

Interdepartmental Majors

Hope for the Disillusioned

by David Schultz

If you have been disappointed in the lack of work being done in the exciting field of Canadian Studies; or, if you want to do something relevant while you engage in academic pursuits; or, if you have been longing to take courses that lead to a more voluptuous existence, then there may be something for you in the new offerings in Interdepartmental Majors set up for next year.

Dr. Vallillee, Dean of Arts and Science outlined the proposed programs in Archaeology, Canadian Studies, Comparative Lit., Fine Arts and Urban Studies. The goal of these programs is, he said, to offer new programs within the present budget and academic limits which will allow a fair amount of freedom for the student to choose courses which he may consider 'relevant'. The programs are by no means radical as they work within the present boundaries of course offerings and provide the student with a General BA similar to any other; the big difference is that the student is now able to concentrate in a specific field of study that is both liberal in organization and well defined in topic matter. They are, as he pointed out, "new, valuable combinations of old courses".

The benefits to the individual are determined by what he plans to

make of his life after graduation. Those considering teaching are amply reimbursed for their efforts in this new program. While these courses will provide the requirements for entry into a College of Education, they are also broad enough that they prepare the prospective teacher for the new type of interdisciplinary teaching methods being used in the more advanced high schools. Dr. Vallillee hastened to add that anyone considering one of these programs and going on into teaching ensure that she take one junior and four senior courses in a teachable subject such as English, History, Geography and so on. This is, of course, possible in the new Majors.

Such programs at Lutheran have been a long time coming. As the Dean pointed out, all other universities presently offer some sort of interdisciplinary study programs. The new Majors allow the student to work in a field he finds interesting without bearing the burden of 'irrelevant' or 'meaningless' courses, while maintaining traditional standards of academic work. The proposed Interdepartmental studies bear an examination by any disillusioned student. Such information is available in the Registrar's office and will be at pre-registration on Saturday.

Humanizing of Education

Changing career patterns, study skills, leisure planning and study pressures affecting home relationships will be some of the topics discussed in the conference on humanizing education to be held February 23 and 24 at Waterloo Lutheran University.

The session, sponsored by the WLU counselling department, will open tomorrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. in the Student Union Ballroom, followed by a keynote address at 8 p.m. on Human Dimensions in Education. Speaker will be R.M. Chilton, principal of Bluevale Secondary School, Waterloo, who has earned the reputation of putting into practice the theme of the conference.

He will be responded to by Rev. William McVay, pastor of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Kitchener, and part-time lecturer in the WLU School of Religion and Culture.

Others taking part in various seminars include Dr. Jeanette Amdur, director of the Learning and Development Clinic of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital; Dr. Maria Arguelles-Canive, assistant professor in the department of human relations at the University of Waterloo; Emmerson McMillan, area superintendent of the Waterloo County Board of Education; and Ervin Zentner, assistant professor in the WLU Graduate School of Social Work.

Kay Peters, conference chairperson and coordinator of WLU counselling services, said there will be a choice of nine workshops at the February 24 session with each repeated twice. The day ends at 4 p.m. after a summary by Donald Groff, director of staff development at the Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.

There will be a registration fee of \$2 for non-students and \$1 for students.



photo by Howard

Commission proposes...

Intramurals First

by Trish Wells

Intervarsity athletics will no longer have top priority in the athletic complex, if a report proposed by the Intramural Sports Commission is accepted by the university. The Commission, chaired by Jeff Pym, proposes in the report filed last week that intramural sports and 'informal athletic activities' be given first priority in booking the facilities of the new athletic complex.

According to their recommendations, bookings will be made through the office of the Director of Athletics, who will be assisted by a panel consisting of the members of the Intramural Sports Commission. Together they will rule on the priority-status of individuals and groups requesting use of the Athletic Complex facilities.

The revised list of priorities as submitted indicates that after intramural sports and the informal athletic activities already mentioned, priority will fall to intervarsity sports, phys-ed classes, other classes (to use classrooms only), and lastly community use.

Requests for bookings will have to be submitted to the director of athletics, and requests made by April 30 for the coming year will be honoured first. Reservations

requested between April 30 and the first day of fall classes for events occurring after October 15 will be only tentatively accepted, unless the booking agent gives certain confirmation.

October 15 will be the official deadline for accepting reservations, however requests made after that date may be accepted if submitted four weeks in advance, and provided that they don't conflict with other events confirmed by October 15.

Such a stipulation may make the proposed list of priorities unworkable. One wonders how many intramural events can be booked months in advance, and how informal 'informal athletic activities' will be if four weeks' notice is required for booking the facilities.

Another item that will determine how successful the new system of priorities will be is the hours during which the athletic complex will be open.

In any case the new system allows for much greater use of these student facilities by students, on paper at least. It will depend on the booking people involved whether it will fulfill the aims it has tried to formulate.

Short Takes

The creeping trend toward the tri-mester system continues. According to an official release, WLU has increased the number of courses offered in the summer to over one hundred. Further, there are 25 more courses offered in the evening, and the total number of sessions being held (including evening) has risen to five. The official line is pride in "anticipating the Wright Report" by offering increased opportunities for continuing education, but it is theoretically possible to subvert the hallowed single-session system by taking three-year courses in two or four-year courses in three.

More on the Athletic Complex. There is water in the pool, but the heating-circulating system is still not working; the water was put in at 42 degrees and dropped to 28 degrees, and there is ice on the bottom. The situation is not as bad as it could have been, however; the system was designed for easy access and the entire system can be replaced without taking out any concrete. All that is required is removing the present system, ordering the correct system, waiting for delivery, installing it, and testing it. No word yet on whether the pool leaks. I wonder how they intend to get the ice off the bottom?

A correction on our last issue. The nominations for SAC executive posts close Friday, February 23, not Monday, February 26 as reported. If you still intend on running, you must gain 25 signatures on the appropriate form and submit it by four pm Friday; forms are available at the SAC office. Failure to be elected to a SAC executive does not disqualify one from running for a SAC representative post, as elections for those positions are held on March 15; nominations open March 7.

Fee Strike Bombs

GUELPH (CUP)—The Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) cancelled its fee strike at a general meeting held here last weekend. Instead, it decided to hold a province-wide moratorium of classes on March 13.

OFS organized a provincial boycott of second term fee payments to protest the provincial government's imposition of a \$100 tuition fee increase and a \$200 increase in the student aid loan ceiling. The fee strike began the first of January.

An OFS executive report revealed the fee strike had failed totally at some institutions and at others, such as Carleton in Ottawa, students must soon pay their fees or be expelled.

OFS employs only two people full-time, and did not have the human resources to co-ordinate the strike, a spokesperson said.

Other executive members could not devote sufficient time to the strike because of classes and work with their own student councils.

The OFS report found the Ontario government "powerful and inert" and said new tactics and policies (which were not to be found in the report) are needed to promote student interests. Instead of a fee strike, OFS will publish a newspaper on the educational cutbacks and a leaflet outlining the reasons for cancelling the strike.

Member student councils are requested to organize a one-day moratorium of classes on March 13. Seminars and discussions will then be held on the cutbacks, the recently released Wright commission report on post-secondary education in Ontario (COPSE) and why the fee strike was not successful.

The February 10 session of the OFS meeting was aborted by a

bomb threat. University of Guelph campus police cleared the building where the meeting was being held, and the OFS chairperson asked delegates to reconvene in another building. No one showed up. For lack of a quorum, no new executive could be elected.

The general meeting revealed a deep split between militant and conservative elements in the student organization. There was strong disagreement about the moratorium and delegates were divided about the COPSE report. Most delegates had not read the commission's final report, but agreed that a stand should not be taken on the report itself but on the legislation which may develop from it.

One interesting proposal resulted in the striking of a committee to investigate the possibility of unionizing students under the labour relations act.

To Be...

—a regular feature listing campus and community events. Submissions are invited from groups, clubs and organizations. Deadline for submissions is 9 a.m. Tuesday preceding date of publication. Contact Pat Stickley at the Cord—884-2990 or 884-2991.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 22

Pre-registration:
counselling and programming
check departments for times

Cord Staff Meeting
Cord office, SUB
7:30 pm

Pub with Streetnoise
SUB Ballroom
8 pm
\$1 WLU, \$1.50 others

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23

Conference on Humanizing
Education
registration and keynote address
SUB Ballroom
7 pm
\$1 students, \$2 non-students

Nominations close for SAC Exec.
4 pm
forms available in SAC offices

Hockey vs Waterloo

Waterloo Arena
8:30 pm
\$1 students, \$2 non-students

Murray McLaughlan
University of Guelph
8 pm
\$2.50 at the door

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 24

Conference on Humanizing
Education
continued from Friday
Workshops
9:30-11:30 am, 1:30-3 pm

Ukrainian Students Club
Semi-formal dance
Coronet Motor Hotel
Crown Ballroom
871 Victoria St., Kitchener
8:30 pm-1 am
\$1.50 club members, \$2.50 others

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 25

Collegium Musicum Choir
Music of the Renaissance and
Baroque
St. Peter's Lutheran Church
Queen Street North, Kitchener
7:30 pm

MONDAY FEBRUARY 26

Chess Club
R. 3-309 & 3-313
7:30 pm

Public Interest Lecture
"Funerals"
Library Rm. 4

Bette Midler at Massey Hall
8:30 pm

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 27

Radio Lutheran meeting
Willison Lounge, SUB
7 pm

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28

Chess Club
Rm. 3-309 & 3-313
7:30 pm

WLU Day
All day

Public Interest Lectures
"World Energy"
Library Rm. 4

COMING SOON...

March 1 and 2
Candidates speeches (SAC
executive)
10-10:30 am
1E1
all candidates each day

March 10
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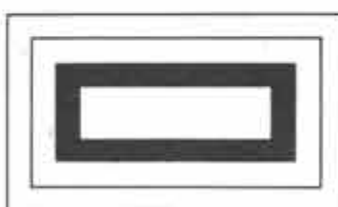
MBA

Before... During... After?

How many undergrad
disciplines feed
into the program?
How can I finance
my studies?

What exactly does
the course entail?
How much individual
attention will I get?

What are the career
paths and potentials?
How does Queen's help?



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Educational Services Centre,
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SAC

ANNOUNCEMENT

NOMINATIONS OPEN FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS ON S.A.C.

- 11 ARTS REPRESENTATIVES
- 1 SCIENCE REPRESENTATIVE
- 3 BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

NOMINATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED AT
S.A.C. OFFICE FROM 4 PM WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1973
TILL 4 PM WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1973

Verbal Agreements Broken

Regina Faculty Hassles

REGINA(CUP)—A University of Saskatchewan Regina campus instructor who received verbal assurances from administrative officials he would not lose his job, will be let go at the end of the current semester.

Lee Sapiro, a mathematics instructor, is one of three instructors who were informed last fall they would be rehired. At a general meeting of students during the occupation of two deans' offices last fall, Sapiro announced he would be rehired. The occupying students were demanding student parity on university committees. They were also protesting faculty cutbacks which affected Sapiro and some other popular professors.

When the occupation ended, Regina campus principal John Archer told Sapiro his contract would be terminated on June 30, 1973.

Archer had earlier stated it would be wrong to fire younger faculty members without considering their qualifications. He thought a fair hearing before any cutbacks were made would help correct the situation.

Now that the firing of 32 untenured faculty members has been announced, campus budget officer Him Ayre says they need not be given reasons for their dismissal.

Gerry Sperling, one of the 32, is appealing the rejection of his tenure application, but there are serious doubts whether he will have a fair hearing. Sperling, a political science professor, came to Regina from Simon Fraser University after that university administration purged the political science—sociology—anthropology (PSA) department. The university took the action when the department professors and students tried to implement a democratic

governing structure in the department. Sperling was one of the professors fired.

Regina's general promotions and tenure committee rejected Sperling's tenure application because of "lack of sufficient academic standing or of other academic accomplishments."

The tenure and promotion committee is dominated by conservative faculty members who oppose student parity on university committees. Besides principal Archer, the committee is composed of vice-president Tinker, Dean of Graduate Studies A.B. Van Cleave, Dr. Givner of the philosophy department and Pat Hutcheon, an education professor.

Van Cleave denounced students for use of "terrorist tactics" during the October occupation of his office. He opposes student representation on university governing committees. Students occupied Van Cleave's office in response to some of his statements.

After the occupation ended, a special committee inspected the offices occupied and rejected Van Cleave's claim the students had committed vandalism.

The course evaluation report also said students in Hutcheon's classes felt "she expected to conform and accept her ideas and though she encourages open discussion, it was stifled by the constant rephrasing of questions and answers". She published an article in the Saskatchewan Journal of Education Research and Development in the spring of 1971, on how to predict "faculty radicalism".

There is no social science division representative on the tenure committee because none of their candidates can get elected by the predominately conservative

faculty members throughout the university. It is these faculty members who do not want their teaching abilities questioned and who favor firing younger non-tenured faculty members.

Given the past actions of the appeal committee members, it is unlikely a fair hearing will be held. Despite rulings for an early appeal session, formal hearings may not be held until March.

Archer, when questioned on the committee's composition, asked that the "system be given a chance" and the appeal board will have "more time to study the facts." He said the appeal would be heard by the end of February and the results would be made public. He also pledged the committee would not "act in a foolish or compulsive way."

Archer contends that the Regina campus has a better process of appealing firings than the Saskatoon campus has. The Saskatoon campus doesn't have one.

Of the dozen people on the committee, Peter Hemingway is the only representative of social sciences. He is assistant to Dean Van Cleave. Hemingway is chairman of the faculty association which will nominate one of the three persons who make up the appeal board.

Don Anderson, Regina campus student union president, thinks "the appeal procedure in this case would be the same as in Garin Burbank's case—just a mechanism to whitewash a lousy backstabbing decision to get rid of a popular and progressive professor."

Sperling would only say he has appealed the promotion and tenure committee's decision and hopes for a speedy hearing.



photo by Gingerich

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Coming Soon

African Symposium

by A.N. Okafor

The African and Caribbean Students Associations, with the support of interested bodies on both campuses in Waterloo, are sponsoring a Symposium of African Peoples on March 2nd and 3rd weekend in the University of Waterloo Theatre of the Arts, Modern Languages Building.

This venture is an attempt to expose the campus population to some new ideas by contemporary Black thinkers.

Of more significance is the fact that in Canada resides a large number of African peoples about whom very little is known. As such, it is our belief that better race relations can be fostered if the Canadian people in general and the residents of the K-W area in particular are made aware of the cultural heritage of those whom they are housing in ever increasing numbers.

This Symposium is dedicated to educating and familiarizing the local population with the political, economic, social and cultural situations in African, Caribbean, and other Third World countries. It is also aimed at raising the level of consciousness of Blacks in this area.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

March 2, '73

7:00 p.m. modern African films in the Theatre of the Arts, Modern Languages Building.

March 3, '73.

10:00 — 10:10 a.m.	Welcome address
10:10 — 11:10 a.m.	Rocky Jones of Halifax, speaker
11:10 — 11:40 a.m.	question period
11:40 — 11:50 a.m.	coffee break
11:50 — 12:35 p.m.	seminars, workshops, by discussion leaders
12:40 — 1:30 p.m.	lunch break
1:30 — 1:40 p.m.	introductory remarks
1:40 — 2:40 p.m.	Howard Fuller, president of Malcolm X University
2:40 — 3:10 p.m.	question period
3:10 — 3:20 p.m.	coffee break
3:20 — 4:05 p.m.	seminars, workshops, by discussion leaders
4:05 — 4:20 p.m.	snack break
4:20 — 6:00 p.m.	poets, dance troupe
6:00 — 6:10 p.m.	introductory remarks
6:10 — 7:10 p.m.	Ben Jochanan, State University of New York
7:10 — 7:50 p.m.	question period
7:50 — 8:15 p.m.	closing remarks
9:00 — 2:00 a.m.	dance to UTO WA-AFRICA in Village II

REGISTRATION FEES:

symposium	—	\$1.00
dance	—	\$2.00
symposium and dance	—	\$2.50



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Oh well, Rome was not built in a Reading Week either.

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



Brain Drain Reply

Re: African Brain Drain

There are two major reasons that lead most young men and women of today to undertake this difficult task of achieving university and/or college education. One possible reason is to earn academic recognition and technical skill which may enable them to belong to a middle or high social class groups within the particular social structure. This, in turn makes it possible for the individuals to earn a good living. In the same way, this struggle for a high social class status and good living tend to be the only route to escape social stigma. Thus when one escapes from this social stigmatization, the society, unfortunately regards him as one of the best minds, at least within that social structure.

The second reason is to broaden one's knowledge. Here again, an individual cannot, virtually broaden his knowledge without putting into practise those lessons he has learned while in the college. In order to put into practise the so-called knowledge acquired in the college, the individual ought to be employed in a field or similar field where his specialized training will be useful, not only to him but also to the society and mankind as a whole. Where the individual fails to achieve the two major aims outlined here, the meaning of education, to him, becomes a farce. Frustration tends to confront him; violent radical behavior tends to emerge. To defeat this frustration and radicalism, something must be done. He will either rebuke the society that has denied him his privilege or abandon it in exchange for another society where his products will be sensibly utilized.

Similarly, if the individual is living in a foreign land and he finds that his chances of getting a suitable employment in his own country is nothing but good, he will rather choose to 'stay put' where he is or return back to his home land where he is to be faced with the danger of being an unemployed graduate, thus denying himself the so-called high social class status and good life. Would you rather be enslaved by a foreigner in your father land or choose to be a second class citizen in a foreign country?

African university or college graduates in foreign countries who have returned back to Africa, have noticed that the possibility of getting a suitable employment in their own land is, unfortunately very slim indeed. As a result of this, those others left behind have been delaying their going home. This is to avoid what I call the rush to face a doom.

Who, then, is to have the blame? Is it the student who has gone through HELL AND STORM in order to achieve academic recognition and skill or the Government that tends to lack the plans necessary to attack, successfully, its social and economic problems? I suggest we leave the

answer to normal human reason.

Most Governments in Africa (Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania, must not, in any way be included) appear to lack the plans that may guarantee suitable jobs for their qualified man-power. Unfortunately, our African student journalists in foreign lands are unable to attack the roots of the problems that face certain African societies. Yet they have the impunity to attack wrong sources. Certainly, they are afraid of reprisals that may accompany any such attack. But shall we continue to languish in silence for fear of reprisals?

There are very many opportunities for jobs offering future prospects and for jobs related to our various fields of specialization in Africa; the true sons of Africa that need these jobs are not encouraged to do so. HOW THEN CAN WE HELP TO DEVELOP THE UNDERDEVELOPED?

Azundu Ubani

More on Student Government

In light of the huge response to my letter in the previous issue, advocating a radical new approach to student government, I thought it would be appropriate to consider further the problems of party politics in student government.

Now, many people would say, "I did not read that letter"; however those who did read it would say, "Why have parties in student government. Is there not enough dissention and lack of unity in the world already?" To the former I reply, tough luck, but to the latter I say, Yes there is but...

The goal of student government is to spend money, your money. The problem contrary to popular opinion, is that the leaders of our government do not know how to do this. They do know how to waste money, but not spend it. Why can't they spend money? Because they do not know what to spend it on, with a few notable exceptions. They do know that Pubs are good, because they make money. They know that movies are bad, because they lose money. But they do not know if the Cord, Radio Lutheran, Concerts and so on are good or bad, for no one tells anyone what he or she thinks of the Board of Pubs and so on. What I propose is that those who like the Cord get together and say so, and the best possible means to do so is in SAC, for that is where the decisions are made. Similarly, those who do not like the Cord should do the same thing. If some people like movies these people should get together and form an organization which could be titled "Friends of the One Dollar Movie". The "Friends, etc." would run a man for SAC who would let the Board of Students Activities know that One Dollar Movies are desired by 'X' number of students and 'what are they gonna' do about it'. Likewise the "Friends of the Cord" through their elected reps, would let SAC know that they wanted twenty page issues, in full color, twice a week.

Once these ideas have been presented to SAC, then debate would take place and whoever had the strongest, or best, case would rule supreme. They would rule for they have the majority of SAC members on their side who would, of course, be representing a particular group of students. Thus if the "Friends of the Cord" could get ten of their fellows elected to SAC, then this would show a preference among students for a twenty page full color Cord, twice a week.

Why would this be true? Well, the underlying supposition is that if such organizations are started to promote bread and butter issues, then there will be a large increase in the number of interested students in the school, which would lead to an informed electorate and a consequent student-SAC rapport being established. SAC would be talking about interesting things and more people would pay attention. Also, SAC reps would tend to be more alert, since now they will have something at stake at every meeting. The "Friends of the Cord" will attempt to block the work of the "Friends of the Movies" and vice versa. Ultimately someone would be triumphant, but only after a lot of arguing and compromising, all of it constructive. The SAC members would have to be more alert, if only to protect their own interests. One final payoff will be in the relationship of SAC reps to the rest of the students. Since they will represent a group, the SAC reps will now have a constituency to which they will be responsible.

So I can only reiterate my proposal that the upcoming election be fought by parties, not people.

D. Erik Schultz

International Viewpoint

Dean Nicholls
Chairman, Dean's Advisory Council

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the International Student's Association (ISA) I am submitting a request to your Committee—the Dean's Advisory Council (DAC)—to seek to clear up the confusions incident to the state of the Student's Administrative Council (SAC) under the popular guidance of a Commission of Inquiry.

It may not be unreasonable to state here that the ISA takes a very wide view—very proper but perhaps unconventional—of the responsibility of Student Government on our Campus. Everything which operates in such a manner as to affect those qualities of mind on which the rights, freedoms, privileges, and happiness in any degree depends, comes within the scope of its functioning. This involves, as we see it, both the intellectual and the moral culture of the student; the moulding of his character, as well as the developing of his intelligence and



Every year about this time, those who care about such things, wonder if this will be the year when the student body selects its representatives with perception and intelligence. While it would be inaccurate to place the entire blame for the debacle that has been SAC this past year, wholly or even substantially on the shoulders of the student body, it seems that the failings of the present system could be bypassed by an application of discretion by those whose money SAC spends.

The problem is that SAC elections really are popularity contests, and there is no guarantee that the electorate will choose anyone of substance. The president of SAC has resigned in three out of the past four years, and it is little wonder that campus life is less than it should be. We've got to get organized!

What if this is the year? What should the average student look for? Everyone here has had at least six months in which to participate in some activity. The ones that are really concerned jump right into the fray and have a history of involvement almost as long as their university career.

The office of SAC president or any other SAC executive post is an ambitious place to start one's involvement, but since nobody is likely to try, this is not much of a guide. Faculty of enrolment? Not much better: the best and worst presidents in recent memory have come from the same faculty. Personality? No, it's just the same old popularity process again. Issues? Aah, you're getting warm.

One thing this less-than-perfect year has given us is an excellent set of issues on which to base an election. Concert financing (to promote or not to promote...), external representation (the OPS fiasco: did what you thought really matter?), internal representation (the tuxedo scandal), the constitutional question (will we be required to go through all this again next year? Should we?), and the whole gamut of miscellaneous skeletons-in-closets. Will the people elected do anything to improve communications in the Student Union so that the student body won't have as far out of lethargy to rise when called upon to determine its destiny?

The problem with all this is that one must expend physical effort in order to find all this out, which causes one to wonder if this will ever be the year when the elections mean something. According to custom, inherited from an era when exposure of student government was demanded, the candidates for the offices of President, Vice President university Affairs, Vice-President Community Affairs, Vice-President Executive, and Vice President Finance are required to present themselves at a question and answer session, time and place to be announced. Be there! If you aren't, you may just get what you deserve and it could be more of the same. Can you take another year of The Great Suitcase Campus?

the increasing of his knowledge, not only during his stay at an Institute of Learning but throughout his whole life.

The ISA has chosen to direct this request to your Council because of our belief that this is not really a question of whether our Students' Union is the inalienable property of students, but a question as to whether, in this case, anything short of an inquiry will serve the safety or security of the campus Community. It is solely, in our view, whether the general good demands an investigation, or whether the refusal to initiate same (prior to nominations for the new term) would do more harm to our Campus, by encouraging other groups and/or organisations to adopt the practices alleged by popular rumor, and thereby leading to general insecurity. We are aware that there is not, on our Campus, any intolerance or differences of opinion on matters that are deemed social and-or political in nature. They are adduced, by multiplied examples—of which the referendum of Jan. 31 is the most recent—to show the triteness of the fact that only through diversity of opinions is there a chance of

fairplay to all sides of the truth. When, therefore, persons can be found who form an exception to an apparent unanimity on any subject, it is always probable that dissentients have something worth hearing to say for themselves and that truth would lose something by their silence. This silence has been already demonstrated in the high degree of non-participation in the exercise of voting rights. We hope that such an inquiry would provide an alternative.

The lack of proportion that now exists between the rational consideration of circumstances that are wanting, and their consequences to our students here are disastrous. In this connection, may we advert also to the importance, both for the students and the administration, of paying regard to the circumstances that influence sensibility—which are the primary object of our intention.

Quite apart from the dangers that might be born out of the alleged practices found within the present SAC, our own inner emptiness and deep-rooted lack of hope might eventually lead to a decline

continued on page 5

Board of Publications Positions for 1973-74

Cord Weekly— Editor-in-Chief
Managing Editor
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Systems Manager

Looton—Manager
Photo Department Manager
Keystone Editor
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Applications for the above positions within the Board of Publications for the 1973-74 school year will be accepted until March 5, 1973. Applications, in writing, should be addressed to David McKinley, WLU Student Board of Publications, Waterloo, Ontario.

The Board seeks committed, self-starting individuals who will administer their own areas with a minimum of supervision. Experience is not necessarily a prerequisite for most positions as any necessary training will be provided before the end of this school year.

All applicants will have the opportunity to discuss their applications in a meeting with the directors of the Board of Publications.

Information regarding any positions may be obtained at the Board of Publications offices in the Student Union Building.

Letters

International Viewpoint

continued from page 4

in the standards of Student Government: unless a genuine investigation is initiated so as to cause an invigorating re-establishment of our democratic spirit, now drunk with either complacency, resignation, inaction, confusion—or all.

We look to your Council to point out, through such an inquiry, what we ought to do, as well as determine what we shall do. It is, indeed, one of the irrationalities of human nature that we are prone to seek for easier, short-term solutions because we are, perhaps, afraid of the difficulties of the fundamental and real solutions. But in individual or social life, it is the logic of facts that determines reality, not the logic of wishful thinking; hence we have an intellectual and moral obligation to request a questioning of the correctness of those premises on which the SAC functions—for the general good of our Students' Community.

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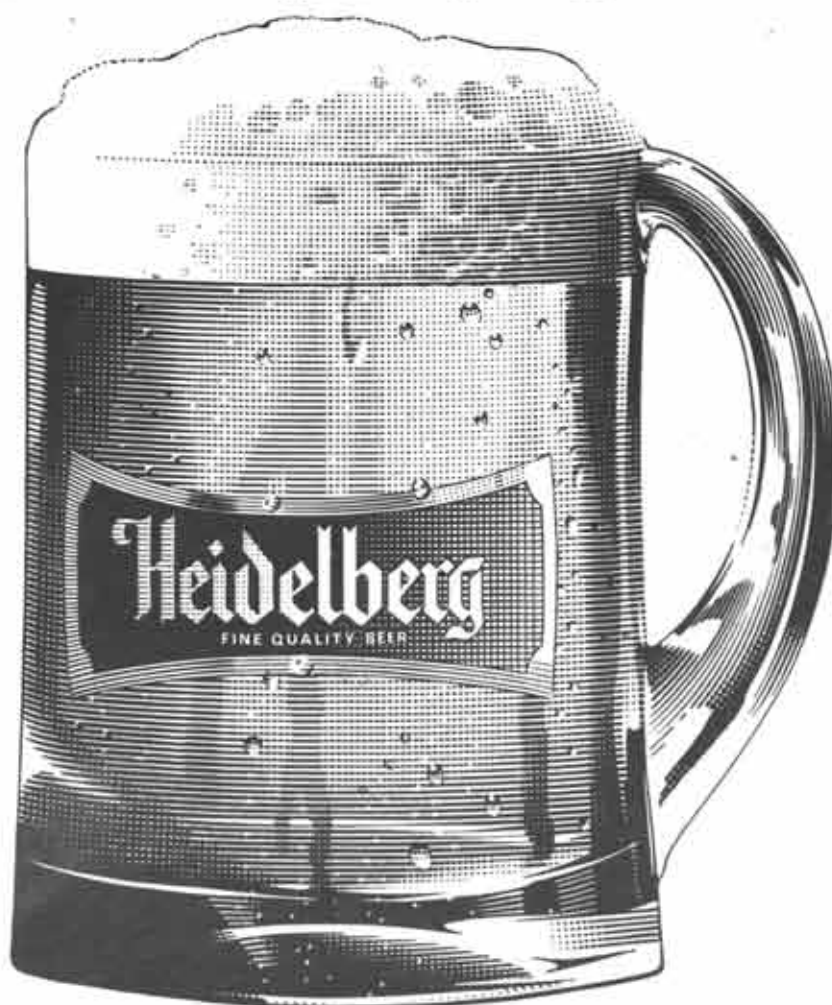
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FEATURES

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INFORMATION

For further information and application forms, telephone 613-547-6280 or write to:

The Registrar,
Faculty of Education,
Duncan McArthur Hall,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario.

Demonstration finally works

UBC Residence: Students vs. Admin.

VANCOUVER (CUP)—UBC students living in residence have gained ground in their battle against a proposed 10 percent residence fee increase.

The UBC board of governors decided Monday Feb. 12 that student tenant representatives should be present and participating in any board decision on the proposed rent hike.

The board reached the decision after a discussion with delegates

from the four UBC residences, while more than a hundred students waited outside the board room.

The demonstration and discussion was organized by residence students and the newly-elected student society executive.

The students gathered in the hallway a half-hour before the board members began arriving for the meeting. As the members arrived, the students handed them

copies of their formal letters to the board and their outline of requests.

"We have serious concerns," the letter said, "as to the causes of this rent increase and these concerns are not going to be allayed by the inadequate and evasive assertions received from the housing administration."

Up to now, the board has rejected the administration's fee increase recommendation. When the recommendation is accepted, "a meeting of the board will be held, to which we will be invited," a student spokesperson said.

Student council secretary-elect Stan Persky said the demonstration was a student victory. "Friday afternoon, bursar William White was reluctant even to mention the matter to the board and today the board is listening to our delegates."

Persky attributed the success to the numbers of people who attended the demonstration. "It's our appearing in force that probably impressed them. It's one of the few things they understand."

If the fee hike is adopted, it will be the third in three years at the university. The administration claims the increase is necessary because of cutbacks in government grants to universities.

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No More Unemployment

The Church of Scientology of Canada told Prime Minister Trudeau today that "anyone who wants to work and wants a job can get one at the Church if he applies". In submission to the Federal Government, spokesmen for the Church have asked Mr. Trudeau "to refer anyone who claims there are no jobs to us" as the Church says that it is ex-

panding "at such a fast rate that there is no limit to the amount of people we need to help."

The submission, which includes several writings by the Church's founder, L. Ron Hubbard, has as its keynote the solution to the present unemployment and inflation problem. Corporations, it says, are reluctant to hire more staff, as there is not enough

production and monetary exchange to support this increase; yet, if the training and apprenticeship of the present and future employees were improved, volume would increase to such an extent that all would be adequately rewarded, and the company would expand viably.

The record goes on to say that an activity in order to succeed must

have clearly defined and aligned goals and purposes and a final product which is valuable enough to exchange with another activity for reward. This product, it says, must be measurable as a statistic and must increase in volume and quality in order to achieve viability.

The report is quite vociferous in its stand on welfare:

"Knowingly or unknowingly, Welfare Statism is aimed at disenfranchising citizens. From

Rome on forward, every welfare state has eventually erupted in revolt and civil war. And every state which denied jobs or status has been blown up in revolt. The French and Russian revolutions were fully concerned with breaking a monopoly of status.

"Politicians and financiers have been deficient in imagination to provide real jobs, real training, real objectives. It is easier to toss contemptuous starvation hand-outs to the multitude. Or lock them out entirely."

Right-wingers Propose Underground Press

MADISON (CUP-LNS)—Right-wing American students met here early last month to kick off a drive to set up what they call "alternative student newspapers" to combat the "media monopoly of the New Left" on American campuses.

The conference, which resulted in the founding of the Independent Alternative Student Newspapers Association, was sponsored by the Badger Herald Corporation. It was

funded by the Jefferson Education Foundation. The president of Badger Herald, Nicholas Loniello, also announced the US Chamber of Commerce would aid the association by providing business contacts for national advertising and fund-raising programs.

Loniello said the "New Left student media monopoly regularly attacks American business and the free enterprise system."

At the conference, participants

heard Eugene Methavin, an associate editor of the Reader's Digest, and Jenkins Lloyd Jones, a syndicated columnist who publically advocates the theory of genetic white racial superiority.

The conference also heard from vice-president Spiro Agnew who sent a congratulatory letter and called on the students to "call for a free, fair and responsible student press."



Summer Language Bursary Programme

This summer, the University of Toronto will offer a French Language Summer School at Saint-Pierre et Miquelon and an English Language Summer School at Toronto.

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The death penalty and the alternatives



The author of this article has spent several years in Canadian prisons in a supervisory capacity as a group counsellor, and fifteen months as an inmate. After his release in 1963, he became actively involved in penal reform, lectured at universities, a penitentiary staff college, and on the public media. He has been the guest speaker at national conferences on both criminal law and corrections. He founded "The Fortune Society of Canada", a national organization run by ex-convicts and dedicated to helping men both in and out of prison. He has been licensed recently as a private investigator and is the chairman of the "Committee for the Compensation of the Innocent". Its members include federal parliamentarians, Ontario legislators, judges, law professors and well-known criminal lawyers. The purpose of his committee is to draft legislation which will compensate innocent persons subject to the judicial and correctional process. Mr. Batchelor is currently studying criminology at the University of Toronto. Although an abolitionist, he has strong views vis-a-vis the alternatives to capital punishment.

Cases of justifiable homicide

When one questions the state's right to execute a human being, he really asks, 'Does one man have the right to kill another?'

Obviously there are times when man finds himself in such situations that the act of homicide is inadvertent. In times of armed conflict, soldiers learn the basic premise of war: 'Kill or be killed'. Some therefore argue that a soldier, if not in defence of his country, certainly in defence of his own life, is justified in killing a fellow human being.

It is accepted by many in our society that a man may kill another who through some act of violence, is placing his family in danger. Similarly, if a man is in danger of being killed, he may use whatever steps he feels are necessary to save his own life. If killing his assailant is the only way, then homicide is considered justified. Naturally the law places the onus of proving just cause on the man who used homicide as a means of saving his own life.

The law of most countries states that a person in fear of his life during an attack, may resort to homicide. It does not, however, say that a person may resort to such extreme measures just to protect himself from a bloody nose. In other words, there are many physical dangers that may face a person short of being killed by an assailant.

If a man were in danger of physical mutilation, and found himself in possession of a knife, he would be

legally justified in stabbing his assailant even though he would be aware that such a stabbing could bring about the death of his assailant. However, the man who stabbed his assailant must show that he really was in such danger. The threat of mutilation would not justify homicide. Only the fact that the assailant was actually making the attempt would be acceptable in proving justifiable homicide.

These examples are used to point out occasions where a case could be made for killing fellow human beings. Unfortunately, man since primitive times has also killed for reasons other than justifiable ones. Greed, vengeance, love, envy, lust, and power are just a few of the many reasons why men have killed each other. None of these reasons are legally or socially justifiable in Western society. It is these types of homicide that concern the state when considering the death penalty. These crimes are clearly culpable homicides. Moreover, almost universally in the eyes of the law, crimes committed that result even inadvertently in the death of a fellow human being are considered culpable homicide. A person who rapes a woman and accidentally kills her is guilty of culpable homicide; a person who robs an old store-keeper who subsequently dies of a heart attack is similarly guilty.

There are three more types of homicide which, although equally against the law in most states, are to some extent socially justifiable.

The first type is voluntary euthanasia. Who could not sympathize with a person who killed a loved one because of the physical pain that loved one was enduring? The reference here is to terminal illnesses, where all hope is lost and the only release from pain is death.

Another type of homicide which is to some degree justifiable concerns a man who is threatened with death by another. There are cases where people have threatened others with death and have actually made attempts at it. A person who has survived such attempts may come to the conclusion that the state cannot satisfactorily protect him or his family, hunt down the prospective killer and kill him instead. What jury would not feel compassion for a man who says he would rather be in prison than be dead?

Finally there is the third type of "justifiable" homicide, highly questionable, involving vengeance.

If a man were brutally tortured by another for purposes of extracting information, he might want to kill his tormentor. A man who has been physically maimed (e.g. castrated, dismembered, blinded) would probably be emotionally justified in the eyes of a jury in killing his assailant. Although the jury would find him guilty of murder, they would in all probability recommend mercy. They might even find him innocent on the grounds of 'extenuating circumstances'.

People cringe at the idea of one man alone being the executioner of another. They say, 'Let the law do justice' and 'Don't take the law into your own hands'. But the man who realizes that the law is not able to do justice, may do it himself. There is a famous illustration of this reasoning, from the U.S.

Cost of prisoner care in Canada

In a Gallup Poll taken recently in Canada four per cent of those polled stated that they didn't feel that the taxpayers should have to support convicted murderers in prison for the rest of their lives.

In 1970, there were 7,641,731 taxpayers in Canada. The average taxpayer paid \$790 in federal taxes that year.

The cost of caring for all prisoners in the federal penitentiaries was \$51,900,000.

In 1970, there were 7,108 inmates in penitentiaries.

The annual cost of keeping a man in prison in 1970 was over \$7,300.

The average taxpayer had \$6.79 of his taxes taken from the \$790. It was used for the support of federal inmates.

The cost paid out by each taxpayer in 1970 towards the support of each inmate was one tenth of one cent.

The cost of keeping one murderer 50 years in prison would be about \$365,000 plus inflationary costs.

If a murderer is sentenced to natural life in prison and serves 50 years each taxpayer will pay only five cents towards the entire support of the inmate.

On September 3, 1969 in the city of Beverly Hills, California, a truck driver named Lou Watts, age 31, was driving a truck with a revoked licence. He accidentally struck and killed a ten-year-old boy, Ethan Friedman. The truck driver was charged only with driving with a revoked licence. The father of the dead child, who did not feel that justice had been done, hunted down the truck driver and eight months later, slew him. Eugene Friedman was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and was sentenced to three years probation. He appealed and on October 12, 1970, a judge set aside the conviction. As a crowning climax to what must be one of the most unusual cases in the annals of jurisprudence, on November 2, 1971, a Superior Court jury awarded the father \$125,000 in damages for the death of his son.

Finally, there are other types of homicides in which the verdict is certain to be one of acquittal, such as cases where the accused is deemed not guilty by reason of insanity, temporary or otherwise.

Death penalty just?

I shall refer now to only those types of homicides which are premeditated and wilfully committed by sane persons for reasons such as jealousy, ambition, etc. These are the types of homicides for which the death penalty is usually invoked.

Generally the state abides by the opinion of its public. In Canada, the consensus of the public seems to favour restoration of the death penalty. A Gallup Poll taken in Canada recently showed that 63 per cent of Canadians interviewed were in favour of reinstating the death penalty. This comes at a time when the Canadian government is deciding whether to reinstate the death penalty sentence it removed five years ago (except for

killers of policemen and prison guards). It may be assumed that those in favour of the death penalty feel that convicted murderers are not fit to live in our society and, rather than imprisonment with its care and menace, better they say to kill them and be done with it.

Further, some people may take the law into their own hands if they think the state will not. If a man knows his wife's murderer will only serve seven years in prison for the crime, he may be inclined, and understandably so, to execute the murderer himself and serve the seven years in place of his wife's killer.

Depending on their involvement, the public looks on the execution of a killer differently. Those close to the victim, or sympathetic to the victim, probably look at the death penalty as a means of exacting vengeance. The social workers, police officers, judges and others playing the official role, may look upon the execution of a killer as a deterrent.

Death penalty deterrent?

The retentionists argue that the death penalty is a deterrent. When imposed, it prevents any repetition of the offence by the executed murderer. On this point there can be no argument. It is the one and only real deterrent.

But the question that continually arises in the public mind is, 'Does the death penalty deter others from committing murder?'

'A' is hanged so that 'B' will be deterred from murdering 'C'. Unfortunately, what most retentionists forget is that 'A' was once 'B' and probably didn't consider the consequences when he murdered 'C'.

It is an accepted fact that there are murderers whom it is quite impossible to deter, who cannot be prevented from committing murder by either the threat of death or imprisonment. It is murderers of this type who are guilty of deliberate, premeditated killings of the most brutal sort; and killers of this type are most often put to death. Murderers of this type are generally legally sane and such persons, if released from prison, are apt to commit more murders. The professional gunman and the political assassin are two in this classification. Another type of person who is usually unrepentant is the "anti-social" individual who has a history of aggravated assaults. It is of considerable interest to criminologists that in many such cases, the murderer has himself often been the victim of beatings.

For these types of murderers, the public execution of another seems to have no force as a deterrent. One more type apparently unmoved by the death penalty is the person who commits a murder of passion. In such cases, it would not be certain that the death penalty would act as a satisfactory deterrent.

Proof of the failure of the death penalty as a deterrent came during the reign of King Henry VIII of England. During his reign, 72,000 thieves went to the gallows, yet there are no contemporary records showing that there was any reduction in crime. When pickpockets, be they adults or children, were publicly hanged as a deterrent, there could be no doubt in the public mind that the penalty for pickpockets was death. And when they thronged about the gallows to see the hangings, the pickpockets in the crowd did a thriving business. Later, however, in 18th century Britain, highwaymen were hanged and then left to decompose on the gibbet. It is the contention of some that this had the effect of deterring highwaymen and of changing U.K. attitudes towards crimes of violence. More recently, in Chicago, a study was made to show that the police and citizens of that city killed 1,993 criminals from the year 1923 to 1954, and that in that period of time only 81 were executed. The social conditions of the time may, however, have driven pickpockets to steal, since the alternatives probably were death by hanging or slower death by starvation. Further, it may be that the real modifying factor in the 18th century was the improvement of economic conditions rather than the deterring decomposition of the body in public. Similarly, the social pressures on the 20th century ghettos may also have "necessitated" many of the crimes of violence. If the risk of death during a criminal act doesn't deter, executions afterwards won't either.

It has been suggested for years that when a murderer is executed, other persons go out and commit like crimes. When the mass killer Toppmann was publicly guillotined in Paris in 1870, several similar cases of wholesale slaughter occurred shortly thereafter.

During the last century, in the state of Ohio, a man was executed for the brutal slaying of his wife. On the day of his execution another man living near the prison killed his own wife in the same manner. These are two cases of a phenomenon sometimes related to executions. They show that capital punishment not only does not deter, but can also bring about the death of someone who was in no way involved with the first murder.

Execution of the innocent

One of the greatest arguments against capital punishment is the danger of executing an innocent person. No

miscarriage of justice is more terrible to contemplate. The execution of the innocent generally results from three types of testimony. The first is circumstantial. It is impossible to dispense with circumstantial evidence. If such evidence was not permitted to be heard in a court of law, criminals could laugh at the laws, because a legally sane person rarely commits murder in front of witnesses.

Nevertheless, it is very dangerous to convict on circumstantial evidence. A number of years ago, a man was accused of murdering his mother. There were strands of hair of a certain type in her hand. Each hair follicle was partly white and partly black. This, the result of a rare disease, was common only to the victim and the accused. However, it was discovered that another man in the neighbourhood also suffered from that rare disease. Further investigation proved that the second man was guilty of the murder. The basic flaw with all evidence of the type called 'circumstantial' is that one cannot, however long or carefully one considers it, be sure of its veracity.

There is also the problem of convicting innocent persons on the testimony of eye witnesses. There are three types of witnesses: those who relate what they actually saw, those who relate what they think they saw, and those who relate something other than what they saw. There are many cases where innocent persons have been executed on the evidence of the latter two types of witnesses.

This brings up the danger of trying capital cases before a jury. It is a well-known fact that the average jurymen has no real idea of how to interpret evidence, real or fancied. Nearly every juror finds his position one of confusion and indecision. As the trial proceeds, he hears evidence of eye witnesses, expert witnesses and psychiatrists, all in worlds of their own. In this confused state he finally decides, after listening to the oration of the prosecuting counsel, the guilt of the accused, a decision which, by the time the defence has reached his artful conclusion, is reversed. Finally, the judge's solemn and impartial summing up leaves him hopelessly bewildered.

In Canada, murder is defined as follows:
202A

- (1) Murder is capital murder or non-capital murder.
- (2) Murder is capital murder, in respect of any person, where such person by his own act caused or assisted in causing the death of
 - (a) a police officer, police constable, constable, sheriff, deputy sheriff, sheriff's officer or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace, acting in the course of his duties, or
 - (b) a warden, deputy warden, instructor, keeper, gaoler, guard or other officer or permanent employee of a prison, acting in the course of his duties,

or counselled or procured another person to do any act causing or assisting in causing the death.

- (3) All murder other than capital murder is non-capital murder.

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- (1) Everyone who commits capital murder is guilty of an indictable offence and shall be sentenced to death.

There have unfortunately been capital cases before juries which have convicted the accused purely on sentimental grounds. A classic case of this type took place in Alabama in the 1930's. A young Negro, Roosevelt Wilson, was charged with the rape of a white girl. It was a foregone conclusion that he would be convicted, for the jury was not only white but were neighbours of the victim. When the Negro testified that the woman encouraged him it only enraged the jury more. Members of the jury admitted that they believed the accused but reminded a reporter that it was they who had to live in the community after the trial. The judge also admitted that he knew the Negro was innocent when he sentenced him to death. Even the governor of the state felt the same but he said that governors don't get re-elected freeing Negroes who have sexual relations with white women. The man was electrocuted at Alabama's Kilby Prison.

On another occasion several years ago, two citizens, one of New York and one of Massachusetts, were charged in their respective states with the same murder. It was established at both trials one held in each state, that only one person committed the murder. The New York jury found beyond reasonable doubt that their man was guilty and the jury in Massachusetts came to the same conclusion. Both men were convicted on the same evidence.

There have also been recorded incidents of innocent persons being executed for the murder of 'victims' who appeared alive and well after the executions.

There have been cases where persons have been

convicted and executed purely on the evidence of their alleged confession. I remember working on the Chambers case as an investigator for Ontario Legal Aid. This man was hanged for the murder of a little girl whose body was never found. He claimed that he was tortured by the police into confessing to a crime of which he was innocent. Evidence was uncovered that showed that his lawyer was legally insane at the time of Chamber's trial.

Capital punishment means of retribution?

One of the arguments for retaining capital punishment is that of retribution.

When we consider the death penalty, we always consider the condemned. Very little thought is given to the victim, or his family.

In the Gallup Poll taken early in January, 1972, 63 per cent wanted the death penalty retained in Canada.

If we as a society are going to abolish the death penalty, we shouldn't do it on the basis of mercy. Because, unless there are extenuating circumstances involved, it is unlikely that mercy was given to the victims. Why should society be merciful to the murderer? The only possible reason would be the argument that the murderer is not the same man as he who committed the crime. Arthur Maloney, Q.C., a noted Canadian criminal lawyer, has argued that many criminals changed between the time of the act and their conviction as a result of exposure to social workers, theologians, and their own consciences.

Instruments of Death

The civilized world has resorted to six methods of executing condemned prisoners. They are hanging, shooting, decapitation, garotting, electrocution and gassing.

Shooting

Shooting has been a popular method of execution since firearms were first introduced. Today, the firing squad is used mainly for military offences and treason.

It is generally considered to be a painless death although there are instances where poor marksmen have caused intense suffering by failing to cause instant death.

Hanging

Hanging remains the most common method in use today.

It was the traditional method in the United Kingdom and throughout the Commonwealth. Although found in the United States, it is steadily losing ground. Only six states still have it on their books. Death by hanging has been traditionally used in Canada, (with the exception of the past five years) but the Attorney-General or the Governor-General may substitute for it execution by firing squad in cases of treason or subversion. Hanging is used in twenty-eight other countries throughout the world.

In the earliest forms of hanging the criminal was suspended from the limb of a tree. The condemned man climbed a ladder and was pushed or jumped off. Death resulted from strangulation. The victim would ask his friends to come to his execution to pull his legs, thereby hastening death. It wasn't until the nineteenth century that the 'long drop' came into use.

This modern method consists of the dislocation of the spinal column which causes the rupture of the spinal cord. This is normally the actual cause of death. But death is sometimes caused by the internal rupturing of the jugular vein. If the rupture of the spinal cord doesn't bring about instantaneous death, the rupture of the jugular vein will. Strangulation is the third effect.

Decapitation

Decapitation is probably the messiest form of execution.

The old method of decapitation employed a large sword or axe. This, however, created problems. The major one was that the head was not always severed on the first blow.

It is believed that the town of Halifax, in England, was the first place to use a mechanical means of beheading felons. There are records of it being used in the sixteenth century. In a remote way, it resembled the guillotines used in France.

Dr. Guillotine was not the inventor of the guillotine as generally believed. He advocated its use because he claimed that hanging was more cruel and beheading by the axe more messy. By the twentieth century, very few countries used the guillotine; after the World War II, West Germany was the only country outside France that used it. Now only France has the guillotine.

There is some evidence that severing the head does not bring about instant death. Some time ago in France, permission was granted to several surgeons to conduct studies and experiments on the bodies and heads of victims of the guillotine. It is a known fact that the brain

continued on page 16



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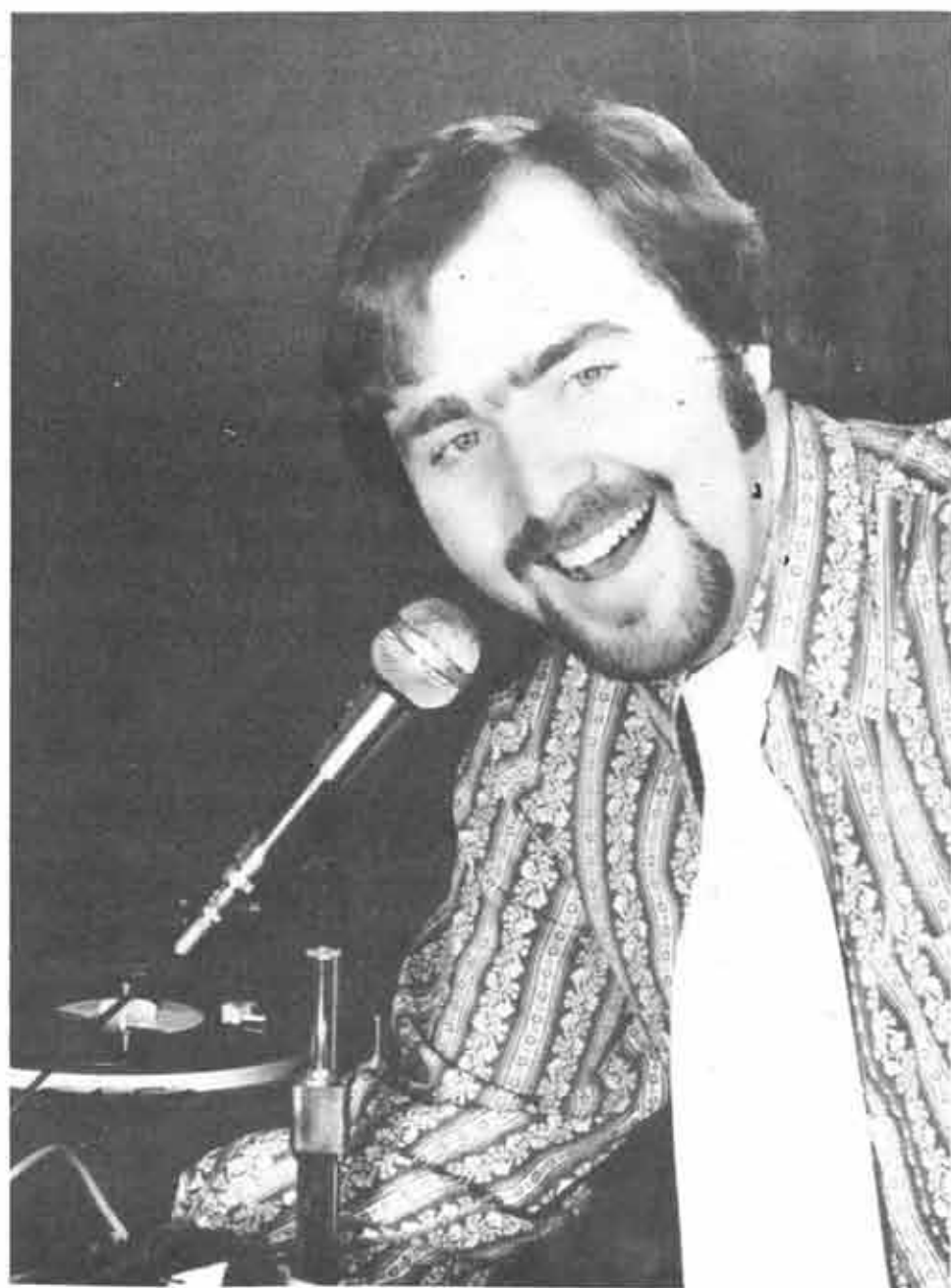
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OUR MAN ON THE RECORD MACHINE

The Picture Show

by George Olds

The Picture Show has opened. All people that go to movies should take note. Do not look for big commercial movies like *Olivier!* (although surprises will happen). The managers are attempting to offer an alternative and hopefully their venture will be a success.

In an interview Monday night, the managers Tom Foster and Murray Black explained their approach to the movie going public. Screenings will be on a weekly basis running in thematic cycles. For example, all this week *Mon Oncle Antoine* began a series of Canadian films. Also, there are midnight showings regularly each night (this past week's flick has been the uncut version of *Reefer Madness*). The next cycle—Nostalgia—starts tonight with the Marx Brothers' classic *Horse Feathers*. Showings are at 7pm and 9pm, all seats are \$1.50. The midnight show is the forties version of *Phantom of the Opera* with Claude Rains. The managers wish to make it clear that people are welcomed, for that matter, encouraged to stay after the nine o'clock show but that a separate ticket will be necessary to enter the midnight show. No rip-off this, but they must stay solvent to exist. They would still rather see you stay inside where it's warm, so the managers have provided music for the interlude and the concession will remain open. Again refreshments are reasonably priced (when you want a small drink you pay a small price and you don't get a quart



photo by Olds

that you can't finish.).

Another cycle planned is a directors' festival, and after that, films concerning human conflict. And finally someone has brought back matinees on Saturdays for children. All seats for children's shows are 50 cents.

The Picture Show is located at 6 Princess St. which is just behind the Kent Hotel. The best parking is in either Waterloo Square or the Public Library lot because there just isn't all that much parking space on Princess Street or on King in that area (unless you're very lucky). There is a small lot between the theatre and the bowling alley next door which can be recommended for midnight shows since the alley closes at eleven or so. The theatre has a flaming red door which would be pretty hard to miss, but if you are driving, it's best to avoid coming in from off King St.

Eventually it is hoped that the endeavour will branch out to occupy the rest of the building (the film theatre is on the second floor) and may include a live theatre, workshop and restaurant on the remaining two floors. A community cultural centre is the ideal goal.

As for now, they have 200 of the most comfortable seats in town, and four magnificent Michal Manson paintings in the auditorium to set the mood. A lot of expense and labour had gone together to give you the best shows in town. Support them please.



photo by Howard

Books: Fifth Business

by David Schultz

Fifth Business is an unusual book, just as Robertson Davies is an unusual man. He is a professor of English at U of Toronto, and master of Massey College, and if you're in luck while you're visiting there, you can see him darting about in a top hat and cape, wielding a long silver tipped cane. He never fails to impress. Neither does his writing.

Davies writes about Canadians, but does not, strangely enough, write what are considered Canadian novels. That is, his stories are set in Canada, and the people are Canadians, but he does not write about peculiarly Canadian subjects. *Fifth Business* is a prime example. The setting moves from central western Ontario, to France, Spain, Toronto, Belgium, Mexico and back to the starting point. It is the story of a man who becomes trapped in a strange relationship with an older woman who eventually goes insane. He feels a certain responsibility for her situation for it was as a result of the pranks he was involved in as a boy that she suf-

fered the head blow that led to her decreasing mental abilities, although he is not primarily responsible. He takes charge of her and places her in a mental institution.

Although this was a move he regretted, he found it necessary for this was the only way he could support her while continuing his own life as a teacher in a small private school outside Toronto.

While this is going on he is pursuing his own hobby. It is a strange one for it involves studying the lives and myths of the lesser known saints. He becomes entranced by this field of endeavor and creates for himself an international reputation. On his journeys to Europe, where he does his research, he meets up with the "long lost" son of his lady, who is now a top-rated illusionist and magician. The various plots and sub-plots lead to a resolution that is not necessarily pleasant but is absolutely necessary. It is not a happy ending, nor is it a sob story. But it is immensely realistic and readable.

The excellence of this book points out a curious fact about the Canadian Literature scene. *Fifth Business* is about a Canadian and is set in Canada, but it does not fit into any standard formula for Canadian Literature. It is not about life in French Canada, nor is it a tale about Eskimos and Indians. It does not deal with the building of the Great Railroad nor is it a political biography. No, it is not about Canada, per se, although it is Canadian, for it could not be set anywhere else.

It is virtually impossible to find books by Davies, even in the Canadiana section of your favourite bookstores, although he is internationally acclaimed as a top writer. It seems that Mr. Davies is too good to be a "Canadian Author", and this is perhaps why he is all but ignored in Canada while highly respected elsewhere. And this is why his publishing companies are American. Canadians do not know a good thing when they see it. It will be interesting to watch how his new book, *The Manticore* does.

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JOKERS

entertainment

by George Olds



Theatre Report

Players' Guild has worked very hard this year with seven productions and nineteen performances to their credit thus far. This does not include a very successful workshop series that at one point involved local high school students to great effect. Now comes the announcement you've all been waiting for. For their final big production of the year the

RADIO LUTHERAN

For those of our listeners with different tastes:

Jazz with George Dolak	Monday 6-8 pm
Bev Pierce	Tuesday 6-8 pm
Classical with Orest Bandurka	Tuesday 2-4 pm
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Dave Rooke	Sunday 12-3 pm
Children's Hour x 2, Saturday mornings at 9 am	
with Cousin George and Brother Gary	
Monday Night Interviews with John Eccles at 8 pm	
(such notables as Timothy Leary, God, Satan, etc.)	

Guild joyfully presents Feiffer's People, a comedy revue by well known cartoonist Jules Feiffer.

Many syndicated papers run Mr. Feiffer's cartoons daily. They capture and satirize the absurdities of various lifestyles. The show is about eighty of his best cartoons adapted to the stage. They evoke the smiling and thinking kind of laughter that comes from perceptive social satire.

The troupe consists of three actors and four actresses taking on various roles in various styles of theatre and they are supplemented by four musicians accomplished in various styles of music.

The show will be performed a total of four times, twice on week nights and twice on weekend nights to enable faculty, students, staff and community to find an evening that best fits their timetable. The show runs on Tuesday and Wednesday March 13 and 14 and again on Friday and Saturday, March 16 and 17 with curtain time at 8pm. Saturday evening after the show there will be a licenced public reception on behalf of the two Resident Artists of WLU Peter Cumming and Michael Manson. All this takes place in 1E1 which was chosen to facilitate the intimate show and overcome most technical problems. Tickets are \$1.50 for students and \$2.00 for others for the Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday performances and \$2 (students) and \$3 (others) for the Saturday evening show and reception. For ticket reservation phone 884-5330.



photo by Korcok

These are Feiffer's People.

Back: Grace Huisman, Mark Cumming, and Veronica Blythe. Middle: Doug Heaman, Shelleen Nelson, and Larry Williams. And crouching on the floor is Paula Meneguzzi.

MOVIE GUIDE

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movies

The Ruling Class

by Richard Shepherd

Anyone who wishes to have a mind trip, whether he be pseudo-intellectual or otherwise, had better go and see *The Ruling Class* now playing at the Hyland Theatre in downtown Kitchener. It is a brilliant film, starring the versatile actor, Peter O'Toole, and the humorous thespian Alastair Sim.

You see, one must define man as an animal symbolicum. This film depicts tradition, particularly British, as ensconcing those privileged enough to call themselves aristocrats, in the stifling anachronisms of history. There are shades of *Clockwork Orange*, but to my mind it is of a much better order. Such a mixture of tragi-comedy that I see in *The*

Ruling Class has not been envisaged in any other play or movie to date. The theatre of the absurd triumphs again. Thoughts from the Greeks, Romans, middle ages and moderns are brought forth in such a shocking way as to be quite devastating.

God bless the thirteenth Earl of Gurnsey for hanging himself, and God bless those poor judges on the Academy Award committee. Tis hoped Bob Hope wears a ballet skirt if he be master of ceremonies at this year's Academy Award presentations. Such whimsical sarcasm as is expressed through his lips should cause one to pray for the Boston Strangler. See *The Ruling Class* and see what I mean.

Macbeth

by George Olds

Last Wednesday and Thursday the Capitol Theatre brought Roman Polanski's film version of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* to the K-W area. It is a much disputed film, not only because of its content but because of who produced it. It was Polanski's first film since the death of his wife Sharon Tate and there were rumours of excessive macabre happenings in the film. Also it was the first production venture for Playboy Films and it simply seemed out of place for their first venture to be a Shakespearean tragedy.

But all fears were relieved on the first viewing of the film. The script has stayed fairly close to the original text, but adaptor Kenneth Tynan has freely changed many speeches into thoughts voiced over on the soundtrack. This technique works to the advantage of the actor portraying the double emotions that are so much a part of the human psyche. Shakespeare worded this well: "Your face, my thane, is as a book, where men may read strange matters." The device was particularly effective in the scenes where the weird sisters' prophecies come true, and the banquet scene where Macbeth hallucinates the Ghost of the murdered Banquo.

The weird sisters were incredibly portrayed as ugly hags, the heads of a grotesque coven of witches. It is easy to see a cosmos of hell in their 'family' that parallels the macrocosm of evil that is brooding in Scotland and the

microcosm of evil that is brooding within Macbeth. Their control over nature (i.e. the weather) is likened to their control over Macbeth: it is both "foul and fair". Their prophecies "cannot be ill, cannot be good", Macbeth explains. The film is careful not to lay blame on any one party; Macbeth's downfall is due, in part, to the equivocation of the 'witches', in part to his "vaulting ambition", and in part to the influence of his wife. Neither is stressed more than the other, so we feel the outcome is inevitable. Macbeth must fall.

The principal roles were filled admirably by recent newcomers Jon Finch and Francesca Annis. Tynan's script has eliminated a few memorable scenes (e.g. Lady Macbeth's "O I have given suck and know how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me...") and elaborated on other minor scenes. But in no place does Polanski lapse in taste. There has been some dispute over the amount of blood letting in the film. However, in my opinion, any horrific sights were justified by the emotional pitch and torment, and I cite Banquo's ghost ("what bloody sight is this?") as an example.

In the original play, Macbeth is killed offstage and Polanski has seen fit to decapitate him in our view. However the battle that leads up to this point has prepared us for it by its intensity and fierceness. It was a gutsy version of one of my favorite tragedies and I will not soon forget it.



"Canadian Women and the Law"

Book Review

"You've Come a Long Way, Baby!"

by Gail Harwood

The change in the status of women in Canada has come about like the pony express evolving into the stage coach but still a far cry from the modern air mail carriers. Forty years as constitutional persons in this country hasn't given women time enough to flex their muscles of potential power. Instead legal equality with men is still a remote possibility.

June Callwood, a freelance journalist has co-authored a comprehensive and stimulating piece of literature concerning this problem. The book outlines in the

language of the laity, the present pertinent legal data pertaining to women.

One precept which I'd like to make lucid is that the work is not only regarding what we are required to do before law, but also our inalienable rights to exercise by law. This is indeed a major concern because too many people know what not to do and conversely too many individuals don't know what they can do.

The table of contents proceeds in a very logical order from a very pressing contemporary controversy of the acquisition of a therapeutic abortion; onto the legal aspects of marriage and progressing to your rights as a mother. Then the plot takes a curious turn placing you back into

the womb only to emerge as a child with non-existent rights. Separation and divorce are dealt with subsequently. Then the constitutional perspective of the working woman follows. A most embarrassing topic to the federal and provincial governments is brought to light in the discussion of disenfranchised mental patients and welfare recipients. To conclude this somewhat chronological stream of thought the legal view of dying and wills is studied.

Women have been the most discriminated minority always open to prejudicial action, in this country's history. Only in the last ten years with rapid and open communication have most sectors of our culture forced themselves to become socially aware of women's plight.



by j d barber

North-south did well to avoid a five-club contract. It has little chance. South's three spade call implied extra values, and north raised to four, setting the contract. Had west shifted to a club or heart at trick two, the contract would not have made. A spade would have picked up the trump suit with one loser, and the following occurred with the actual diamond continuation.

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

Dealer: North
Vulnerable: Both

North	East	South	West
1 ht	pass	1 sp	2 dia
3 cl	pass	3 sp	pass
4 sp	All pass...		

Opening Lead: King of Diamonds

South ruffed the actual diamond continuation, led a club to the ten, trumped his last diamond, and entered his hand. He now cashed the ace and king of trump, and discovered the bad split. That left this position:

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

A variation of the trump coup was required to make the contract, and this required east to have three clubs, so south led a club to the ace, as west showed out, and led another club. East trumped with the jack, and south now made the key play. It is a principle of the trump coup that declarer's trump holding must be of the same length as his opponent's. If south does not under-trump at this point, east will return a heart, and another trick will be won in the dummy. South will be trump-tight, and will have to trump the next trick, and lead away from a major tenace, giving east two more tricks to set the contract.

If south undertrumps, he will have the same trump length, and two more tricks will be won in dummy, and on the third lead from dummy, both east and south will be down to only trump. If east trumps small, south will over-trump him. If east trumps with the jack, south's ten of trump will take the last trick.

mate

by Frank Sexton



The new school of chess that is emerging is as yet unnamed, but as we have said before its characteristics sometimes involve the bizarre in an attempt to infuse new life into this centuries old game.

Not only is this new school developing but also a new geographical dimension is appearing. The Orient has begun to supply the chess world with new promising players. Ultmen of Mongolia was a surprise in the last interzonal and the prospects are even better for more Asian representation in the next interzonal.

To connect these two events would seem a difficult task but if we remember that Nimzowitch said that the beauty of chess is not in itself but in the thought that goes into the moves and that the

Oriental has a deep inbred love of beauty, we can understand how these new world chess players are willing to try any opening providing it involves new deep and beautiful analysis.

It is with this in mind that we present this week's game. The two players have not yet achieved international renown but this particular game was published in 1964 by Sokolsky in his monograph on Sokolsky's Opening (1.b4!).

U Wei-wen — Lu Sin-fa
1. b4, e5; 2. Bb2, f6; 3. e4, Bxb4(a); 4. Bc4, Ne7; 5. Qh5ch, Ng6; 6. f4! (b); exf4; 7. Nf3, Qe7; 8. e5! (c); fxe5; 9. Ng5, Of6; 10. 0-0, Be7; 11. Nxh7, Qb6ch; 12. Khl, Kd8 (d); 13. Bd3! (e); Qxb2; 14. Qxg6, e4! (f); 15. Nc3! (g); exd3; 16. Qxg7, Re8; 17. Nf6, Qb4 (h); 18. Nxe8, Black resigns (i).

a) Black enters the risky (for

himself) Sokolsky Gambit.

b) Black's position is to be slashed open by the rapier thrusts of White.

c) Charge! There can be no turning back now.

d) Discretion is the best part of valour.

e) White keeps up the pressure ignoring the loss of another pawn.

f) If Black takes the rook then 15. Qxg7 and the White attack is too strong.

g) How does Black prevent Qxg7 now?

h) If Bxf6, then 18. Qxf6ch, Re7; 19. Rel, Qb4; 20. Qf8ch followed by mate.

i) Rather than be humiliated by mate Black resigns.

Don't forget that the WLU Chess Club meets every Monday and Wednesday night at 7:30 in Rm. 3-313. Wouldn't you really rather play than watch?

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photo by Vopni

Women's Athletics

by Lois Aicken

Women's varsity volleyball league play ended February 10 with a game against Western. Lutheran picked up only 8 points during the match; Marie Theiss with 3, Pat Kocher, 4, and Sue Arabic, 1. The team attended a tournament at U of W Friday, but did not manage to win any matches, although they took one game from Carleton.

The basketball team came out hustling against Western and kept up a fairly steady pace throughout the game. The half-time score was 32 to 20 for Western. Our defence slacked off in the second half, with the result that Western took the game 65-42. Ev Van Bastolaar led the scoring with 15 points, while Phil Hoffman had 10, Linda Grant 6, and Anne Jenner 4.

Last Tuesday evening U of W

met Lutheran in the TA and got a shock early in the first half as the Hawks came on strong. After leading at one point, their defence fell apart and they allowed U of W to increase a 17-12 gap to a 25-12 margin by half time. Anne Jenner led the scoring with 7 points, Mary Essau, 6, Jaymie Brown, 5, Phil Hoffman, 4, and Ev Van Bastolaar and Linda Crispin 2 each. Final score: U of W 53-WLU 26.

You Can't Win Them All

by Les Francey

Hockey Hawks played four games over the reading week, and lost all four. On the weekend of the ninth and tenth, Hawks went for an extended road trip to Ottawa where they lost 9-8 to the Bee Gees on Friday, then dropped a 6-2 decision to Carleton on the Saturday. Valentine's Day saw the Hawks in York to play a

rescheduled game (remember York didn't show up for the regularly scheduled game?) Up until the final minutes of the second period, Hawks did pretty good, holding the Yeomen to a 2-2 tie but York scored three goals in 36 seconds and then went on to defeat the Hawks 8-3. Redshaw, Davies, and Uniac picked up the markers of the Hawks in that

game. Then, last Saturday, the Mustangs came to town and went on a scoring spree outscoring the Hawks 13-1.

All one can say about the Mustangs is that they have a damn good hockey team. It must be noted though that the Hawks had only 12 skaters and one goalie dressed for that game and the pace began to tell as the game went on. After the first period, the Mustangs were leading 3-0 on goals by Robertson, Slochuck, and Farwell. Strangely enough, even though Hawks were down by three after that period they were skating well and holding their own in the play with the much more talented Mustangs. This period was one of the more exciting periods that the Hawks had provided for their fans—too bad there were only two there. After the second period, the Mustangs stretched their lead to 6-0, with their last two goals in that period coming late as the lack of bench strength for the Hawks began to tell.

In the third period, hard work and determination paid off for Terry Uniac as he scored the lone goal for Lutheran, but it came after Western had already scored once in that period. Then the Mustangs exploded for six more goals in that period to make the final score 13-0.

Although the Hawks are hopelessly out of the playoffs in second to last place, they put up a good fight in the Western game even if the score would not indicate it. Uniac played well for the Hawks working hard everytime he was on the ice, and Kim Bauer's forechecking showed that the Hawks still have some spirit. Unfortunately though, the Hawks were outclassed by the much more talented Mustangs who showed why they are in first place. Smith, Frazer, and Edwards put in some fine performances for the Stangs skating, checking, passing, and shooting well and all three were instrumental in the win for the Mustangs.

Hawks may be out of the playoffs, but they are scheduled to play a big game Friday 23, at the nearby Waterloo Arena, which is only a five minute walk from campus, where they do battle with the Warriors from that huge mess of buildings across the street.

Car Rally

The Winter Carnival Pub Rally II, rescheduled from Thursday January 25, will be rerun on Thursday March 1, 1973. The start will be in the library parking lot, with registration opening in L-2 at 6:30, and the first car leaving at 7:31. All those who were entered in the original Winter Carnival Pub Rally will receive free entry into this rally, and only they will be eligible for the Pub trophies. Any others wishing to enter may do so but they will only be eligible for trophies for this rally only. Entry fee will be \$1.50 per car. So if you have never had the chance to get lost in a car rally, come on out and give it a try. Oh yeah!!! The finish is at the Heidleburg Hotel so... For more information call Dennis at 744-7830 or Barrie at 885-0237.

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SYNTHESIS STEREO SHOP

Westmount Place

Basketball

Hawks Finish Out of Playoffs

by Brian Stephenson



photo by Gingerich

The basketball Hawks lost their final three games this past week and as a result they are out of the playoffs. Thus the end of a long and sometimes frustrating season for all concerned came to an end. Let it be said that the hawks never gave up as they battled the University of Western Ontario mustangs all the way before losing 101-98.

On wednesday Feb. 7th the hawks travelled to Guelph to play the red hot gryphons. It turned out to be a runaway for guelph 107-75. This proved to be the game that broke the camels back and virtually cancelled any chance that the hawks had for a playoff position. This was only the second time this year in which the hawks were not a serious threat throughout the contest. The gryphons in my estimation could be the team to upset the other leaders in this years playoff.

The next saturday night the hawks travelled to Hamilton to meet the MacMaster Marauders. The marauders had just defeated the number one ranked U of W warriors and has a result had an over abundance of confidence. The hawks took advantage of this to build an 8 pt. halftime lead. In the first half the hawks were playing as a team setting up offensively and controlling the boards on defence.

In the second half the marauders adopted a full court press. As so often this season the hawks did not adjust until the damage had been done. The marauders had scored ten unanswered points to take the lead and the momentum away from the bewildered hawks. The hawks fought back but could not retake the lead losing 70-61. In this game Mike Cleary gave an exceptional effort considering that this was his first game in several weeks.

The hawks finished the season last wednesday night against mustangs in a game that would decide little except that the winner would end up in fifth place while a loser would be damned eternally to sixth. It seemed that both the hawks and the mustangs decided to forget about defence for just this one night and see if they could break a few scoring records. The mustangs started early, hitting on about eight of their first ten shots. Both teams settled down to a more respectable shooting average of maybe sixty per cent for the remainder of the first half. This left the mustangs with a 57-49 halftime lead.

After the break both teams decided to try their luck at defence. The strategy worked for the first while but eventually the combatants found themselves back in an offensive battle with both teams threatening to score more than 100 points.

The mustangs opened up a twelve point lead early in the half when the hawks went cold but could not put the game on ice until the last few seconds. The hawks battled back several times to cut the lead to three but as in the past they could not manage to gain the lead. With about one minute left in the game the hawks cut the lead to three when Rick Thompson was called for intentionally fouling a mustang. In the ensuing discussion the referee assessed a technical to Thompson. This series of events gave the 'stangs three points and possession of the ball.

Final score 101-98.

Thus ended a season which will hopefully not long be remembered. The hawks ended up with a 3-9 league record, the poorest in many many years. Whenever you get a record like this people start asking embarrassing questions which get harder to answer each time out. What went wrong?

The hawks undoubtedly had more than their share of injuries this year. Combine this with the fact that the hawks were short on experience and depth on the outset and you get a situation that no one could remedy. Last year Coach Smith came up with a wealth of talent when recruiting, but this year was a different story. He could not replace all the talent which he had lost to graduation and desertion. If Lutheran is to maintain a reputation of being a contender in basketball then Coach Smith will have to DO some aggressive recruiting in the immediate future. Good Luck.

The hawks did give a very creditable effort this year. Most of them should be back next year improving, no doubt, on this year's effort.

Getting Hassled?

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Housman

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

(Last Poems)

Shakespeare

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

(The Winter's Tale)

Borrow

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

(Lavengro)

Browning

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

(One Word More)



poetic justice

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

A representative will speak to students
concerning the 1973 program

FRIDAY FEB 23 IN 2C8, 12:30 NOON

APPLICATION FORMS AVAILABLE
IN THE STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICE

continued from page 9

does continue to function even when the heart stops beating for at least eight to nine minutes, on a diminishing basis. If the studies conducted at the site of the guillotine are conclusive, it means that the severance of the spinal cord does not necessarily bring about instantaneous death as was generally believed.

Garotting

In the past, very few countries used this method of executing prisoners; those that did were of Spanish origin. Today, Spain is the only country that uses the garotte. Garotting is another method of strangling the victim. In its simplest and most primitive form, the garotte consisted of a strong cord running through one of two holes in a post, passing in front of the victim's neck and through a second hole, death being effected by slow strangulation as the cords were drawn backwards.

An improvement on this primitive method was the use of a metal collar attached to the back of a chair in which the condemned man was bound. The collar which fitted loosely around the neck was tightened by a lever. A later modification of this form of garotting was the introduction of a metal spike attached to the back of the collar. When the lever is pulled down, the spike enters between two of the vertebrae and severs the spinal cord. Recently an improvement was added which provides for a double collar which brings about instantaneous death, or so it is claimed.

Electrocution

The first man legally executed by electricity, a man named Kemmler, was executed in the U.S. on August 6, 1890. It was an incompetent job and the man didn't die immediately. No fewer than 21 states in the U.S. use the electric chair. No other country now uses it.

Gassing

The most recent method of inflicting the death penalty places the condemned prisoner in a sealed chamber and fills it with cyanide gas. Eight states have used this method in the past.

There is some controversy as to whether this method is truly as painless as claimed.

Other Methods

It has been suggested that a more humane way to execute criminals would be by the injection of a lethal drug into his bloodstream. Although this would result in a painless death, especially if he was drugged with sodium pentethal first, as a relaxant, the criminal would still be aware that he was going to die. As an alternative, it has been suggested that he be killed while asleep. Putting a lethal drug in his food is out of the question.

If civilized countries must execute their criminals, perhaps a tranquilizer such as sodium pentethal, followed by prussic acid is the answer.

Death Penalty Alternatives

There have always been alternatives to the death penalty, although only recently have they been extensively used.

Life Imprisonment

In many of the countries that have abolished the death penalty, natural life has become the alternative. By life imprisonment I am referring to natural life. It has been said that capital punishment in a humane and painless manner is by far less cruel than spending one's natural life in prison. Perhaps this opinion was best expressed by Dennis Neil Lawrence, a convicted murderer in Australia, who had his sentence of death for the killing of an opal dealer in a robbery attempt commuted to life imprisonment. He said: "I regard the sentence of life imprisonment a less merciful and less compassionate sentence than the sentence of death." Under state law in South Australia, a life sentence is generally 20 years, but, with remission, can be reduced to twelve years or less.

The questions that disturb many judges in determining natural life as a supreme sentence are: Is this sentence to be given to protect society, punish the murderer, or act as a deterrent?

To answer the first question, one would have to consider various aspects and merits of the case. Did the accused kill inadvertently? Did he kill for gain? Did he kill to cover up another crime? Did he kill out of jealousy? Did he kill out of vengeance? In attempting to answer the first question, the prime concern of the judge should be: did the accused have any respect for human life. For example, a man who blows up an airplane and its passengers in order to kill his wife and so collect her insurance, surely has no respect for human life. Society has a right to demand that he be imprisoned for life as insurance against a repetition of the act.

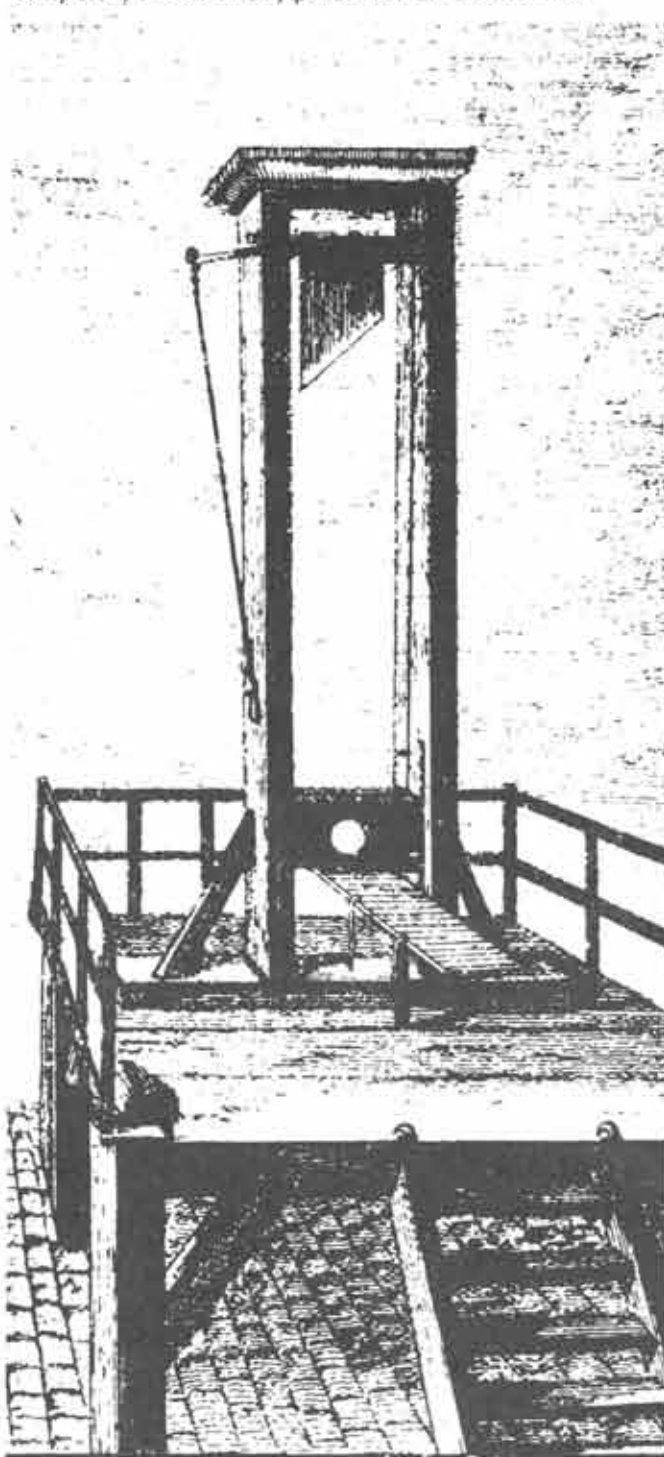
If a man kills a police officer who is performing his duty, he has shown that he has no respect for human life and society. When the criminal arms himself against the

law, he is in essence saying, "No one can stop me, I am above the law." If there was no supreme penalty against the killing of police officers, what would the penalty be? The same for robbery or breaking and entry? Every robber and for that matter, anyone who was committing an offence, would then carry fire-arms with the result that innocent persons would be needlessly killed.

Further, the problem could reverse itself. Police officers would shoot first and ask questions later. They could rightly assume that all persons carrying arms would kill them.

The same principle can apply to prison guards. If there was no supreme penalty, life as a prison guard would be intolerable. Conversely, as a prisoner, life in prison would be one of terror and strict security would be routine. If a lifer for example couldn't get along with a specific guard, what would be the penalty for killing the guard? Another life sentence? By supreme penalty, I am referring to death. However, the supreme penalty could be life imprisonment in solitary confinement, a punishment more severe than death. This sentence could be meted out to a lifer who killed a guard while in custody.

If our society is going to lock certain individuals up for the rest of their lives, there should be varying degrees of imprisonment. If, there is no hope of changing a murderer's attitudes, and he will be a continual menace to society, a maximum security institution is the answer. The offender who does show that he can be trusted within the prison setting, should be moved to a medium security institution. I do not advocate a minimum security institution for a natural lifer as the temptation to escape would be too great. Neither do I advocate temporary leaves or day parole for the natural lifer.



Suggested recommendations

No matter how heinous the crime, no matter how strong the desire to execute and remove permanently the offender, our society must find alternatives. One alternative can mean the placing of the offender in a prison for the rest of his natural life.

I therefore, accepting the fact that there are certain types of murderers who are a danger to the members of society and that to release those types of murderers back into society is not worth the risk—causing the death of a fellow member of society through the actions of a convicted killer.

Realizing that those who are convicted of mass murder, terror bombing where innocent victims are

killed, political assassination, torture killings and murder in kidnapping cases have shown that they have no respect for human life, that they do not fear an ultimate penalty and therefore, that any penalty which is less than natural life in prison, would not act as a deterrent,

1. recommend that those persons convicted of the aforementioned crimes of murder should be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the rest of their natural lives.

2. recommend that persons who directly kill a police officer on duty while the offender is engaged in a criminal act, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the rest of their natural lives.

Believing that there are offenders who in the course of committing a crime, may inadvertently bring about the death of a police officer, I suggest that this fact should be taken into consideration when determining sentence. If the offender, for example, causes the death of a police officer through indirect means, such as being on the scene when a confederate shoots and kills a police officer, the former would not be given a sentence of natural life in prison.

Realizing that a prisoner serving a term of natural life, may feel that he has nothing more to lose by killing a prison guard or a fellow prisoner.

3. recommend that any prisoner under sentence to a term of natural life in prison who is directly responsible for the death of a prison guard or fellow inmate or any other person, shall be placed in an institution where his movements and actions shall be severely restricted, and he shall remain there for as long as the prison authorities deem necessary.

Realizing that there may be prisoners who in the course of serving a term of natural life in prison may inadvertently bring about the death of a prison guard, fellow prisoner or other person,

4. recommend that any prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for the rest of his natural life, who inadvertently causes the death of a prison guard, fellow inmate, or other person, would not be placed in an institution where his movements and actions are severely restricted for the rest of his life, but for a period of time not exceeding ten years.

Realizing that there may be prisoners who while serving a sentence in prison which is less than natural life, cause the death of a prison guard, fellow prisoner or other person,

5. recommend that any prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment which is less than natural life and who causes the death of a prison guard, fellow prisoner or other person through direct means, shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment.

6. recommend that any prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment which is less than natural life and who causes the death of a prison guard, fellow prisoner or other person through indirect means shall not be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment but he shall have an additional term of imprisonment added to the sentence he is already serving, and the prison authorities shall have the right to send the prisoner to an institution where his movements and actions may be subjected to severe restrictions.

Realizing that there are persons who have no respect for human life and would kill others for gain, financial or otherwise, such persons having shown that they cannot be trusted in our society.

7. recommend that persons who are convicted of premeditated murder where gain was the motive, should be sent to a prison where they will spend the rest of their natural lives.

In suggesting that capital punishment should be abolished, I believe that the maximum penalty, natural life in prison, should not be called capital punishment but rather should be referred to as **Natural Life in Prison** and the charge of capital murder should be called **First Degree Murder**.

Realizing that the term "life in prison" usually means seven to ten years in prison and that it therefore is incorrectly used when referring to a term in prison,

8. recommend that those persons who are charged with **First Degree Murder** and convicted, should be sent to prison to serve a term of **Natural Life in Prison**.

Realizing that there will be persons who will commit murders which will not come under the heading of **First Degree** murders but rather under the heading of **Second Degree** murders; and realizing that a person serving a term of life in prison (today's standards) really is serving an indeterminate sentence,

9. recommend that any person convicted of **Second Degree Murder** should not be sentenced to a term of life in prison be it natural or otherwise but rather to a set term of imprisonment such as 20 years, more or less, depending on the judgement of the court.

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