



University of Waterloo
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the chevron

For possible Star strike

Guard firm seeks student strength

The Kitchener office of Wackenhut of Canada, a guard and patrol service company, was looking earlier this week for 20 strong students to protect **Toronto Star** delivery trucks in the event of a strike at that paper.

Board of publications chairperson Ralph Torrie received a phone call Monday from a man identifying himself as Peter Matthews, who was looking for a student employment office.

Torrie asked Matthews what job he had to offer, and was told that Matthews wanted 20 males with driver's licences, who should be "solid and robust", since, in the event of a strike at the Star, they would be employed to drive unmarked cars behind Star delivery trucks to check that the papers were being delivered and not thrown away. The cars would be in constant radio contact with company headquarters, according to Torrie's notes of the conversation.

Torrie says he told Matthews that the student federation didn't advocate students getting involved

in strike breaking, which is what it sounded like to him, but he says Matthews continued to give details of the jobs.

"There's no use sending a frail little guy," he told Torrie, because "they have to be able to handle themselves in the event of trouble developing."

The Toronto Newspaper Guild, representing 1400 delivery, circulation, advertising, editorial and administrative employees is in the process of negotiating a new contract with the Star. The Guild had rejected a management offer on Sunday, but talks resumed yesterday. No strike vote has been taken so far.

Matthews left Torrie a phone number, which turned out to belong to the Kitchener office of Wackenhut of Canada Ltd.

Later the **chevron** tried to interview Matthews, but was told he was out of town.

In a telephone interview, Paul Collins, manager of the Kitchener Wackenhut branch, said he was not really conversant with the situa-

tion, but went on to say, "the situation is that there is a possibility of a strike at the Star." He said the paper had requested Wackenhut's Toronto branch to supply 100 men and the Toronto office had asked the Kitchener branch to find 20 bonded men.

Asked to confirm that Matthews requested "strong" men Collins said "I imagine so. I know they didn't want women."

Asked if it was normal to seek strong men he said it wouldn't matter to him, he would just send 20 men. As to why Matthews would want strong men he suggested that "Matthews is an old army man and maybe he wanted physically fit people."

For his own part, Collins said his main concern would be common sense. "I'm just off the police force and I tell my men to be impartial and not to take sides. But if the strikers break property I would want physically fit men to make a citizens' arrest."

Shortly after this interview Wackenhut area manager Don Barber

called the **chevron** from the Kitchener office. Barber said he had been contacted by the **Globe and Mail** and the **Star** and was concerned that things were being distorted.

He stated categorically that his company was not advertising for, or looking for, robust people. He said the company had a contract with some road construction company and where looking for flagmen.

Asked why three company employees were familiar with possible jobs in the event of a strike, he said there may have been some confidential discussion on this within the office but that information on clients is confidential.

Any information about a contract with the **Star** would have to come out of the Toronto office, he said.

In Toronto, Wackenhut president Mr. Anning said the company supplies various services to newspapers throughout Canada, including the handling of several strikes, but that it has no contract with the **Star** to supply 100 men.

Anning said he didn't know if the **Star** had been contacted, but explained that it was normal procedure for each branch to approach companies whose contracts are coming up.

Why some employees in the Kitchener office would say the company needed people in the event of a Star strike could only be because they were presuming that if a strike broke, Wackenhut would get the job, Anning said.

Following this the **chevron** called Collins and asked why he thought the company would need 20 men in the event of a Star strike. He denied mentioning the **Star** and said the company was after flagmen. "You're the one who mentioned a possible Star strike," he said.

It was pointed out that he had said the company wanted 20 bonded men and he was asked if it was normal to have flagmen bonded. He said it was in some

cases, because then the man can be used for other purposes.

He said an advertisement which Matthews tried to place in a paper earlier this week — he believes it was the **chevron** — was for construction work.

As for Torrie's conversation with Matthews, Collins said "are you sure it was Peter Matthews?"

"Sometimes in a strike situation a lot of funny things happen," he added.

The Toronto Newspaper Guild told the **chevron** Wednesday night that "the disclosure that a private security firm apparently acting for **The Toronto Star**, is trying to hire students body guards for strike breakers scarcely heightens the optimism with which the Toronto Newspaper Guild prepares to resume bargaining in an attempt to reach a reasonable settlement with the newspaper."

"However, the news isn't entirely bad. If the Star feels it needs Mercenary Muscle to protect itself from a union membership that is 60 percent female, then our hides must be thicker and our cause stronger than we thought they were."

"We know the Star backs the Ontario government's hire-a-student-this-summer-project. But we did not know they supported Queens Park this far."

Though the union members rejected the **Star's** first offer, liaison officer John Bryant said the Guild is not contemplating strike action at this stage, because management is still talking and there are alternatives open to the union such as working-to-rule.

A spokesperson for the management could not be reached, but the **Star** reported Saturday that president and publisher of the paper Beland H. Honderich told his employees that in the event of a strike, the **Star** "will have no alternative but to continue to publish a newspaper."

—neil docherty

'Orange Bombshelter'

Feds christen student pub

Over cries of "warmonger" and "never", the Campus Centre pub was the victim of a noisy christening Saturday when the federation student council decided to give it a name.

The pub makes its flushed, foul-breathed debut as the Orange Bombshelter — but to some diehards it will always be the C.C. Pub.

In fact, the latter was the original name presented to council for approval by math rep. John Long who had polled pub patrons for their reactions to the name C.C. Pub — or just plain C.C.

The number of students in favor of calling it the C.C. Pub was

"overwhelming," he said.

But then student vice-president Dave McLellan remembered his previous motion to dub the pub the Orange Bombshelter, since "it's nice to see real originality in a name."

Not afraid of a little flak, arts rep. Doug Thompson agreed that Orange Bombshelter was a "breath of fresh air" while C.C. Pub was "simple, logical, boring ... almost as tedious as the pub itself."

However, he didn't want to stop at just changing the name when the pub's management and its atmosphere were in such need of improvement.

Long loyally defended the pub as

a "good place" and the name C.C. Pub as "basic".

"I'm against these artsy-fartsy names such as the Orange Bombshelter," he scoffed, objecting that complicated names caused "great confusion" forcing people to resort to nicknames.

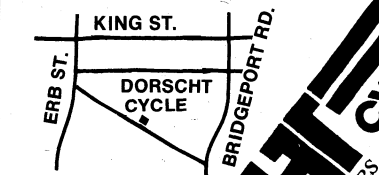
Although there were some protests that it was "only a name", the voting was mean and close with grim-faced councillors spitting out "never" and "always" in turn.

When the Orange Bombshelter humiliated the C.C. Pub 8-7, Long was already scheming its overthrow for the next council meeting where he will need a two-thirds majority to "ban the Bomb".

—dionyx mcmichael

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This Week On Campus is a free column for the announcement of meetings, special seminars or speakers, social events and happenings on campus—student, faculty or staff. See the chevron secretary. Deadline is noon Tuesdays. Maximum of 30 words per submission.

Friday

Six For The Summer. An exhibition of photographs. UW Art Gallery. Hours: Monday-Friday 9-4pm. Till August 6th.

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Disco from 9-1am. Free admission.

Federation Flicks — Rollerball with James Caan. 8pm. AL 116. Feds \$1, others \$1.50.

Saturday

Campus Centre Pub opens 7pm. Disco from 9-1am. Free admission.

Federation Flicks — Rollerball with James Caan. 8pm. AL 116. Feds \$1, others \$1.50.

Sunday

UW Sailing Club holds its first regatta of the year. All members welcome. For more info call Chris Dufault at 885-6073. 2pm. Columbia Lake.

Chapel. Worship and Bible discussion. 8pm. Conrad Grebel Chapel.

Federation Flicks — Rollerball with James Caan. 8pm. AL 116. Feds \$1, others \$1.50.

Monday

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Saltspring Rainbow from 9-1am. 74 cents after 8pm.

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Para-legal assistance offers non-professional legal advice. Call 885-0840 or come to CC 106. Hours: 1:30-4:30pm.

WATSFC presents War of the Worlds. 7 and 9pm. MC 2065. Feds \$1, WATSFC members 50 cents.

Tuesday

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Saltspring Rainbow from 9-1am. 74 cents after 8pm.

Rehearsals for Summer Choir/76. AL 116. 7-9pm.

Chess Club Meeting. All welcome. 7:30pm. CC 135.

Wednesday

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Saltspring Rainbow from 9-1am. 74 cents after 8pm.

UW Sailing Club Regatta. All members welcome. For more info call Chris Dufault 885-6073. 7pm. Columbia Lake.

Free Movie — 40 Carats. Sponsored by the Campus Centre Board. 10:15pm. Campus Centre Great Hall.

Thursday

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Saltspring Rainbow from 9-1am. 74 cents after 8pm.

Para-legal assistance offers non-professional legal advice. Call 885-0840 or come to CC 106. Hours: 1:30-4:30pm.

WATSFC will be getting together for another fun filled evening. Anyone interested is invited to drop by. 7:30pm. MC 5158.

A Day In The Death Of Joe Egg by Peter Nichols. Directed by Maurice Evans. 8pm. Theatre of the Arts. Admission \$3.50. Students/seniors \$2.50.

Friday

Campus Centre Pub opens 12 noon. Saltspring Rainbow from 9-1am. 74 cents after 8pm.

A Day In The Death Of Joe Egg by Peter Nichols. Directed by Maurice Evans. 8pm. Theatre of the Arts. Admission \$3.50. Students/seniors \$2.50.

Federation Flicks — 3 Days of the Condor with Robert Redford. 8pm. AL 116. Feds \$1, others \$1.50.

classified

Personal

Pregnant & Distressed? The Birth Control Centre is an information and referral centre for birth control, V.D., unplanned pregnancy and sexuality. For all the alternatives phone 885-1211, ext. 3446 (Rm. 206, Campus Centre) or for emergency numbers 884-8770.

Pregnant? BIRTHRIGHT offers free pregnancy tests, counselling, medical assistance, maternity clothes, legal aid and housing for pregnant women. 579-3990.

Gay Lib Office, Campus Centre, Rm. 217 C. Open Monday-Thursday 7-10pm, some afternoons. Counselling and information. Phone 885-1211, ext. 2372.

HELP — 745-1166 — We care. Crisis intervention and confidential listening to any problem. Weeknights 6pm to 12 midnight, Friday 5pm to Monday 1am.

For Sale

Great Deal: Ladies CCM 10 speed bicycle, excellent condition, rarely used. \$40. Call Mary 886-1065.

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Student with an excellent knowledge of German required to aid in composing a series of lectures in the German language. \$5 per hour. 576-3618.

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Female roommate wanted for summer months. In university area. Rent negotiable. Call 884-8715 after 5pm.

Planted Potts
Plant Care Tips

WATER: how much and how often?

Probably 90% of plant problems indoors are caused by over or under-watering. A good rule of thumb with most plants is to water slowly and thoroughly until water runs out at the bottom of the pot. If the pot is in a saucer, empty it once the plant has drained. Then allow the soil to dry out before watering again. Move the soil around with your fingers to feel whether it's moist or dry — don't just feel the top layer. The watering process forces the air out of the root ball and moist plants will suffer serious root damage and die if kept constantly wet.

There are certain plants such as ferns, marantas and many flowering plants that should be kept constantly moist. Also desert plants such as cacti and succulents prefer periods of drought.

ONE OF A SERIES
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Ask about specific watering requirements when purchasing a plant.

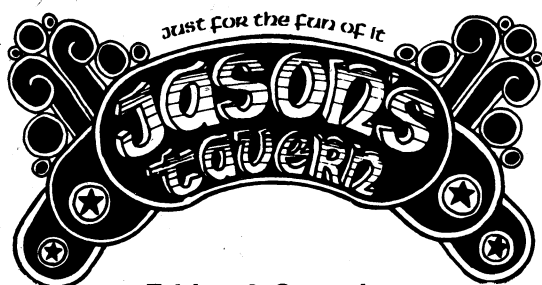
Other suggestions: Use water that has been sitting for sometime — it will be at room temperature and a lot of the chlorine will have evaporated. Plants also don't appreciate water from a water softener.

Plants will warn you if they are getting too much or too little water. For instance, some plant leaves go limp when they are thirsty — if leaves droop and soil is dry, your plant needs water. If they droop and yellow and the soil is still moist, you are probably overwatering — try letting it dry out completely before giving it any more water.

Experiencing a crisis with the care of a plant is the best and quickest way to learn for yourself the most beneficial method of watering — don't be afraid to experiment! Good luck.

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Feds blast foreign student fee hike

The student federation council agreed unanimously at its meeting Saturday to condemn the three-fold increase in foreign student fees planned for January 1977.

It also decided to convey its support of the Ontario Federation of Students to Harry Parrott, the minister of colleges and universities.

Parrott had told OFS that its objection to the increase as "racist and non-progressive" was not the view of most students, student president Shane Roberts said, and according to grad studies rep. Ron Hatz this meant the credibility of OFS was at stake since Parrott was saying that an organization elected by students did not represent general student opinion.

"The solidarity of students has

become an issue," he said.

Besides OFS, the National Union of Students opposed differential tuition fees and supported programs of financial assistance for students from disadvantaged nations, Roberts said.

However, while the president rejected the "slap-bang" three-fold increase in foreign student fees, he was not against the idea of extracting higher tuition from the wealthier students.

"Some of the largest bank accounts on this campus are those of foreign students," he said, citing a \$100,000 bank account that he knew of.

But Roberts also knew of several students "on the federation's doorstep" who had no money left and couldn't get jobs because they were

here on student visas.

He noted the sacrifice made by the "family system" in Asian countries where "everyone's busting their ass in Hong Kong to support one or two students in university over here."

Still, engineering rep. Ian MacMillan could see no reason why Canadians should support the "wealthy elite" from other countries, such as the U.S., who could otherwise afford to be here.

This was challenged by another council member who called the notion of foreign students coming from an elite "absurd" — that it was wrong to assume they were as affluent as Canadians.

Math rep. John Long believed that, unfortunately, most students would support Parrott's position

because racism is a "big problem" on this campus.

But rather than change the "international flavor" of the university, he favored increasing foreign student fees by only half instead of three times as much.

Another proposal, by math rep. Gary Dryden, would force students to return to their own countries and remain there for five years after graduating but "don't discriminate against them here."

A survey of the numbers and nationalities of foreign students at UW in the 1976 winter term was circulated.

It showed a total of 294 graduate and 473 undergraduate students here on visas while 400 graduate and 1094 undergraduate students had landed immigrant status.

The greatest number of foreign students came from Europe and the U.S. followed by Asian, Latin American, Middle Eastern and African countries.

In a discussion of Canadian versus non-Canadian faculty, council was accused of adopting a double standard position by accepting foreign students but not foreign teachers.

John Long was against quotas on either faculty or students and felt the hiring policy of the university should be to "go for the best teacher."

He was backed by several council members who doubted whether there were enough qualified Canadian academics to fill a high quota of jobs.

However, Shane Roberts believed the controversy was "boiling up as a big issue" related to the question of autonomy for universities as opposed to doing whatever the government tells them to do.

Citing figures from a ministry of colleges and universities statement, the president noted a trend towards a decreasing number of Canadians on university faculties with Waterloo "leading the pack."

The statement revealed that 71.7 per cent of the faculty at Ontario universities on average were Canadians in 1975-76 while Waterloo placed fourth from the bottom with 68.3 per cent.

In the same year, an average 63.5 per cent of professors hired were Canadians — same as the previous two years — but Waterloo, with 46.6 per cent, was the lowest of all.

However, UW president Burt Matthews reported an improvement this year, as 70 per cent of those hired so far are Canadians, Roberts said.

Roberts also attacked the "old-boy networks" forged during the rapid expansion of the 1960's when Americans were brought in to fill jobs for which there were no Canadians.

So, when Canadians were available, the Arts Faculty hired three professors from the same department in Illinois, he said.

The fact that 63.9 per cent of professors at UW have tenure means that opportunities for Canadians are going to be frozen for some time, Roberts grimly added.

He challenged the suggestion that knowledge is international, pointing out that scientists and engineers look at problems in terms of specific applications.

"We've got crummy, shitty cars of American design that are suited to that climate" but not to ours while Arctic biology is in a "near vacuum."

Foreign professors bring a "particular mindset" to this country and unless they have lived here a number of years or are trying to get citizenship, they shouldn't be hired, Roberts said.

Arts rep. Doug Thompson thought that the Math Faculty posed less of a problem than Arts where, to avoid a "branch plant" culture, there must be a majority of Canadian teachers.

"If we want to be American-dominated, that's fine. I don't."

—dionyx mcMichael



Three high school students (in the middle) finish school at 3:30 p.m. and report for three hours picket duty at the Uniroyal Breithaupt Street plant. Mians Nazaral (KCI), Hanif Nanji (CHCI) and Clarence Chu (KCI) have been working at the plant since March. They do five hours work five nights a week immediately after school. For work they described as very hard, they clear \$80. They fully support the strike and the union has adjusted their picket duty so that it doesn't interfere with their school work. All three are saving money to finance their education further.

photo by neil docherty

Tuition fees could double

Although their estimates differ, officials of national faculty and student groups believe university tuition fees will substantially increase next year.

These officials say the provinces will likely charge students fee increases ranging from one-third to double the present rates to meet a possible 10 per cent cut of federal education payments.

And the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the National Union of Students and the Ontario Federation of Students plan to work closely to fight the withdrawal of federal support.

In an interview last Thursday, Jill Vickers, president of CAUT, said the federal government plans to slash its commitment to Canadian universities by about 10 per cent.

The federal government maintains the provinces aren't fulfilling their agreement under the Fiscal Arrangements Act, which calls for provinces to share costs of education on a 50-50 basis, Vickers said.

Instead, the provinces use student tuition fees as part of their end of the financing.

A 10 percent cut would greatly

affect the level of education now offered at universities because it could mean the loss of many faculty posts across the country, Vickers said.

She said she will be encouraging faculty associations across the country to fight the cutback by pressuring provincial and federal politicians.

Vickers said she doesn't believe the provinces will fill the gap if Ottawa reduces its commitment by 10 percent.

The more likely course will be higher tuition fees but she cautioned that it would be politically unwise to double fees, the sole way the provinces could make up the 10 percent reduction.

Contacted on Wednesday, Dan O'Connor of the NUS said Vickers is justified in her concern as the federal government has been trying to reduce its financial commitment to tertiary education for some time.

"The attitude of federal government officials is that the pool of money is growing too rapidly and now is the time to put an end to it."

If the federal government does go ahead and cut its funding then

the provinces will likely increase fees by at least double their present amount, the NUS spokesman said.

O'Connor said although there's some agreement between NUS and CAUT to work together in opposing the government cutbacks, it doesn't mean the two groups hold the same views.

For while the CAUT accepts the idea that tuition must jump to offset the financial difficulties of universities, the NUS opposes this approach "as being a simplistic one."

"A drastic tuition hike will necessarily reduce enrolment, which, in turn, will affect the hiring of professors."

In Ontario, Paul Johnston of the OFS said Wednesday that a 10 percent reduction in federal subsidies will probably mean at least a one-third jump in tuition.

The federal government and the provinces will meet in mid-June to discuss the act and Ottawa wants tighter restrictions on all payments in any new agreement.

Last year, Ottawa paid the provinces \$1.6 billion under the cost-shared scheme which is due to expire next March 31.

'Bomb' treaty signed

An agreement between UW and the federation of students for management of the Orange Bomb Shelter (known as the Campus Centre Pub in days of yore) was signed last Wednesday.

Federation president Shane Roberts had told a council meeting on Saturday that the substance of the agreement was no different from the one approved by council late last year. What had happened since then was that the liquor licensing board wouldn't accept it as it was, and it had taken four or five months to re-arrange it to suit them.

Under the agreement, the federation gets management control of the pub, which means it is responsible for establishing and enforcing regulations for the pub's operation, and for appointing and paying a manager and staff, all subject to the Liquor Licence Act. The federation also keeps financial records, benefits from any profits and is responsible for any loss.

Since the federation has not been granted its own liquor licence, the pub will continue to use liquor supplied by the University, which is officially responsible to the liquor board. This means that the pub could lose its licence because of a breach of the regulations occurring somewhere else on campus (say, at the faculty club). It also means that the university's licence could be cancelled because of infractions of regulations in the pub operation.

The agreement provides that if either of these situations should occur, the party that is not at fault will be compensated by the other for the net income lost during the period the liquor licence is withheld, up to a maximum of three months.

Some federation councillors were worried by this provision. Integrated studies rep Doug Thompson pointed out that the liquor board could probably rescind the licence on the basis of finding someone extremely drunk in the pub. The federation could then be liable to the university for some very heavy expenditures.

Thompson felt that before the agreement was signed, council should be very clear about the extent of its liability and if possible insure itself against a loss which might run into thousands or tens of thousands of dollars, for he knew.

Roberts later determined that the federation's liability in such a case would be based, not on projected university losses, but on actual net income over a past three-month period.

One provision in the agreement looks forward to a way out of this somewhat uneasy co-existence under the university's liquor licence. Under this provision, the federation may terminate the agreement if there should be a change in the liquor licence act which would allow the federation to obtain its own liquor licence.

—adrian rodway,

If extradited from Canada

Native leader fears death by FBI

OTTAWA (CUP)—Speculation is rising that the FBI is murdering Native leaders in revenge for a shoot-out at Wounded Knee in which two FBI agents were killed.

Last June two FBI agents entered the Pine Ridge reserve in South Dakota to conduct a search without warrants. Shooting started. One Native person was killed and the two agents mortally wounded.

Since then a series of related incidents involving the extradition

proceedings currently underway against Leonard Pelletier in Vancouver, the discovery of the mutilated body of Ana Mae Aquash, and the shooting of American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks point to FBI involvement.

Leonard Pelletier now faces extradition to the U.S. on charges of murder based on the Wounded Knee incident.

There were no witnesses to the shooting, but the U.S. government immediately issued warrants for

the arrest of four people who were on the list of "undesirable Wounded Knee militants." The other three have been arrested; Pelletier fled to Canada.

It is feared that if Pelletier is extradited, he will be murdered by the FBI before he can come to trial.

Ana Mae Aquash was shot in the head last February, and AIM leaders suspect the FBI was responsible. An earlier autopsy had listed the cause of death as exposure.

But Aquash's family, in Nova Scotia, succeeded in having the body exhumed. A new autopsy was performed, and a bullet was found in her head.

Aquash was a friend of the four men wanted on murder charges. She was a member of AIM, and was reportedly close to its leader, Dennis Banks. Aquash was to have testified on behalf of the men charged with the murder of the FBI agents.

AIM spokespersons are suspicious. They think Aquash was killed in retaliation for the murder of the FBI agents, and that the government made efforts to cover up how she died and who murdered her.

A confidential memo leaked to the Washington Star from the US Civil Rights Commission said "there is sufficient credibility in reports reaching this office to cast doubts on the propriety of actions by the FBI, and to raise questions about the impartiality and the focus of their concerns."

AIM leader Dennis Banks was shot in the stomach last month, and

speculation is that the men who did it were paid by the FBI.

Pelletier's lawyers say the extradition proceedings are a continuation of the hostilities between Indians and the U.S. authorities.

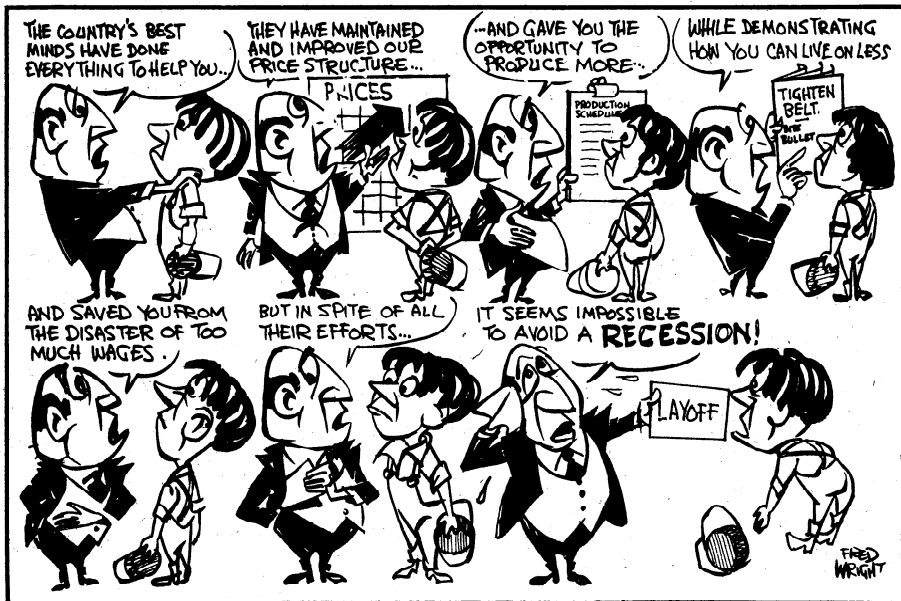
AIM is involved in a political struggle with the U.S. government, and charges against its members were motivated by political reasons, an AIM spokesperson told the hearing.

"Although these actions in the U.S. are being treated as criminal trials, I view them as political trials," Pelletier told the court May 14.

"This is only a continuation of past North American governmental policy of oppressing Indians by using the court system against our people," he said.

"At present there exists a dual system of justice; one for the white society, and one for the Indian people."

Donations to the Leonard Pelletier Legal Defence Committee may be sent to 1855 Vine St., Vancouver, B.C.



Ex-NDP head

Students slam David Lewis

BURNABY (CUP) — Students at Simon Fraser University have formed a committee to "re-educate" David Lewis to protest his decision to teach here this summer despite a five-year censure and boycott imposed by the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Repeated attempts by Simon Fraser's student society to have the former federal New Democratic Party leader respect the boycott have failed.

In a letter to student society president David Wallbaum, Lewis said he was unaware of the boycott when he accepted the job and the offer to lecture in political science and continuing studies departments came during a temporary lift in the boycott.

CAUT instituted the boycott in 1971 because the university refused to reinstate eight social science professors dismissed in 1969.

The teachers were involved in a strike supporting student demands for equal participation in the now split political science, sociology and anthropology (PSA) department. Dismissal came on grounds that they failed to perform contractual duties to teach assigned courses and for violating teaching obligations to students.

Between 1969 and 1971 reconciliation attempts by the university proved futile and after an independent inquiry ruled the dismissals were unfair CAUT imposed the censure.

Lewis, a CAUT member, defended his position in the letter to Wallbaum, saying he thought SFU president Pauline Jewett, who took the post in 1974, was "fully committed to academic freedom and that any action by me that appears to question her commitment would be unfair and harmful. I therefore intend to honor my undertaking to her and to the department."

The association temporarily lifted the boycott, which is supported by 13 other academic and professional organizations, to allow Jewett to renew reconciliation attempts with the seven faculty members (one has died).

It was renewed last year when CAUT ruled her attempts insufficient. That decision was made at a special hearing at Carleton University in Ottawa when Lewis was teaching there.

The SFU student society not only wants reinstatement of the teachers, but also a guarantee of adequate student representation in university decision-making.

Boycott to be lifted

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Canadian Association of University Teachers has approved a motion that brings it one step closer to ridding itself of the censure and boycott it imposed on Simon Fraser University five years ago.

The motion calls for CAUT to lift the boycott if the university agrees to act on the initiatives contained in it and just one of the seven teachers, whose collective dismissal in 1969 triggered the affair, also agrees.

CAUT instituted the boycott in 1971 because the university refused to reinstate eight social science professors (one has since died) who were fired after their involvement in a strike protesting administration's placement of the department of political science, sociology and anthropology (PSA) under trusteeship.

Dismissal came on grounds that they failed to perform contractual duties to teach assigned courses and for violating teaching obligations to students.

Between 1969 and 1971 recon-

It has tried to show Lewis that "continuing efforts to find a solution" could only be hampered by his presence because it feels Jewett will use him as a means of undermining the academic community's sanctions against SFU.

The committee to "re-educate" David Lewis, funded by the student society, hopes to sponsor a debate on reinstatement between Lewis, Jewett, former PSA head Mordecai Briemberg and faculty representative Michael Lebowitz.

Protests are scheduled for Lewis' class in addition to the strong poster, T-shirt and button campaign already underway.

ciliation attempts by the university proved futile leading to the CAUT censure.

The association temporarily lifted the boycott in 1974 to allow incoming president Pauline Jewett to attempt reconciliation. It was renewed last year after CAUT ruled her attempts were insufficient.

The latest move asks the SFU administration to drop the charges against the professors, offer three of them jobs upon application while calling for inquiries into the academic qualifications of the other four; with options of funded study or re-appointment pending inquiry evaluations.

Jim Stevens, chairman of the academic freedom and tenure committee which proposed the motion, admitted that resolution would depend largely on the PSA seven foregoing the collective stance it maintained throughout the affair. He added he had indications of this.

No comments have been available from either the fired teachers or SFU administration.

Canada's faculty organize for contract bargaining

OTTAWA (CUP) — Almost a third of Canada's 25,000 university faculty have organized themselves into 16 certified bargaining units, more than triple the number of units in existence two years ago.

At the closing session of the Canadian Association of University Teachers annual meeting here May 11-13, collective bargaining committee chairman Roland Penner predicted 50 per cent of Canada's faculty would be certified — or in the process of certification — within a year.

Five faculty associations are presently in the process pending decisions by various provincial labor boards.

The CAUT delegates pointed to three main reasons for the faculty organization push:

— government cutbacks in university funding which threaten to render certain jobs and departments redundant in the eyes of university administration.

— uncertainty surrounding upcoming revisions in the Fiscal Arrangements Act which is indirectly responsible for federal funding of universities.

— student demographic trends which predict decreased enrolments in the 1980's.

Delegates were told that administration's "knives will be out" and that they should organize to brace for inevitable confrontations over the need not only to expand programs but to simply maintain existing ones.

Charging that "higher education in Canada is the least planned of activities" newly-elected CAUT president Jill Vickers argued collective bargaining units will protect academic standards while providing needed job security.

She said student-teacher ratios have increased "out of bounds" with the only limits being "the size of the room".

Dismissing the contention that as student enrolment declines so should the number of teachers, Vickers said once the ratio gets smaller the quality of education will meet necessary standards.

Also at issue is the possibility of administrations replacing full-time staff with cheaper, less-qualified sessional and part-time instructors.

In the last year the CAUT executive has been stepping up efforts to provide its 18,000 members with money and resources in bids for certification.

Besides input from CAUT workers a collective bargaining handbook and clause finder guide have been published as well as \$15,645 given to five locals.

However CAUT has yet to resolve the creation of a strike fund or affiliation with the trade union movement.

There is question whether CAUT should endorse a strike weapon and, if a fund was created, it is uncertain who should pay since some of the bargaining units do not have strike rights.

And in a brief submitted to the collective bargaining caucus Roland Penner dismissed trade union affiliation at present because "union constitutions such as that of the CLC are, in part, antithetical to our notions of academic freedom and the rather more decentralized structure of a professional organization such as CAUT."

Lobotomized women make good housewives

NEW YORK (LNS) — Dr. Walter Freeman, known in some circles as the "Dean of Lobotomy", says that women who have received lobotomies make good housekeepers.

"Women of all ages make up the great majority of the caseloads and

the successes of psychosurgeons," Freeman said, explaining, "from the available clinical evidence it would appear that it is difficult for a man to support a family after a lobotomy but it is easy for a woman to do housework."

Times are tough

Student jobs are in short supply

OTTAWA (CUP) — It's no secret there's a summer job shortage for students. The secret is the extent of the shortage because government officials claim they've never done "that kind of a market survey."

But lack of information didn't stop the elimination of the Opportunities for Youth (OFY) program and reduction of federal funding for student job creation to \$24 million from last year's \$60 million.

Minister of manpower and immigration Robert Andras hinted at a crisis situation when he said in Edmonton May 26, "If they (students) are not given the chance to earn their way, they may not be able to return to their studies."

Earlier in May, Andras told a labor, manpower and immigration committee meeting in Ottawa that "no decision had been made" regarding a crash employment program for students through municipalities but that "if any such decision is made the most likely time for it to be made known is toward the end of the month."

That deadline passed, followed by finance minister Donald Macdonald's announcement extending the qualifying period for unemployment insurance to 12 weeks from eight.

While that is of little consequence to students now, it puts the crunch on those who don't meet the quota this summer when they need a necessary buffer in next year's job search.

But more important than meeting the quota is the possibility that up to 20 per cent of students searching for summer work won't find it according to the National Union of

Students.

Although that figure is little more than an educated guess, a brief from the office of John Rodriguez, the New Democratic Party's federal unemployment critic, sheds light on the student unemployment facts federal officials are either afraid to probe or release.

The government reports, without knowing the extent of the student labor market, that student unemployment last year stood at 10.5 per cent. Without the OFY program a rise to 14.5 per cent was estimated.

But that figure won't hold this year because the provinces and the private sector are also cutting back on jobs for students. Further the geographical distribution of job cutbacks is uneven.

According to 1975 Summer Student Employment and Activities Program survey contained in the report, the Atlantic region is the whipping boy with estimated unemployment without OFY shooting up to 22.2 per cent from 12 per cent.

This year, with the loss of 7,000 federally sponsored jobs and the province maintaining its openings at 5,000 the estimate may prove frighteningly accurate.

British Columbia is next with estimated unemployment in 1975 without SSEAP rising to 16 per cent from 12.7. The job loss there will be absorbed slightly with the province's openings increasing from 11,500 to 12,200.

Estimated unemployment without SSEAP for other provinces in 1975 is 12.4 per cent in Ontario from 9.6 per cent and 7.3 per cent in the Prairies from 6 per cent.

Quebec is the only bright spot with the Montreal Olympics providing 10,000 jobs, roughly the same number of federal jobs lost by the OFY cancellation. However the statistics are deceiving when the duration of those jobs — often only two weeks — is considered.

On the federal level that leaves the question of where the \$24 million allocated for summer job creation is going. Andras, in a letter to the National Union of Students, said this year's SSEAP will make 12,000 non-OFY jobs plus 10,000 others through public sector hiring.

He also said 300 special student placement centres will be set up at

the cost of \$4 million with a target of 200,000 placements. Last year the centres aimed at 250,000 placements. The 20 per cent drop may be indicative of government hopes for success.

Again the question of duration arises because a minimum of three days work qualifies as a job placement, making it possible for basically unemployed students to appear in the statistics once or even several times.

The result will be roughly 14,000 fewer jobs because of federal cutbacks. The provinces are expected to provide a total of 48,000 or more jobs. And Robert Andras is cross-

ing his fingers that the private sector will pull through.

Those hopes may be ill-founded. Jean-Marc Gregoire, a Manpower spokesman in Ottawa-Hull indicated last year that "student jobs are the industry's surplus, the icing on the cake, and when the economic situation gets tough like now they are always the first to be eliminated."

It's obvious times are tough. Jobs for students are in short supply and tuitions will be increasing. Add to this tougher student loan programs and the ramifications spread far beyond the next few hot summer months.



Long long line-ups, strawberry and cream pie at the wrong end of 500 people, jostling, children getting lost, grandads wandering off, and a ten minute wait for the toilet, so was the Mennonite Annual Relief Sale at New Hamburg last weekend. Forty thousand people crowded into the little town to buy handmade quilts, pies of all varieties, and sundry items. The sale raised \$166,000 to be used for Mennonite Central Committee work in Vietnam, Bangladesh and Guatemala. That is \$16,000 more than last year. Four hundred quilts brought in \$52,000. The top price paid for one was \$1,245.

photo by neil docherty

Feds back persecuted Chilean trade unionist

A campaign to save the life of exiled Chilean trade union leader, Mario Munoz, has been endorsed by the student federation council.

Munoz, a refugee in Argentina, has been ordered shot on sight by the military regime which recently seized power in that country.

A 36 year-old mineworker, Munoz was founder and leader of the Aconcagua Union of Workers and Miners in Chile and was elected head of the Regional Miners Council during the administration of Salvador Allende.

He was forced to flee his country after the 1973 coup which brought the brutal Pinochet regime to power, but continued his organizational work among Chilean refugees in Argentina.

Shortly after the Varela junta took over that country in March, Munoz' house was raided, his wife and children beaten, and the order given to shoot him on sight.

A Toronto-based Committee to Save Mario Munoz is urging that he be granted UN refugee status and that safe conduct out of Argentina be guaranteed him.

On a motion by student vice-president Dave McLellan at its meeting last Saturday, council endorsed the committee's campaign and voted to donate \$100 to help finance its efforts on behalf of Munoz.

—adrian rodway

Reading room shelved

A proposal to provide a reading area in the Chevron office where students could have access to federation magazine subscriptions, federation and board of publications minutes and reports, and other reading material, has been temporarily shelved by federation council.

A motion by board of publications chairperson Ralph Torrie at last Saturday's council meeting called for a special amount of up to \$2,000 to be allocated for providing the area with racks, shelves and other necessary furnishings.

Torrie said the board spends almost a thousand dollars a year on subscriptions, and this does not include those bought by the boards of entertainment, education, and external relations. There was an obvious need, he said, to find a way of making these subscriptions more available for students to read.

Torrie's idea is to create a combination library and reading room where subscriptions could be put on display in a quiet setting — at least, quieter than the campus centre great hall. The subscriptions include many Canadian publications and others not available elsewhere on campus.

Members of council, while acknowledging the need for greater student access to the publications, raised objections to the cost of the project and to the possible disruptive effect on chevron staffers.

It was finally decided to look into the matter further, especially the question of cost, and to consider it again at the council's next meeting in July.

Prez says

UW must hire Canadians

UW president Burt Matthews announced Tuesday in his annual address to the university that the administration "can and must find more qualified Canadians than we have done recently" to fill faculty vacancies.

The percentage of Canadian hirings has steadily decreased from 63 per cent in 1970-71 to 46.6 per cent in 1975-76. This trend may be halted in the upcoming academic

year. Of 30 faculty appointments approved for 1976-77, 22 are Canadian citizens, the president said.

Matthews cited statements made by Harry Parrott, minister of colleges and universities, which indicate the province will apply sanctions to post-secondary institutions that do not recruit more Canadian citizens than they have in the past.

In response to these statements,

Matthews advised the audience that "if we show some co-operation with the stated objectives of government...harsh and inflexible sanctions on the employment of non-Canadians" can be avoided.

In other comments, the president predicted that there will be no major change in the number of full-time students at UW until 1982 and beyond, even though the Ontario Council of University Affairs predicts a drop in potential university students in the middle of the 1980's.

Matthews believes the university's specialized programs, especially the co-op ones, will ensure that UW's share of potential students will remain at its current level.

Matthews advised faculty members that an interim salary increase will be provided until the federal Anti-Inflation Board approves of the total wage package recently negotiated between the faculty association and the administration.

The interim increase will be 4.64 per cent plus a selective increase on an individual basis derived from the \$602,000 fund approved by the board of governors for that purpose.

After the AIB has made its decision, all salaries will be adjusted retroactive to July 1st of this year. Matthews expressed the hope that the new final increases would be approved in time for the August salary cheque.

—mike ura

Sexist job form will be struck

It seems in 1972 "girls", that is female students, just couldn't scoop their way through ice cream.

As we all know, however, times have changed and student president Shane Roberts said Wednesday that a discriminatory clause would be struck from a federation job application form.

The form for a job scooping ice cream in the campus centre, drawn up in 1972 and still in use early this week included this little gem: "This job is a very difficult one for a girl. Some girls will be hired, but we hope to stick mainly to males (due to the hardness of the ice cream)."

That's definitely against the Human Rights code, says the Toronto spokesman for the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Although this term only one woman is scooping ice cream, generally there have been more woman scoopers than men, and, despite the contentions of the above clause, most of them looked like they could hold their own against any male scooper.

One former scooper remarked that after two terms at the ice cream stand the biceps of her right arm had developed so well that when she returned the following fall she had almost no trouble scooping at all.

She said she considered this "valuable on-the-job training."

Roberts said that the clause, which, among other things, is outdated and misleading, will "definitely be re-worded."

—val moghadam

Angola's guerrilla war

UNITA fights Cuban invaders

The second anti-colonial struggle of the Angolan people, now being waged against Soviet social-imperialism and its puppet, Cuba, is proceeding rapidly and successfully, a member of the National Front for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) told an African Liberation Week rally in Toronto May 29.

The Angolan peasants, led by UNITA, have reactivated the use of guerrilla warfare to deal with the 30,000 Cuban troops now attempting to occupy that southern African country, C. Sangumba, a representative of UNITA, told an audience of 150 people.

UNITA forces have retaken

several towns formerly held by the Cuban forces that invaded Angola last year following the national liberation victory of the Angolans against the Portuguese. And heavy fighting is reported in the cities of Luso and the former UNITA capital of Huambo, she reported.

At the height of the first anti-colonial war, Angolan national liberation forces — UNITA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) — held down 100,000 Portuguese troops. Sangumba predicted that even 30,000 Cubans, and their Angolan aides,

the MPLA, will not be able to pacify the Angolans.

"The present situation cannot last longer than six months unless they move the whole island of Cuba to Angola," she said.

The Angolan peasantry, which makes up 90 per cent of the population, is waging a fierce battle against the Cubans. But that is not the only factor which will make it impossible for the Cubans to remain in Angola, she said.

The Cuban troops are suffering from low morale, said Sangumba, because they are not fighting white South Africans, as they were told they would be fighting. Instead, the Cubans are battling Angolans,

who are using guerrilla warfare techniques. The Cubans are holed up inside the cities, unable to venture into the countryside.

The Cuban troops are unhappy that they are being asked to kill black Angolans, because many of the Cubans are black. And they are puzzled and resentful that they are fighting guerrillas, since it was the Cubans who were supposed to be the guerrilla fighters, following their own liberation struggle in the 1950's.

Even the official rationale for the Cuban invasion — that is, to prevent the occupation of Angola by South African troops — has been exposed as fraudulent, Sangumba demonstrated.

South African troops are still in Angola, patrolling the Cunene dam in the south west region of the country. The MPLA government has made a deal with South Africa, a deal by which the two powers jointly patrol the dam to protect it from the UNITA guerrillas, said Sangumba.

And the MPLA has recently concluded another deal with a former sworn enemy of the Angolans. Gulf Oil Company has paid \$102 million to the MPLA for oil from the enclave of Cabinda, where another national liberation force operates.

Problems are festering between the Cubans and the MPLA. The Cuban troops are resentful that they are being forced to bear the brunt of the fighting from their strongholds in the outlying cities. Meanwhile, the MPLA forces remain in Luanda, the capital city.

There is a shortage of food because the countryside is controlled by UNITA, and the MPLA is riven by internal problems.

"The population of Luanda is questioning the role of the Soviet Union and of Cuba, and they are seeing that the Cubans came for reasons other than the liberation of the Angolans."

Noting the promise of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro that the Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola, Sangumba declared that "the situation in Angola is beyond the Cubans' control. The best thing they can do is to go home."

The UNITA representative outlined the history of the anti-colonial struggle in Angola, explaining why UNITA was formed in 1966, when two liberation groups already existed, and outlining the treacherous role of the Soviet Union in preventing the full liberation of the Angolan people.

In 1966 the leadership and the main forces of the two liberation groups, MPLA and FNLA, were based outside the country. This left the leaders isolated from the peasant masses, who were forced to bear the retaliatory blows of the Portuguese after the guerrillas made strikes inside Angola then retreated to a neighboring country.

In addition, a leadership based outside of Angola was open to the manipulation of the superpower which could offer the largest bribes.

For these reasons UNITA was formed by eleven men who marched into Angola and declared their intention to remain among the people until liberation was achieved.

"Within a brief period UNITA was able to organize liberated areas and establish military training, agricultural co-operatives and

an education system by relying on the Angolan masses themselves."

Following correct methods of work UNITA grew so strong that by January 1975, when the Alvor agreement between the three liberation groups and the Portuguese set out the terms of independence for Angola, UNITA enjoyed the confidence of 70 per cent of the population, said Sangumba.

Already by January 1975 the Soviet Union was devoting more money and weapons to the attempt to dismantle certain liberation movements than to aiding the Angolan people.

By April 1975 the Soviet began to send sophisticated weapons — which had never before been introduced into Angola — to the MPLA, which had the smallest liberation army. Because it was so weak, the MPLA could not put these weapons to use effectively to destroy UNITA, and the Cuban troops were sent into Angola to accomplish this task.

In fighting the Cubans, the UNITA forces again reverted to guerrilla warfare style of relying on the people in the countryside and allowing the Cubans to control the virtually-empty cities.

UNITA forces held off 9,000 Cubans until 80,000 people could be evacuated from the UNITA headquarters of Huambo.

From there the people were redistributed to villages inaccessible to the Cubans because of the lack of roads and bridges.

Sangumba concluded by assuring the audience that the liberation struggle, Angolan people's struggle for complete liberation "has been delayed, but it cannot be denied."

Earlier, in introducing Sangumba, Richard Daly, spokesman for the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), explained the two opposing views on national liberation struggles.

One view contends that the masses of the people cannot win liberation by self-reliant struggle, but must instead depend on the Soviet Union for victory.

Those who hold this view also claim that only those national liberation movements that are "Marxist" or "Communist" can be supported, and argue at the same time that revolution is not possible in the imperialist and social-imperialist countries (in the developed world), so people in countries like Canada can only aid national liberation in the Third World by setting up support committees.

In contrast to this view is the three-point program of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), which insists that:

—The Canadian working class must oppose its own reactionary ruling class, led by its revolutionary party, CPC(M-L).

—It must learn from and support the struggles of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and especially grasp the lesson of China's strategy of revolutionary self-reliance.

—It must isolate and hit the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

"Left to themselves the heroic Angolan people would deal with their own problems," said Daly. But it is precisely that which the Soviet social-imperialists and the Cubans are attempting to prevent the Angolan people from accomplishing.

—larry hannant

Zimbabwe's liberation

Last week was African Liberation Week, which commemorates the founding of the Organization of African Unity May 25, 1963. Programs celebrating the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa were held at UW and in Toronto. Chevron staffer Larry Hannant reports on meetings dealing with two of the most important liberation struggles now being waged in Africa, in Zimbabwe and Angola.

Military forces leading the Zimbabwe people against the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia have repudiated the leaders who have remained outside the heart of the struggle, the UW African Liberation Week meeting was told.

The meeting was held to encourage victory to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against the racist and fascist Smith regime.

The scheduled speaker for the meeting, a commander of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), was denied an entry visa by Canadian immigration officials and could not attend the meeting. It was to have been the first engagement in a tour of Canada and Quebec for the commander of the military wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

In lieu of the ZANLA commander, Jeffrey Forest, spokesperson for the Anti-Imperialist Alliance, the sponsor of the meeting, described the recent unification of the fighting forces inside Zimbabwe.

The unification of the fighting militants of ZANU and the Zimbabwe People's Union (ZAPU) into the Zimbabwe People's Army demonstrates that "new leaders are coming to the fore and old leaders are being replaced," said Forest.

This ZANU-ZAPU Joint Command, called the "Third Force", is prosecuting the national liberation war with great effectiveness, noted Forest. Training camps for liberation fighters are overflowing, and 90 percent of the Zimbabwe people are supporting ZANU in its chimurenga (revolution) strategy. This strategy unites Zimbabweans under the slogan "We Are Our Own Liberators".

Until the creation of the ZANU-ZAPU Joint Command, the Zimbabwe liberation forces were plagued by disunity and efforts at sham unity, Forest explained.

This is the case with the cohesion between ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo and ZANU leader the Re-

verend Ndabaningi Sithole. They came together under the umbrella organization the African National Council, headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, in December 1974.

The African National Council was left "in a shambles" following the declaration of detente by the Smith regime, a policy aimed at dividing the revolutionary ranks by encouraging one faction to negotiate with the minority regime ensconced in Salisbury.

Because of that disunity, progressive and revolutionary people throughout the world were uncertain about who to support in Zimbabwe.

This confusion has been resolved by the formation of the Third Force, and by the decision of two international organizations to recognize it as the standard bearer of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

Quoting from a press statement issued in Toronto May 24 by Michael Mawema, ZANU Central Committee member and National Organizing Secretary, and A.M. Chidoda, ZANU representative in Canada, Forest described the change in leadership of the Zimbabwe struggle.

Both the United Nations Ad Hoc Group, established in April of this year to report on the Zimbabwe situation, and the Organization of African Unity have recognized the Third Force, and have spurned the factional groups led by Nkomo and Muzorewa/Sithole.

The report of the UN Ad Hoc Group, issued May 13, states that it is "incumbent on the international community to give full support to the cadres" in the Third Force, who are also supported by Mawema and Chidoda.

The press statement says that "what Muzorewa and Sithole forgot was that the revolutionary people of Zimbabwe do not seek their permission to fight against colonialism, imperialism, racism and settlerism."

The press statement continues: "There is no doubt that the superpowers will continue to find fertile soil among some microphone revolutionaries in the Zimbabwe people. But we wish our supporters to know that ZANU believes in the masses as the motive force of our revolution and that we will not trade our revolution to revisionists and reconciliationists who cry with the masses and dine with capitalists."

The significance of this unification of the fighters into the Third Force was pointed out during dis-

cussion period. Where such unity exists among the people actually engaged in liberating the country, there is no possibility of intrigue by the two superpowers stifling the complete liberation of the country.

In Angola, where the liberation struggle was conducted by three liberation groups, the Soviet Union was able to step into control under the pretext of supporting one liberation group because it was "more progressive" than the others.

Forest pointed out that a Toronto liberation support committee had brought Bishop Abel Muzorewa as one of its main African Liberation Week speakers.

"The question we must ask," said Forest, "is this: Are they ignorant, or are they part of the international opportunist trend that seeks to sow disunity? Why do they bring these people who are not recognized by the OAU, the UN Ad Hoc Committee, or the fighters of Zimbabwe?"

In a presentation on proletarian internationalism, UW student Salah Bachir condemned the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, who are engaged in contention for world domination, thereby preparing conditions for a third world war.

Genuine proletarian internationalists must recognize the threat to the world's people posed by the two most aggressive and bellicose world powers, and act against them, said Bachir.

The more dangerous of the two superpowers is the Soviet Union, which parades as a socialist state when in fact capitalism has been restored there. It is the more belligerent and ambitious of the two superpowers.

But at the same time, Canadian agents of the Soviet Union claim that it stands for peace.

Did the Soviet Union stand for peace when it supported India's attack on China in 1962, or when it invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, or when it used India to dismember Pakistan in 1971, or when it sent Cuban troops into Angola this year? asked Bachir.

Agents of the Soviet Union also support only those liberation groups that are "Marxist". This was the pretext used to justify the attack on UNITA and the Angolan people.

The meeting concluded with discussion among the 40 people in attendance. A collection for the Zimbabwe people, to be channeled through the Zimbabwe Solidarity Committee, raised \$400.

—larry hannant

How to identify a Canadian PC

At the last convention of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada (b. 19-22 1976) integrated studies student Brian Pleet analysed the composition of the party. The following are the results of 436 delegates out of a possible 2,400 completing his questionnaire. This random sample is taken representative and it is assumed that the delegates to the convention represent the total party membership since they are elected to attend. Pleet compares his data, where possible, with the 1971 census of the country, and comes up with some interesting results. These add up to the conclusion that the PC party is not representative of the country. Prior to the PC convention Pleet tried to do a similar survey at the Liberal Party convention. The party administration, however, refused him permission on the grounds that filling out his three minute questionnaire would tract the delegates. The full details of how the survey was conducted and all the data may be obtained from the chevron office. Printed here are the main results of the survey.

Professional occupations make up approximately 8% of the occupations in Canada but in the P.C. Party we found 24% professional. Commercial occupations account for 15% versus 10% at the convention. The most startling of all these comparisons is that the 59% of the occupations in Canada which are manual work compares to an insignificant 2% of the P.C. Party. When asked to indicate their type of employment, 52% specified self-employed, while 12% were without set salary and only 36% are wage or salary earners. By the above discussion, the assumption that the Progressive Conservative Party is anything but a workers party is confirmed. The average income at this convention was \$13,000 but this is obviously due to the large number of students (23% of the delegates) with incomes under \$5,000. The distribution was 44% in the over \$10,000 category, 22% in the \$5,000 - \$10,000 bracket and 24% under \$5,000. This income distribution is not at all like that for Canada as it leaves the largest sector of the Canadian public by economic status unrepresented.

Sex By the variable sex, we find that the party is still leaning heavily towards male dominance. Perhaps this is more a condition of the whole political system than of the P.C. Party in particular. Still 3/1 is highly malproportioned to Canada at 1/1. These results, though disappointing, are probably evidence of an occurring shift from what at one time was 100% male.

Age In terms of age, naturally there are groups which by virtue of the necessities of a political party are under represented and others which compose the bulk of the structure. There were no delegates under 15 years old to represent this 30% of Canada. On the other side of the age scale, the 70 plus age group

Language By mother tongue, the results show dramatically the over representation of the English at the expense of the French and all other mother tongues. With 92% English, 4% French and 4% other, there was little correlation to Canada which is composed of 60% English, 27% French and 13% other.

composed only 2% of the delegates as compared to 5% for all of Canada. In most other age groups the percentages were higher than those for Canada, with the largest difference being in the 20 - 24 year old age group at 20% as compared to 9% for Canada. The mean age for the convention as already mentioned was 35 years.

Education There can be no doubt that the support the P.C. Party enjoys from its membership bears no witness educationally to Canadians as a whole. 71% of the delegates had either attended university or community college; yet for Canada this sector of the population makes up only 7% of the population. High school comprised another 27%, elementary school 2% and none 1/2% of the delegates. The statistics for Canada were: high school 46%, elementary school 45% and none 2%.

The average number of years of schooling for the delegates was 15 years which would normally mean secondary school plus 2 years of university or college. Of the 25% who specified they had a university degree, 36% had earned a B.A. and of those people who indicated two degrees, 58% had attained a L.L.B.

Citizenship According to citizenship, the makeup of the P.C. Party is not far from representative of the country. The survey found 83% of the delegates to be 2nd or more generation Canadian where Canada is 77%. 17% therefore were either not Canadian or 1st generation

whereas Canada contains slightly more at 23%.

Province of birth Analysis of the results concerning province of birth and present province shows more than just the relative support from each of the provinces.

A cross-tabulation would show the direction of inner migrations of the delegates. This discussion will be limited to those aspects of the results which are directly concerned with this survey's correlation to the population distribution of Canada by both birth and present residence.

As province of birth, Ontario has almost twice the percentage of delegates as by census data, with 42% to 26%. The over representation of Ontario is at the expense of Quebec, with 12% to 26%. All other provinces with the exception of Alberta and Nova Scotia show a close relation of the survey results to the percentages by the census.

Religion This country is 46% Roman Catholic according to the 1971 Census Canada; yet only 15% of the delegates were so composed. 68% of the delegates classified themselves as Anglican, United Church or Presbyterian. This sector of Canada only comprises 33% of the population.

Ethnic background The same sort of result, as with religion, occurs with ethnic background. If we take the British Isles as a whole to include British, Irish, Scottish and Welsh; 79% of the delegates made up this composition.

John Tory is 35 years old, married and living in a city of over 100,000 people in Ontario. His family goes so far back that he cannot remember when they came from Britain, bringing with them their belief in the Anglican church and their English mother tongue. John, who was born and educated in Ontario, never learned enough French to carry on a conversation. He spent three years in university to earn a B.A. which has enabled him to run a small business of his own and receive compensation of \$13,500 per annum. For his part in the political process he donates \$250 a year to the PC party.

The percentage for Canada of British Isles is 45% and 29% French ethnic origin. Only 6% or 1/4 of the Canadian statistic, of the delegates indicated that they were of French ethnic background. All other minorities including Jewish, Italian, German, Ukrainian, Polish or the Netherlands, were underrepresented by a margin of about 50%.

These facts which I now know about the P.C. Party only confirm assumptions which have always existed but their real effect has led me to question the whole system of party politics in Canada. There must be a way to change the tide from exclusion and reluctant apathy of the Canadian electorate to an increased political and social awareness which will work for the people and not against them. Which direction we must take now requires an answer, but as has always been said, "Recognition of a problem is always half of the solution."

CLC to boycott Seagram's booze

JEBEC CITY (CUP) — The Canadian Labor Congress has called for a nation-wide boycott on all products of Seagram's and Sons, one of the world's largest distillers. CLC president Joe Morris, in announcing the decision of the executive council during the congress' biennial convention May 17-21, charged that the company has refused to put an end to an illegal walkout of its Vancouver employees and to resume operations, despite an order to do so by the B.C. labor relations board and the province's supreme court. "The Canadian Labor Congress asks all Canadians to refrain from purchasing or consuming the products of this company which has shown contempt for the laws of this country and welfare of its own employees," Morris said. He said the CLC "has not yet lost all hope and will lift the boycott as soon as the company complies with the official court ruling and signs a fair collective agreement with its employees." Seagram's products include Crown Royal Whiskey, Hudson's Bay rum, Gordon's Gin, Bolshoi Vodka, Passport Scotch, Leroux Liqueurs, and many others on a list distributed by 240 striking employees of the B.C. stilleries Ltd. A successful boycott will save their jobs and their union. The workers have been on strike since February 1975 when the company, a subsidiary of Seagram's, illegally locked them out. Contract negotiations were to begin that month. In April they were still out but by then their contract had expired and they were on legal strike. And now, more than a year later, the strike continues. The lock-out came when the company announced that all employees in the bottling operation were to be laid off permanently. The operation was being closed due to low productivity, management said. But, according to local union president Keith Sheedy, the closure had more to do with union-busting than productivity, which wasn't low in comparison to other Seagram's operations. It was the culmination of a campaign by management to demoralize the workers and break the union at the only Seagram's plant that is not part of the Distillery, Rectifying and Allied Workers Union. The striking workers belong to local 604 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union. The union first responded to the company's closing of the plant, and laying off employees on one-day notice, by filing a complaint with the B.C. labor relations board. The board ruled in favour of the union and ordered the company to resume "normal operation", including the bottling operation. The company ignored the order and launched an appeal in the B.C. Supreme Court which ruled against the company and upheld the original order. But Seagram's even ignored that ruling and the union is currently winning contempt of court charges against the company.

Radio Waterloo Features

Radio Waterloo broadcasts daily from 2:30 pm to 3 am at 94.1 on Grand River Cable FM.

Friday June 4th
 2:30 **Story** — Each weekday at 2:30 pm Marilyn Turner reads an excerpt from a well known story. This week the story is "Swallows and Amazons".
 3:00 **Music and Musicians** — From Radio Moscow, this week's programme features Dmitri Shostakovich and his music.
 6:00 **Crawdaddy Radio Review** — From Crawdaddy Magazine, interviews with Robert Klein (comedian) and Grace Slick (presently a member of Jefferson Starship).
 8:45 **People's Music** — This programme features a local musician who has been recorded and interviewed in Radio Waterloo's Trak Four Studios.
 10:00 **Down To Earth Festival** — This week, a look at the concepts behind Twin Valleys School. Twin Valleys School was set up for students who do not fit into other schools, in response to the belief that the present educational system is inadequate and that schools do not teach people how to live, but at best are teaching people how to make a living. Twin Valleys School aims to assist students by helping them achieve harmony with their environment and by encouraging good qualities rather than making students into role-playing programmed individuals.

Saturday June 5th
 6:00 **Live From The Slaughterhouse** — From the Slaughterhouse, a coffee house in Aberfoyle, Ontario, this week's featured artist is Rick Taylor.

Sunday June 6th
 3:00 **Latin American Students Association** — The Latin American Students Association presents a programme in Spanish for Latin American Students.
 5:30 **Review of the Arts** — A review of cultural and recreational events in the Kitchener-

Waterloo Area.
 6:00 **Classical Music Feature** with Brigitte Allan. The second of a series of programmes tracing the life of composer Richard Wagner and the development of his work.
 7:30 **Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra** — A performance of the Schubert Overture in D in the Italian Style, the Weber Grand Concerto in F minor featuring the brilliant young Canadian clarinetist Victor Sawa and also the critically acclaimed reading of the Bruckner Symphony No. 4 in E Flat Major "The Romantic". Recorded at the Humanities Theatre at the University of Waterloo on Sunday, April 25, 1976.
 9:45 **Information Public Affairs** — Hosted by Bill Culp, this programme focuses on public affairs.

Monday June 7th
 2:30 **Story** — "Swallows and Amazons"
 4:30 **Folk and Popular** — From Radio Moscow, Russian Folk Instruments
 6:00 **The World Around Us** — Taken from a talk entitled "Can Quebec afford Bourassa's Latest Dream" by Jeff Carruthers, a journalist for FP publications and Science Forum, this programme examines a proposed \$6 billion enriched uranium plant in northern Quebec from an environmental, political, financial and moral standpoint.
 8:45 **Musikanada** — Interview and Music Programme featuring folk artist Valdy.
 10:00 **What Do You Think** — This week's questions are "Do You Believe in UFO's, Who Was Canada's 2nd Prime Minister and Who Do You Most Admire".

Tuesday June 8th
 2:30 **Story** — "Swallows and Amazons"
 4:30 **Stanley Park Senior Public School Presents** — Produced with students from forms 7A and 7D, this programme deals with native land claims.

6:00 **Perceptions of a Planner's Role** — Mike Harcourt, a member of the opposition on the Municipal Council of the City of Vancouver discusses his perceptions of a planner's role.
 8:45 To be Announced.

Wednesday June 9th
 2:30 **Story** — "Swallows and Amazons"
 4:30 **Poetry Readings** with David Spence
 6:00 **Native Communications** — Each Wednesday at this time Flora Conroy produces a programme on issues of concern to native people. This week the focus is on the Berger hearings, which have just finished in Toronto.
 8:45 **BBC African Theatre** — From the BBC's African Service, a series of award winning plays. Tonight Crocodiles.
 10:00 **Scope** — From United Nations Radio: Mr. Klaus-Heinrich Standke, Director of the United Nations Office of Science and Technology, talks about the problems of the Developing Countries in relation to Science and Technology and an interview with Mr. Chagula, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the application of Science and Technology to Development, discussing highlights of the recent meeting of ACST in Geneva.

Thursday June 10th
 2:30 **Story** — "Swallows and Amazons"
 4:30 **Community Services** — A series of programmes examining different community services in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. Today a discussion with Peter McGhee, executive director of the Big Brother Association in Kitchener.
 6:00 **Research '76** — This programme takes a look at some of the current research on campus. Tonight a discussion with Dr. Rota Lister.
 8:30 **African Music** — Hosted by Alex Boakye-Yiadom.
 10:00 **Perspectives** — From United Nations Radio, a discussion on the third session of the Law of the Sea Conference.

All times refer to pm.

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Intrasport Report

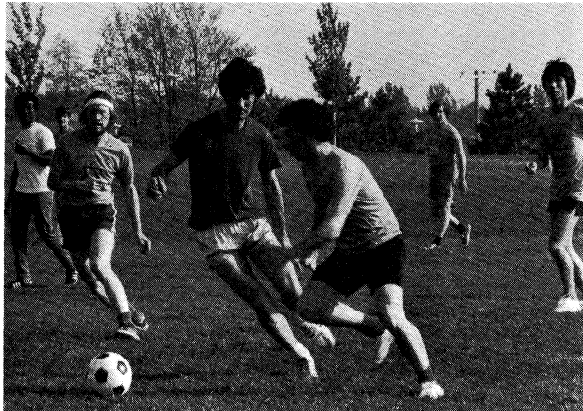
Co-ed Slow Pitch is a booming event with 400 people playing this summer. You can watch any two of the 28 teams playing on the diamonds on Columbia or Village Green on Wednesday nights. Ball hockey, Co-ed Volleyball and Inner-tube Waterpolo are well underway with season games.

In Men's Softball - the returning B level champs, Bit Disturbers, now contenders for the A level championship - but with heavy contention from the Physed Pyramids and 4A Chem Eng. The B level leagues have many new teams this year, the Turkeys, Raccoons, Quarks, and the familiar faces of the Dumont Ducks. Men's Softball can be viewed at the University diamonds on Tuesday and Thursday nights - from 4:45 till dark.

Any women interested in softball this summer are urged to contact Sally Kemp, women's IM Director Ext. 3533 for further information. Monday nights are prescheduled times for play.

Registration in any instructional programme is full - including tennis, golf, and swimming classes.

For all interested swimmers - if you find the noon hour too rushed or crowded - try using the recreational swim at 4:30 - 5:30 in the PAC pool.



Men's Intramural Soccer competition takes place every week at Columbian field. If you really want to play contact the intramural department watching is much safer.

Basketball

Men's Competitive Basketball started Wednesday, finally, with most of the stronger teams matched against weaker ones. All A and B league games were decided by a margin of 15 points or more with the exception of the Toddlers-Rats game which was decided in the last minute of play in Toddlers' favour (53-49). Toddlers could be a strong team in A league, as they played without the services of Trevor Briggs. The Dons, defending champs from last summer, will open their title defence next week against Firchouse in what should prove to be a close contest. Summer Tats take on Phantoms for their second tough game in a row. In B league action, the four victors

from the first game clash together as the Mists take on M.T.D. as Basketballers tangle with St. Paul. The two winners from these games will be favoured for the top spots in the league.

Tennis

The combination of Barbra Snider and Ken Dick proved to be too much for the competition in the mixed doubles tournament held last Thursday at the Waterloo Tennis Club. The duo won both of the matches, the only team manager to go undefeated.

The teams of Yvonne Pezzack and Doug Richard, Laura Tavainen and Al Cotsworth, and Jan McElrea and Don Shaw battled for second place honours. All three teams split their two matches but Pezzack-Richard and Tavaine Cotsworth were awarded the place on the merits of their superior percentage.

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Pre- Olympic tournament finalizes schedule

The final list of participating countries in the Pre-Olympic Basketball Tournament to be held in Hamilton June 21 to July 3, has been compiled.

The Pre-Olympic action will see 13 men's and 10 women's teams from 19 countries competing for a chance to play in the world tournament at the Montreal Olympics. From the Hamilton tournament, three men's and two women's teams will qualify to represent their countries in Montreal against the nine men's and four women's teams who already have a bye into the Games.

"The final list of participating teams in the Pre-Olympic tournament is smaller than originally announced because of the withdrawal of some countries from competition," said Jack Pelech, Co-Chairman of the organizing committee in Hamilton.

"It means the number of games scheduled will drop from 89 to 69," said Mr. Pelech.

The reduced number of games will also mean that all of the competition can now be scheduled at

McMaster University. Originally, Mohawk College was to have been the location for several of the games in the series.

"We sincerely regret that Mohawk College will not have the opportunity to help host the tournament," said Mr. Pelech. "But the revised schedule will eliminate the many logistic problems such as transporting teams from their housing facilities at McMaster to Mohawk College."

Bill Fowler, general manager of the organizing committee, also noted that centralizing the competition at one site will save a considerable amount of money.

"We estimate the saving to be in the order of \$20,000," Mr. Fowler said.

A major portion of the saving is elimination of the need to repaint the Mohawk gymnasium floor to conform to Olympic Basketball rules and then convert it back to its normal line configurations, he explained. This job was estimated to cost \$10,000.

"The saving will dwindle somewhat because tickets prepared for

the original schedule must now be reprinted," Mr. Fowler said.

The Hamilton tournament's opening ceremonies are scheduled for 7 p.m. at McMaster. This will be followed at 9 p.m. by an exhibition game between the Canadian National Men's team and a yet to be announced international opponent of Olympic calibre.

The balance of the 13 day tournament will see morning, afternoon and evening games on most days.

The 13 countries entering men's teams are: Brazil, Yugoslavia, Israel, Finland, Iceland and Czechoslovakia in Group "A" and Mexico, Spain, The Netherlands, Sweden, Poland, Bulgaria and Britain in Group "B".

Countries entering women's teams are: The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Poland, France, The United States and Mexico in Group "A" and Korea, Bulgaria, Italy, Cuba and Britain in Group "B".

The teams have been divided into two groups to facilitate drawing up the playing schedule for preliminary rounds. A final round will include three top men's from Groups "A" and "B" as well as two top women's teams from Groups "A" and "B" will enter a final round commencing July 1.

Three men's and two women's teams will qualify to compete in the Montreal Olympic Games against nine men's and four women's teams who have qualified already.

Russia, United States and Cuba — Gold, Silver and Bronze medal winners respectively in the 1972 Munich Games — and Canada as host team, are automatically competitors in the '76 Games. Other men's teams that have already qualified are: Australia, Egypt, Puerto Rico, Japan and Italy.

Women's teams that have already qualified are: Canada, U.S.S.R., Japan and Czechoslovakia.

Sailing, sailing

Ever felt the urge to go sailing over the bounding main? Sunday, June 6 may be your chance. The UW sailing club will hold its first regatta of the year on Columbia Lake starting at 2:00 pm. The sailing club now owns 5 boats housed at Columbia Lake for use by their members.

If you're interested in participating phone Christopher Dufault at 885-6073.

If you're interested in spectating, bring along a lunch and spend the afternoon at the lake.



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Warrior b-ballers plan summer league

Members of the University of Waterloo Warriors basketball team are organizing a summer league to commence Tuesday, July 6.

High schools throughout Kitchener Waterloo have been alerted and it is hoped that they will respond with some of their senior players. (The high school coaches have been asked to participate as well provided they can still make it up and down the floor).

The first date for organization of teams is July 6 at the PAC gym at

7:00 pm. If all goes as planned each team will play two games per night between 7:00 and 10:00pm.

The fees for participating will be around \$4.00 to cover the cost of university intramural referees.

The organizers are planning to distribute the talent to each team as equally as possible and to use substitution rules for at least portions of the game to assure that all have playing time.

Questions and enquiries concerning this special league may be directed at Don McCrae, ext. 3088.

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JOB OPENING

The Waterloo Chapter of the Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG-W) requires a full-time co-ordinator as of July 5th 1976.

Responsibilities include the operation of an office at the University of Waterloo and the co-ordination of research/action projects in the Kitchener-Waterloo area.

Applications will be accepted from June 4th 1976 until June 25th 1976 at 3:00 p.m.

Candidates should note that some selection will take place on the basis of written applications which should contain as much information about the applicant as possible.

Interviews will take place between June 28th and July 2nd.

We are looking for someone with demonstrable research, writing, and public speaking skills as well as previous community organizing experience.

The salary range is between \$143.00 - \$154.00 plus OHIP to start. This will rise to reflect percentage changes in the Consumer Price Index. Benefits include one month paid vacation per year.

Applications should be addressed to:

Opirg Hiring Committee,
Chemistry 1, Room 351,
University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario

For more information please contact Terry Moore or David Robertson at 884-9020 or 885-1211 ext. 2376.

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Movie Review

'Norma Jean' full of cardboard characters

The intent of "Goodbye Norma Jean" — apart from the usual profit motives — seems to be to arouse the audience to a kind of sympathetic sadness for the woman who became Marilyn Monroe. The true story, as far as I can make it out from the hints in this movie and from other recent descriptions of her life, is indeed a tragic one. Yet the saddest thing about this particular film is that a truly worthwhile story was brought to the screen with the potential of attracting large audiences but in a manner so incompetent as to almost make a caricature out of her life.

The film begins with brief, usually stereotypic, background details to the trauma of her early life: a mother trapped in some sort of neurosis, an assault by an old man in her childhood, various men coming on to her in various clawing ways, rape by an off-duty cop "collecting" on a speeding ticket.

By the time she is on her own working in a factory where the women around her are either married or tied into being chased by men, Norma Jean is turned off of sex and very distrustful of men in general. But all the time, for reasons never examined, she is infatuated with male movie stars, and the atmosphere of Hollywood. Her assumption that Hollywood men are somehow better than the ones she had thus far encountered is a contradiction never acknowledged in the film.

She does, however, meet a clean-cut, kind-hearted soldier boy with whom she is willing to have a relationship. The relationship is portrayed in so fragmented a way that one ends up thinking he is her guardian angel: after an initial affair in Tijuana during which she describes her discomfort with sex, yet has what appears to be her only gentle sexual encounter in the film, he exists in her life only as someone who drives her to her appointments and comforts her after her many mistreatments. At the very end of the film, once Norma Jean has been assured that she finally has her foot in Hollywood's door, he bids a smiling "Goodbye, Norma Jean," and, we assume, vanishes mysteriously.

The film chronicles the tortuous path towards that "Magical" entry point taken by a woman who is given credit for nothing else but her body. In fact she is constantly in-

sulted about her intelligence, her social presence, her naivete, her ambitions.

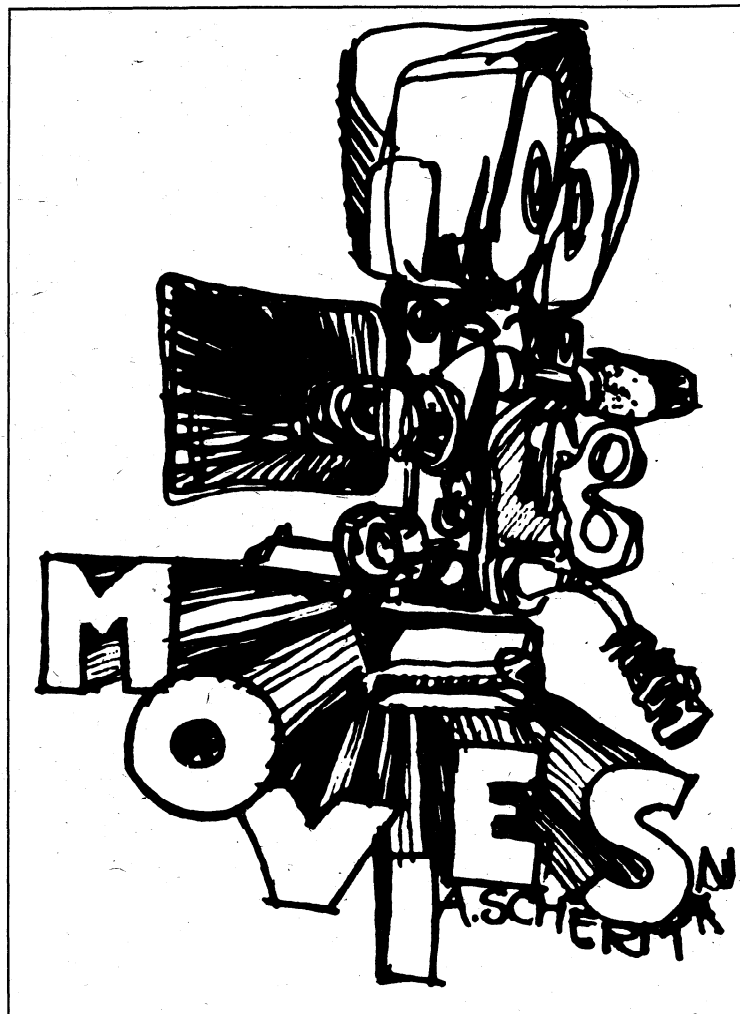
She is either being manipulated into sex by promises of jobs or screen-testing or else she is forced outright into them. Always she is protesting, and quite rightly so; often she responds with clear and perceptive understandings of the disgusting characters of those who hold such horrible power over her. But she always submits, and always she gains only minutely for such degradation as rape, modelling for sadistic porn hustlers, appearing in stag films, and almost every other conceivable exploitation of her body.

In a sense, this is not really a porn flick, as most of these things are implied rather than drawn out in gory detail. But there is enough of these events happening in quick succession to Norma Jean without her even beginning to reassess her goals, that one ends up seeing the film as very low-grade quality. It's like having the "Perils of Pauline" presented to you as a serious portrayal of a woman's life.

This effect is reinforced by ridiculously inappropriate background music: highly over-dramatic in some scenes of impending violence, but light-hearted and almost comic in other scenes where Norma Jean is going through excruciating distress. This ambiguity of technique produced laughter from some men in the audience at times when any sense of what was going on beneath the superficialities should have generated much more the opposite of such responses.

One has to wonder if the intent of stringing all these horror scenes together was to feed sadistic imaginations. The film is confusing enough in this sense that it's difficult to tell: the difference between this kind of arousal or one of sympathy depends a lot on the predisposition of the viewers: whether they've come to the film expecting sexist kinds of entertainment, or else are open to examining the problem of coercive sexuality.

An indication that the film-makers were not too interested in the latter aspect is the fact that the film doesn't get at many underlying assumptions: why is Norma Jean such a passive receptacle to all these assaults throughout the film, yet so assertive and determined in her efforts to become an actress? What is the mysterious thing that, besides



their desires to consume her body, attracts a few of the Hollywood hustlers to say: "There's something about her, but I don't know what 'it' is..." "It" is never elaborated on: the "mystique" of Marilyn Monroe — which might be nothing more than our collective excuse-making for fetishizing her body — remains untarnished.

The film does not even give Norma Jean the credit for achieving for herself the dubious success of stardom. She is rescued from suicide by a powerful but kind-hearted film tycoon whose motivation seems to come

from repentance and guilt (two of the finer virtues existing in the film). It is the "face-lifting" he gives her and the strings that he pulls which finally amount to the break-through she needs.

The main underlying problem of the film is the script: it seems to be written for cardboard characters. Misty Rowe, who plays Norma Jean, is the only one who does more than merely recite these stilted lines. But her efforts are just not enough to breathe life into the rest of the film.

—steve izma

Funky Disco Sounds

Bad Luck

Atlanta Disco Band

RCA

Shawne Jackson

RCA

Musical styles change over time. In the recording business as any astute observer has noticed, stars have come and gone due mainly to their appeal to the buying audience as styles fluctuate and are modified. Currently the music of the moment seems to be what can be generally labelled as the Disco Sound. As an offshoot of the Soul music of the 1960's, the Disco craze of today for some, has filled in a void that rock music through its general lack of direction over the last few years has created...Soul music though also has experienced a metamorphosis. Gone are the traditional artists and companies which personified this sound in the 60's. The Memphis based Stax Records whose stable included such stars as Otis Redding, Sam and Dave, Carla Thomas, Johnnie Taylor, and Booker T. and the M.G.'s has recently gone into receivership. Motown Records; probably one of the most successful companies in the past for the selling of soul music, has found itself in a serious slump which has necessitated its move to Los Angeles. There it hopes again to gain predominance through a concerted promotion campaign.

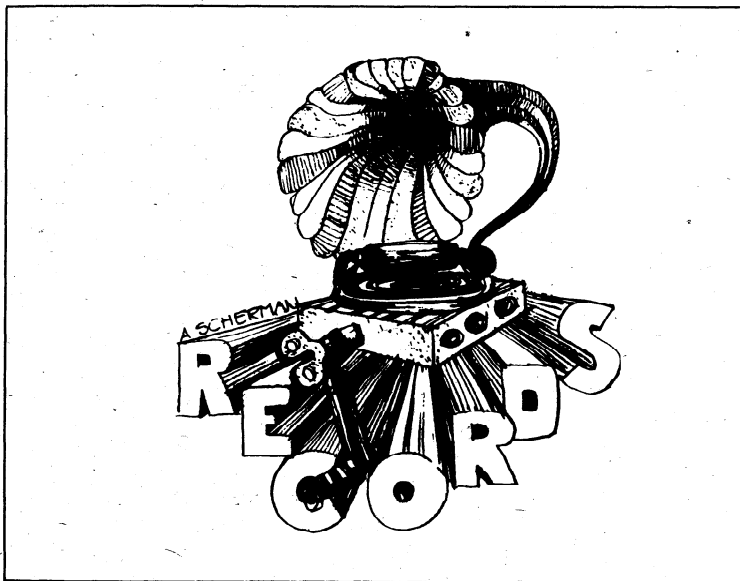
The big winner in the current revival of Soul or Disco music appears to be Philadelphia International Records. Headed by Kenny Gamble and Leon Huff, this company has successfully promoted the smooth, creative, sensual and sophisticated soul of the "Philly Sound", and has come up with such talented artists such as the O'Jays, Three Degrees, Billy Paul, Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes and M.F.S.B. Because of this success, Philadelphia is overtaking cities such as Nashville, Memphis and Detroit and becoming itself a major soul centre.

Success of a different nature, but again away from the traditional soul capitals has been evidenced in the harder Disco music performed by K.C. and the Sunshine Band and Gwen and George McCrae. R.C.A. and the Miami based T.K. Records have realized the selling potential of these artists and continue to back their efforts.

As a consequence of the popularity of the Disco sound, many record companies are mounting major campaigns to cash in on hoped revenues from their signed performers. This has resulted in the issuing of many new albums with a diverse retinue of acts and artists, all varying in skill and expertise.

An album which can be rated as mediocre is the Atlanta Disco Band's "Bad Luck" on the Ariola America label. I suspect this album was hurriedly recorded and issued to try and generate some sales revenue in the Disco market. The group composed of 8 studio musicians and backed by the strings and horns of the Atlanta Symphony, performs 8 highly danceable tunes. The musical ability of the band cannot be criticized as they give a strong performance on most cuts, but for listening the songs tend to be somewhat repetitive, lulling the listener into a state of monotony.

The title tune, "Bad Luck", is a remake of the Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes hit, has been rearranged with an upbeat Disco tempo and is the best cut on the album. Selections entitled "It's Love" and "Let It Ride" are reminiscent of the style of Barry White's Love Unlimited Orchestra and are enjoyable numbers. Orchestral and string arrangements by the Atlanta Symphony augment credible instrumental work by band members. Vocals provided by the Scorpio Group on the cut "Do What You Feel", produces a soul clapping, feet stomping tune sure to



create a dancing mood at any Disco. Thus "Bad Luck" is a good bet to generate interest for those who enjoy an evening of disco dancing but certainly is not at the top of the list of purchases for those who want an album to listen to at home on their stereo.

Shawne Jackson's second album issued on RCA seems better fitted to the tastes of the general audiophile addict. This album is almost entirely a Canadian recording effort being cut in Toronto studios using Canadian talent and material. Domenico Troiano (late of Bush, the James Gang and the Guess Who) produced and arranged all the cuts, writing 7 of the 9 selections. Troiano's influence and style is definitely noticeable in Ms. Jackson's work.

"Get Out of the Kitchen", a song which

recently received some AM play is probably the best known cut on the album. This piece identifies Jackson as one of Canada's best young female Disco artists. "Women of the World" and "Prove It", two funky numbers featuring Troiano's superb guitar work and stellar vocal stylings by Jackson are also in the vein of hard Disco music. Eric Mercury's tune "I Apologize" and another cut entitled "Why Did You Spoil My Dream" co-authored by Jackson and Troiano, show the artists' versatility and change of pace as they evoke memories of the style similar to music recorded by Diana Ross and the Supremes and Roberta Flac. This album is a good effort by one of Canada's up and coming new musical stars.

—john carter

Movie Review

Shebib hopes to be blown to Hollywood

In directing *Second Wind*, was Canadian film-maker Don Shebib psyching himself up for his big move to Hollywood?

The connection is a tempting one to make. Just after the release of his latest feature film, Shebib declared that Canada was too cramped for his kind of talent, and he set out for the city of the silver screen.

Shebib hasn't done badly as a film maker in Canada, with at least one highly-acclaimed feature to his credit — *Goin' Down the Road* — and several fair productions.

Second Wind won't harm his reputation as one of Canada's best-known film directors. But more than that, it should do wonders for his image in the propaganda centre of U.S. imperialism.

Second Wind props up the old myths about the individual seeing and meeting The Challenge.

The Challenge, as a track coach explains in the film, comes from inside the individual. In a footrace, the coach says, competition from other runners is secondary to the urge of the runner himself to have his reach exceed his grasp.

Facing up to that inner challenge lands James Naughton, who plays a successful 30 year-old stock broker, into trouble with his wife, his friends and his business colleagues.

All of this descends onto Naughton's head after he takes up jogging. At first, it's done on a whim. But it becomes a mania because he's always had success come easy, and never been pushed himself to the limit of not only his physical endurance, but, more important, to the limit of his will to win.

Meanwhile his dutiful wife, played by Lindsay Wagner, grows increasingly worried about their ailing marital relationship. (Our empathy is severely strained by assertions like: "I want to be your friend, not just your wife.")

For her, Naughton's new-found, entirely puzzling obsession comes as the final snub that severely threatens their marriage. It's hard to fault her concern, for Naughton's sudden awakening to The Challenge is as inexplicable to the audience as it is to his wife.

Nor is our appreciation for his determination increased by several contrived scenes of Naughton's studied concern and ineffable anguish. Some of those scenes are corny enough to raise an embarrassed blush to the cheeks of any self-respecting movie-viewer. They're heart-rending tete-a-tetes in the worst CBC tradition. But no need to dwell on these. Suffice to credit Shebib and cast with an ambitious effort.

Still, the question is begged: What makes Naughton run? In the end, the only explanation we're offered is that he has some innate characteristic, one lacking in his fellows.

So, while Naughton dreams and strives, his wife seeks only a closer relationship with her husband, and his friends advise him to accept his limitations and enjoy the good life. As to how Naughton came by his extraordinary desire to test his will, well, some got it, most don't.

This is all well and good for Horatio Alger, Henry Ford, Max Weber and the spirit of capitalism in ascendance. But what does it tell audiences in this age of monopoly capitalism, when class lines are drawn and entirely inflexible to the masses of the people?

It declares that they don't have what it takes — since they're not rich, successful or powerful.

Of course some do have what it takes. Don Shebib, apparently, among them. Don Shebib is on the way up. *Second Wind* is his clarion call to Hollywood: Shebib is coming.

—larry hannant

Tempest good but not stormy

The *Tempest* begins its regular performance in Stratford on June 8. Chevron entertainment writer, Myles Keston reviewed the play during its pre-season regional. Here are his thoughts...

A dynamic combination of simple audio and visual effects suggest the raging storm. The seamen mime the tossing of the ship. A flick of the wrist creates the illusion of a typhoon beating a massive white sail. Shouts, thunder and lightning go far to invent a storm in the mind whilst the stage contains only a handful of actors and skeleton props.

So long as the actors fulfill the demands of their roles the audience doesn't miss those lavish, static sets.

Jack Wetherall, as Ferdinand, and Mardi Maraden, as Miranda, propel the audience to laughter with their perfectly ludicrous "love-at-first-sight" routine. One could almost recast them into a Gidget-Goes-Berzerk movie and they could play it in fifties' slop-shirts.

Highlighting this production is director Robin Phillips' innovative use of the spirits as a type of Greek chorus acting as an emotional and spiritual barometer for the stage action. Behind the speaking actors they moved with the flow of the dialogue from stage focus to stage focus. The device is not very subtle but it is effective. When the chorus moves behind a particular actor they shift the audience's focus over to that actor whether he is speaking or not. A film technique, this almost guarantees that the audience is going to see the effects of a speech on the other characters. The quality of their movement enforce the tempo and energy of a scene.

When Stephano, Trinculo and Caliban are caught by Ariel and Prospero, the passive chorus turns into an Aeschylean horde of Erinyes, or Furies, and chase the traitors off the stage. The chorus at this point embody the wrath of Prospero. They are his magic, his power.

The emphasis of the opposition between Ariel, played by Nicholas Pennell, and Caliban, played by Richard Monette, worked well. Caliban wore black and Ariel wore white but there was no attempt to make them into supernatural creatures visually. Their postures and speech patterns conveyed the difference in their natures. Caliban, a personification of the animal instinct in man, grovelled, belched, and moaned. Ariel, the manifestation of man's intellect, was portrayed emotionless, stiff and ethereal.

Both seek freedom from Prospero's domination. Only Ariel regrets getting it. As Ariel and Prospero prepare to depart, Ariel reaches out to grasp Prospero's wrist. Prospero shrugs and moves on. This small gesture is in fact an eloquent statement upon the relationship between the two. Together they create magic and beauty. Apart, Prospero is mortal and Ariel is without substance. Prospero sorely admits that Caliban is his servant. But Caliban, however ugly and base, is a reality that Prospero must deal with.

In some of the cleanest, clearest acting he has ever done, William Hutt makes the transition from Prospero, the magician, to Prospero, the old man, smoothly and gracefully. Throughout the play Prospero has been an imperious mover of men, collected and resolute. After he hands his staff over to Ariel one can perceive a slight hesitation in his voice and a slackness in his gait. His island of mystery and magic shall be left to others. Prospero resigns himself to a natural destiny.

There is nothing startlingly original about this production. Even the storm scene, though modified slightly, is directly stolen from a recent English production starring Paul Scofield. But the depth of the poetry has been explored successfully and the spectator's imagination stimulated. Under the skill of Robin Phillips and sensitivity of William Hutt the Stratford company's production of *The Tempest* reaches out to become a powerful statement on the lot of man.

feedback

CC Pub complaint

I would like to comment on my night at the Campus centre pub on Thursday May 27, 1976. It was very unpleasant. I could not hear myself think let alone hear myself talk to friends. Once more, I could not find a spot quiet enough in the pub to do this.

Upon hearing my complaint, the people at the door said that Art Ram was responsible. If so, the magnitude of this blunder of a raunchy club approaches that of the October-fest in 1973.

There are places if people want a mindless disco time, such as the Waterloo Motor Inn and Joker. The campus centre pub isn't even a pub anymore. I think it was appropriately named by council on Saturday. The Orange Bombshelter.

If turning the Orange Bombshelter back into a pub, a place for human beings to meet, can only be brought about by dumping Art

Ram, then I am in favour of it.

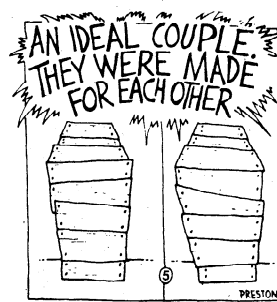
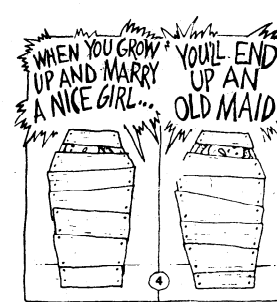
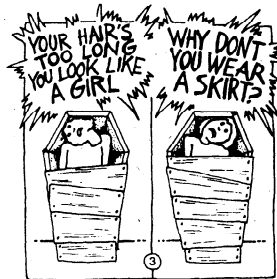
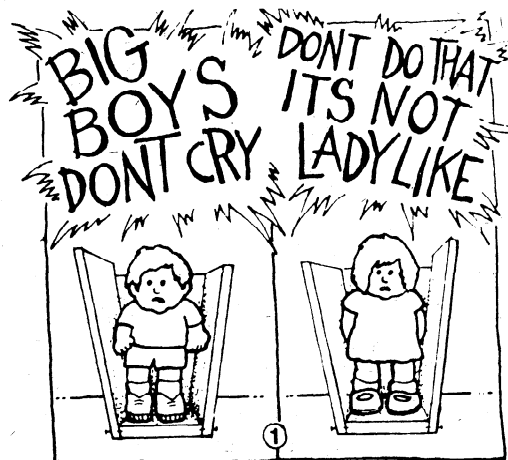
I had a much more enjoyable and intimate night at the Kent the following evening.

R. Simpson
Integrated Studies

Engineers praised

We are always quick to find fault but never too anxious to sing praises. To-day is the day for singing the praises of a group of "engineers" that came to the assistance of the PAC Tote Room Staff last Friday. They were invited to leave their baseball game and help move wrestling mats from a transport into their regular resting place in the PAC. Thanks boys, we couldn't have done it without you, and as one of the Engineers said it was "Engineering to the rescue" once again. To the passer by who also helped — we appreciate your assistance also.

Fran Curtis



the chevron

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- **Discover more about yourself and your university before the book work starts.**

Thanks to the energy of the societies and colleges and the planning and co-ordination of your federation of students, preparations are underway for activities such as:
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Interested? Then contact
Bruce, Shane or Doug at the Federation Office, CC235, ext. 2405

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