite their common adulation of Leon Trotsky (and his Fourth International), these factions have no love for each other and often engage in bickering among themselves. In Canada, the most popular and oldest group is the **League for Socialist Action/Young Socialists (LSA/YS)**. They are followed by the **Revolutionary Marxist Group (RMG)** and then the **Spartacist League**, two factions which have emerged more recently.

Whether or not the LSA/YS is revolutionary is a topic for debate, their demands are avowedly reformist. They and the other trots operate by gaining membership in any group devoted to social change and try to devote the energies of that group towards fighting a single issue. They call this intervention but others refer to the tactic as infiltration and opportunism. The abortion on demand issue is an example of how they have done this in the women's movement (or the media's perception of the women's movement). The issue is important but once the laws against abortion have been repealed then women will be very little closer to liberation for having engaged in that struggle.

Often, infiltration by the trots with their emphasis on single issues is met with resistance by other members of the group who wish a broader strategy. The resultant dissension can (and many times has) led to disruption or disintegration of the group. It must be remembered that the trots (and the same applies to the Maoists) when infiltrating do not usually express allegiance to their parent organization and even deny they are trots (or Maoists).

They have joined the NDP in attempt to lead the social democrats in a more left-

ward direction. This move is consistent with their belief that reformism, whether through the NDP or through their single issues demands being met, can somehow lead to socialism. Obviously, the capitalists have nothing to fear from these people, only the left does.

The liberators

Next, we come to another group of Maoists who call themselves the **Canadian Liberation Movement**. They take the ideas of the anti-imperialist struggle and, uniting with the progressive elements to its logical conclusion, the equation of nationalism and socialism. Although they are fewer in number than their CPC (M-L) comrades, they have a wider base in both the union movement and the culture movement. Some of the force behind the drive for Canadian unions comes from this group.

On the cultural front, their publishing company, the New Canada Press, has put out a number of books on Canadian culture and history. They are also known for their campaign for 85% quota of Canadian professors in universities. A few members of Canada's intelligentsia have joined their

ranks, such as the poets Al Purdy and Milton Acorn.

These people are mainly centered in Toronto where they have gained publicity in the battles against the lead smelting plants.

The **Waffle** used to be the left wing of the NDP before they were purged from it a few years ago. Throughout their history, they have been plagued by dissension, more so than most left groups. First, it was their position towards the NDP which was hotly debated and more recently, the question of whether their emphasis should be on nationalism or socialism. Their politics have moved from a leftist version of the NDP's social democracy, through vanguardism to the present time when they are toying with Trotskyist ideas. Very little remains of the organization since Jim Laxer, the radical economist, left it to join with other nationalists such as the Committee for an Independent Canada, (CIC). The Waffle may become the shortest lived phenomena in a movement where groups are not known for their longevity.

Then there is the **Communist Party of Canada**, the original one, who are sometimes referred to fondly as Stalinists. The other CPC, the Maoists, call this group revisionists and "agents of Soviet social-imperialism". The CPC mainly rests on past glories and their long history of involvement in trade union struggles. Today, they are firmly committed to electoral politics, a commitment which has earned them seats on municipal councils (Vancouver and Winnipeg) and even Parliament in the past. When most people speak of communists, the CPC is what they are thinking of. This is unfortunate because the **Communist Party** is connected with Russia, a state capitalist society, and consequently, they are even less socialist (or communist) than their vanguard comrades.

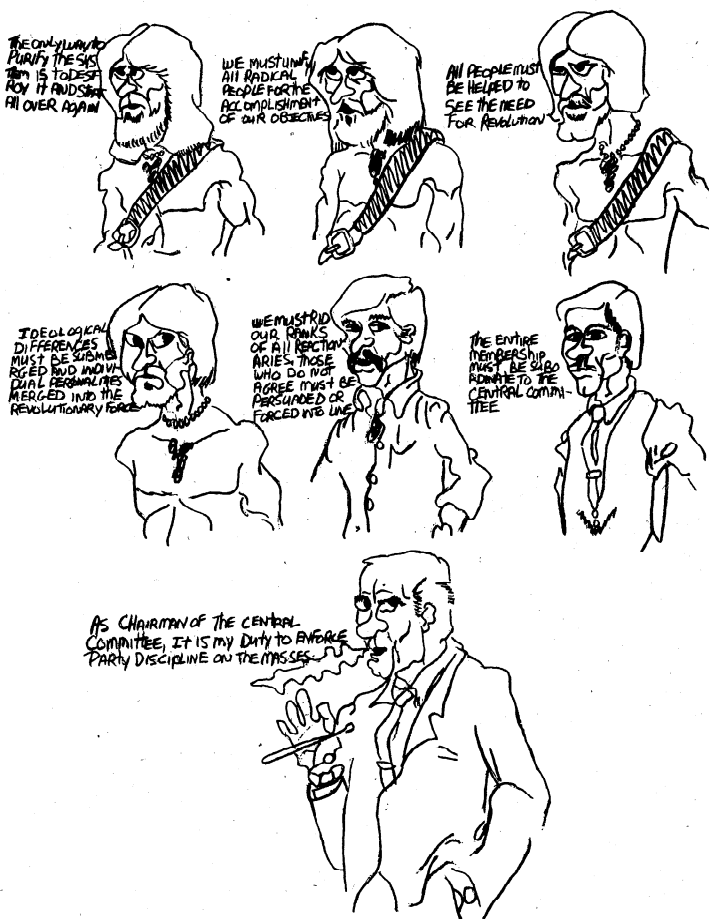
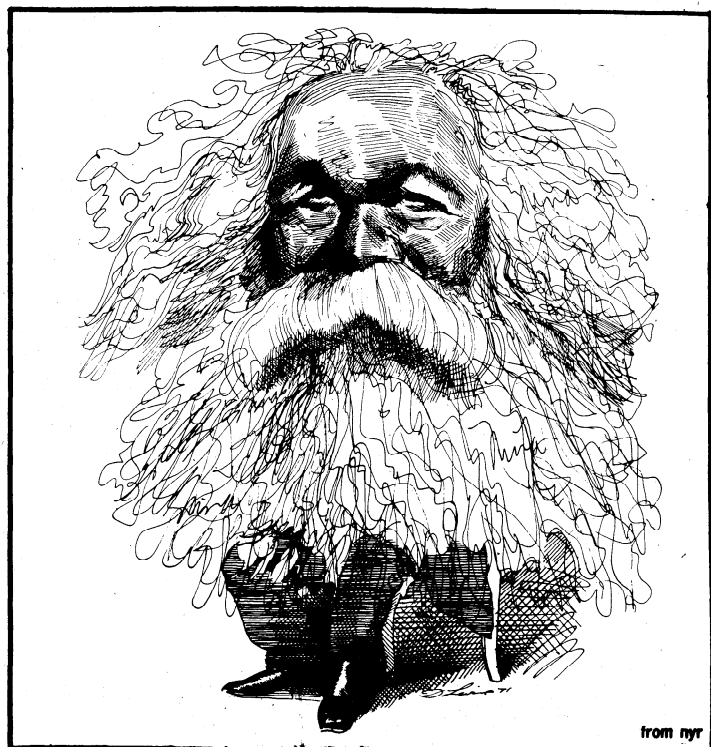
Are vanguards revolutionary?

There are other vanguard parties around but they are not sizeable or significant enough to be included here. Usually, they are either Maoists or old socialists.

The perceptive reader of this guide has likely noticed a slight bias in its wording. This fact cannot and will not be denied but will be explained. The vanguard groups can be criticized individually but their main fault is that aspect which they hold in common, their vanguardism. Their very nature and the premises on which they operate have to be understood.

The internal organization of such groups are similar, based as they all are on the traditional ideas of party structure. The phrase "democratic centralism" is often used but the democracy is always subordinated to the centralism. A central committee is the most powerful organ of the party and makes most of the decisions. It can be informed by a congress of elected delegates held periodically. Matters of policy are

cont'd on page 8



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Feedback

from page 6

tation. We are sadly and acutely aware that homosexuals are not protected under the Human Rights Code in matters such as this. We sincerely hope, as more of these cases are brought to the public light and to your attention, that in the future Ontario's laws will be changed so we, as gays, will be granted the rights we deserve as human beings.

Candis Graham
Marie Robertson
Margaret Telegdi

Con artist

If a voice from the off-campus community may be heard, I would like to comment on Sami Gupta's article re John Dean in last week's issue. Bravo. Right on. And so forth.

John Dean's appearance was a "tale told by a (well paid) idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing", except perhaps the incalculable stupidity of the various student organizations who allowed themselves to be ripped off by one of the more notorious con artists of our time.

Or perhaps we have proven, by jumping rather belatedly on the American bandwagon, that Canadians are eager to be on record as exceeding the gullibility of their southern neighbours.

Another milestone in the search for a Canadian identity...

Julia Frittaion

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'The red detachment of women' reviewed

The Waterloo-Wellington Canada-China Friendship Society held Monday its third meeting at the Workers Centre in Waterloo, presenting the film version of the inspiring revolutionary ballet, "The Red Detachment of Women", produced in the People's Republic of China.

From the animated quality of the informal discussions which followed the showing and from the spontaneous applause which came from the audience of over seventy at high points during the film, it was very clear that people were deeply moved by this extraordinary ballet, which unravels the story of a young slave woman's liberation. Before showing the film, members of the executive of the Waterloo-Wellington Canada-China Friendship Society gave reports on the progress of the society's work.

Society president, Nina Tymoszewicz introduced the programme, pointing out that membership was growing among students, workers and intellectuals in the Waterloo-Wellington area. Doug Wahlsten, who acts as recording secretary, in reading the minutes of the last meeting announced that the society had sent a supportive and congratulatory message to Chou En-Lai, premier of the People's Republic of China, and to the Chinese embassy in Ottawa on the occasion of the convening of the first session of the fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The executive also announced the upcoming publication of a newsletter to be called Friendship which will carry, among other items, reprints of the Chinese constitution, a report on the revision of the constitution and Chou En-Lai's

speech on the report on the work of the government.

To clarify some highlights of the ballet, programme-secretary Marsha Forest introduced the film quoting passages from a book version of the ballet which translates some of the songs which carry dominant themes in the film. The words speak of strength, victory and the resoluteness of oppressed people to win liberation.

The ballet itself is the story of a young slave who discovers that her own liberation will only come through the liberation of all oppressed people in China. Wu-Ching-hua hates her brutal owner from whom she escapes and is subsequently assisted by Hung-Chang-ching, a Communist Party representative, who is on a scouting mission disguised as a peasant. He urges Ching-hua to go to the forces of the workers to get revenge on the tyrant. When she meets with the Red Army Women's Company, local people have gathered and she is welcomed by the people and the army. An attempt to kill the tyrant is carried out but is unsuccessful. Hung and Ching-hua and other fighters infiltrate the landlord's house. A pre-arranged gunshot will be the signal to start fighting the house guard, but Ching-hua sees the landlord and in an uncontrollable rage, fires at him prematurely. She wounds him and he escapes through a secret tunnel. Her gunshot has spoiled the plans and she is relieved of her gun by Hung. She must learn that liberation cannot come through personal vengeance.

Back at the army base, she is remorseful but with the help of Hung and the Women's Company commander, her thinking is rectified

and symbolically, her gun is returned to her.

The army has by now, been training for some time and eventually they have to put their training into practice. The enemy troops have launched an attack. The Red Army fights bravely, but Hung is captured by the enemy. He is brought back to the house of the tyrant to be put to death. Before he is killed, he displays great bravery in his dance and he knows that his death is not in vain — the people will win.

Ching-hua and her detachment come upon the landlord's estate after Hung's death and they pay tribute to a beloved comrade. It is now, finally, that Ching-hua comes upon the landlord and after a fight with him, she kills him.

Although this story is about revolution, the story is basically simple. However, the ballet applied to the story is not simple. The costumes are not the silly tu-tu's and

tights of Western and Russian ballet. The costumes are what the people wore: slave, peasant and fighter. The dance steps are bold, vigorous and powerful. There is no feminine and masculine role.

It was easy to cry when Hung was burned to the strains of the "Internationale"; the applause was spontaneous when Ching-hua killed the tyrant; it was impossible not to join the merriment of the peasants and fighters together when they distributed captured food or played tricks on the army cook.

Among the many striking qualities of the "The Red Detachment of Women", among the clear and inspiring messages is the pervasive reminder that art can serve the masses of people rather than a

small ruling elite — a phenomenon which is so despicable and familiar under monopoly capitalism.

People who have an interest in joining the Waterloo-Wellington Canada-China Friendship Society to learn more about Chinese socialism through films, discussion and other programmes can write to the society at P.O. Box 888 in Waterloo or contact membership secretary Patty Gilbert, at 578-1117.

For people who missed the showing of "The Red Detachment of Women", Cinema Solidarity will be presenting it again this Sunday evening at 7:00 p.m. in the Great Hall at the Campus Centre. Everyone is welcome and there is no admission charge.

—allyene mcween

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BLACK AND WHITE AVAILABLE

The crude hoax about Syncrude

The impact on the environment of such rapid tar sands development would almost certainly be catastrophic. Despite efforts by the Lougheed government and Syncrude to delude the public about the environmental consequences of their tar sands strategy, enough information has filtered through to provide a frightening view of the ecological effects of the Syncrude plant alone or in combination with a number of similar projects.

The massive scale of the Syncrude operation is the first hint of its potential ecological effect. It will be the world's largest strip mine, employing huge draglines to scoop up over 13,000 tons of tar sand per hour—five times Canada's hourly coal production. This large volume of tar sand will be sent by conveyor belt to the plant where it will be separated by means of a hot water process to produce about 125,000 barrels of oil per day plus an incredible volume of highly polluting waste material.

On the pretext of assuring oil self-sufficiency for Canada, the federal government—together with Ontario and Alberta—doled out \$600 million to multinational corporations to finance the infamous Syncrude project.

The following article by Jim Anderson and reprinted from the *Last Post*, provides a lengthy insight into the dealings behind Syncrude and the ecological effects of the project.

by Jim Anderson

In keeping with his proclivity for image politicking, premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta paid a Toronto-based PR agency, Baker-Lovick Ltd., over \$6,000 to prepare his announcement of the decision to proceed with the massive Syncrude tar sands project in the fall of 1973. Thanks to Lougheed and the eastern ad agency, the Alberta public was treated to a half-hour television spectacular, featuring the premier's stirring Alberta First rhetoric packaged seductively with an impressive use of props, visual aids, scenery and song. The Syncrude deal, Lougheed proudly proclaimed, heralded "... a new era for energy in the province."

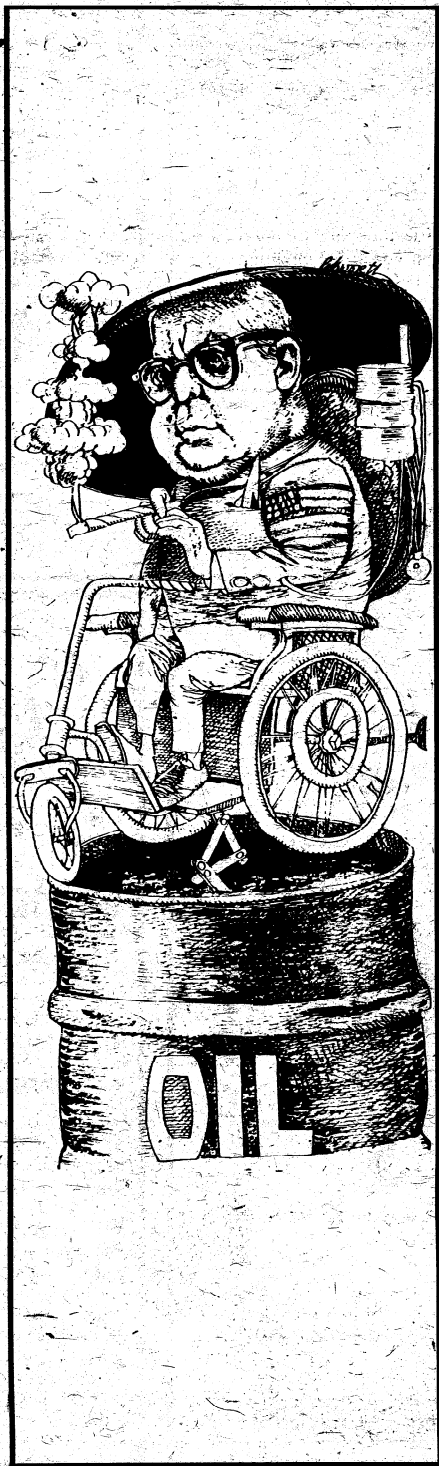
The impact was overwhelming. The news media throughout the province greeted the announcement with acclaim. Mayor Dent of Edmonton, an old NDP warhorse, was ecstatic. The town of Fort McMurray, situated in the Athabasca tar sands, declared a holiday.

Clearly, the time of the tar sands had come. Syncrude's formidable public relations department was soon at work reinforcing Lougheed's message that the Syncrude deal proved the commercial viability of mining the sands. Syncrude ran nation-wide television ads showing Gordon Pinsent dropping pebbles in a pond to illustrate the economic benefits of its tar sands plant spreading like waves to all parts of Canada. Albertans were also subjected to a half-hour television "documentary" entitled "Time of the Tar Sands" narrated by Pinsent and produced by none other than Syncrude's versatile public relations manager, John Barr.

The message was easy to believe. The location of the tar sands was known, no exploration was necessary. The extraction method appeared to be proven. Great Canadian Oil Sands had been operating a plant based on the hot water process since 1967. The world was hungry for energy and the price of oil was rising.

Recent setbacks to the vaunted Syncrude project, however, suggest that the gung-ho approach to tar sands development advocated by Premier Lougheed and the oil industry was never really viable. Atlantic Richfield, one of the four U.S. multinationals involved in the Syncrude consortium, recently withdrew its 30 per cent interest in the project. Syncrude's cost estimate skyrocketed from the original figure of \$800 million to more than \$2 billion and the company is now laying off workers. Meanwhile, Lougheed's steadfast hostility to federal involvement in the tar sands has shown a remarkable change and he is now willing to allow Ottawa to become a partner in Syncrude by picking up the 30 per cent stake in the operation formerly held by Atlantic Richfield. These developments suggest that oil sands extraction using the surface mining method—the only technique employed on a large scale to date—is a questionable exercise on economic grounds alone.

The Alberta government's policy—formulated on the advice of U.S. oil consultant Walter Levy—calls for construction of one large-scale plant every two years on the average between now and the end of the century.



Much of this waste will be poured into a 9.3 square mile reservoir euphemistically called a "tailings pond" which will be highly toxic and covered with a layer of oil, posing a serious threat to the millions of waterfowl that breed in the Peace-Athabasca delta and fly directly over the Syncrude lease area on their yearly migrations. The tailings could also devastate the sensitive delta in the event of rupture of the retaining dykes or through seepage into the nearby Athabasca River. According to a report by provincial civil servants, sulphur dioxide emissions from a number of Syncrude-sized plants could combine with water vapour to form a killer-fog similar to the Great London Fog of 1952 which killed 3,500 people. Not only would mine workers and town residents be imperilled, but airborne SO₂ could combine with surface waters in the area to form a lethal acid which would adversely affect vegetation as far away as Saskatchewan.

Reclamation of the 800 square miles of tar sands amenable to strip mining is also likely to be exceedingly slow in the harsh subarctic climate. Twenty to 40 per cent of the total flow of water in the Athabasca River will be drawn off by a number of tar sands plants (Syncrude alone will use 3.5 million gallons per hour) and ecologists warn that this could damage the Peace-Athabasca delta more drastically than the B.C. Bennett Dam. Potential effects of oil spills have not been assessed by anyone, despite the fact that the single tar sands plant in operation has experienced two spills to date, one of which reached the delta.

Not surprisingly, a number of provincial environmentalists have recognized the profound implications of this massive assault on the ecology of the region and have documented it for their less conscientious political masters. A top-level inter-departmental group of Alberta civil servants, for example, warned their government that if the industry's plan for rapid exploitation of the sands were followed, "the impact on nature could be totally devastating." They noted the absence of any serious environmental studies, stating that "this apparent emphasis on winning the resource is again an indication of the heavy influence of the conventional crude oil industry." The chairman of this group of bureaucrats stated emphatically that the McMurray region could become "a biologically barren wasteland." Another predicted that tar sands activity could turn northeastern Alberta into "a disaster region resembling a lunar landscape." No wonder, then, that an old soldier in the Lougheed cabinet who remembered being on hand when Great Canadian Oil Sands started its operation said it reminded him of "the beaches of Normandy on D-day."

Some civil servants in Alberta and a few of the more ecology-conscious members of the public have actually begun to think the unthinkable about tar sands development, namely that further plants on the Syncrude model cannot be permitted unless and until a less polluting technology is developed which incorporates the best possible abatement practices and technology into its operation. Lougheed's committee of top civil servants, for example, stated "it is obvious that current technology and recovery efficiencies must change drastically before additional plants should be approved." Similarly, a group of 75 citizens forming the Public Advisory Committee to the province's Environmental Conservation Authority called on the government to delay approval of further tar sands plants "until such time as a satisfactory method is demonstrated in the treatment of liquid tailings from the process."

Syncrude itself is concerned that beefed-up environmental controls may be demanded in the future, after the public has witnessed a series of major ecological disasters in the sands. A study of the principal risks of the Syncrude project prepared by

Foster Economic Consultants in 1973 also concluded that the operator faces the possibility of a more strict nature could significantly increase capital and operating costs." Environment Minister, Bill Yurko, is of no possibility of pollution standards under the inexorable advance in energy" represented by the demonstration of faith the Syncrude written assurance that standards will be reviewed only in the meantime. As Larry Price's coming book on the tar sands:

William Yurko, Alberta's Environment, articulates the same philosophy which underlies the government's oil consultant Levy of New York. This favours swift, conscripted the tar sands on political grounds.

Indeed Yurko and Syncrude in an incredible sleight-of-hand matters, aided by a gale of him which eagerly compete with a superficial and misleading representation designed to rationalize inadequate practices and to quell public concern.

Yurko's record as an appointee surely places him in a class by himself. Asked by NDP Leader Grant Tinker if he had agreed to keep Syncrude studies confidential if the company informed the legislature that he Syncrude on this matter and had in a very strong way, the government regard which is that basically information is public information exceptions will be made. A meeting between Yurko and the minister had given to his department stand would be respected as such. In on the floor of the house, Yurko allowed Syncrude to revise. In fore it was submitted to his D

In a controversy that developed a number of waterfowl on the Syncrude denied that a bird-kill of any place because "Dr. Goforth (mental director) keeps me advising thing that goes on in the Syncrude environmental point of view." biologist in the government's Branch indicated that the last government had received from Syncrude waterfowl hazards on the lease half earlier and had in fact been Even if the government were environmental watchdog in the difficult to imagine how this could in view of information obtain pollution group (Save Tomorrow which revealed that Yurko's four field staff empower government's Clean Water Act tire province.

In a statement later confirmed Environment Minister Jeanne Sauvé early November that Alberta's an accord regarding "diversities" for environmental which would clearly recognize would be the only body in monitoring and enforcement. to deal with only one jurisdiction and given his record, they naturally to rest with the province. ment entitled "Oil Sands D leaked to the NDP member of nature, provincial civil servants jurisdiction in certain aspects (air and water control override... provincial concern have also noted Ottawa's response, particularly in relation fisheries and the almost certain

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"Say, how do I get the same welfare officer you have?"

tion of environmental protection in either a realistic or an adequate manner." Moreover, Sauve predicted "the likelihood for major environmental damage." It seems the assessment therefore failed to make the grade even as an exercise in creative writing—that is, environmental impact assessments (according to the prestigious Canadian Environmental Law Association) are often written not so much to meet the needs of the environment as "to withstand the test of review." Syncrude's study flunked on both criteria. In his reply to the Sauve letter, Yurko comments, quite accurately, that many of the objections raised by federal officials had been identified by his staff and communicated to Syncrude. Needless to say, they had never been communicated to the Alberta public.

The Sauve protest was based on a 70-page report

beyond Alberta's boundaries—e.g., the Northwest Territories and western Saskatchewan.

Recent federal documentation of Syncrude's environmental mismanagement reveals the extent of the coverup by the company and the Alberta government.

A few weeks ago, Ottawa sources leaked a document to the Alberta NDP which consisted of a letter from Sauve to Yurko written last fall in which the federal minister strongly objected to Syncrude's elaborate Environmental Impact Assessment. While Syncrude boasts on page ten of its assessment document that "the balance of losses and gains resulting from the Syncrude project may be determined on the basis of information presented here," Sauve points out that it does not such thing. In fact, she states, the company "failed to address the ques-

prepared by a task force of federal experts set up to evaluate the Syncrude Impact Assessment. Reading the task force report gives one the impression that the federal officials are hard pressed to express their alarm and indignation at the Syncrude snow job within the confines of the dispassionate prose expected of bureaucrats. Yet, several of the misleading and inadequate aspects of the Syncrude Assessment documented by these federal experts are revealing.

Syncrude's coker burner complex and its sulphur plant will pour 287 long tons of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere each stream day (a stream day is roughly equivalent to a calendar day). This sulphurous discharge could be reduced to as little as 40 long tons per stream day if the company would employ what federal officials call the "best practicable" pollution abatement equipment. Syncrude refuses to do so on economic grounds despite its "Environmental Policy Statement"—printed proudly in one of its publicity brochures—in which it proclaims its commitment to the use of "the best practicable technology, both in resource development and environmental protection."

These unnecessarily vast sulphur dioxide emissions will mean, the task force continues, that under normal operating conditions the federal and provincial standards for SO₂ concentrations will be exceeded several fold. The Syncrude Assessment minimizes the effects of SO₂ by calculations assuming optimal dispersion rates, conveniently ignoring the fact that dangerous air inversions which trap pollutants close to ground level occur on 90 per cent of winter days in the lease area. The federal statement that SO₂ emissions imposed a "real and serious threat" to vegetation beyond the lease provides an interesting contrast to a statement made by Dr. Goforth, Syncrude's top environmentalist, in a 1973 company PR brochure—"We want to confine all environmental effects to our Lease." The federal experts note the SO₂ emissions will have to be decreased with only two plants in operation. At the very least this calls into question Alberta's grandiose plans for a multi-plant operation in the sands. The Syncrude plant itself will produce air pollution levels presenting "hazards to mining and plant personnel."

The federal report emphasizes the threat posed by the 9.3 mile tailings "pond" as a major deficiency in Syncrude's assessment document. The company's "complete omission of any effects on groundwater" is criticized. Again, a company PR brochure states, "the effects of this pond on ground water are being investigated thoroughly."

These remarkable company brochures provide a couple of additional contrasts in relation to the tailing reservoir. Thus, one brochure states that "the area does not support any rare or endangered bird or animal species." Yet Table I of a Syncrude study entitled Migratory Waterfowl on the Syncrude Tar Sands Lease (1973) lists a whooping crane as one of the birds observed during the spring waterfowl surveys on the Syncrude study area. This appears to be Syncrude's comment on the disappearing whooping crane—now you see it, now you don't...

The federal environmentalists complain on page 51 of their report that "it is also rather disturbing to read in the Edmonton Journal that a Syncrude environmental spokesman stated 'the tailings pond will present little hazard to migrating waterfowl.'" They would likely have been even more disturbed if they knew that this same official had reported to his company that the tailings pond did indeed pose a potential hazard to waterfowl.

The Environmental Department officials, finally, exhibit a profound understanding of the unconscionable attitude of a foreign-owned industry toward the environment of the host country whose resources it seeks to exploit. Thus, on pages 18 and 19 of the federal report, these nationalistic bureaucrats take exception to a line in the Syncrude assessment which states that "United States deficiency (in oil)... must be filled by Canadian and eastern hemisphere imports by 1980." They wonder why Canada must fill the U.S. deficit in energy "... in exchange for disruption of the landscape on a scale not tolerated in the countryside of the trading partner."

Both levels of government would do well to heed this note of caution as they ponder the invitation to be taken in as partners in the ailing Syncrude venture.



UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

PRE-REGISTRATION INFORMATION

MARCH 1975

WHY

Allows you to select in March the courses that you wish to take in the May, July, September 1975 or January 1976 sessions.

WHO PRE-REGISTERS

All currently registered undergraduate students intending to enrol in undergraduate programmes in May, July, September, 1975 or January, 1976.

NOTE: A failure to pre-register will be interpreted as an indication that you do not intend to return and that your space may be given to another student.

WHEN & WHERE

Week of March 10 - 14, 1975.

Pre-register with your department-faculty advisor - information regarding advisors, times and places, etc., is listed below.

Additional information can be obtained from the department/faculty offices.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Students are requested to pre-register for courses with the ACADEMIC ADVISOR of the DEPARTMENT and/or COLLEGE in which they expect to continue next year or term. **You may submit only one pre-registration per session.**

Department	Faculty Advisor	Bld.	Room	Ext.
1st Yr. Non-Major & Post-Degree	D. Knight	ML	119	3638
Anthropology	S. Gabow	PSY	2078	3642
Classics	S. Haag	ML	329	2443
Drama & Theatre Arts	M. Hedges	HH	146	3672
Economics	K. Bennett	HH	203	2755
English	W. Macnaughton	HH	251	2121
Fine Arts	D. Mackay	HH	383A	2442
French	W. Wilson	ML	335	2773
Geography	C. Bryant	ENV	237	2403
German	M. Kuxdorf	ML	312	2258
HRCS	A. Wiener	PSY	4024	3913
History	J. English	HH	102	3771
Latin	S. Haag	ML	329	2443
Philosophy	W. Abbott	HH	326	2775
Political Science	R. Williams	HH	308	3612
Psychology	G. Griffin	PSY	1049	3057
	T. Cadell	PSY	1049	3057
	D. Amoroso	PSY	1049	3057
Rel. Studies	R. Legge	HH	289H	2640
Russian	I. Levitsky	ML	317	3394
Spanish	B. Thalman	ML	205	3658
Sociology	W. Scott	PSY	2040	2642

cept for those selecting the Co-op Teaching Option), 2B Co-op and year 3 of a Pass programme should pre-register at one of the times listed below. (Pre-registrants for 2A of the Co-op Teaching Option should see R. Dunkley at the times listed in (2) (ii).)

E. Anderson, P. Brillinger and R. Scoins - MC.5158
10:00 - 12 noon - Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday
2:00 - 4:00 p.m. - Monday, Tuesday & Thursday

(2) All students pre-registering for years 3 and 4 (Regular and Co-op) of an Honours or General programme should pre-register with the appropriate Undergraduate Officer:

(i) Co-op Chartered Accountancy & Business Administration Options

J. D. Kalbfleisch - MC.6092A
- 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m., Mon. Mar. 10
- 9:00 a.m. - 12 noon, Tue. Mar. 11

Note: Prof. G. Keller will be available from 10:00 - 1:00 p.m. on Monday March 10 in MC.6092 to answer any questions on Business courses at W.L.U.

(ii) Co-op Teaching Option

R. G. Dunkley - MC.5103
- 1:00 - 4:00 p.m., Wed. Mar. 12

(iii) Computer Science

V. A. Dyck - MC.5158
- 1:00-4:00 p.m. Wed. Mar. 12
- 9:00 a.m. - 12 noon Thur. Mar. 13

(iv) Applied Mathematics

M. Snyder - MC.5007
- 9:30 - 11:30 a.m. Mon. Mar. 10
- 2:30 - 3:30 p.m. Mon. Mar. 10
- 9:30 - 11:30 a.m. Tues. Mar. 11
- 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. Tues. Mar. 11
- 10:30 - 11:30 a.m. Wed. Mar. 12
- 2:30 - 4:30 p.m. Wed. Mar. 12
- 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Thurs. Mar. 13
- 10:30 - 11:30 a.m. Fri. Mar. 14
- 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. Fri. Mar. 14

(v) Combinatorics & Optimization

C. Haff - MC.5025
- 9:00 - 12 noon Mon. Mar. 10
- 2:00 - 5:00 p.m. Mon. Mar. 10
- 9:00 - 12 noon Wed. Mar. 12
- 2:00 - 5:00 p.m. Wed. Mar. 12
- 2:00 - 5:00 p.m. Fri. Mar. 14

(vi) Statistics (& Actuarial Science)

C. Springer - MC.5039
- 1:30 - 2:30 p.m. Mon. Mar. 10
- 10:00 - 11:30 a.m. Tues. Mar. 11
- 2:30 - 4:00 p.m. Thurs. Mar. 13
- 9:30 - 10:15 a.m. Fri. Mar. 14

(vii) Actuarial Science (& Statistics)

M. A. Bennett - MC.5036
- 9:00 - 11:30 a.m. Thurs. Mar. 13
- 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. Thurs. Mar. 13
- 9:00 - 11:30 a.m. Fri. Mar. 14

(viii) Pure Mathematics

D. Higgs - MC.5084
- 9:30 - 12 noon Wed. Mar. 12
- 9:30 - 12 noon Thurs. Mar. 13
- 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Fri. Mar. 14
A. Kerr-Lawson - MC.5067
- 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Wed. Mar. 12
- 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Thurs. Mar. 13
- 9:30 - 12 noon Fri. Mar. 14

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

The FACULTY OF SCIENCE will pre-register all non-graduating students (except for Optometry) at the following times in the Chemistry-Conference Room C1-252 and the Science Study area across the hall.

Monday-March 10	1:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Tuesday-March 11	9:30 - 11:30 a.m. 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday-March 12	9:30 - 11:30 a.m. 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.

OPTOMETRY

All students wishing to pre-register for possible admission to Year II - Optometry will come to the Optometry Building Room 301.

Tuesday-March 11	9:00 - 12:00 noon 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.
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OR

Wednesday-March 12	9:00 - 12:00 noon
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UPPER YEAR Optometry students will be pre-registered in class.

ST. JEROME'S - RENISON

Students wishing to pre-register for programmes at St. Jerome's or Renison pre-register with the appropriate College advisor.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Those Engineers who are not pre-registered in class should report to their Departmental Offices.

Students wishing to transfer to Engineering should contact one of the following people:

Department	Name	Office
Systems Design	K. Huseyin	E2 3334
Chemical Engineering	R. Hudgins	E1 2503
Civil Engineering	C. Thompson	E2 3327
Electrical Engineering	J. Hanson	E2 3304
Mechanical Engineering	H. Kerr	E3 3105

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES-March 10-11, 1975

Geography	Any faculty member in Room 221	Environmental Studies Room 221 9:30 - 4:30
Man-Environment	Any faculty member in Room 221	Environmental Studies Room 221 9:30 - 4:30
Planning	Any faculty member in Room 221	Environmental Studies Room 221 9:30 - 4:30
Architecture	Marg Schaefer	Annex 8

HUMAN KINETICS & LEISURE STUDIES-March 10-11, 1975

Kinesiology	Personal faculty advisor by appointment only.
Recreation	Personal faculty advisor.

INTEGRATED STUDIES - March 10 - 14, 1975

Integrated Studies T. W. Smyth Psychology 1051B

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS

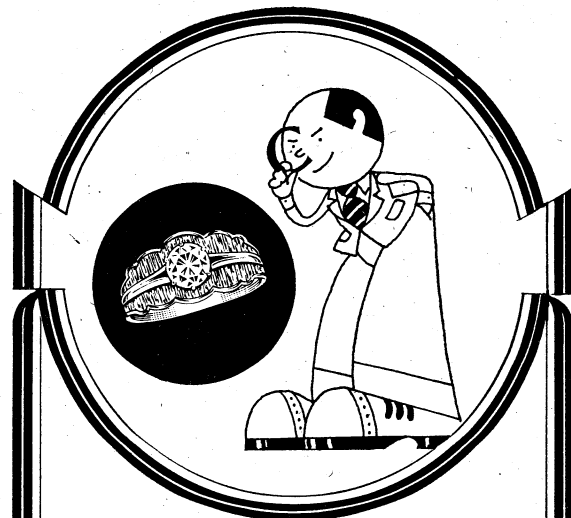
All Regular and Co-operative Mathematics students who plan to continue their studies in the Fall/75 term should pre-register during the week of March 10-14/75 as indicated below.

(1) All Students pre-registering for year 2 Regular, 2A Co-op (ex-

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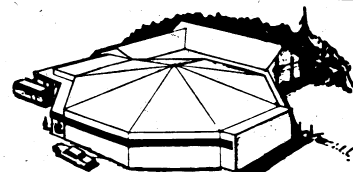
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Records

Late for the Sky Jackson Browne

According to the ancient Riddle of the Sphinx man walks on four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs in the evening, thus conjuring up the analogy of a lifetime to the passing of a day. There is a lot to be said for this view. But it need not end there, for as surely as day turns to night, night turns to day. A sunset tonight means a sunrise tomorrow. Where a sense of loss, solitude, and awe characterize sunset, sunrise is invigorating. The morning brings an awakening and a rejuvenation: the sky lightens and brightens, and the sun begins to pour forth its life-giving energy. This is the feeling Jackson Browne conveys in his most recent LP, *Late for the Sky*.

The essential message of the album is neatly coded on the front cover: the lettering looks as if it were etched out of a sunset; the borders of the cover are black, symbolizing death; and the main feature of the cover is a photograph of a painting by surrealist artist René Magritte which depicts an immaculate house and car in a nighttime suburban setting—while above glows a brisk and bright blue sky of day.

"Keep a fire burning in your eye, And pay attention to the open sky— You never know what will be coming down."

The paradox and impossibility of the scene make it so appropriate to illustrate the essential incomprehensibility and infiniteness of the album's major themes—life, death, time, pathos. The sky, in particular, is infinite. It has no beginning; it has no end. It is also symbolic of flight, spirit, and most importantly, of heaven. In the picture, the sky is light while the earth is dark. Light and dark evoke eternal contrasts such as good and evil, life and death, freedom and captivity, waking and sleeping. The earth, please note, is also symbolic of where we pass our days while the sky may represent spirit (that most refined part of our being) or heaven.

Thus, when Browne sings of the sky, the light, the spirit, or the morning he can evoke countless images and associations—in fact, as many as we can allow ourselves to feel.

"Let the music keep our spirits high, Let the buildings keep our children dry, Let creation reveal its secrets by and by...bye and bye... Until the light that's lost within us reaches the sky."

The road is another image that Jackson Browne uses powerfully. Life is a road; and even more, it is the journey we make down that road. He combines images and symbols of sky, spirit, light, and road (and all they imply) so beautifully that the harder you listen, the more exquisitely painful and exhilarating it becomes.

"When we come to the place where the road and the sky collide Roll me over the edge and let my spirit glide..."

This album can creep up on you. Give it time to seep in. Browne's lyrics have something to say; his voice has something to say; the instrumentals and the choruses have their own intrinsic contributions. Indeed, each song has a life of its own; but the album is infinitely more than the mere sum of its parts because the parts so beautifully

complement and enhance one another. This album will take you as high as you allow it to.

A theme always recurring is the inescapable, essential loneliness of a soul. Browne seems to say that a lot of one's personality is actually an armour built to protect (or a mask donned to hide?) one's profound sorrow of separateness. If you look closely, however, you may see the sorrow and loneliness of the soul in someone's eyes. Our eyes are a window on the world, but windows are transparent from both sides. As you listen to Jackson Browne, you will explore sorrow, solitude, and sadness, but never despair; and at the end you feel strangely uplifted. Browne evokes sorrow partly through the loneliness in his lyrics, but also by giving the listener an appreciation of the passing of time, especially through the use of the road symbol: the past is the road behind, the future is the road ahead, and as you journey down the road, inevitably, time is passing. It is hard to say just why you feel uplifted when it is over. Part of it, perhaps, is the rebound effect from listening to the depths of your being. Also, your emotions respond to the intensity of his voice—as his voice rises in power and in volume, so do your spirits.

Somehow he encircles the infinite that is life, and bridges the chasm between life and death; and if you listen closely enough you, can sense it—almost embrace it—even though you cannot see it, hear it, taste it, or touch it. A mad-deningly exquisite feeling. (Believe me, there is nothing like trying to review a work to heighten your understanding and appreciation of it.) From the song which I feel is the deepest and most powerful of the album—*For a Dancer*:

"I don't know what happens when people die;

Can't seem to grasp it as hard as I try.

Like a song I can hear playing right in my ear That I can't sing. I can't help listening..."

and later:

"And somewhere between the time you arrive And the time you go May lie a reason you were alive, But you'll never know."

All you can do is dance. Dance that sorrow away.

The last song, *After the Deluge*, has a certain unmistakable panoramic quality, akin to Simon and Garfunkel's *Bridge Over Troubled Water*. It opens with an instrumental bit that feels like coming home. As the song unfolds, one senses that the previous seven songs are being played out in this song, as if all that has gone before is meaningless if this one fails. (It is like a snowball rolling down a hill—it is a product of everything it has been, everywhere it has rolled, and everything it has been lives on in it.) It succeeds alone as a saga of survival, but also seems perfectly tailored to wind up the album. The final chorus is somewhat subdued (like looking at a fairground after the fair has ended), but the voices rise ever so faintly at the end of each line. The effect of this is to

link up, at an unconscious level, with the previous times he has used this technique, where real power was building in the voice; and the memory traces of the previous experiences are suddenly there, like a little snowball starting an avalanche. (The voice or music increasing in volume or pitch or tempo can symbolize, or emphasize the symbol of spirit rising into the sky). You are left all alone, basking in a warm, faint afterglow of hope.

The following excerpt from the first song, *Late for the Sky*, con-

tains the album as neatly as the cover painting:

"Awake again. I can't pretend. I know I'm alone, and close to the end

Of the feeling we've known. How long have I been sleeping? How long have I been drifting alone through the night?

How long have I been running for that morning flight, Through the whispered promises and the changing light

Of the bed where we both lie, Late for the sky?"

—charles cass

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PROGRAM

Noon Hour Lectures at Conrad Grebel Chapel

Thurs. March 13

Speaker: Bains Respondent: Johnson
Topic: Basic Analysis of Political Economy in
Canada Today

Friday March 14

Speaker: Johnson Respondent: Bains
Topic: Basic Analysis of the Development of
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By Chet Flippo

NEW YORK—If all the predictions of the people in the business come to pass, 1975 will be the year of the great rock purge, the final sifting out of the unnecessary albums and the expendable artists and the marginal concerts. The nationwide recession is beginning to tighten the screws on record sales, and rock concerts are no longer the instant moneymakers they once were.

Reports from around the country indicate that the concert business is down from 20 to 33%. Bill Graham says that promoters must be "more careful and have quality shows. The monster groups are still going to sell out. It's the \$3000 to \$10,000 group that's going to hurt. They'll have to offer the public a bonus, like packaging two or three groups. You need to be specialized now, you have to know what album is selling in Oklahoma City before you can book there. As far as trends go, the big groups will continue to make their demands, the power's still in their hands. It's not right for groups to demand 300 grand, but they'll keep doing so. And the others will have to eat it."

"It's a healthy purge," says Howard Stein, one of the country's biggest promoters. "It's a good thing. We're getting rid of a lot of the flakes. The professionals, the realists will survive. Teenage kids can't walk in the rock & roll door and walk out with a million bucks anymore."

He's right. The era of the overnight millionaire in rock, the period of the long-haired 17-year-old whiz walking around barefoot with a half-million in cold cash in a briefcase is gone, vanished. The indicators are everywhere, though not everyone in the industry will admit they're there. At the same time Irwin Segelstein, president of Columbia Records, was claiming that 1974 was a banner year and 1975 will be even bigger, his pressing plants shut down from December 23rd through January 3rd. Unsalaried employees missed three days of wages, but a company spokesman said the temporary shutdown has allowed Columbia to maintain full production in January, a traditionally slow month. However, record stores around the country almost unanimously report that sales are off as much as 20%. The usual Christmas buying splurge was not as big as anticipated and in many stores the November stock lasted through December.

Record companies did not do badly in 1974. Combined record and tape sales in the United States were above \$2 billion. CBS and Warner Bros. reported revenues up about 20%, MCA was up 58%, and Elektra/Asylum/Nonesuch reported a phenomenal revenue growth of 157%—but sales projections for 1975 are murky at this point. Executives talk vaguely of parallels with the Thirties, of expectations that the audiences will buy records and stay home to listen to them, even though the prices of many of these albums are going up. One of the last holdouts at 1973 prices, Columbia recently raised the list prices on a group of 70 best-selling albums and tapes by \$1 each, to \$6.98 on albums and \$7.98 for 8-track tapes. Other companies are watching the Columbia increase, ready to follow suit if record buyers accept the price hike.

Records aside—since record sales are not showing the pinch as concerts are—the warning signals are at the box offices. If there is one safe generalization it is that the big groups, the monster tour groups are not going to hurt at all. Led Zeppelin is the perfect example. They have the first big tour of 1975 and tickets had to be put on sale early when literally thousands of fans showed up on the streets two days ahead of the box-office opening. In less than 36 hours, 100,000 seats for four New York area shows were sold at prices of \$6.50 to \$8.50. The Zep tour is expected, says Swan Song's Danny Goldberg, to draw a minimum of 750,000 people for a projected gross of at least \$5 million.

Rocking, rolling recession

Zep's appeal, says Goldberg, "transcends economic trends. Certain groups are considered by their fans to be necessities, rather than luxury items."

The Clubs

Such success stories are becoming increasingly rare. Ike & Tina Turner, once a big act, attracted only enough customers at a New Year's Eve show at New York's N.F.E. to bring a gross of \$18,000 out of a potential \$37,000. Weeks before, in San Francisco, they were headliners at a benefit; their show was canceled for lack of advance ticket sales. The N.F.E. itself was padlocked January 7th and seems to be already a thing of the past after only a month of operation. Staff members were muttering about repossessed furniture, bounced cheques and a reputed \$10,000 debt still outstanding to Bachman-Turner Overdrive, who opened the former Fillmore East spot. Max's Kansas City closed down on December 18th, leaving New York City with only one functioning rock showcase club, the Bottom Line. In Atlanta, only the Electric Ballroom is left after Richard's, one of the South's better clubs, had to shut down in December. Austin, Texas, is one of the best club towns but one of the two big clubs there, the Texas Opry House, recently shut down forever. It was an ambitious spot: three ballrooms, three bars and a snack bar, with seating for over 2000, but it overspent itself in bookings and found that bar sales could not make up for extravagant guarantees to groups. The Opry House's competition remains strong: Armadillo World Headquarters in Austin opened in late 1970; in 1974 the gross was over a million dollars and the projection for 1975 is \$3 million.

In Los Angeles, Doug Weston, owner of the Troubadour, says he hasn't seen any profits in half a year, partly because of the economy, partly because of bad bookings. He attended the annual convention of club owners in Denver last November, he said, and the meeting "was a very deliberate attempt on the part of a few club owners to find out what the hell could be done about things." The owners, he said, decided to circulate among themselves lists of "best and worst bets," acts that bombed and acts that filled houses.

Among the clubs doing well are the strong exponents of a regional scene, which is one of the healthy results of the recession. The Allman Brothers and Richard Betts are still at their strongest in the South; ZZ Top can headline over Bad Company, Santana and Joe Cocker in a massive stadium in Texas, even though ZZ cannot do the same elsewhere, and New York's lingering romantic/decadent scene can still sustain such acts as Peter Allen and Manhattan Transfer. A healthy farm-team system still feeds the big time tour circuit from time to time, especially since, as all promoters point out, the only big draws now are the workhorses who have been at it for years, the holdovers from the sixties.

They will be the only major moneymakers of the touring groups this year, most promoters agree. The middle and lower level acts

will be hurt. In Los Angeles, Irving Azoff, manager of Joe Walsh, Don Fogelberg and the Eagles, said: "The softer music got hurt; Billy Joel took a bath, so did Dicky Betts and Souther, Hillman and Furay." Promoters Steve Wolf and Jim Rissmiller of Los Angeles said: "We're not doing the number of shows we did last year. Maybe a year ago we'd take a chance on a group that had an album in the Seventies figuring, 'Well, how bad could it get?' Well, now we know how bad it can get."

The Stadiums

The J. Geils Band, who once headlined at the 20,000-seat Madison Square Garden are back in New York—at the much smaller Academy of Music (3400), and it is not certain they can sell it out. The same with Humble Pie. And the list runs on: Foghat at New York's Academy grossed only \$22,000 for two shows, less than the potential for one show, and Blue Oyster Cult in its New Year's stand there grossed \$17,500 for two shows. The Guess Who are forced to play in New York at the Bottom Line, a 400-seat club.

That's one reason the groups that can draw are increasingly looking to stadium dates, to big grosses, this year. The only scheduled outdoor show thus far is set for March 8th in West Palm Beach, Florida. The stars: Led Zeppelin.

"The only two persons in this country who can put on an outdoor show and not have it a disaster are Bill Graham and myself," Jack Calmes of Dallas is talking. He and Graham are handling the Zeppelin Florida show and Calmes owns Showco, the biggest sound company in the country. He has nine full concert sound systems on the road, and they're booked through the summer. Showco will get more than \$10,000 a night from Led Zeppelin for the laser light show and sound system, which is more than most groups make in a night. Right now, he has systems out with Zeppelin, the Beach Boys, Grand Funk, Johnny Winter, Genesis and Wishbone Ash.

"One stadium show," says Calmes, "is worth ten one-night stands, and the groups are finally learning that. In that sense, I'll predict 1975 will be the biggest gross year in rock history. Concerts are off right now, but they'll pick up soon, especially the big ones."

"We're putting shows into towns you never even heard of," Calmes added, "like Ada, Oklahoma. It's just careful promoting. The South has not really been hit by the recession that much. Some promoters have been hit hard, but most of it has been just making bad deals. The concert audience is still there. I think the whole recession/depression trend—one thing that caused it is an overabundance of shows and mediocrity, and once the mediocrity is cut away, the groups which were selling all along are going to get better. Promoters squawk a lot—many of them are just stupid to start with and lose money because they didn't know the market they were going into. Howard Stein is a classic example of that—he just lost his ass in Texas. He had stuff like Deep Purple in the Astrodome, which is just not good booking, and he had that the same day ZZ Top was in Austin. He tried Rick Wakeman in the Astrodome and Yes in the Astrodome and they

just weren't selling. That's long-distance promoting and you can't do that anymore."

Stein himself admits that his operations around the country are off by at least 33%. To offset that, he's moving into the Westchester Premier Theatre in Tarrytown, New York, with such MOR acts as Tom Jones and Diana Ross and a classical series of concerts and even a children's series.

"It's getting close to stable bottom," says Stein. "There are going to be some heavyweights biting the dust before it's over. Some acts will decide they just can't afford to tour anymore for the money that's around. The promoter situation will purge itself. There's only a dozen or so major promoters now and before this is all over there'll only be six or eight left. People who depend on luck will bite the dust. I know a number of promoters—no names here—who are bouncing checks now. Lots of them are on the brink of collapse. They don't realize—this is no longer a time to get rich—it's a time to survive. You must now, since your grosses are off by 33%, you must buy the acts 33% cheaper. The acts are coming around to that reasoning. Like Johnny Winter is playing the Felt Forum for me. Money was thrown around so recklessly for a while; there was a thoroughly decadent business atmosphere. Now, the acts must sober up, the promoters must present better packages. Always before, rock & roll existed outside the real world. Now, for the first time, it's being touched, being affected by the real world. The realists are the only ones who will make it. Saturation has also been a problem. Too many shows and too much TV. TV rock destroyed the concert business, it diluted it, reduced it to a controlled 21-inch screen and there's no more mania in rock & roll."

Not all promoters share that view. John Scher, who owns and runs the Capitol Theatre in Passaic, New Jersey, has found a pattern that he's paying serious attention to. "It depends entirely on the marketplace," he said. "I book shows in Rochester, and Kodak is the major employer there. Kodak's layoffs immediately affected ticket sales. Northern Jersey, where the Capitol Theatre is, has four-and-a-half million people. So it's a better market. Still, it slips around the holidays, and I had to close the Capitol the first three weeks in January."

"What's happening now," he added, "is that door sales are just gone. We can only count on advance sales. We're losing the marginal kids who never decide till the last minute." Promoters in St. Louis and Atlanta agreed about the drop in advance ticket sales.

Jerry Weintraub is suddenly one of the country's hottest promoters by virtue of handling Zeppelin, John Denver and Elvis. "I have only Standing Room Only acts," he says. "I've never promoted attractions that were not headliners. I don't buy a middle attraction, because I think that's where the recession hurts. The kid'll save his money to see Zeppelin instead of running in to see an act he doesn't care about. Five years ago he'd go and see everything."

"For a long time, everything was selling and everybody was a promoter. Now, the men are being separated from the boys. The professionals are the ones that are gonna stay alive. And I think people are always gonna look for talent and always look for an escape—to get away from everyday life. I think that's one of the reasons John Denver became a superstar. I've had Denver for seven years now and it's been a long, slow build. And we sell—he sells more than Elton John. Denver sells records that are positive records—they give people a ray of hope, give them a reason to get away from all the shit they have every day on their lives."

And that's as succinct a definition as you can ever have of what recession means to rock.

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B-ball preview:

C.I.A.U. tourney

Last weekend the Waterloo Warriors captured the all Ontario basketball title for the second year in a row. Waterloo trounced the visiting Ottawa Gee-Gees by a score of 94-58 in the championship game proving their superiority in the province of Ontario. This weekend they will be trying to prove their superiority to the other nine provinces in the Canadian National tournament.

The weekend began with the Ottawa Gee-Gees competing with the Laurentian Voyageurs for the Eastern Division crown and a right to the C.I.A.U. tournament. The Gee-Gees took the contest by a 73-61 score. Laurentian's inability to break the Ottawa press proved to be their downfall. The Voyageurs committed 20 turnovers alone in the first half. Upon bringing the ball up the court, Ottawa would force the guards to the outside and as soon as the ball carrier crossed the centre line they would box him in by double or triple teaming him. This strategy accounted for many of the turnovers. The Gee-Gees also held league-leading scorer Mike Visser to 8 points.

Following this game was the Waterloo-Windsor championship game for the Western Division. For the first time this year it was the opposition who stormed into the lead with a fast start. The Lancers broke into a 9-2 lead in the opening minutes. Waterloo continued their style of play and came right back and went ahead 21-19 on a three point play by Bill Robinson. Half-time score was 30-25 for the Warriors. The Warriors shot only 24% in the first half in hitting only 8 field goals but they sank 14 free throws to put them in the lead. Once again it was their strong defense that kept them in the game. Although Windsor's defense controlled the Warrior offense they still found themselves behind.

The second half was catch-up for the Lancers as they always seemed four or five points down. With 2:45 remaining and the score 66-62 the Warriors again utilized their stall offense to seal the win. Final score was 71-66.

The Warriors were lead by Robinson's 24 points while Art White and Trevor Briggs contributed 15 and 14 points respectively. Ron Gardner was best for the Lancers with 17 points. Ed Talaj continued to prove himself as a valuable back-up man for both the guard and forward positions. Charlie Chambers picked up his fourth foul with the score 43-36 but performances by Don Larman and especially Talaj helped preserve the Warrior lead. The game was physically rough indicated by the 52 fouls that were whistled, 32 of them against Windsor.

Saturday night featured the Windsor Lancers pitted against the Laurentian Voyageurs. The game was important in that many people speculated that the winner would be selected for this weekend's tournament as a wild card team. The well-disciplined, well-coached Lancers dominated the game with their extreme advantage in height and won by an 82-67 score. Coach Paul Thomas who insists on playing all his players equal time once again used his five man platoon system and it resulted in a victory.

Fred Robson sparked for the Lancers scoring 23 points to lead all scorers.

This set the stage for the Warriors to complete a perfect season in Ontario play with their win over the Ottawa Gee-Gees. Ottawa was simply outclassed in this contest. After ten minutes of play the Warriors had opened up a 22-11 lead and went into the dressing room with the score 40-28. The next half was by far their best half in the tournament when they combined for 54 points to 94-58. All the Warriors contributed to the scoring barrage. White led the charge with 28 points in a great game. He hustled at both ends of the court and was clearly the dominating figure on the court. Merv Sabey did all he could to stop him but to no avail. Bill Robinson contributed 17 points and this earned him co-MVP awards along with White. The trio of White, Robinson and Charlie Chambers combined to shoot a perfect 22 for 22 from the free throw line. White hit on 8 while Robinson and Chambers connected for 7 each. John Godden was the only player to break into double figures for the Gee-Gees with 10 points. Once again the opposition tried to play a tough aggressive to upset the Warriors. In this one the Gee-Gees committed 33 infractions against the Warriors.

This weekend is the weekend that all Canadian basketball fans have been waiting for. The best teams across the nation will be competing for the national crown. Participating teams include Loyola, who captured the Quebec crown, Manitoba, champions in the Great Plains Athletic Association and St. Mary's who won the Atlantic championship. University of British Columbia will represent the Canadian West conference. The two Ontario winners are Waterloo and Ottawa. The two wild card teams were decided on Monday by the C.I.A.U. board. Acadia was picked as the number 1 wild card team. Four teams were considered for the second wild card berth. They were Windsor, Victoria, Guelph and Sir George Williams. Windsor was third in Ontario behind Waterloo and Ottawa but had not played in any games out of Ontario and had not competed in any tournaments so their capabilities were questionable. Victoria had an impressive season in the Canada West but were upset by University of British Columbia in the playoffs. Guelph did not have a very impressive season but were considered because they were champions a year ago. Sir George Williams had a good year including a tournament championship at the Golden Boy tournament but they were also upset in the play offs by Loyola. The Sir George Williams Georgians were finally given the nod for the final berth. Below is an outline of the participating teams and their opponents in the first round of the play-offs.

Loyola Warriors versus the Acadia Axemen —The Loyola club coached by Doug Daigneault have been coming on strong since their opening season slump including a loss to the Waterloo Warriors 125-60. Since then they have defeated St. Mary's and captured the Quebec crown. They are lead by

forward, Ron Puskarich and John Erglis. The Gib Chapman-coached Axemen are presently ranked fourth in the nation and include big Jocy Wells in their line-up. They could prove a surprise in the tournament. This game looks to be a close one and could go either way but I would have to give a slight nod to Acadia.

Manitoba Bisons versus Ottawa Gee-Gees —The Bisons are one of the strongest clubs in the nation and won the consolation crown last year. They are coached by Don Hunter the 1973-74 coach of the year. His club includes Rick Watts (National Team), Martin Riley (National Team), Angus Burr (All Canadian second team 1973-74) and Darryl Rumsey (All Canadian 1973-74). It will take a good club to knock off the star studded line-up of the Bisons. The Ottawa Gee-Gees appear to be little competition for the Bisons. Coach Bob O'Billovich will have to come up with something new for an upset.

St. Mary's versus University of British Columbia Thunderbirds —St. Mary's is also a club that figures to make a good run at the national crown. With the likes of Lee Thomas and Mickey Fox, coach Brian Heaney has the nucleus of a championship club. The Thunderbirds are lead by league-leading scorer Steve Pettifer and have drawn a tough assignment in the Huskies.

Waterloo Warriors versus Sir George Williams —Sir George will be seeking revenge in this contest for their loss to the Warriors in the Naismith Classic in November. In that game the Georgians lost their top player and centre, Mike Moore and the Georgians lack bench strength. Their line-up also includes playmaker, Carl Whitfield, and veteran forward Zan Pelzer. The Warriors look to be favourites to win if the past season is any indication. The tragic loss of Mike Moser in midseason was shocking to the club but they have rebounded and hope to bring a national crown to the host team for the first time since 1965. Art White will be competing in his first C.I.A.U. tournament and along with Bill Robinson they have the best one-two punch in the nation. The key to their winning may be their bench.

It appears that the second round of the playoffs may see Manitoba versus Acadia and Waterloo versus St. Mary's. Manitoba is favoured to defeat Acadia but a Waterloo-St. Mary's match up could go either way. Waterloo defeated St. Mary's earlier 72-70 in the Naismith Classic and the two teams are evenly matched.

It's hard to predict winners in any tournament. Anyone who saw last year's national tournament can understand this when Guelph won the national crown on three straight upsets. Very rarely can teams play good offensive ball for three days in a row. Other aspects of the game may decide the outcome. It may be the free throw shooting, the bench strength, the defense or the ability to break a press. In any event the 1974-75 C.I.A.U. tournament figures to be similar to past national tournaments in that it will have all the excitement and competition that one can expect.

Intramural:

Playoffs underway

Playoffs in all major team sports are now underway. Close races in most of the playoffs make accurate predictions practically impossible.

Basketball playoffs have gone into the second round of competition with Kin. A vs Summer Rats and E.S.S. vs St. Jeromes on Sunday night in the main gym. In B leagues V1-N and V2-N play in the semis Sun. afternoon while Slaughterhouse 5 meets St. Jeromes B at 6:00 Sun. Play commences immediately after the C.I.A.U.'s and although the play is not quite as high calibre, phenomenal plays are a common occurrence. Championships are staged Mon. Mar. 10th, 7:30 pm.

Floor hockey playoffs began last night with the second round beginning Tues. Mar. 11th at 4:45. Championship game is Thurs. Mar. 13, 8:45 pm Seagrams.

Competitive volleyball completed their playoffs Wed. night but results were unavailable at press time. They will be included in next week's report.

League hockey opens its playoff schedule Sun. night as Kin. meets Math and West Alumni meets the Gay Blades. The Championship games will be held Tues. Mar. 11, 9-12 pm, Queensmount Arena.

All team captains are reminded to check the Intramural Office for play-off schedules well in advance. All playoff schedules are now available.

Games of the week:

Ice Hockey:

Gay Blades vs E.S.S. Sun. Mar. 9 - 10:10 Moses Springer

Basketball:

E.S.S. vs St. Jeromes Sun. Mar. 9 - 8:30 Main Gym

One on One B'Ball

Interested participants are reminded to enter in the Intramural Office, Rm. 2040 P.A.C. by Mon. Mar. 10th. Theme will be an A and B level so don't worry about your skill level. Come out and have a good time.

Mixed Volleyball entry day is Fri. Mar. 7. Over 24 teams are expected. The annual event commencing at 5:00 pm, Wed. Mar. 12, P.A.C.

Men's broomball Tournament is underway with 16 teams. As for the Lettermans Trophy. Vys predictions would have it, Math will play the Hotdogs—the final game. Thurs. evening at Moses Springer, from 10:00 pm on.

St. Jeromes

—Grappling Champions

St. Jeromes matched kinesiology with three wins each, but their numerous second and third places

finishes gave them the overall championship. V1 North, Upper Engineering and Arts followed in 3rd, 4th and 5th place respectively. Individual Weight Class Championships were:

135 lbs.
Tim Callaghan-St. J.
147 lbs.
Bruce Kennedy - V1 N.
159 lbs.
Farrel Fulkerson - Kin.
174 lbs.
Brian Stark - Kin.
190 lbs.
Matt Wever - St. J.
205 lbs.
Bob Merritt - Kin.
Heavyweight
Mike Bak - St. J.

Bowling Win

On Friday, Feb. 28, at Victoria Bowl, the University of Waterloo 5 Pin Bowling Club won the Fourth Annual Conestoga Invitational Bowling Tournament. The team was paced by Dan Thomas (770 triple with a high game of 277), Larry Hazell (745 triple with a high game of 310), and Luanne Sippel (702 triple with a high game of 290). Other team members on the winning team were Sandra Lutka, Sandra Kulperger, and Bruce Wenstrom. The team total was 3758 and won by 200 pins over the second place team, Mohawk College.

U of W's second team placed fifth out of the ten team tournament. They were led by Dave Potge (702 with a 301 single) and Marilyn Kinnon.

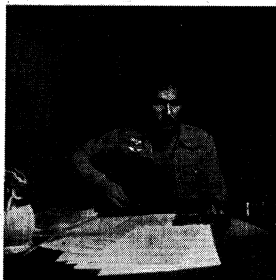
Curling

The University Curling Club held its first mixed open bonspiel last Saturday with the help of Molson's. The 'spiel was open to anyone and the teams entered were from Windsor, Niagara, Waterloo, Sheridan, Queen's, McArthur, York, Guelph, Erindale, WLU and Osgoode. Top spot went to Jack Logan from Windsor followed closely by Dave Kirk from McArthur, and Jim Lyle, Ross Hamilton, Dave Mills, all from Waterloo. High one game winners were Reid from Sheridan and Brian Hay from Niagara. The tired curlers (only the skips don't die in three games) continued going well into Sunday with a pub and party in a successful attempt to keep the game of curling as a sociable sport, with good music provided for us by Radio Waterloo.

Because of the Seagram Mixed Curling Championship of Canada being held at the Granite Club in Kitchener this year there will only be two more days of recreational curling—March 10 and 24.

GORDON LIGHTFOOT

COLD ON THE SHOULDER



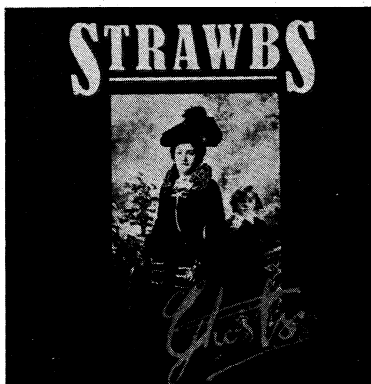
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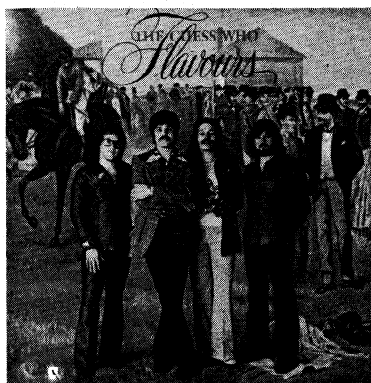
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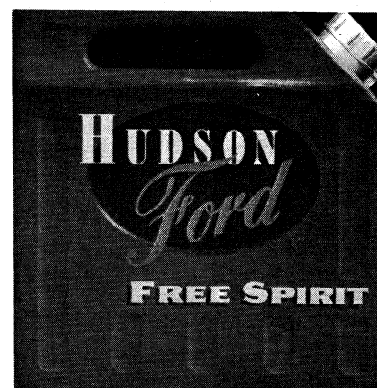


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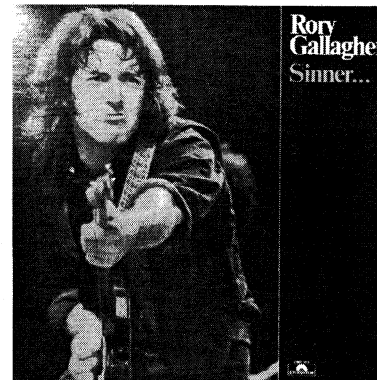


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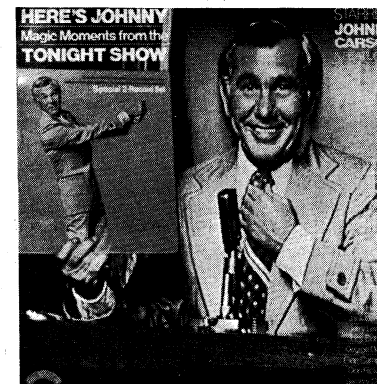
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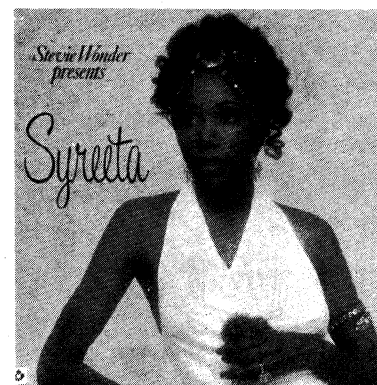
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Here's Johnny-
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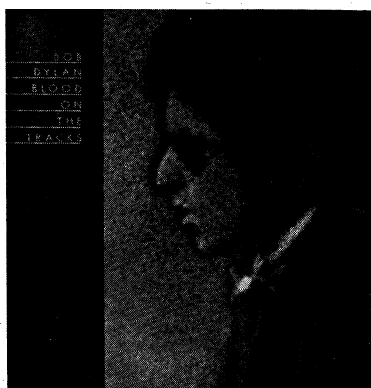
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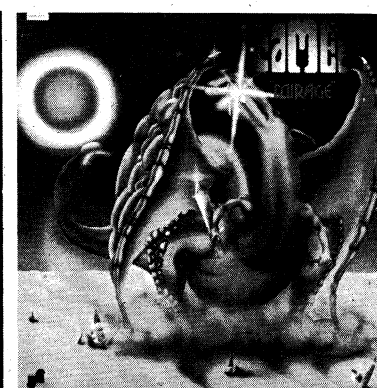
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feedback

Angry & repulsed

Tonight I sit angry and repulsed—angry at what has been unfairly assumed of me and repulsed by the obvious hypocrisy of one who is supposed to be a figure of justice, a defender (not an attacker) of the people, one who is to be treated with respect—a policeman!

I am a young woman of 22, presently enrolled at the University of Waterloo. Due to my desire to put myself through university and my precarious financial situation, I have had to depend mainly on hitch-hiking as a means of transportation. I do recognize the risks as well as the benefits of hitching i.e. less fuel consumption, less pollution and less traffic congestion. When I hitch-hike I realize that I am taking a certain risk and that no driver "owes" me a ride, but if he should decide to stop I offer in exchange congenial company and polite conversation for the duration of our trip and that is all!!

One afternoon I was hitch-hiking to the university. The driver who stopped for me assumed the exchange to be of a different nature. He was certainly not expecting any stimulation of an intellectual sort! It is not necessary to recount the details of his boorishness in their full splendor. Had I not been so

infuriated by him though, I might have been amused that he could insist that I should not be offended by his advances. Of course, he had no rejoinder for my contention that he might have different views if it was his daughter who was in my situation. I will admit that when my repulsion registered in that apparently minute thinking mechanism of his, he did finally offer a weak apology! And in all fairness, he did deliver me safely to the campus but he was foolish enough to let slip that he was a member of the police force! Silence was his only reply as I marvelled at the contradiction between his actions and his role as a policeman. (Initially I had been tempted to report him but that would have solved nothing.)

There will probably always be people like this fellow who unfairly assume that any young woman hitch hiker is a whore of some order. I would ask these people just to consider that all she might want is simply a ride and not a customer.

It has been my experience that students and other young people seem to be more understanding of this notion—perhaps they just don't feel the need and inclination to exploit young women in this way.

In my past three years in Kitchener-Waterloo I have had no real problems with my rides to and from the university. I thank all those people who have been kind enough to share their transportation with me.

C.H.

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spotlight

FRI. MAR. 7 — 12:30 p.m.

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SAT. MAR. 15 — 8 p.m.

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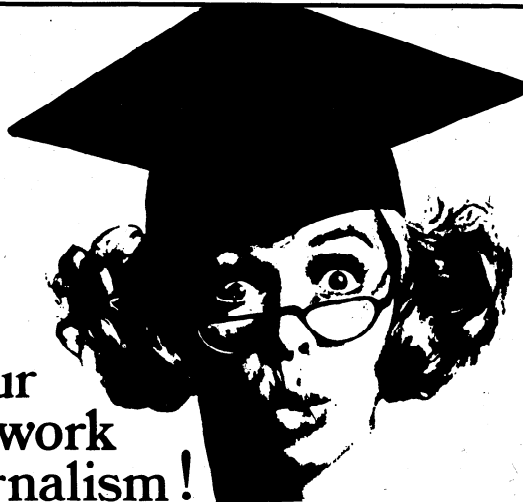
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Syncrude predecessor?

The Columbia river treaty revisited

by Warren Caragata (CUP)

It was a little magic for the people. After weeks of hype advertising and threats that the show would be cancelled if we all weren't good, the Syncrude Magic Revue hit town, starring Imperial Oil and its sidekicks Peter Lougheed, Donald Macdonald and a cast of billions.

The show was slick, and well stage-managed—no one disputed that—but what caught the attention of several reviewers was that it was not original. By now Canadians must be getting bored to tears by American-produced legerdemain.

It was the old sleight of hand trick where our resources are whisked away from under our very eyes while a mysterious hand drops a few pennies in our pockets. It was used before when the Yanks got a river, this time they got the Alberta tar sands and \$1.4 billion.

The similarities between the Columbia River Treaty and the Syncrude deal were noticed by several observers critical of federal-provincial harmony in lining the pockets of multinational oil companies.

B.C. premier Dave Barrett said Syncrude was a worse deal than the Columbia treaty—if that's the case, that's bad, because that treaty is costing Canada far more than even the most pessimistic opponents predicted over a decade ago.

The Columbia is one of the world's most powerful rivers, rising in the Rocky Mountains of southeastern British Columbia and flowing north through the Rocky Mountain trench for about 220 miles before looping south at a point called the Big Bend, near Mica Creek.

From this point, about 80 miles north of Kamloops, the river flows south into the U.S. where it eventually completes its 1,200 mile long course at the Pacific Ocean near Portland, Oregon.

One of its main tributaries is the Kootenay, which rises near the Columbia's source but flows south, passing the Columbia within a mile at Canal Flats, north of Cranbrook. The Kootenay flows into the United States and near Libby, Montana, turns north and flows back into Canada, where it joins the Columbia near Trail, after first widening to form Kootenay Lake.

Including the Kootenay, almost 30 per cent of the Columbia River basin was under sovereign control of Canada, until Sept. 16, 1964 when that sovereignty passed into the hands of the U.S. through the vehicle of the Columbia River Treaty.

If Canada had developed the river according to plans worked out by the late General Andrew McNaughton, the minister of national defence under MacKenzie King and chairman of the Canadian section of International Joint Commission, prior to the treaty's signing, Canada should have retained control over its portion of the basin.

But more importantly, McNaughton plan development could have provided about 70 percent more power at less cost than under Columbia development.

As well, water could have been diverted from the Columbia system into the Saskatchewan River to provide water for the prairies.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation had determined that such diversion was economical, but only the diverted water could be used to produce power, offsetting the cost of pumping it over the continental divide. The river that would have been

tapped for the diversion was the Kootenay.

However, the treaty made such a proposal unrealistic. Water can be taken from the Kootenay, but cannot be used to generate power.

The McNaughton plan called for diversion of the Kootenay into the Columbia, rather than allowing full flow through its natural channel.

To do this, a large dam would be built on the Kootenay near Bull River, east of Cranbrook, backing the Kootenay into the Columbia. Another large structure would be constructed on the Columbia at Luxor, near Golden.

This arrangement would provide maximum upstream storage in Canada, above Mica, which most experts agree is one of the best locations on the Canadian system to locate a hydro-electric dam.

James Ripley, a professional engineer and editor of the Southam business publication, Engineering and Contract Record, wrote that Mica is the "hub of any Canadian development . . . and the key to profitable development of Mica is to make sure it can be supplied with Kootenay water."

The amount of power that can be generated at a site is a function head (the distance the water falls) and magnitude of the flow. With more storage of water behind a dam, the flow through the turbines can be increased.

The reason why storage is important is that rivers don't flow at the same rate throughout the year. This high variation results in poor economy of power plant operation and poses a flood threat.

From May to August, 70 percent of the total annual flow of the Columbia River enters the Pacific.

"It is as simple as this," Ripley said, "on a river such as the Columbia where storage is essential, you locate your main power generating plants at the high head sites (Mica), then arrange for upstream storage to keep up the head of water behind the power plants."

Although the Canadian section of the basin was almost undeveloped, the Americans had heavily developed its section of the river.

"The U.S. . . has seen to it that the treaty fulfils these requirements (maximum upstream storage) as far as the U.S. is concerned. The 10 U.S. plants are located between Grand Coulee and Bonneville (near Portland) on the lower Columbia."

"The treaty gives them Canadian storage directly upstream from Grand Coulee—a perfect combination," Ripley said.

Under a 1909 Canadian-American agreement—the Boundary Waters Treaty—it was totally within Canada's power to proceed with the McNaughton plan without reference to the U.S., according to the principle that the upstream nation can develop its portion of the river as it sees fit.

As one critic of the treaty said at the time, Canada held all the aces, yet still managed to come out of negotiations with a treaty that only benefits the U.S.

Not only did the U.S. get a dam at Libby, which Ripley claims transferred control of the Kootenay, which is "essentially a Canadian river," to U.S. hands and which represents 25 percent of the storage capacity of the Canadian basin, but the treaty's main storage site is on the Arrow Lakes, north of Trail.

Storage behind the High Arrow dam, where no power will be generated, is entirely for the benefit of American plants.



"Arrow gives them effective control of the Columbia because of its location and because the criterion for its operation is to optimize output for the system as a whole, which, of course, is largely American," Ripley said.

Adding insult to injury, Canada lost money on the entire venture, and B.C. taxpayers are now footing the bill for loans that have had to be floated to meet Canadian obligations under the treaty.

B.C. Premier W.A.C. Bennett said at the time that "power from the Columbia will not cost a nickel."

Instead it will cost millions.

Canada received a total of \$343 million from the U.S. but undertook to build (at Canadian expense) the Mica, High Arrow, and Duncan dams. The Americans, of course, paid for the Libby dam, but Canada does not share in power from that project.

Although the treaty expires in about 50 years, control of the river remains in American hands.

One section of the agreement says that Canada is required to operate Canadian storage to prevent floods in the U.S. forever.

Even Davie Fulton, justice minister in Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's cabinet and the chief Canadian negotiator at the treaty talks, said the Columbia is the "greatest sellout since the Indians gave away Manhattan."

The simplest evidence of the treaty's sellout nature was that it was ratified almost immediately by the U.S. Senate, after

Diefenbaker and the then-President Dwight Eisenhower, signed it in January, 1961, but it was not ratified by Parliament in Canada until 1964.

During this interval, Diefenbaker and the Conservatives were replaced by Lester Pearson and the Liberals, who had opposed the agreement while in opposition. Upon their election, the Liberals re-entered negotiations with the U.S. and came up with a protocol to the treaty, which they said, made it a better deal for Canada.

But the protocol was basically public relations fluff and did nothing to substantially change the original treaty. This is proven by the fact that the U.S. Senate did not have to ratify the protocol, as it would have if any real changes were made.

The Columbia treaty was accepted by the federal government because Bennett's Social Credit government insisted that it was the only pattern of development it would allow.

Although international treaties are a federal responsibility and the Columbia falls under federal jurisdiction because it is an international river, resources belong to the provinces, requiring federal-B.C. cooperation in the development of the Columbia-Kootenay basin.

The key to the entire basin was the Libby dam. With it built, diversion of the Kootenay into the Columbia—the heart of the McNaughton plan—was impossible.

The Libby dam ensured that Canada lost. And it was Bennett that gave the

Americans and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which wanted the massive Libby project as a showcase, the opportunity to drop about 4 million cubic yards of cement into the Kootenay River near Libby, backing the river 42 miles into Canada, sealing off forever any Canadian attempt to develop the basin in its best interests.

Bennett gave the Columbia away because he didn't want the Kootenay valley flooded, which it would have been if the McNaughton plan had been followed.

But what Bennett was conveniently forgetting was that Libby flooded 18,000 acres of the best farmland in the east Kootenay region without providing any benefits to Canada.

And the High Arrow dam, which the Americans wanted to provide storage for their existing plants, but which wouldn't have been built under a plan designed to serve Canadian needs, flooded out an entire valley and forced the often bitter relocation of about 2,000 people.

Developing the Columbia to serve Canadian interests required that part of the Columbia-Kootenay valley be flooded. Developing the river to make Grand Coulee and other American dams more efficient meant the Arrow valley would be inundated. Bennett chose the latter course.

But Bennett was anything but a boring politician and the reason why he sacrificed the Columbia are interesting, if not a little strange.

Bennett was a showman, and liked big shows—huge projects that would capture the imagination of the public long enough to secure their votes, and in the early '60s political requirements of the former hardware-merchant-turned-statesman meant a big splash in northeastern B.C.

The splash would be created by a dam across the Peace, now fittingly named after its creator.

However, the peace project, while spectacular, wasn't very economical, and if huge amounts of Columbia power at low prices were available, there was no sense proceeding with it.

Jack Davis, research director of B.C. Electric and later parliamentary assistant to prime minister Lester Pearson (the man primarily responsible for negotiating the protocol to the treaty) estimated that the cost-benefit ratio of the Columbia was superior to that of the Peace.

Bennett ordered the B.C. Energy Board to prepare a cost-comparison study of the two projects, and, according to Derrick Sewell, a University of Victoria water expert:

"The terms of reference for that study loaded the dice in favour of the Peace."

When B.C. Electric told Bennett that it wouldn't buy the more expensive Peace power, thus cutting off the project from the Lower Mainland market, Bennett took the company over, but at a more-than-adequate price.

Having disposed of the McNaughton Plan, whose benefits would have been too great for Bennett to overawe with the Peace development, and now with the corporate opposition taken care of, Bennett could proceed.

However, there is still one name missing from the entire scenario, and that is a name long familiar to Canadians.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, born of sellout, continues to grow and profit from sellout. But in the case of the Columbia River Treaty, it was party to a sellout of almost treasonous proportions.

While Bennett was able to benefit politically from a treaty that hamstringed development on the Columbia, the CPR was in a position to benefit financially from a treaty that provided storage in the right places.

Canadian Pacific is no longer just a railway, and part of the reason is that the federal government gave the CPR millions of acres of land as an "incentive" to build the railway. It also took over railways which governments had given land to as well, and by happy circumstance, some of the land had good stuff in it—like minerals.

Cominco, Canadian Pacific's mining arm, is a highly visible operation in the southeastern corner of B.C. Kimberly, just north of Cranbrook is the site of a large Cominco mine, while Trail is dominated by the huge Cominco smelter.

CP carries some political weight in B.C. Robert Chodos, in his book on the CPR, said that by 1970, "it was estimated that Canadian Pacific owned or controlled at least a billion dollars in assets in B.C., mak-

ing it by far the largest corporation in the province."

B.C.'s second-largest corporation, MacMillan Bloedel, is now 12 percent owned by Canadian Pacific Investments. And although CP's investment in MacMillan Bloedel dates from 1963, after the treaty had been signed, J.V. Clyne, chairman of the forest products company, has been a CP director since 1959.

Also, according to 1960 financial reports, Gordon-Farrell sat on both MacMillan Bloedel and Cominco boards; two other MacMillan Bloedel directors were directors of the Bank of Montreal, which has some common ownership with CP; two others sat on advisory boards of Royal Trust—the Bank of Montreal's trust company—and two other directors were, at that time, directors of Western Canada Steel, a Cominco subsidiary.

One-third of all MacMillan Bloedel directors had, as the Columbia River Treaty was being negotiated, at least one direct link with the CPR-Bank of Montreal group.

James Sinclair, now the father-in-law of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, was, during the early '60s, a director of the Bank of Montreal and a member of the B.C. Energy Board.

When Bennett's Attorney-General Robert Bonner got tired of politics in Victoria in 1968, he crossed the Georgia Strait to Vancouver and took over as head of MacMillan Bloedel.

Obviously, this much economic power must have left an impression on Bennett when CP informed him that development of the McNaughton Plan would hurt CPR interests.

Running Cominco's Kootenay operations require a lot of power, and to this end, a Cominco subsidiary, West Kootenay Power and Light had built the largest power dam to that date on the Columbia system—the 270,000-kilowatt Waneta dam on the Pend d'Oreille River, just south of Trail, where it joins the Columbia—and had five hydro-electric installations on the West Arm of the Kootenay.

Any development of the Columbia-Kootenay was going to affect Canadian Pacific, and packing its usual political punch, it let both federal and provincial politicians know it.

Bill Gwyer, now chief executive officer of West Kootenay Power and Light (which, strangely enough was not "nationalized" by Bennett when he took over B.C. Electric), said in an interview that the McNaughton Plan would have an adverse effect on power sites on the West Arm, and that Cominco's opposition to the plan was expressed in private negotiations with the federal and provincial governments.

Gwyer added that "opposed" is too strong a word to express the company's objections, but "we did point out certain disadvantages."

If McNaughton had been successful in pressing his scheme of development and the Kootenay had been diverted into the Columbia, West Kootenay Power's Kootenay sites would have gone to waste. But with Libby dam built, providing upstream storage for West Arm plants and thus maximizing power generation there, Cominco and the CPR could make some money.

According to some sources, Cominco stood to gain about \$3 million a year from the operation of Libby storage, and although the Americans can regulate Libby storage however they want, under the treaty, Gwyer said there is "no way the upstream storage can hurt downstream power generation."

Releases from Libby and Duncan have benefited both Cominco and West Kootenay Power, Gwyer said. In 1973, the company concluded an agreement with Bonneville Power Authority, the American agency that operates dams on the U.S. section of the Columbia, reducing flows from Libby to a level that can be handled by West Kootenay Power.

Another West Kootenay Power spokesman, Joe Drennan, said there has been a "substantial gain to our plants from Libby and Duncan."

Without the McNaughton plan, Cominco has been able to prosper in the Kootenay area of B.C. For CP, the treaty was good business.

The combination of Bennett's political myopia and the CP's desire for profit resulted in Canada being cheated out of a river, whose wealth McNaughton said was the "ransom, not of a king, but of an empire."

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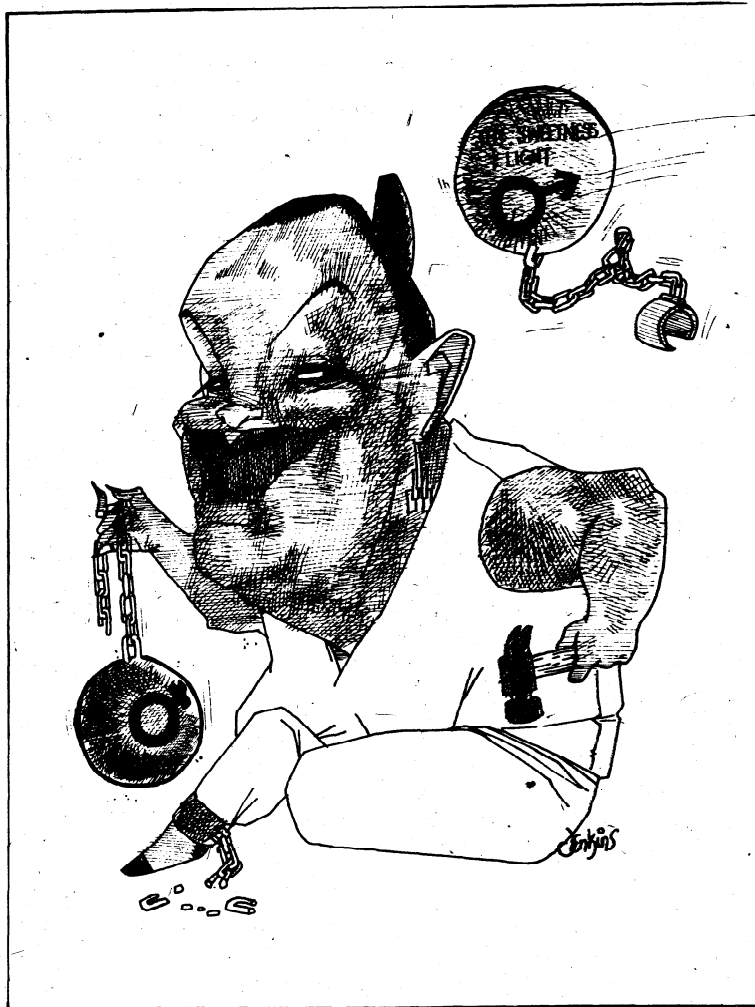
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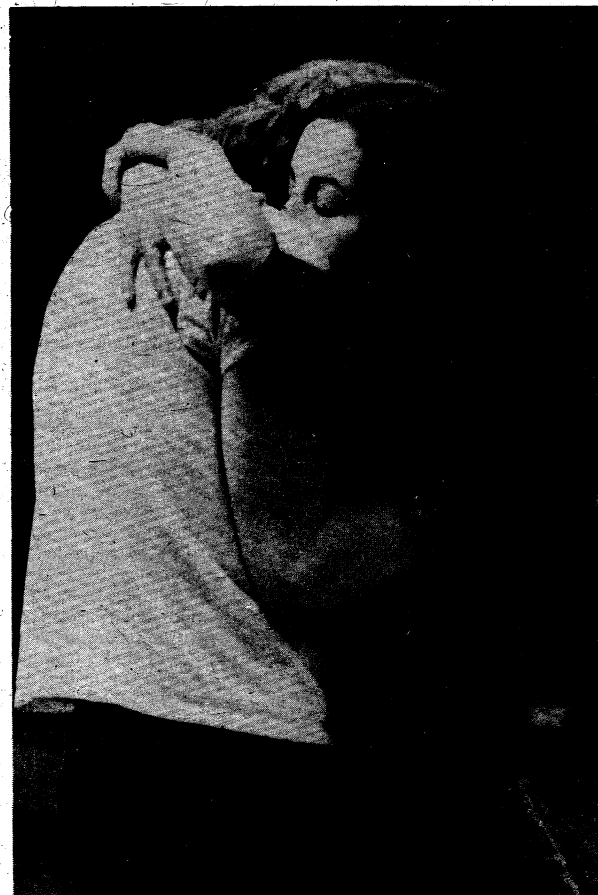
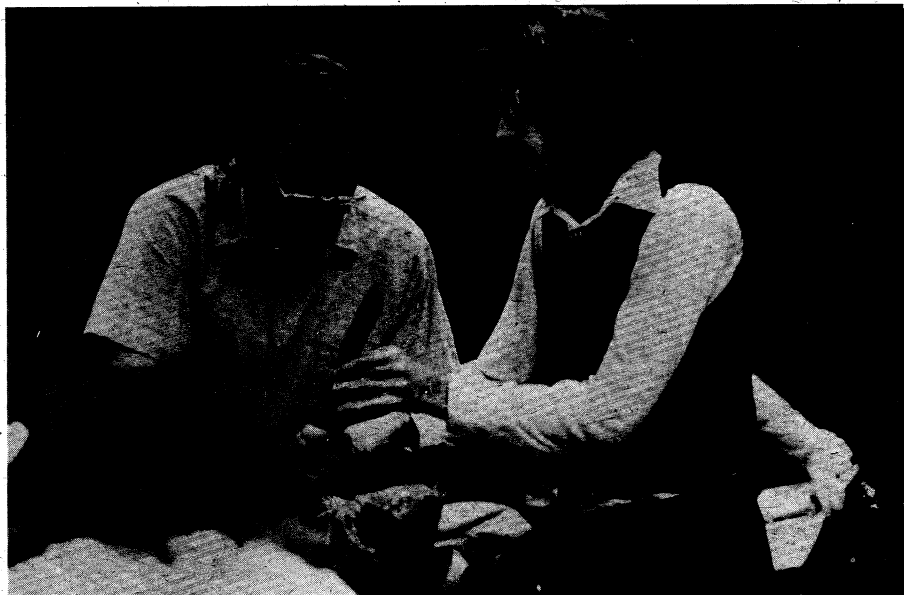
the chevron

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nothing absolutely nothing about the elections. democracy nearly raised its ugly head this week at our university but 93 per cent of our students refused to let it and elections have come and gone for another year. but let's not waste time and space on unimportant things, let us proceed to get down to serious business. dredging. in the murky depths of our beautiful campus six trucks, one bulldozer, and a whole crew of men have been hired to look for the minota hagey lake monster. they have drained the lake and have barely scratched the surface but we are assured that they will have results by next fall. then all the "women" at minota will be able to sleep in peace. which brings us to sexism. the government has graciously endowed the chevron with a couple of thousand "why not?" buttons so if you want one our intelligent remark of the week: the purpose of statistics canada is to let you know that things were really as bad last month as you thought. our hearts pour out to all the chevrics this week including randy hannigan, john morris coming down again, neil docherty "porridge-man", doug ward, michael gordon, sporty stan gruszka, helen anne w., liskris, chris hughes, terry harding, darling, dearest, darling, debonair diane ritza and all of you who have made news not war. and furthermore and in conclusion what the hell are we doing this for? answer: because it feels so good when we stop. pr.

The ecstasy of *Rita*

Joe



These scenes were taken from a rehearsal of the upcoming UW Drama Dept. production "The Ecstasy of Rita Joe". The show, directed by Carl Willey, will be running from March 19 to 22 in the Humanities Theatre. The play is one of the major works of the Canadian author George Yega; the play presents a view of the social problems of the Indian from the Indian's point of view. These problems come to light through the character of Rita Joe and her life in the city, away from dying life on the reservation. On the official release of the play Chief Dan George said, "The play carries a message, a message that Rita Joe helps people to hear with their hearts, and when hearts are open ears can hear. The message is true, of this there is no doubt and it should be heard by all."



photos by chris hughes