

SAC: New council shows promise

by Aubrey Ferguson

If the initial meeting of the Students Administration Council for the year 1975-1976 is any indication of what is to come the students of Wilfrid Laurier University are in for a good year.

The meeting, held in the cramped SUB Boardroom last Monday evening, was marked by reasonable and informative discussion, obvious enthusiasm by the new executive and the recently elected SAC reps and the successful passage of key legislation.

Included in the meeting was the ratification of nominees to key SAC posts, capital expenditures for the Turret, further amendments to the By-laws to facilitate incorporation, the approval of the enlargement of the Orientation paper into a SAC Handbook and the endorsement of present SAC procedure to elect students to the University's Board of Governors.

President Blair Hansen, in his first address to the new Council, stressed the importance of patience on the part of SAC members in order for the new executive to adjust to their recently acquired posi-

tions. He also encouraged the reps to be more than casual by-standers and to get involved in the day to day activities of SAC. This he indicated would increase their awareness, thus allowing them to better represent the student body.

Much of what Hansen suggested seemed to be taken to heart by the reps as there was an immediate indication of desire by the Councilors to serve on the various sub-committees that were formed. Rick Campbell and Harry Hartfiel, the two senior statesmen on SAC were appointed by SAC to serve with President Hansen and Stephanie Zwolak, the remaining student rep on the Board of Governors, to screen applications for the position of student representative on the Board of Governors for the next two years. The report of this committee will be presented to SAC at a meeting within the next three weeks.

A second committee, the Student Union Building Committee was formed with the charge of reviewing the present physical status and the future financing of the building.



Contrasting attitudes are demonstrated by members of the new SAC executive as President Blair Hansen speaks. V-P Executive Dave Ferguson takes notes while Commissioner of University Affairs Mike Strong looks on dispassionately.

New structure

SAC executive

by Aubrey Ferguson

Initial impressions of the SAC Executive for this year are that it combines experience and working knowledge of student government with just the right amount of new personalities to provide initiative and fresh ideas to make this Council very exciting.

Combined with this are many "rookie" representatives anchored by two reps from the Turvey administration which should ensure a promising future for student government for the future.

In addition to President Blair Hansen and Vice-President Dave Ferguson, recently elected and acclaimed respectively, the Executive will consist of Commissioner of University Affairs Michael Strong, Treasurer Tom Pippy, Director of Student Activities Bruce Slater and Director of Community Affairs Mary Fitzgerald.

This will be the second time Strong has filled the University Affairs portfolio, having served two years ago with the McKinley Administration. Strong has been one of the most active students in the last two years serving on numerous SAC, university and residence committees. This involvement plus one year's experience has provided him with an excellent working knowledge of university politics which will serve him in good stead in his new post.

Treasurer Tom Pippy has a wealth of experience in student activities having worked with the Board of Publications two years ago and last year as Business Manager of Student Activities. This practical experience combined with excellent academic qualifications in Accounting and Finance mean that SAC's purse strings will be well guarded.

Unlike the previously mentioned exec members, the Director of Student Activities, Bruce Slater, is not a Business Student but an Economics and Psych major who will be preparing for his fourth year at Wilfrid Laurier. He will succeed Mary Lousie Wittig. Bruce has been involved for the past two years in Student Activities as Small

Club co-ordinator and as the Director of Movies. His innovation of having two showings of each movie presented by SAC turned that venture into a viable operation after it had been floundering in the past.

Mary Fitzgerald will be Director of Community Affairs, succeeding Lynn Brewer. She comes highly recommended having been active as a councillor for Birth Control and a number of community oriented programs. She has indicated that Birth Control will be reviewed in order to make that service more approachable by the students.

This would have been the basis for the new executive but for changes instituted recently by SAC. The posts of Radio Laurier Manager and President of the Board of Publications have been added so that all of the operations of SAC will be represented.

Dave Gilchrist, as Radio Laurier Manager, will be the man of many voices. As program Director this year he did a more than adequate job and came highly recommended by this year's Manager, Jack Stuempel.

The President of the Board of Publications will be Henry Hess, who has gained notoriety as the Editor of the Cord Weekly during the past year.

This rounds out the Executive for this year, but due to the increased size, the Executive has been divided into two functioning areas: the Operations Management Board in charge of the various businesses and services offered by SAC and the Commissioner of University Affairs, the political arm of SAC. The president will sit on both committees in a co-ordinating and directing role, and all but the Commissioner of University Affairs will sit on the Operations Management Board.

In addition to the President and the Commissioner, the two students on the Board of Governors and two students from the Senate will be invited to sit on the Commission, which will serve largely to co-ordinate student participation on University Committees.

Warren Howard, President of the Board of Publications and member of the standing Constitution committee, urged that the building, after five years of useage, is at the stage where repairs and renewals should be considered.

Chairman of the Building Committee will be Tom Pippy, Treasurer of SAC, with the other members being Bob Wolfe, Joe Peters, Pete Peterson and Brian (Suds) Sutherland.

The new executive, benefiting from the mistakes of prior councils, provided some insight into the proper functions of meetings. A brief statement by Commissioner

of University Affairs, Michael Strong seemed most effective, as the meeting progressed without discord and with a minimum of confusion concerning what was the proper procedure to follow.

The only notable digression from order occurred when Hartfiel interjected on a number of occasions to note improper procedure. Hartfiel, noted for his similar tactics last year, did not win the approval of the rookie councillors and was subjected to a number of barbs.

Mark Fletcher, past Director of Finance recommended to SAC that they approve an expenditure for replacement of a Gestetner, having considered other forms of office

printing equipment. This was approved quickly, as was an expenditure for display boards for the Turret. The members did not become involved in minute details, a problem area of former councils.

After the meeting President Hansen remarked that he was very pleased with the outcome of the meeting and complimented Vice-president Dave Ferguson for his competent handling of the first meeting. This marks the first time in three years that a SAC president has been able to establish a strong working relationship with his council in their first confrontation and strikes a note of optimism for the future working of this council.

Common Front blasts Tories

OTTAWA (CUP)—The Queen's Park Tories got a roasting at the rally for the "Common Front for the Preservation of Education" held here March 6, despite an announcement that Minister of Colleges and Universities James Auld planned to visit every Ontario campus in the near future.

The Common Front, a coalition of students, faculty and staff from Ottawa's three post-secondary institutions, invited local PC MPP Claude Bennet to speak to the rally.

Instead of Bennet, the PC's sent one of his assistants, John McDermid. When called upon to speak he rose and stated "I'm not here to speak. I'm here to listen and report back to my minister."

The audience of over 200 responded with an outburst of hisses and cat-calls.

McDermid continued to say that he had been authorized to say on behalf of Minister of Colleges and Universities that "Auld will be visiting every campus in the province to discuss the situation with students, faculty and staff in the near future."

McDermid then sat down. The chairman of the meeting expressed surprise that no one was there to speak on behalf of the government, and asked McDermid to reconsider. McDermid refused despite another round of shouts of "Speak! Speak!"

During the question period that followed speakers from the floor made reference to the coincidence

between Auld's decision to tour the campuses and the upcoming provincial election. Also noted was the coincidence between the planned tour and final exams—meaning that few students would be able to participate in Auld's discussion.

After the rally, McDermid conceded that the timing of the tour may not be the best, but he said planning was just going on, and all factors would have to be taken into account by the planning group.

McDermid's first reaction to the roster of speakers condemning the Davis government's educational policies was "We've heard it all before."

He then added "the government is concerned. Everybody makes us out to be some kind of unthinking machine. But we aren't."

When his "we've heard it all before" statement was read back to him McDermid said "It probably wasn't a good thing to say."

The day after the rally, Auld's executive assistant Clair Hoy confirmed the plan to visit the campuses across the province. He said Auld had the tour earlier in the week and that the minister thought the time was right for such a visit.

"Auld's been minister of Colleges and Universities for a year," he said, "and he hasn't had a chance to visit all the campuses yet. Now that we've settled the operating grants and the financing matters he has a chance to get out to talk to people."

Hoy was asked if such a tour might be useful in the fall when ex-

amination schedules are not pressing on students and faculty, and before the next year's budget is decided. But he said as far as he knew Auld intended to make the tour this spring.

Hoy also argued that the government wasn't being given an adequate opportunity to attend the current round of discussions and forums being held around the province.

"We have a message to get across. There's been a lot of criticism of our financing policies but our reasons haven't been getting across as well as we'd like."

Hoy said that he has "some suspicions about the way some of these meetings have been organized." Using the forum on financing at Brock University being held on March 7 as an example, Hoy said Auld's office hadn't heard about it until two days before.

He said the government was unfairly condemned by the press over their failure to attend the Laurentian symposium held early last month. The press reported that Auld had not even replied to his invitation to speak, but Hoy says a telephone and written reply was sent.

"We've been getting insufficient notice to attend these meetings while the other guys (Liberals and NDP speakers) are receiving lots of time and notice," Hoy said.

Specific details of Auld's tour should be available by late next week, Hoy said.

WILL YOU BE WEARING THIS BUTTON WHEN YOU GRADUATE THIS SPRING?

Canada has one of the finest educational systems in the world. But many Canadian employers unjustifiably underpay some very well-educated graduates of that system. Women.

A 24-year-old male, leaving university with a degree, earns on the average 19 per cent more in his first job than a woman of the same age with the same degree. A male high-school graduate can expect an average 34.2 per cent more than the equivalent female graduate. It just isn't right.

It just isn't right, either, that long before graduation, some schools still insist on channelling girls into home economics classes and boys into industrial arts.

Some girls make excellent mechanics and engineers. Some boys make excellent designers and chefs. Why curb their natural talents?

There is no logical reason why we should. Equal educational opportunities are guaranteed us under law, but there are prejudices and precedents. Society expects women to cook and sew because it expects them to get married one day. Don't men



get married too? Maybe they should learn household skills as well.

When it comes to employment, the same kind of archaic thinking brings us less pay and recognition. Certainly women get married, but many keep on working. Of some three million women working in Canada today, more than 50 per cent are married. Why are they being paid less than their husbands? Because they are married? How about a single working woman? It costs her as much to live as a single working man. So why is she also being forced to live on less? Particularly when 50.0 per cent of all Canadian women in the labour force, having completed their high-school education, have gone on to take

post-secondary training, compared to 39.3 per cent of the men. So no one can use the excuse that working women are less qualified.

The entire situation must change. But if it is to change, we have to start thinking of ourselves as equals. And demanding that others do, too. We have to teach our children to think differently. Because they are the next generation of educators and homemakers, employers and employees. We must break down the barriers of prejudice for ourselves and remove them entirely for our children.

If you would like more information on International Women's Year and the status of women in Canada, all you have to do is write us at: "WHY NOT!", OTTAWA, ONT., K1A 0A3.

We're here to help.

Button Distribution Points:

*Cord office
The Turrett
Torque Room*

WHY NOT!



Minister
Responsible for the Status of Women

International Women's Year

Ottawa group protests education cutback

OTTAWA (CUP)—The only way things are going to get better for university and college communities across Ontario is if the Davis government changes its educational policies, or is dumped in the upcoming election.

Politics was the preoccupation of the Common Front Rally held Thursday night (March 6) at Ottawa's Glebe Collegiate. From the tone of the invited speakers, and the reaction of the audience of over 200, all indications are that political action is only beginning.

The "Common Front for the Preservation of Education" was formed recently in Ottawa to publicize and oppose the financial cutbacks in education which the provincial government in Queen's Park have been implementing.

The speakers at the rally represented all the constituent groups of Ottawa's three post secondary institutions—student, faculty, and staff—though not a single academic or non-academic administrator was present to join cause with the Front.

Also invited were the local provincial members of Parliament, Albert Roy (L.), Michael Cassidy (NDP) and Claude Bennett (PC). Bennett declined the invitation and sent his executive assistant John McDermid to "listen and report back".

Martin Loney of the Carleton faculty was the first speaker, and delivered an animated talk on the economic context and meaning of

the educational cut-backs.

Ontario is in the grip of the combined forces of inflation and recession, he argued, and the Davis government's decision to cut back spending on social services will result in increased hardship for low and middle income people of the province.

Not only are the people who are least able to get through inflationary periods denied basic services such as quality education, but "to cut back public spending is to deliberately increase unemployment," according to Loney.

He said that the Davis government, through "slight of hand" economic policies, was leading Canada's richest province into a situation where future students will have a "third rate education."

Anne Wells, representing the support staff of Algonquin College, stressed that the "very real crisis" now facing post-secondary education was largely the result of a lack of long-range planning by the Davis government.

She said that what was needed was "positive planning for the future" and the development of long range goals for post-secondary education by the government, and the development of a governing structure which ensures that "students, faculty and staff are involved in decision-making."

The student president at the University of Ottawa, Robert Besner, underscored the point in his bi-lingual address. He said that students at U of O "don't even know what options are going to be

offered next year."

"Uncertainty is the word now. Students don't know where the government is going" he added.

Keith Sparling, an executive of the Ontario Teacher's Federation, was the next to the podium. Currently representing the Ottawa high school teachers in their two week old strike, he described himself as "a veteran of government controls".

He emphasized the lack of concern about the deteriorating quality of secondary education which the Davis government had demonstrated in their dealings with the teachers, and outlined the point of

the teachers' strike.

Wages, he said, were an issue, but not the only issue.

"We're tired of having to work in classrooms that are not conducive to learning, and we're tired of seeing our students short-changed" he said, referring to the 30-1 student-teacher ratio common in local high schools.

According to Sparling, the cutbacks in secondary education have the same root cause as those in post-secondary sectors—the Davis government in Queen's Park.

Grace Hartman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, spoke strongly

in favour of the common front approach. Students and faculty have much to learn from history of the Trade Union Movement and the strength that comes from collective political action.

"As one who has led a number of delegations to Queen's Park" she said, "let me assure you that the battle won't be easy. This is not a sympathetic government".

Though Queen's Park is unsympathetic to teachers and students, she said they do seem to have a lot of sympathy for big business and corporations. "Not only do they have sympathy for them, they also seem to have money for them."

Student handbook

SAC approved a request for funding from the Board of Publications for a Student Handbook in the March 10 meeting.

In his presentation to SAC, Board of Publications President Warren Howard explained that the publication was to provide for students of WLU, especially freshmen/women, an "instant insight" into this university. Howard thinks that numerous students do not understand the structures of the university, hence when they have problems they become frustrated not knowing which university official can assist them.

The handbook would solve this problem describing, as simply as possible the structure dealing with the services provided by the uni-

versity and structure governing the academic policies of the university.

In addition, the Board of Publications proposes to include a summary of the services provided by the communities of Kitchener and Waterloo that would be of interest to the students.

Finally the publication would provide a guide to the services provided by the departments of the SAC and how students could become involved in these departments.

To produce this publication the Board of Directors of the Board of Publications is accepting applications from interested students for the positions of Handbook Coordinator, Writer/Researcher, and Photographer.

Megatons for the masses

BOSTON (ZNS-CUP)—A 20 year old M.I.T. chemistry student, working in his spare time with no expert help, has been able to design a home-made nuclear weapon that may pack the explosive force of 2 million pounds of T.N.T.

The student, who is not identified by name, was assigned to the bomb-making project by a Boston-based television documentary company. The purpose of the experiment was to find out how difficult it would be for underground terrorists to construct their own nuclear weapon for blackmail purposes.

The student, who is described only as in the above average range in scholastic work, has submitted his design to Swedish nuclear experts for criticism. Doctor John Prawitz said, after reviewing the diagram, that there is a "fair

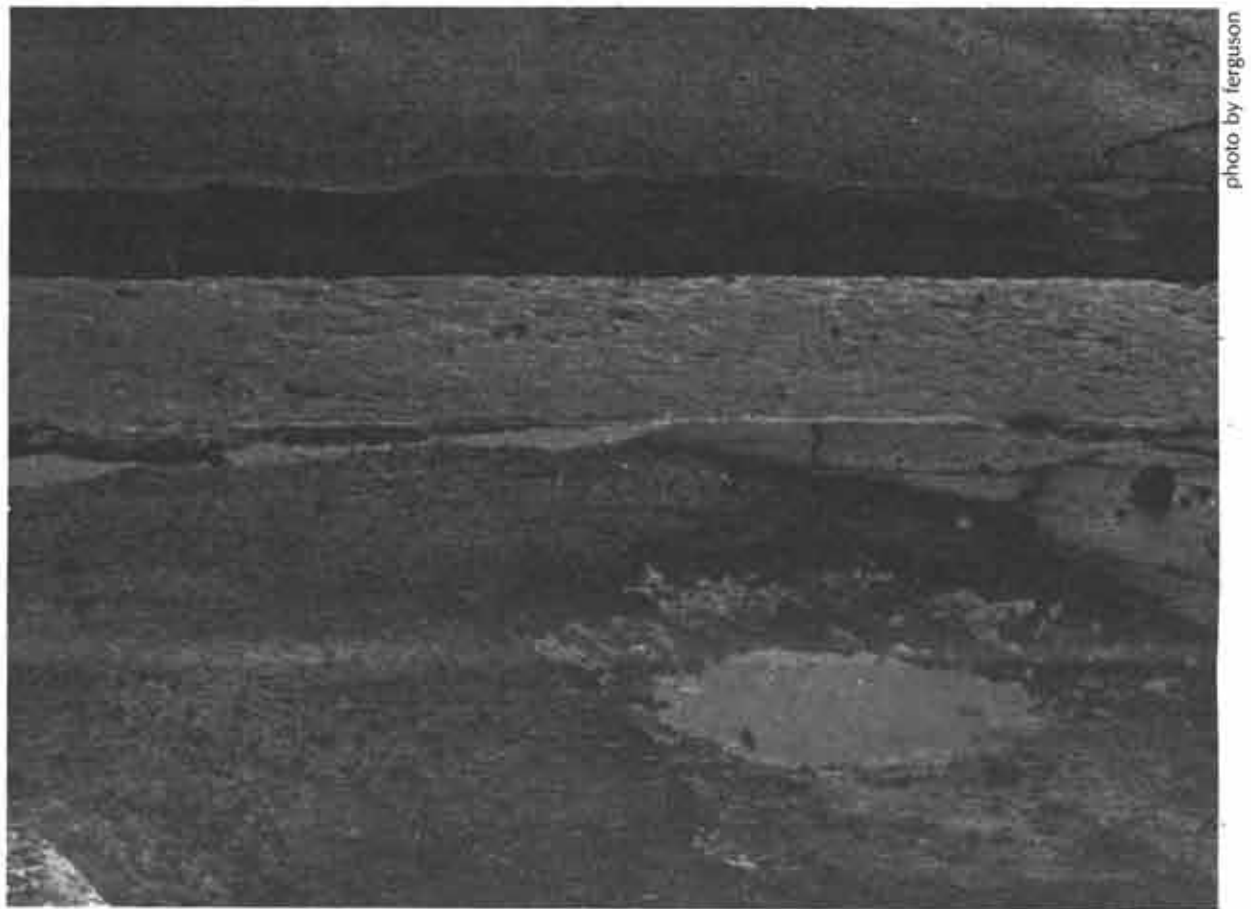
chance" that the device would explode—with a force of up to 2 million pounds of T.N.T.

The organizers of the project say the only ingredient in the bomb difficult to attain would be the 15 pounds of plutonium needed to detonate it.

However, they add, with dozens of U.S. nuclear facilities now using and shipping plutonium, obtaining the radioactive material is not an impossible task.

The New York Times reports that the atomic energy commission has been unable to account for several thousands pounds of "missing" plutonium and other nuclear materials.

The U.S. government recently declined to respond to questions put to it by Connecticut Senator Abraham Ribicoff about how much plutonium is missing today.



This is the start of the Wilfrid Laurier memorial pothole and outdoor swimming area. Conceived and constructed under the careful guidance of Howdy Doody, the memorial pothole has been collecting complaints from various motorists who have to enter the parking lot with it as an obstacle. These uncouth and insensitive people seem to have no concept of the true value of this pothole and deserve to be banned from swimming in it when dredging and digging has been completed.

Business 'gift' to students

OTTAWA (CUP)—Canadian book publisher Jack McClelland has offered to "give" his \$3 million book publishing business to university students free of charge—with a few strings attached.

McClelland told an audience at the University of British Columbia, "After 30 years of publishing I've had it. I want to sell insurance or something."

He explained that his problem is how to unload his publishing business. He says that he cannot afford to hold on to it because, if he dies, inheritance taxes would result in the forced sale of the business which means the business would likely fall into American hands.

"I don't want to sell to foreign interests, and I don't want the government to take it over. Unfortunately I haven't found anybody in Canada I want to sell to. I don't like Canadians all that much—I don't like Canadian businessmen," he said.

But he does think that Canadian university students are O.K. "Students have more interest in Canadian writing," he said, adding, "If college students don't identify with the future more than any other group, this country has a serious problem."

McClelland said he would "give" his company to a non-profit foundation owned by students, if

the foundation could raise \$2.5 million dollars on its own. McClelland said the value of his company is about \$3 million and "I just want you to match my gift."

McClelland noted a few other "fine print" details in such a transaction. One is that student representation on the foundation board of directors would be nominal. "There won't be any student radicals involved in running the company," he said.

Another condition of the gift would be that the students have no editorial control over the business. He said it was important that people with some experience in the publishing business be in charge.

Other conditions would be protection for existing employees and "a reasonable pension for myself," said McClelland.

As for what the students would get for raising the \$3 million, McClelland says they would have the right to dispose of the profits of the business as they saw fit.

But the business has seldom realized a profit in past operations, however, and the condition of the "gift" would be that it go to a "non-profit" foundation.

This may be the reason there have been no offers of acceptance of McClelland's "gift" among student groups.

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by Minnesota Stuempel

Did you know that all term work has to be in within two weeks? No? Check your calendar. Frightening, isn't it? But don't worry. This week's lesson will help you cope with this last month of school.

Lesson Fourteen

Make a big show of researching your major term paper and cramming for term tests and exams. Make sure your prof knows the efforts you're making to meet his demands and the demands of the

profs of the other half-dozen courses you're taking. Keep it up, and by the end of your stint here, you'll be a nervous wreck. But who cares—you've got what you came for, whether it's nervous tension, alcoholism, or a degree.

But anyway, back to the lesson. In addition to your newly-acquired neuroses, you will have attracted the attention of your prof. As a keener, you can count on a plus to the grades you would normally get. P-Q3, Q-QR5.

THE CORD WEEKLY

Editor, Fred Youngs
Editor, Henry Hess
Entertainment Editor, John Carpenter
Sports Editor, Rick Campbell
Ad Manager, John Schultheiss
Phone 884-2990
Advertising 884-2991



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comment

Consider the Board of Governors and ask yourself exactly what the Board does. It could be very easy to say that the Board does nothing, it is merely a rubber stamp process, and, in essence, that is true. On the other hand, consider exactly what the Board of Governors rubber stamps. Everything. That is not a generality or an exaggeration. They touch and affect every nook and cranny of this school and they implement all the changes that take place, from the trivialities of extending a professor's leave of absence to the budget.

It is not necessarily true that the Board of Governors has to be a rubber stamp, it is however, an undisputable fact that they are one. Board meetings are open, and should you take the time to go up to one of them in the Tamiac lounge, it would become readily apparent that any piece of legislation that comes forward from the executive of the Board is almost assured a positive reaction. After covering Board meetings for this paper all year, I can recall only two pieces of legislation that created controversy of any degree. There was only one piece of legislation that was spoken out against, even though it was summarily passed after all was said.

The first bit concerned the use of cameras and electronic recording devices at Board meetings, and there was some question as to whether or not the Board was afraid of the truth. In the end it was decided to allow cameras for the media at the discretion of the Board members. The other "controversy" had to do with the way in which the administration negotiated the faculty salary structure for this year. The two members who spoke out were Dr. John Redekop and Dr. Gerald Noonan, who may be the two most interesting personalities in the entire Board. Admittedly the subject that they spoke on was close to their own hearts, assuming that they keep their wallets in the left hand breast pocket of their suits. It was, however, the only time that there was a little controversy in a meeting this year.

Even with this lack of excitement at meetings, the Board is still the ultimate controlling body of everything that happens at this school, and thus they affect the life of the student in an immeasurable way. Residence increases; food prices; tuition costs; disciplinary actions; academic rulings; the list of their power base is endless.

About a month back I wrote an editorial in which I said that the student had no voice on the Board of Governors. Factually that is incorrect, but in the spirit of that erroneous statement, it is true. There are two representatives of the student body at large on the Board of Governors; these two being Stephanie Zwolack and Geoff Seymour. There is no means for a student to convey any opinion to a Board meeting unless he does it through the student members or unless he is introduced to the floor by a member of the Board... more then likely a student representative. I know of one instance where a student had a definite plan of action to present to the Board, and asked Seymour to introduce him. Instead Seymour distilled the plan and spoke out himself. It seems to me that the person who had prepared the presentation would have been much more effective then Seymour. Agreed, it is Seymour's prerogative to introduce a speaker for Board approval and consideration, and if he doesn't want to, that's up to him. On the other hand, it is his duty to project to the Board the feelings of the students, how it will affect them and to stand up for them, or let someone who can do so.

It has been said that the student members of the Board are not the puppets of SAC, and that is very true, but on the other hand, they should function as servants of the student body as a whole, and have as their primary interest the well being and protection of the student. The Board of Governors seats are not easy positions to fill. To take the seat, the student has to have a knowledge of ALL university activities and the ways and means of these functions. One cannot just step into the position and assume that they can pick it up as their term goes along. Presently one student position is open for nomination, but unlike any other position for student representation, there will not be a popular election. Instead, SAC has set up a screening committee to choose one person from whoever applies for the position. SAC has assumed this position because it feels that a membership in the Board is one that is too serious to take to the unknowing student to decide in a campaign of personalities and posters. In one way, this is an irrefutable point, on the other hand, there is the question of whether or not SAC should be allowed to play God.

Certainly the Board positions are ones which any Tom, Dick or Harry should not be allowed to walk into. It does take a special person to work on them. Although he must take a stance which will be contrary to most of the other members, he can not be a radical or a dissident for the sake of being one. To accomplish anything, he must take on the other members on their own ground... in a suit or a dress and talking their language.

If student reps aren't picked by popular election, then it should be done in a manner with more student input. The best suggestion that I have heard came from Warren Howard, who suggested that an open forum, with all candidates present. Students interested could question them, and formulate their own opinions. Then, only they would vote, right after the meeting. No matter if two, ten or two thousand showed up. Then the students would have their say, one which they deserve. And then hopefully we would have some student representatives who would know what they are doing, and possibly then there would be some effective student representatives who know where their responsibility lies.

by Fred Youngs



Complaints...

I think you're having trouble filling page 4, so allow me to help you out. Maybe this will make your production nights a little shorter.

Have you ever wondered what would happen if someone ventured into your office looking for something to do? A safe bet is that some have, but where are they now? There definitely is a problem and I think that the reason is two-fold. Students aren't properly encouraged to get involved; and, if they do, they aren't made to feel that their time is being used wisely. The former can be argued another place and another time, if you wish. However, allow me to be frank when I say that the latter is your problem.

I realize that all student organizations are practically screaming for people. And, since you're a department head of one such organization, please consider the following advice. First, support Blair Hansen and his Awareness project. Even though its benefits won't be felt for some time yet, if it helps to remedy this crisis it will certainly be worth the effort. Second, have the patience to make newcomers feel welcome; bring yourself down to their level and make them feel needed. Third, don't bitch about the lack of people; some students need only to be asked. Besides, bitching about apathy creates more apathy.

And now, as a near year-end evaluation, I'd like to say that you and Henry Hess have not impressed me at all. It's comforting to know that the term is nearly over because it means that you will soon be ex-editors. On the other hand, I'd like to pay tribute to the performance of minor editors John Carpenter and Rick Campbell. The amount of variety in the Entertainment Section reflects strongly the effort that John has made in recruiting new staff. The Sports Pages are extremely well-written, and layout and variety are excel-

lent. The performances of both John and Rick have been tremendous.

And finally, I'd like to make my own plug for this involvement thing. Throughout my short university career, I've been continually and actively involved in one way or another. I've found it extremely rewarding and I encourage all who have the majority of their university life ahead of them to give it a try.

Blair Mullin, G.N.O.C.

and some more

I'm surprised at the number of wet heads occupying the editorial board of CORD. Surely if they were to "comment" about the residence fee increases proposed by "BoG" they may have said something relevant to students than merely crying like a baby wanting more milk from "his Honourless Mr. Davis".

Why not talk about these fee increases in terms of monthly installments? I'm not getting an honourarium for being a contributor to the editorial page of the CORD, but I'll donate to you some calculations which one could use to really know what these fee increases might mean to the student.

Let us compare prices, not with other universities, rather with other landlords. For example, two students get together and rent an apartment. No doubt they will be picky and want a clean place with carpeting and the use of a sauna and indoor swimming pool in the same building. This university can, at its best, accommodate the student thus: two persons in one room with shared common room and shared kitchenette. A sauna and indoor swimming pool is extra. Now, the university gets \$224.00 per month for this! If I'm not mistaken, there is not a single place in Waterloo which charges such a high rent for a one bedroom apartment (with your own livingroom, kitchen, bathroom, no less!). As a matter of fact

you may have to beg the landlord to up the rent because he might be reluctant to face the Landlord-Tenant Act which forbids unreasonable rent increases.

Now let us look at the food offered at this university. WLU gets \$18.30 per week for some meals you may or may not like—or eat, for that matter. But you still have to pay for it! I live off campus (after having endured four years in residence) and if I spent \$18.30/wk. on food—which I don't—I could eat a hearty breakfast of smoked ham and eggs, cereal, and shrimp cocktail, a lunch of delicious Torque Room Food, two beers après class in the Turret, and a steak dinner with mushrooms, potatoes and a salad of my choice. I could even have a lobster dinner for one supper! (A problem may arise with cooking your own food if you don't know how to cook.)

Another price comparison can be made with the Ontario Tax Credit—a gift from "his Honourless Mr. Davis." If one stays in residence he is entitled to only \$25 rebate on residence fees. If one lives off campus the rebate may come to \$154.00—if you pay rents as high as those charged by the university.

So instead of bitching about high prices charged by this institution, instead of getting angry at The Honourable William Davis, instead of biting the hand that feeds you (OSAP), move off campus—and force ancillary services into bankruptcy (at least they might consider residence fees less flipantly.)

Ah the beauty of capitalism: if you don't love your neighbour (WLU) bankrupt him! What a way to get back!

Walt Johanson

Thanks and greetings to the Cordes this week... Susan Mulhall for typing and a story... Phil Rogers for typing and a story and Mike Dearden for doing To Be.

Opinion and Comment

Through the Smoke

Self-negation, death wishing and apathy



by Steve Armstrong

Each year when the statistics are released, an increase is indicated, in the consumption of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. This increase continues in spite of growing evidence linking consumption of these substances to many unpleasant and sometimes fatal diseases. The most significant increases per capita occurs among young people, roughly speaking those under 25. This is especially interesting considering that these are the people who have been exposed since childhood to endless propaganda about the harmful effects inherent in drug consumption. Unless it can be shown that the average person is not aware of these kinds of data, it

seems that one would have to assume that there is a very powerful death wish in operation.

The death wish, if it may be termed such, manifests itself in many ways. It receives unusually manifest expression and at least short-term completion every Thursday night at a WLU pub. The process is almost religious in nature. The individual unit, possessing the death wish, gives itself over to the totality, "the pub", with ritualistic consumption of alcohol as the medium. The process constitutes short-term death, or complete but transitory self-negation, with individual responsibilities given up to "the pub" identity.

"The pub" identity is only one aspect of mass identity. Mass identity is increasingly the norm. Professors at this and other universities note that the majority of students are no longer asking questions, pushing their profs and their courses. The end of questions is the beginning of quiet consumption of presented data, and quiet data consumption is a prerequisite to mass identity and self-negation.

Quiet consumption of data is, of course, the opposite of what the

student movement of the '60's was all about. The majority of us attending this institution today, however, were neither physically nor intellectually a part of this movement. When we arrived it was over and we inherited not a revolutionary spirit, but rather, a picture of a revolution that failed.

The great awakening produced people who were extremely adept at pointing out the flaws in the education system and society. While the movement may have helped improve the education system to a limited extent, it was, for the most part, remarkably poor at suggesting workable alternatives or solutions in society as a whole.

The criticism growing from the student awakenings have produced a sense of unease or dislike with the way things are. The failure of the awakened to come up with any solutions, however, has generated a kind of political and social impotency. This impotency arises from the fact that the unease is not easily translated into concrete economic or political demands, and as such the traditional political parties or the political process cannot easily digest it or act upon it. Indeed, the traditional parties and political

process are often seen as important causes of this unease.

Even if this unease could be translated into concrete demands or concerns, the post Watergate scene would be relatively immune to its expression. The news media and the political process is dominated by hints of personal wrongdoing and scandal. At the federal level at least two ministers are under personal attack. The provincial Liberals in Ontario are attempting to replace the Davis government wholly by reliance upon charges of corruption and scandal. While it is healthy that corruption is exposed, a political process which is dominated by scandal-mongering is hardly open to careful articulation of the concerns of the uneasy. Indeed, it might be suggested that scandal-mongering is an excellent sort of diversion from reality and a good way to prevent the uneasy from expressing their unease. The lack of solutions plus the lack of viable routes of expression creates strong feelings of impotence.

On this campus and others, feelings of impotence and the act of quiet consumption should not be interpreted as tacit agreement. Underneath there are very strong feel-

ings of discontent ranging from the immediate concerns about classroom and exam situations to a very deep questioning of education itself, its high costs in both personal and monetary terms and its rapidly diminishing returns. The fact that these concerns are rarely articulated does not mean that they are not deemed important. Rather, the education system like the political system, is rarely amenable to expression of the unease. Universities have a certain style of input, a style into which it is difficult to translate unease, and also, like the political system, universities are big on diversion.

Unease which is difficult to articulate in prescribed manners leads to feelings of social and political impotence. Impotence leads to seeking solitude in the mass identity and quiet data consumption. With a strong example of revolutionary or activism's failure glaring at us from the recent past, the options seem effectively closed. Instead of a collective revolutionary spirit, we share a collective death wish, brought on by impotency and the negation of the self in the mass identity. Once again, the statistics do not lie.

A better voice on city council

by Richard Braiden

Student enrollment at the two universities constitutes a sizeable portion of the population of Waterloo. Despite this fact, the political influence of university students on the local level is disproportionate to their numbers. Students as a collective group have little influence on the municipal process in Waterloo.

There are no members of Waterloo Council who could be identified as promoting student interests. This is not to say that students did not have the opportunity of electing students or candidates favourably disposed to student interests to council. There were candidates favourably disposed to the needs of university students running in the municipal election last December.

Anyone who had gone to the trouble of attending a candidates meeting would have realized that one of the candidates, Terry Harding, would have been a welcome addition to any council while concurrently providing the university community with a voice on council. Unfortunately Harding did not even come close to winning a seat on council. This development was even harder to comprehend for those people who were familiar with the inadequate performance of many of the incumbent aldermen.

The obvious question is why? Why did a well qualified student associated candidate fail to get elected or at least come within striking distance of electoral success in a community which contains two universities?

It is certain that the lack of student involvement in the community and the local political scene di-

minished the potential electoral support of the student associated candidates. Before any student associated candidates can hope to have a realistic chance of winning these characteristics will have to be reversed.

However as long as the electoral procedure maintains its present form student candidates will be at a disadvantage. Presently Waterloo has an at-large electoral system in which the eight aldermanic seats are decided in a city wide vote. This system is biased against younger candidates and those candidates who are counting on the support of university students. In the at-large system the candidate has to appeal to the entire community. The most obvious biases are that this involves considerable expense and that it is essential to have community wide identification.

The alternative electoral system would be a ward system and it could be the vehicle to remedy many of the biases of the at-large system and also provide for the representation of student interests. A ward system would divide Waterloo into a number of smaller electoral districts, possibly four. Two aldermen would then be elected from each of the four wards. Only people residing in the ward could vote for these candidates.

The ward system would benefit candidates favourably disposed to student interests in a number of ways. First, it would reduce the size of the area that had to be covered, thus reducing expenses required for running an effective campaign. The smaller size inherent in a ward system would also make it easier for candidates to

personally interact with the electorate, thus building up an identification. In the case of a ward centered on the area near the universities, it would be easier to involve and mobilize the students when a municipal election occurred.

If a ward was composed of a large number of students the candidates would have to address themselves to student problems such as police, transportation and housing. Wards would also increase the accountability of elected aldermen. If an alderman was not representing student interests on council it would be easier to direct disapproval towards him or her. With the at-large system accountability is diffused and it is difficult to hold an individual alderman responsible for the actions of council.

A change to a ward system would be the first step which would enable the university population to have a reasonable chance of electing aldermen who would be representative of the needs and desires of university students.

It must be realized that many of the possible advantages of a ward system would be contingent on the boundaries of the ward. For maximum influence a ward which was centered approximately around the WLU campus would probably provide enough potential student voters to elect at least one favourable candidate from the proposed ward. If a ward like this evolved it would place the responsibility on the individual candidates to get the student vote registered and mobilized. Given the smaller area inherent in a ward system this demand and the probability of achieving it are quite likely.

The probability of a switch to a

ward system is a different question. As the present council was successful in an at-large election it is unlikely that the majority of them would be favourably disposed to a ward system. However the referendum concerning wards which was on the ballot for the city of Kitchener's municipal election indicated that the citizens of Kitchener are in favour of a ward system. This may or may not be the case for Waterloo. Because Waterloo has a large university population this fact may deter the permanent residents from supporting a ward system due to the fear of a ward system allowing for the election of candidates representing student interests.

The possibility of gerrymandering is another problem that would have to be guarded against in the implementation of a ward system. Accepting that a ward system will eventually evolve, any attempts at gerrymandering when the decision on ward boundaries were made would seriously decrease the possible benefits that a ward system could provide for the university students of Waterloo. If the area near the universities was divided so as to disperse the concentration of students into adjacent wards, the impact of the student vote would be reduced and the political influence of university students in the community would remain at a minimal level. Pressure would have to be applied to council in order to insure that gerrymandering detrimental to the student cause did not occur.

A ward system would be beneficial for the interests of the university community because of the likelihood of electing representatives attuned to student interests. Additional benefits derived from a

ward system are the chance of increasing student involvement in the community and diminishing the apathy of students towards local politics.

In the future the university community should throw its support behind any move towards a ward system as there is a great need for improved representation on council.

At present many students are not concerned about the need for representation on council, they believe that the local politics of the community does not concern them as they are only temporary residents. This view can only be characterized as naive. With residence and meal cards going up \$275.00 the thought of living off campus appears to be more attractive than the idea of living on campus. Any movement to off campus housing will create an increased demand for student housing. Unless the supply of housing increase accordingly, off campus housing costs will also increase. Lack of representation on council means that students have to accept the condition of the community outside the university, rather than being able to possibly influence conditions in the community.

The need for adequate housing means the need for involvement in the community. It means the need for representation of student interests in the community. It means a voice on council. It means a reform of the electoral process in order to achieve political influence on council commensurate with the number of students in the community. A ward system is not the solution to all the problems, but it is a start.

Schreyer says no to U of M residences

WINNIPEG (CUP)—Hundreds of students crowded into an open meeting of the Board of Governors Feb. 27 to hear if the provincial government had a solution for the critical space shortage at the University of Manitoba.

It did not. W.J. Condo, chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC) who presented the government allocations, said the government's freeze on building in the province meant no new building for the university for at least two years.

Condo announced the operating budget for next year at \$50,800,000, an increase of \$9 million over last year or 13 per cent. It was estimated that only an increase of some 32 per cent would relieve the U of M's predicted deficit of \$4 million.

The only bright picture for students is that tuition will not rise, since the UGC made no recommendations to this effect.

Earlier in the day, close to 1,000 students and faculty attended a forum on the space problem. Invited to speak were Premier Ed

Schreyer and Education Minister Ben Hanuschak. Both refused to come. A spokesman for the minister's office said Hanuschak "had no answers for the questions the students were asking."

Student representatives then spoke in place of the government members.

Resident students' association president Rob Kenyon catalogued the run-down conditions of one residence on campus. "The rooms have no heat control, the furniture is as old as the heating system, and the lighting is medieval. The silverfish are nearly taking over the place."

Student representative Paul Graham told the audience the operating cost had not kept up with inflation.

"We've had increases in our operating budget of only 5 per cent compared with inflation rates of 12 per cent. So you can see we're not only not closer to wiping out our \$4 million deficit, we're getting farther and farther away from that," he said.

Faculty member Merek Debicki accused the government of reneging on its promises. "On the one hand, you talk about accessibility," he said. "But then you don't follow through."

Debicki said the tight money is causing problems for both staff and student. "It's a threat to the community as a whole."

After an hour of speeches from the students and faculty, some of the audience moved to the Board of Governors meeting, where the government's decision was to be handed down.

Administration president Dr. Ernest Sirluck said after the meeting the operating budget "can't come anywhere near to maintaining a decent level."

Sirluck declined to comment on the implications of the government's freeze on building.

but said there could be restraints put on a number of faculties that are now crowded, such as architecture.

Ken Zaifman, a student representative on the Board of Governors, said the government was playing the game of "pass the deficit."

"No one is willing to take a stand on this matter," he said. "Both the provincial government and the University Grants Commission have refused to meddle in the university's internal affairs, which translates into a cop-out, they've really put the boots to the university."

For the rich only

SASKATOON (CUP)—Only the rich will be able to keep dogs in Saskatoon if councillors approve all the suggestions raised at City Hall February 24 after a "dog debate".

One alderperson suggested fines for dogs running at large could be set at up to \$100, and that these fines be increased for subsequent offences.

The Saskatoon City Solicitor suggested that licence fees should be increased to perhaps lessen the

number of people keeping dogs as pets.

Four Saskatoon dog clubs submitted briefs to Council suggesting the education of pet owners and their pets would be a more practical solution, and that the city should establish park areas where dogs could be freely exercised.

The debate was sparked after four children were bitten by dogs and public complaints against the "free-roaming animals" increased.



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Five researchers in education fired in B.C.

VICTORIA (CUP)—B.C. Education Minister Eileen Dailly fired the remaining five education department research officers in the government of British Columbia last Thursday (Feb. 27), thereby closing the research and development office.

The firings climax a "war of attrition" which began with the firing of the head of the department, Stanley Knight, in mid-January.

The five were fired at the request of Jack Fleming, deputy education minister, according to Ms. Dailly, but she would give no additional information concerning the firings or the closing of the department.

Knight has accused Ms. Dailly of falling into "the grip of the bureaucrats", and told reporters "concepts of equity, literacy, community involvement and reform of educational affairs are now forgotten."

Knight said the research depart-

ment was closed because officials, including Fleming, were afraid of his implementation of collective staff decision making and his rejection of a line-order hierarchy within the education department.

Jean Burgess, one of the fired researchers, said Thursday the five agreed not to comment on their dismissals until after a meeting with B.C. Government Employees Union representatives.

"We are going to decide whether we're going to let the union speak for us, or whether we'll speak out on this individually" she said.

Knight said the five researchers were not only axed in a manner similar to his firing—with no direct advance notice—but that they were also under intolerable pressure while waiting for their fates to be decided.

He said one fired researcher was sent to Queen Charlotte Islands

late last week and suddenly called back Thursday to receive her notice.

Researchers fired were: Jack Hutton, Marguerite Reed, Jean Burgess, Ken Novakowski and George Smith.

All employees were on the final day of a six-month probation required under the Public Service Act.

Thursday's announcement is the end of a series of political turnovers in the education department which started last year with the hiring of education reformer John Bremer.

After bringing forward working papers for education change, Bremer was sacked following the public comment by Premier Dave Barrett that the commissioner was "a bit of a failure".

During the spring session of the legislature, Ms. Dailly introduced the long awaited government white paper on education priorities, a five-point document isolating areas the NDP wished to reform.

Critics said the white paper was vague and lacked any definitive statement, but the government stuck with it and established a research and development depart-

ment to discuss implementation methods. Knight was hired to head this department.

Opposition leader Bill Bennett questioned the abruptness of the dismissals, saying they were proof that "Dailly is incompetent to handle the affairs of the department" and demanded that she publicly release specific reasons for the firings.

Liberal leader David Anderson said he is "appalled" at Ms. Dailly's decisions and is especially angry at the treatment given to Knight.

Knight hasn't been able to appeal his dismissal because the government refuses to proclaim a section of the Public Service Act allowing dismissals' appeals of senior government employees.

Dean's feedings cut in Ott.

OTTAWA (CUP)—The Ontario Government's campaign to get universities to "tighten their belts" has had its effect at the University of Ottawa. Academic Deans there may soon be able to do just that.

The university's budget-biting committee took one look at the past practice of paying for the Dean's membership to the exclusive Cercle Universitaire luncheon club and said: "This must stop."

Now the Deans will have to pay \$200 a year out of their own pockets

to continue membership in that exclusive club.

The top five university administrators will continue to get free memberships. "Somebody has to entertain visitors" explained vice-rector Maurice Chagnon, who stays on the free list.

The \$3,200 saving resulting from the deans' lunch cutback leaves only \$1,996,800 for the U of O to shave from next year's budget to make it balance.

Photography

approaching objects the focal length is shortened.

The zoom is useful in situations where the subject is moving in and out from the position of the photographer. It acts as many lens in one; that is it replaces the need to use several lenses of varying focal lengths.

The disadvantages of the zoom are its weight and the fact that it is not as sharp at any one focal length as the corresponding fixed focal length camera. The latter is not that serious because of newer models which have found a solution and can now provide very good picture quality at all focal lengths.

Tele-extenders are the poor man's method of converting a normal lens into a telephoto. A 2X converter doubles the effective focal length by bending the image coming through the lens so that only one half of it is projected onto

cont'd from page 11

the film. The light intensity is also reduced by one half. While the image size is doubled the light loss is equal to a difference of two f-stops. If your light meter read f8 at 125 and you added a tele-extender you must open the lens two f-stops to allow twice the light to enter because only one half of the image is hitting the film.

This is very confusing at first and as a result the initial outcomes may be disappointing.

Cameras such as Konica with an automatic aperture remove the need to calculate the correct f-stop setting.

Some of the disadvantages of the tele-extender are: the resulting loss of sharpness, resolution and picture contrast.

The main advantage of the tele-extender is its cost in relation to that of a telephoto lens.

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Student aid:

By Peter O'Malley
For Canadian University Press

There is a growing uneasiness and frustration in student groups these days concerning expected changes in government student aid policy.

Student organizations fear the increasing cost of post-secondary education will be placed upon the student. Tuition fees will be raised they argue, loans will be increased and grants decreased or cut off altogether.

The more optimistic predict that students will end up owing \$5,000 to \$6,000 upon graduation. But others, perhaps more realistic, suggest a resulting debt somewhere between \$11,000 and \$15,000, depending on the length and type of degree program.

Understandably, student leaders and representatives are demanding a new policy that promises a better deal. But the very structure and

machinery operating behind the federal-provincial student aid program deems effective opposition a difficult task.

First of all, most Canadian students have little understanding of how important the role of the federal government is in student aid.

Because the loan scheme is administered by the provinces for the federal government, most student groups go after provincial bureaucrats and politicians when they seek change.

But it is the federal government, although usually in conjunction with the provinces, that formulates the basic student aid policy and is responsible for future amendments to the program.

There is no doubt that pressure on the provincial level is vital to the financial improvement of students. But carrying demands to the federal level could provide long-term benefits.

With that in mind it is necessary to take a closer look at the role of the federal government in the past and speculate on its future position on student aid.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CANADA STUDENT LOANS ACT

Though many students may understand the general substance of the Canada Student Loans Act (CSLP) through their own transactions, not much seems to be known of the specific provisions of this statute of Parliament or how it came about.

Passed in 1964, the Act marked the decision of the federal government to get involved financially in assisting students who otherwise would not be able to attend college or university.

The government was probably influenced by much of the writing and publicity at the time regarding the elitist nature of "higher education" in Canada. Academics, politicians, journalists, and especially parents, called for a change in public policy in post-secondary education. They wanted a system of financing student education which recognized that schooling beyond the secondary level was not a "privilege" for those whose families could afford it, but a social "right" for those who could prove the ability to attain a degree.

Increased accessibility to post-secondary education became a major political issue as the post-war "babies" came of age in the early '60s.

While it was one thing to make speeches about "universal accessibility", it was quite another to

get the government to finance the proposition. Providing students with bursaries, scholarships and other forms of financial grants was consistent with the idea of education as a social right. But simply making it easier for students to borrow money to pay for their education was a cheap alternative.

As a result, the Act to Facilitate the Making of Student Loans was enacted. The federal government agreed to guarantee loans for education purposes up to a stipulated amount, and to cover the interest payments until six months after the student had finished school. Students had to be "in need" and agree to pay the money back out of future earnings.

The provinces were to administer the loan applications and authorize payments under the plan in accordance with regulations passed by the federal cabinet. These regulations concern the definition of a student, terms of repayment, default procedures and banking transactions.

Under the Act, overall responsibility for implementation of the plan rests with the Minister of Finance. Until a change in 1970, the total amount of federal loans to be authorized under the Act and the loan ceiling per student per academic year, was stipulated in the Act itself. Since then the Minister of Finance has been given a formula to allow for automatic annual increases in the total budget. The loan ceiling, though still contained in the Act, is raised periodically through a "Supplementary Estimates" vote of the House of Commons.

From a political perspective, and

from the viewpoint of those interested in improving financing available for students, one of the most significant aspects of the Act is its silence on what constitutes "need" and how it is determined. Consequently, the major questions of how much "aid" is to be received, whether parental contributions should be a factor, and all other matters relating to whom the CSLP would benefit were taken out of the public forum which Parliament, to a limited extent, provides.

This decision-making vacuum was inevitably filled by a consortium of federal-provincial bureaucracies. They, rather than the politicians have ended up quietly making vital social policy decisions about student aid.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND THE CANADA STUDENT LOAN PLENARY

Deep in the bowels of the federal Finance Department is the Guaranteed Loans Administration, which deals with student loans.

According to GLA Chief F.C. Passy, the interest of his unit in the CSLP extends to the administrative areas of "the repayment phase of the plan" and matters related to "lenders, repayment or collection." Larger student aid policy concerns, he says, are dealt with elsewhere.

From this it could be assumed that Passy and the members of his department are simply program administrators, responding to policy directives formulated by the politicians in consultation with other parties.

But Passy is also chairman of an almost clandestine group of federal

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the government angle

and provincial bureaucrats called the Canada Student Loan Plenary Group. Passy says this group's function is to develop a "standard administrative criteria" to ensure that students in each province receive "the same treatment."

As chairman, he says his job consists of "obtaining a consensus among provincial views in order to arrive at recommendations (for the Minister of Finance) and to ensure the intent of federal legislation is maintained."

It is difficult to discover whether Passy's plenary group does deal only with procedure and administrative matters, or whether it actually makes decisions of a substantive policy nature. This information is unobtainable because the body meets in closed sessions and releases no minutes or records except for one—the Canada Student Loans Plan Administrative Criteria.

The first section, entitled "Basic Principles" begins: "The responsibility for the cost of post-secondary education to the individual student remains primarily with the parent (guardian or immediate family) and/or the student."

This "basic principle" is clearly not a mere administrative criterion. Rather, it is a statement of social policy which has been frequently challenged by various groups seeking a better student aid deal. It is not contained in the Act or in the Regulations passed by the politicians. It is an example of special policy formulation masquerading as mere administrative problem solving, undertaken by the civil service with the passive approval of the elected legislators.

Other than that one published document we know nothing of other policy decisions the Plenary might make. But a document recently leaked from another government body dealing with the student aid question provides us with a report of what was decided in the 1974 meeting of the Plenary.

Included in the report were references to aid for part-time students, raising of the student loan ceiling to \$1900 per year (likely to happen in 1976-77), calculation of the parental contribution tables, and hence a working definition of what constitutes "need."

Although there is no expected increase in the number of students enrolling in the upcoming years, the report states that "the actual outlay by the federal government in terms of CSL would increase

sharply in 1975-76 and even more so in succeeding years." This can only mean a greater debt upon graduation for students if the loans are increased.

As chairman of the plenary, Passy takes the "provincial consensus" back to John Turner, for consideration and approval.

The critical point isn't that Turner takes advice from federal and provincial bureaucrats on how to run the CSLP, but that there are no other groups which share in this mandate. There exists no vehicle by which concerned parties can learn of let alone comment on, proposed policy changes.

And even when the whole plan is being "modified" through administrative declaration into a scheme resulting in graduates having their income drained for years, there is no way to inform or accommodate public opinion in the decision-making process.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TASK FORCE ON STUDENT AID

The other federal department playing a role in student aid, is the Educational Support Branch of the Secretary of State.

According to Passy, it concerns itself with "matters of broader student aid significance". As far as the CSLP itself is concerned, this branch keeps a watchful eye on whether the plan is meeting its intended objectives.

And Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner, claims it isn't.

He told an audience of university administrators last November that the plan was created to provide "a mechanism capable of correcting some of the inter-regional and inter-personal inequities in educational opportunities which would otherwise prevail." In other words the CSLP was to provide poor people and those in poorer regions an opportunity for education similar to those who were rich, or from a rich region.

But because there are still pockets of disadvantaged individuals who don't make it to university, Faulkner feels the CSLP has not worked.

"It is not enough to compare the socio-economic and regional composition of the student body with the composition of the total population when we know full well there remain disadvantaged individuals who belong to groups which tend to receive the least amounts of education," he said.

According to the Secretary of State, the continued existence of social inequality in post-secondary educational opportunities must cause us to take a "sober" look at the whole CSLP. It isn't enough that the student aid system has a proven ability to make progress in lessening class and regional barriers in Canadian society; it has failed to eliminate such inequality and this is not good enough for Faulkner and the "Just Society" envisaged by his government.

For this reason Faulkner would have us "begin to examine the financial needs of students in light of what is being done for other groups in terms of income maintenance, and treat this question... as a genuine social security pre-employment issue."

In other words, if a student and/or his/her parents qualify for welfare assistance then so be it. But for the vast majority of middle income students social justice dictates loan rather than grant assistance. He omitted reference to the other advantage of loans over grants—that loans are a cheap form of government aid compared with grants.

Faulkner did make reference to the current direction of federal thinking as far as setting tuition fees is concerned. "To the extent that federal support enables institutions to hold down tuition fees" he said "many relatively well-off students might be unjustifiably subsidized."

So social justice as defined not only means loans instead of grants for the vast majority, it also means increased tuition fees. Faulkner again declined comment on another aspect of this tenet of his theory of social justice—that increased tuition fees means the government can pass on a greater proportion of the cost of education to the individual student, thereby reducing the need for government operating assistance to institutions.

The recent discovery that a secret federal-provincial Task Force on Student Aid has been operating since last fall proves Faulkner to be a man of his word when he says his department is studying the "more broadly based concerns on the area of student loans." Co-chairman of the body is none other than R.J. Lachapelle, the director-general of Faulkner's Education Support Branch.

The terms of reference for the task force, as agreed to by the federal government and the Council of Education Ministers of the Provinces, are expansive:

"To give immediate consideration to those changes necessary in existing federal plans for student assistance in order to bring them into line with existing needs and educational patterns."

They will also examine and recommend "possibilities of coordinating and/or rationalizing" the CSLP with manpower training allowances, the occupational training program and other related income maintenance manpower training schemes.

The minutes of the November meeting of this group show that one of the first items was the presentation of Faulkner's speech.

"There was some indication that the federal thinking regarding support for post-secondary education, including student aid, might take a new direction, as mentioned in the Secretary of State's address."

The membership of this federal-provincial task force consists exclusively of student aid bureaucrats. They are to continue to meet in closed session, releasing no information, until August 1975.

At that time they will deliver a report in closed session to the Council of Education Ministers. It is safe to presume that the report will likely be the outline of a coordinated federal-provincial master plan for student aid policy changes.

It is also safe to presume the final results of the long months of discussions will be a recommendation

to move toward the eventual elimination of student grants except for those who can qualify for welfare; increasing tuition fees to reduce operating deficits and the need for government funding; and increasing the amount of money a student will be able to borrow to pay for a college or university education.

We know that massive changes in thinking on the funding of post-secondary education are taking place. But because of the secretiveness that surrounds all the federal decision-making bodies involved in student aid, we are left to draw our conclusions from innuendo, hints, leaked documents, and analysis of patterns of past thinking.

But most student groups conclude that things are going to get worse for the individual student in the immediate future. The frustration lies in the fact that even an organized opposition will have a difficult time pressing for a reformed student aid program when no government body will admit its powers and real involvement in the program.

Since there are no legitimate channels open to interested groups to add their input into decision making, political action has to be broadened to include a greater public support group. This should especially involve parents, high school students and anyone who will be affected by the changes in the future.

Student Board of

Publications

The Board of Directors of the WLU Student Board of Publications is accepting applications for the following positions in its **Student Handbook Department** until Friday, March 21:

Co-ordinator
Writer/researcher
Photographer

Information on the responsibilities of the positions is available from the Board of Publications President. Applications in writing should be addressed to Warren Howard, President, Board of Publications, S.U.B., W.L.U.

Student Board of

Publications

Positions still available

- Cord Production Manager
- Cord Entertainment Editor
- Keystone Photo Editor

- Directory Editor
- Looton Manager
- Assistant Business Manager

Applications in writing should be addressed to Warren Howard, President, WLU Board of Publications, WLU. All applicants will have the opportunity to discuss their applications in a meeting with the Directors of the Board of Publications.

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



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Disc

Myles, Lenny and Trower



John Carpenter

About two years ago the Beach Boys were scheduled to give an afternoon concert at Massey Hall commencing at about four o'clock. The doors opened and this writer entered along with about three thousand other surfing-music lovers. When the Beach Boys were become about an hour late and the management had given up any ideas of starting on time, (ie. less than one hour late) two young men were ushered on stage and introduced as Myles and Lenny. What was one to expect? It appeared that a desperate promoter had gone out to one of Toronto's many Yonge Street "hot spots" and picked up the cheapest pair of time fillers he could find. This view was not entirely personal as one could ascertain from the general mood of the disappointed crowd.

They began to play, a guitarist

and a violinist, and the audience suddenly changed its mind and was suddenly receptive to these country-styled tunes. After about half an hour of relaxing entertainment the Beach Boys finally arrived, complaining of customs hassles at the border. But the audience would have none of this, Myles and Lenny were not permitted to leave the stage without the mandatory encore. Today encores seem to be a common demand of a very greedy audience, but not in this case, these two really did deserve the applause.

When one sees a group which generally functions as a bar band, he does not expect to witness their performance, ever again, but in the case of Myles and Lenny this proved to be untrue. The great seers of the AM hit parade have awarded them positions of very high status on their playlists and the single from this new album entitled "Can You Give It All to Me", has risen steadily.

The first album released by Myles and Lenny is appropriately titled *Myles and Lenny* and contains all of the songs which they performed here at WLU about a month ago when they opened a show for Gentle Giant. Myles Cohen is both the lead vocalist and guitarist and Lenny Solomon plays the violin and viola on this collection of tunes which can best be described as bluegrass turned pop. Solomon is

the real standout here and is actually the focal point for the group's music. He leads on tunes which range from those of a soft lullaby type approach to a real barn dance number entitled "Thingy's Break-down."

The vocals sound identical to those crying harmonies of *Seals and Crofts* but unfortunately the song writing is nowhere near the quality which these two gentlemen have accomplished. The lyrics all centre around the boy looking for lost girl principle, and no effort is made to deviate from or expand upon this well-worn theme.

Solomon saves the day because he is one fine fiddle player who demonstrates an ability to adapt himself to any style or tempo.

There are faults in production and composition but with their unique style and relaxing music Myles and Lenny show a great deal of promise for future work.

by Phil Rogers

For Earth Below-Robin Trower

At one point Robin Trower was the lead guitarist for Procol Harum, but one would never realize it after listening to his material since the Procol days. Trower did some excellent work with Procol as witnessed by the group's classic "A Salty Dog" and particularly "Crucifixion Lane". "A Salty Dog" showed that with Trower, Procol

Harum could rock with the very best, but it was no indication of the style of Trower's guitar playing, which he has evolved into with Robin Trower.

Trower put together this band in 1972, and their first album *Twice Removed from Yesterday*, was released in the spring of 1973. It created waves of shock for those who remembered Procol Harum. He came out playing hard rock/blues, sounding uncannily like Jimi Hendrix. Despite this, the album received rave reviews and many, including myself, considered Robin Trower to be the best new band of 1973. The next album *Bridge of Sighs* was released a year ago, and it further established Robin Trower as one helluva rock n' roll band. From the exquisite title track to the driving "Too Rolling Stoned", the album was one of the best of 1974.

Well folks, *For Earth Below*, picks up where *Bridge of Sighs* left off. It is without doubt the best rock album I have heard so far in 1975, and it confirms my belief that Robin Trower is currently the best rock guitarist anywhere.

The album begins with "Shame the Devil", using the hard rock style that characterizes the band. But, and this is the main difference between this and past Trower efforts, Trower throws in a sizzling guitar solo. *For Earth Below*, marks the first time that Trower has really let loose consistently, and the result is sheer delight on the listeners part.

The other members of Robin Trower; James Dewar on bass and

vocals, and new member Bill Lordan on drums, complement Trower perfectly. Lordan is always consistent, and although there is nothing flashy, he pounds out an effective beat for Trower and Dewar. His bass is there, but again, save for a brief flash, it remains a constant to Trower's guitar. His vocals, however, are perfectly suited to the style of music. The raspy growling quality of the vocals complement the guitar work perfectly. For a good example of this, the excellent "Confessin' Midnight" serves well. Trower starts out with a devastating Motown guitar line, Dewar's voice rumbles in and the song takes off into a great piece of rock n' roll.

The best cut on *For Earth Below* is undoubtedly "A Tale Untold". It begins with a drum beat similar to "Sympathy for the Devil", and jumps into a classic hard rock intro by Trower. For half of the song, this driving, rocking tone continues, then abruptly Trower starts into a dreamy, slow solo, reminiscent of Hendrix. Other superb cuts include "Alethea", "Fine Day", "Gonna be More Suspicious", and the title track.

The album, and in fact the previous two, is produced by Matthew Fisher, Trower's former Procol Harum mate. While Robin Trower is a great band, it is Fisher's production which makes this album sound so incredible. Every sound is mixed to perfection which results in the hard rock feeling of this album. It would be a shame if Fisher were to stop producing Robin Trower.

Movies

If in Toronto see...Stavisky

by Gerard Wilson

This is a film of great beauty and complexity. Unfortunately, I tend to think North American audiences will not appreciate it as there is no emotional involvement.

The life of Serge Alexandre Stavisky is presented in an interesting way: rather like a documentary. There is no effort to delve into the personal interior of Stavisky's being; we see him as a flashy facade and nothing more. This is quite correct because Stavisky, (or Monsieur Alexandre, as he preferred to be called during his successful

days), was completely false. He built his 500 millions empire on credit and forged bills, but more importantly, his very life was a sham for he refused to face realities. Perhaps, therein lies his charm. Alain Resnais, the Frenchman who directed this film, realized, unlike many of his American counterparts, that it would be audacious of him to try and interpret Stavisky's inner-self (Bob Fosse tried in *Lenny* and came up with an ingratiating facsimile of Bruce). A man is only truly himself to himself. However, Resnais does allow us to 'imagine' of Stavisky

what we will, "to understand Alex you have to dream about him."

"The Stavisky Affair", as it is known to the French, took place in December 1933 - January 1934. Stavisky worked his way up from small-time gigolo through the more seedy rackets. He graduated into the world of 'International Finance', not without giving generous 'gifts' to French politicians and police officials alike. In this world he was lost but, for a time, Stavisky was accepted as an amazing financial wizard. Indeed, he was a monetary prestidigitator. His reputation was shattered when he was accused of issuing fraudulent bonds under the sponsorship of the municipal pawnshop of Bayonne (Dec. 23, 1933). Here, on January 3, 1934, he was tracked down by the French police and found to have committed suicide. This caused further scandal as both the Fascists and the Communists accused the radical Chautemps government of having him murdered to protect the corrupt French hierarchy. Indeed, it is said that he was 'discovered' with a bullet hole in his right temple and a gun in his left hand. Chautemps was forced to resign, as was his successor, Premier Daladier.

Mention must be made of the excellent film score by Stephen Sondheim (a notable Broadway composer). Also the photography by Sacha Vierny is outstanding. Vierny uses muted whites and attempts, successfully I think, to capture the bi- and or tri-colour prints of the nineteen thirties. The colour doesn't have the harsh realism of most Hollywood films but demonstrates a lyrical, subtle, and soft texture which adds to the dream-like quality of the film.

The cast is lead by Jean-Paul Belmondo, best known in North America for *That Man From Rio* and *Borsalino*, (the film to start the thirties craze), as Alexandre Stavisky. He plays Stavisky quite

well but as Resnais wants us to we only see the legend. We are not allowed to feel for him. In one of the better scenes Belmondo treads on dead leaves (Nov. '33) and intimates by this action that he will soon die (and this added extra for the SPORTS DEPARTMENT, "that life is as frail and fleeting as a dried crinkly leaf.") Anny Dupery, an ex-model, plays his wife Arlette. Unfortunately, in all but two scenes she demonstrates what her past vocation was. The best performance is by Charles Boyer, as the aristocrat, Baron Raoul. He plays his role with great charm and understanding. In a very poignant scene, when all Stavisky's friends have betrayed him, Boyer, as the Baron, says that even though he was duped he will not forsake Stavisky. Perhaps Resnais is trying to tell us something about class.

The impoverished Baron Raoul looks upon life, whether glittering or not, as the true reality and just because Stavisky is broke is no reason to renounce their friendship. Money is simply a common commodity not worth taking seriously (he squandered his fortune). Whereas, true friendship is a rarity and something not to be trifled with. The Baron's manners are quiet and unforced while Serge Alexandre's are pushed and ostentatious.

This movie is an intelligent expression of French modern cinema today. If you don't mind thinking at a film then see it. On the other hand, if you enjoy John 'duke' Wayne type films, bang bang, and typical dialogue, "I got'em" then don't go and see *Stavisky*.

Note: This film is in French with English Subtitles.

Photography

by Matt Wells

Cameras allowing a change of lens have either a thread mount or a bayonet mount. The latter are considered superior because they provide a more secure fit and the opportunity to change lens more quickly.

The standard lens that comes with a camera has a focal length approximately equal to the diagonal of the frame of the film. For a 35 mm. camera this is around 50 mm. Its angle of view is around 50 degrees and is intended to present a picture as it would be seen by the eye. Its closest focusing distance is between one and a half and three feet.

The standard lens is used for most snap-shots and is a general purpose lens because it records as the eye would see. The telephoto lens or long-focus lens magnifies the image of the normal lens. A 200 mm. lens would produce an image four times the size of that produced by the 50 mm. lens, but the picture covers only one quarter of that covered by the 50 mm. The angle of focus is in the area of 15 degrees. Telephotos appear to compress the distance between objects.

When using a telephoto one must

remember to hold it very still; a slight movement of the camera is accentuated by the long focal length. The general rule for determining the slowest hand held shutter speed is 1 focal length.

Telephotos are used for magnifying distant objects so sports and surveillance are two of their possible uses. The wide angle lens cover more than that of a normal lens so it appears to spread distances between objects. Wide angle lens offer a greater depth of field, in other words one can include more in focus in the picture to be taken. This characteristic adapts the lens to uses where large areas must be covered and kept in focus. It can be used for situations where the photographer finds himself in cramped surroundings requiring a picture which is to encompass a large area.

Zoom lens usually have a focal length which varies between 70 and 200 mm., and allow the user to cover the exact area required by adjusting this focal length. In the case of objects moving away the photographer can zoom in by lengthening the focal length and in the case of

Photography cont'd on page 7

To Be...

This space is reserved for information on future events relevant to the WLU campus. Submissions are invited and can be left in the "To Be" mailbox in the Board of Publications office before 10 am Mondays.

Thursday March 13th

—Lutheran Christian Fellowship, supper meeting 6 pm Mezzanine, 7 pm, Dr. D. Granskau will speak on Eschatology.
—Keffer Chapel, Waterloo Lutheran Seminary An Evening of Eighteenth Century Music, with Sonya Monosoff and Malcolm Bilson, 8:30 pm.
—Kitchener Public Library Auditorium, 8:30 pm, An Evening of Chamber Music, admission \$1.00.

Sunday March 16th

—An Interdenominational Stu-

dent Worship Service will be held in Conrad Grebel Chapel at the U. of W., commencing at 7:30 pm, guest speaker Dr. D. Kooistra.

Tuesday March 18th

—SAC film, *Women in Love*, 7:30 & 10pm IEI, admission \$1.00. 8:00 pm in the T.A., members of the Stratford Festival Ensemble present the *Annual Music-Makers Concert*, guest soprano Carrol Anne Currie.
—O.H.A. Major Jr. A. Hockey, Kitchener Rangers vs Oshawa Generals, 8 pm Kitchener Auditorium.

Wednesday March 19th

—Interdenominational Fellowship Meeting, Faculty Lounge 1101, U. of W., 8 pm topic The Fulfillment of the Law.

Beaver Boogie

Cold on the shoulder, warm on the heart.

by Mark Everard

Gordon Lightfoot is an artist who has earned a lot of respect. After all, he has been around for quite awhile, developed a style of his own and sold a lot of records. You'd think a solo artist—and a Canadian, at that—who has these sort of credentials would be well publicized. Surprisingly, though, not a whole lot is known about Gordon Lightfoot.

His first appearance at Massey Hall was also his first time singing

in public. He was then 13 years old, and won first place in the Kiwanis Music Festival for boy's open vocal. From there, he graduated to playing drums in a bar band, and then to studying at the Westlake School of Modern Music in Los Angeles. Three years as a singer-dancer in the chorus of CBC-TV's "Country Hoedown" followed that. Finally, during the early 60's, he began playing at coffee-houses and taverns in Toronto.

In 1964, "United Artists"

noticed the talents of Lightfoot, and signed him to a recording contract. His first album, "Lightfoot!", released later that year, drew a lot of notice in Canada, where it sold 150,000 copies, but did not do nearly as well in the United States. Four more albums followed for U.A., each repeating the same pattern of good Canadian, poor international sales. Most notable of them was his third, "Did She Mention My Name". A single drawn from it, "Black Day in July", was the subject of much controversy in the U.S. It was finally forced off the air by powerful interests in Detroit because it told of the Detroit negro riots of the summer of 1964.

But Lightfoot kept singing and making records. In 1969, he switched labels to "Reprise", and his rise to international status began. The same year saw the release of his sixth lp, "Sit Down Young Stranger", which was the first to sell well internationally. It became certified platinum after selling 1.1 million copies. Four more albums, followed each doing well. The title track from his tenth, "Sundown", became gold as a single in 1974, and propelled the album to the same status.

Record sales, though, are not the only testament to Lightfoot's success. With 130 of the total 400 songs

he's written recorded by other artists, he could live handsomely just as a song-writer. One song, "If You Could Read My Mind", has been recorded by 60 different performers. Among them was an instrumental group called the "Spot-nicks", who turned it into a top 10 hit in Sweden. According to his manager, Al Mair, Lightfoot has generated nearly sixty million dollars in his 17-year career.

But not all is roses for Lightfoot. His biggest complaint is against his former record company. It seems that anytime he brings out a successful record now, U.A. comes up with some sort of "Best of" album, which cuts into sales figures of his new stuff.

Lightfoot lists song-writing as his most important function, although he has been offered ventures in other media. Movie-makers have often tried to interest him, but in vain. Lightfoot relates that to do movies, he'd have to move away from Toronto, and that's something he doesn't want to do. He has also turned down repeated and sizeable offers to do TV shows. This fall, he will do his first TV special, which he will finance and produce himself, and shoot in Toronto and L.A.

With the success of recent records, the future looks good for Lightfoot. His annual week at Mas-

sey Hall, which begins March 17, has been sold out—all 19,355 seats—for some time. His latest album, "Cold on the Shoulder", released only a month ago, has sold well over half a million copies already. And his plans for this year involve less touring than usual—he will reduce his concert schedule of about 100 last year to playing the important centres of New York, L.A. and Europe.

Gordon Lightfoot deserves all the success he receives.

Classic Comments

Andrew A. Wedman

Another name for the final scholarship concert presented by the W.L.U. Music faculty could have been "Religious programme music for the Baroque." Barrie Cabena, organist with Helen and Ralph Elsaesser performed with Cedric Coleman, bassoonist "Biblical and Mystery sonatas of the Baroque." Perhaps had this performance not coincided with a concert of opera excerpts at the Kitchener Library, attendance would have been better.

The programme opened with the fight between David and Goliath by Johann Kuhnau, an interesting composition divided into eight sections each depicting a specific part of the fight. After "the threats and bravado of Goliath", "the trembling of the Israelites", and "David's courage", follows the flight of the Philistines. They are chased and slaughtered, sounding on my modern ears more humorous a treatment than one usually would expect from a slaughter. The Israelites rejoice in their victory followed by a musical concert by the women, with a high melody suggestive of women's voices concluding with general exultation. The performance was neat and tidy with sufficient technical brilliance and a

cont'd on page 13

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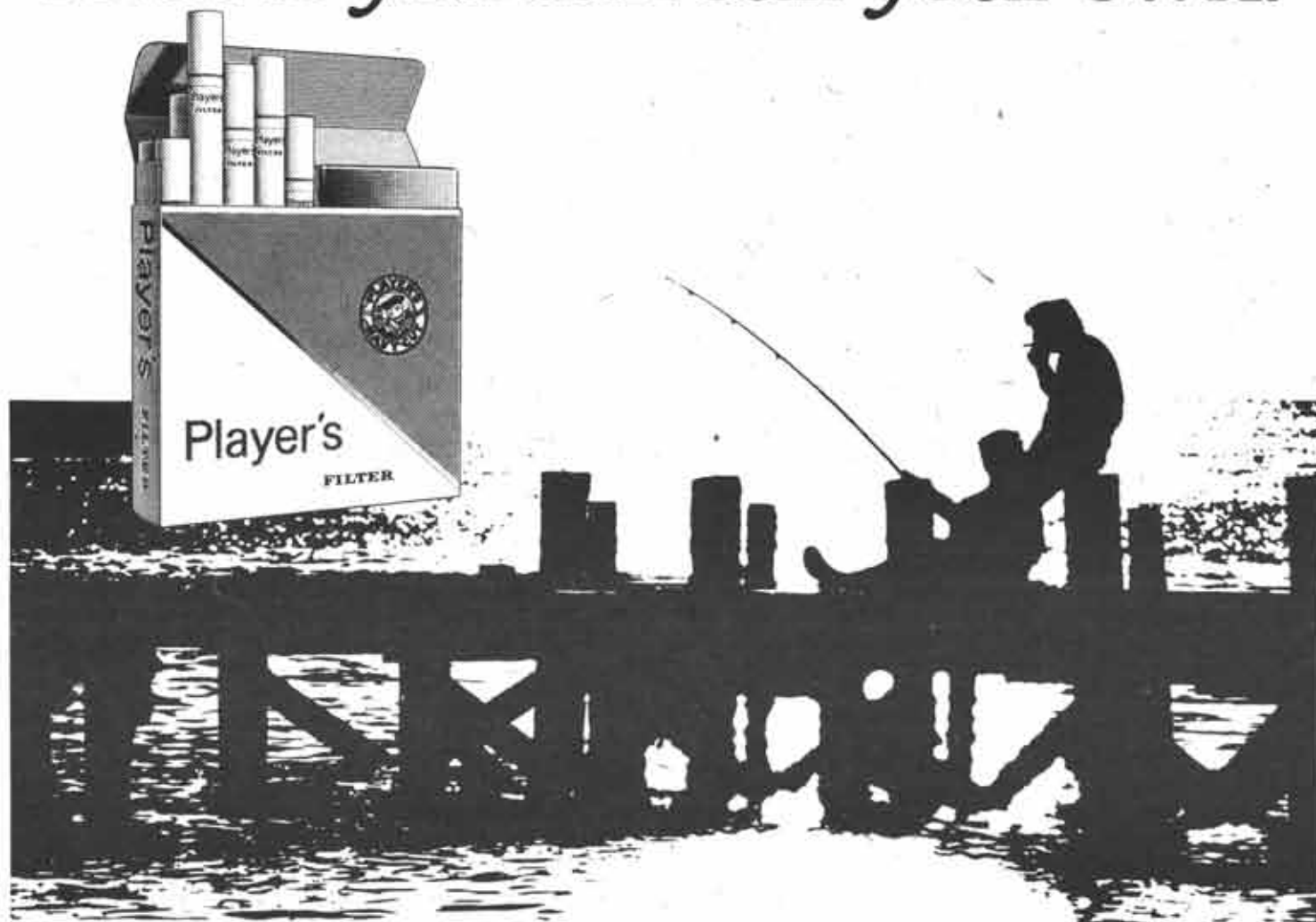


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FAIRVIEW CINEMA

Classics

cont'd from page 12

fine care paid to meticulous details of phrasing.

Heinrich's Biber's "mystery Sonatas" dating from around 1676 contain a set of fifteen sonatas and a passacaglia. Each selection is preceded by a pictorial engraving illustrating the representation of the music to the time of the life of Mary. The Sonata XI, "The Resurrection" opens with the echoes of the empty tomb, continuing with an Easter hymn utilized in the bass and concludes with a choral like setting. This performance was an ample celebration of the promotion of Ralph Elsassner to the full professor. His wife used a Baroque violin and bow for this first sonata. The violin instead of being tuned in the normal with strings tuned to A,E,d,g, is tuned to D,G,d,g. This is the most difficult of the sonatas being fairly well handled although there were some problems with the continuous double stopping (playing more than one note at a time.) The unusual tuning added immense resonance, particularly in the octave passages, as well as allowing otherwise impossible combinations to be heard. Cedric Coleman, Bassoonist with the Stratford Ensemble doubled the bassoon continuo bass line. Ralph Elsassner then switched from organ to harpsichord for the Sonata V, "The Twelve year old Jesus in the Temple", and Sonata IX, "Christ Carrying the Cross," both of which are easier than the Resurrection and were somewhat better performed.

Cabena then concluded with "Jacob's wedding". Particularly interesting was the "Merriment of the wedding and the congratulations." Perhaps when something similar to this is presented next time, there will be a better turnout.

Another work of Heinrich Biber will be featured when Sonya Monosoff, Baroque Violinist, will perform the unaccompanied "passacaglia" which she has recorded for Telefunken. This performance will be slightly different, because since the recording she has consulted a copy of the original manuscript owned by Eric Chaffe. Malcolm Bilson, forte piano will perform with her in *An evening of Eighteenth Century Music* Thursday, March 13, at 8:30 pm. in the Seminary chapel.

A forte piano is the predecessor of the modern grand piano, having the shape of a harpsichord but using a simplified action of a piano. It produces a tone slightly louder than a harpsichord while containing the potential for subtle nuances of volume. Admittance is free.

On Palm Sunday March 23, W.L.U. will present its annual Leupold concert at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Kitchener, beginning at 7:30. Dr. Walter H. Kemp will conduct Bach's "St. John Passion". Victor Martens will sing the narrative parts of the Evangelist. Other soloists will be Janice Henderson, Glyn Evans, Donald Landry, Dan Lichti and Ted Baerg. The W.L.U. choir and Alumni Chorale will be assisted by the K.W. Symphony orchestra. This composition is one of Bach's three surviving passions, composed when Bach was Capelle Meister (musical director) of St. Thomas Kirche, Leipzig, and is considered one of his greatest works. Student admission is \$3.00.



redouble

by Cameron French

North		East	
S AQ1083		S KJ5	
H 64		H 107	
D QJ4		D K863	
C Q73		C 10864	
West		South	
S 7		S 942	
H AQJ 952		H K83	
D 5		D A10962	
C J952		C AK	

Bidding:

South	West	North	East
1D	1H	1S	Pass
1NT	Pass	2NT	Pass
3NT	All	Pass	

opening lead: 5H

South pondered where he was going to get 9 tricks from before West took 4 or 5 heart tricks. Knowing that he would need both the K and J of spades to be with West, he decided to take the diamond finesse thereby hoping to get 5 diamond tricks, 3 clubs, one spade and one heart for one more than he needed.

But watch east change south's mind. South captured the first trick, east's 10 of hearts forcing the king. Then he played ace and king

of clubs and a small spade towards the ace intending to spurn the double finesse in spades and try the simple one in diamonds. But on the play of the spade ace from the dummy east dropped the king. You may ask why east would bother wasting such a good card. East knew something south didn't; that is, that the diamond finesse would work and he would be able to get his ten tricks. However after seeing the so-called "singleton" king of spades from the east hand, south saw no need to take the risky diamond finesse. Therefore he led a diamond to the ace intending to insert the ten when west followed low. When west showed out south's contract went down the

drain. He was forced to give up either a spade or a diamond to east, who would then lead a heart so his partner could take five more tricks. A beautiful play with nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Answer to last week's question: The traditional bid would be 10 H - intending to reverse by bidding spades next turn, promising an excellent hand - modern bidders would tend to bid one spade and jump in hearts over any response.

Quiz question no. 7 - partner leads the ace of hearts against a three no trump contract - what card do you play? you hold S J93 D 762 H Q4 C 107642

THE BIG ONE

Big taste, big satisfaction

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

SCOREBOARD

Complex Corner

Insight Out

Since the rest of this page is trying to indicate to me that my opinion is not the most valued item on page 14, I'll make this week's editorial short, for a change, and sweet, which it always is. (Stage direction: chorus of boos, followed by several encores).

With the coming of spring training and the baseball season, I would like to try to clear up some misconceptions about the definition of the word athlete. Now before anyone jumps on me for uttering those two thoughts in one breath, let me state my case.

Up until a week ago, I was under the impression that baseball players were among the group of non-athletes which includes such dubious grunions as professional wrestlers and roller derby kings and queens.

Nearly everyone has the same impression of a baseball player. Some dude in striped peejeys, sitting out in centerfield on a lazy summer day, blowing double bubble, and just waiting for the end of the game so he can start sucking back the old Budweiser. Even the most loyal of sandlot fans must have tired of Curt Rowdy and Bony Kubek telling everyone what a great and challenging career baseball is, and showing colour slides of the President's Council on Physical Fitness with a Louisville Slugger lying in the background. In my mind the publicity baseball received brought on an even more negative connotation to the sport and the "athletes" involved.

But thanks to my old TV favourite Superstars, or in this case Super-teams, my thinking sure has changed. Super-teams pitted the Super Bowl Steelers against the Vikings, and the World Series A's against the Dodgers, with the winners to meet for the team championship and lots of bucks. So natch Campbell figures the footballers will have a tussle, and then mop up on the bony bicep baseballers for an easy payday. As usual, I was wrong again.

Pittsburgh and Minnesota put on a great show, as expected. Can you dig it, a 16 minute, 40 second tug-of-war? I couldn't even sit still for that long. Franco Harris said it was the most exhausting thing he has ever done, pulling on the rope for so long. By the end, he said he had no feeling of even hanging on.

Crossing the basepaths, surprise of all surprises, the baseballers from Oakland and Los Angeles also put on a great show last week. They showed quickness, strength, agility, super endurance, coordination and intelligence to rival any athlete seen on the Super-star show.

The eventual finalists were Minnesota and Los Angeles. Even though the competition won't be aired for a week, Franco Harris went on Carson several weeks back and told everyone who won. I'll be damned if I'm going to make this editorial a two parter, so I'm going to spoil it for you.

The Dodgers won. They beat the Minnesota Vikings avec the Purple People Eaters in tests of strength and endurance. Not in all of them, but in enough to win. And here I was grouping guys like Ron Cey, Jim Wynn and Reggie Jackson with the likes of The Sheik, Man Mountain Cannon and Kathy "the killer" Kulligan, kingpin of the roller derby set. Oh, well, you learn something new every Sunday.

Baseball players, or at least the majority of them, do not deserve the adverse publicity they have received about their sport in general and their conditioning in particular. They are restricted in their display of strength by the limitations of baseball's rules. However, they also do not try to profit from exaggerated displays, as do wrestlers and roller derbyers. Like baseball or leave it, but don't downgrade these athletes until you've seen them perform against others.

I'm not going out on a limb and say that all baseball players are among the greatest athletes in the world. There are enough cynics like Jim Bouton around to disprove that theory. And it is foolish to think that they are a collective match for say, footballers in the sheer strength department.

But strength is not the only measure of an athlete. And I've been convinced that as far as true athletes go, baseball players rank right up there with the best of them.

Play ball!

Rick Campbell

Blues win again

With one of their patented blitzkriegs, the University of Toronto Blues defeated St. Mary's last weekend to earn the right to be the eastern representative in the CIAU hockey championships in Edmonton this weekend.

St. Mary's won the first game of the best of three with a 4-2 victory Friday night. However U of T came back Saturday to edge out a 2-1 overtime squeaker on a goal by Howie Hampton, the same shooter who victimized Laurentian in extra innings.

Sunday St. Mary's appeared to have the game well in control, lead-

ing 3-1 with only 5:14 left in the game. After encountering scoring difficulties all year long, the Blues counted five times on goals by Kent Ruhnke, Rocci Pagnello, Hampton, Bill Fifield, and Ivan McFarlane, with his second of the game. Blues have now defeated St. Mary's in their last four play-off series.

Toronto heads out to Edmonton this weekend to play Alberta Golden Bears, who ousted Quebec Winner Loyola in two straight games. Although Alberta has had a consistently good year, Blues have to be favoured in the best two of three format.

Hockey

Talk about upsets. Last week in intramural hockey all four teams at the top were eliminated by the four lesser lights of the league. In the first game the Eagles beat league winners Bus II on a beautiful breakaway goal by the Wildman. The Red Rockets followed up with a late game goal to tie Willison, and then went on to beat them by the penalty shot method. Greg Hobman shone in the nets for the Rockets and turned back all three penalty shot attempts. In the last game on Wednesday, two year champions, the Dolphins, lost out to Little House 6-5, also using the penalty shot method. The Dolphins were obviously hurt by their somewhat less than potent power play in the late stages.

On Thursday the Blazers defeated Team Bush 2-1 in overtime in another unbelievably close game. Yesterday Blazers played the Eagles while the Red Rockets met Little House in the semis. The winners of these two games will play for the championship next Wednesday at 1:30 p.m.

Floor Hockey

The floor hockey finals will be played next Monday. In playoff action this week in Division A: Arts III - 8 Senior Business - 6 Hurricanes by default over Arts III Crestees. In Division B: Bus II - 7 Little House Mudpackers 4.

Arts III No Names - 4; Team Poland - 2.

So in the finals next week Arts III plays Willison Hall Hurricanes and Arts II No Names play Bus II.

Men's Volleyball

Playoff time has arrived. Tonight at 8 p.m. Little House plays Willison with the winner meeting Willie Brown's season champions Arts III team at 8:30 for the league championship.

Women's Volleyball

Arts won the season championship with a 6-2 mark. At 8:30 to-

Tamiae Hockey

Bus IV edges Economics

by Porous Loser

More hockey upsets. Last season's Tamiae champions, Economics, was defeated last Sunday night by Bus IV by the score of 3-1. In the other semi-final game Bus II earned a berth in the final by turning back Bus III by a similar 3-1 count.

Bus IV counted early on a goal by Kip Brown who surprised the jockstrap in the Ecies net with a quick sharpangled shot. Play continued in a see-saw manner until early in the third when Peter Kidney picked up a loose puck and fired it home. Ecies buzzed for the duration but fell victim to their game-long problem of a lack of good shots.

Ecies pulled their goalie? in the last minute and closed the gap to 2-1 on a goal by Joe Publow, but a Bus IV empty net tally put the game out of reach. Both teams were very evenly matched and if the Ecies goalie hadn't been taking money on the side, the score could have gone either way.

Bus II jumped out to a 1-0 first

night they will meet the winner of the MacDonald-Conrad D game, which begins at 8 p.m.

Men's Basketball

Playoffs commenced last Tuesday in both divisions.

8a-57 5a-49
4a-42 2a-28
7a wins by default over 1a
7b-25 4b-15
6b-42 3b-14
2b-26 8b-18
1b-33 5b-19

The winners of these matches then played last Sunday with scores as follows:

1b-38 7b-22
2b-31 6b-22
4a-60 7a-50

The final division championships were played Tuesday night, but results were unavailable. In Division A the Arts III Dixie Cups met the Arts I Checkers and in Division B the Arts Geo-Bio team met the Willison Badgers.

One on One Basketball

As of March 10 the quarterfinals were scheduled to be played with Sternberg vs. Strong, Todd vs. Russell, Wagner vs. Fahrner and Bovair vs. Braiden.

Team Squash Tourney

The faculty squads cleaned up in the team squash tourney, finishing first and second and picking up 27 intramural points. Faculty I won the tournament with a 19-5 overall record. Team members were Art Stephen, J. Peters, R. Clarke, and G. Girard. Howard Armitage (Faculty II) Tom Balfe (Arts III) and B. Hamblin (Senior Business) all posted perfect 6-0 records in individual competition.

Badminton Tournneys

Bob McCracken emerged victorious in the men's bird tournament. Runner-up was Tim French with John Baal, Jamie Snyder, and Ralph Schaffner close behind. French combined with Jan Wilson to win the co-ed tourney. Ed Diet-

rich and Brenda Bryant came second. A total of thirteen teams competed for the International Students Association Trophy.

Bowling

Final league standings show team five in first place, with team members Linda Mueller, Millie Blank, Paul Robinson and Pat Blank. In the men's section, Rick Chalupka edged out Al Petroff for high average with a 157, but Petroff took high single with a 222 and high triple with 564. Ina Sander led the women in all three categories with a 131 average, 467 triple and an high single of 189.

Bridge

Due to the pre-registration tonight, the duplicate bridge game this week was played last night. Winners of last week's game were N-S first Stephen and Maureen Stack, second Ed and Monalisa Wang. E-W first were Susan Rodrigo and Andy Denwood, second Frank Sexton and James Powell.

Point Standings

Arts III still leads the men's point standings with 110 points while faculty has raced up in second with 97. Senior Business has taken over third with 59.

In the women's standings MacDonald House leads the way with 31 points, followed by Arts (29), Conrad C (11) and Conrad D (6).

Intramural Banquet

The Intramural Banquet will be held on April 2 in the Dining Hall Mezzanine. All intramural champions will have a chance to buy their tickets from March 17-24 at which time all remaining tickets will also go on sale (to April 2) to anyone who competed intramurally this year.

The tickets for the dinner, which starts at 6 p.m., can be obtained at the complex for one dollar. This covers the cost of meals and drinks. The capacity is 135 people so get your tickets early.



Bus IV's Craig Smith fired wide, blowing his big chance on this point blank breakaway against Ecies. Bus boys went on to win game 3-1.

period lead and then went on to beat Bus III 3-1. Bus II has been a season long nemesis for Bus III and it carried through this game as well. Although this contest had a somewhat slower pace than the Bus IV-Ecies game, it too provided

several moments of excitement.

This Sunday Bus IV takes on Bus II for the Tamiae championship. Since you lost your five on Ecies last week, if you want your money back, Bus IV is looking like roses.

B-ball Champs

Plumbers number one on last gasp

by Dan Russell

Last Sunday afternoon the CIAU capped the best of the basketball year by playing off the University of Manitoba against the host club, Waterloo Warriors for the Canadian Championship. Needless to say neither club made their way to the playoffs by default. Both teams had to first battle their way past the best competition this country has to offer.

The first game of the tournament matched the wild card team, Acadia Axemen against QUAA champion Loyola Warriors. Acadia proved to be too strong for the Warriors as they cut them down 83-69.

Manitoba Bisons representing the Great Plains, were matched against Ottawa, the number 2 (?) team in Ontario for the next game. This proved to be more interesting than most had expected. Manitoba jumped out into an early 26-4 lead and threatened to blow Ottawa right off the floor. However, a combination of team hustle and the hot hand of All-Canadian Merv Sabey allowed Ottawa to rebound back into the game. By the half, Manitoba led by only six. In the second half Manitoba played only steady ball as they hung on to defeat Ottawa 73-69.

St. Mary's Huskies, winner of the Atlantic Division, demolished the far West representative UBC. John Dye and All-Canadian Mickey Fox combined for 24 points in the first half to build a 17 point half time lead. A strong man-to-man defense held the BC club to a mere 23 points in this half. The second half became only an academic pursuit and UBC's will to win was all but destroyed as they bowed out 72-55.

The most uncontested game of the day was the mis-matching of U of W against Sir George Williams Georgians. Sir George was the second wild card team invited to the playoffs. Unfortunately for the tournament (and Windsor), the Georgians looked entirely out of place. Only strong performances by Mike Moore and Zan Pelzer both of Sir George, kept the game in any way interesting. The balanced high-powered attack of Waterloo, combined with the strongest defensive man-man coverage in the country, proved to be too much for Sir George to handle. The Warriors led 46-34 at the half. Outstanding play by Robinson and White combined to account for 38 points as Waterloo defeated Sir George 76-61.

In consolation play the next day a spirited Ottawa team edged the QUAA champion Loyola 73-72. An outstanding effort was turned in by Ottawa's John Godden who tallied 26 points to lead all scorers.

Sir George advanced to the Consolation championship by handing UBC their second loss of the tournament. The final 81-71 score was hardly indicative of a less than ho-hum game.

On the championship side of the tourney Manitoba handed in only a half-hearted performance, but still managed to defeat the Axemen from Acadia. Acadia didn't have the same talent to match the Bisons, but they more than made up for this disadvantage with their aggressive style of play. The spirited Acadians kept the Bisons off balance for all of the first half and most of the second. But with 12 minutes left to play and down by 12 points the Manitoba squad settled down and began to edge their way back into the game. With 2:12 remaining, Rick Watts made two foul shots to tie the game, 67 up. Darryl Rumsey of Manitoba was fouled at the buzzer as he scored to make it 73-71 for Manitoba. Rumsey missed his free

throw but once again this too was only academic as Manitoba was to advance to the final game.

The University of St. Mary's played the hosting Waterloo Warriors Saturday night in what many predicted would be the championship game. Most informed sources felt that the winner of this game would easily outclass their opponents the following day. Unfortunately this game turned out to be much less than what was expected. St. Mary's who are known as much for their high-powered offense as they are for their abiding concern for international students, controlled the tip-off but surprised everyone by going into a stall until the 16:31 mark. At this point a jump ball resulted in a 2-0 Waterloo lead. St. Mary's promptly went back into their stall until the 12:36 mark when Greig Redding of the Huskies broke the game open with a 20' shot. Unfortunately Greig missed and a 4-0 Warrior lead ensued.

This stall tactic which coach Heaney utilized was employed until the 3:45 mark. By this time Waterloo had built up a commanding 14-6 lead. But now when the Huskies decided to play ball they could not build any momentum whatsoever, and repeatedly turned the ball over on miscues. The Warriors by this time had built momentum of their own and capitalized on the St. Mary's turnovers to extend their lead to 24-8 by the half.

Half-time entertainment was the honouring of Canada's 1936 Olympic basketball team, the Windsor V8's. But whatever it was on the mike decided he wasn't just going to introduce the team, as he went on to introduce the team members wives, nick names, individuals' plays and favourite colours. And not necessarily in that order. Most people were looking forward to the Huskies stall just for some excitement.

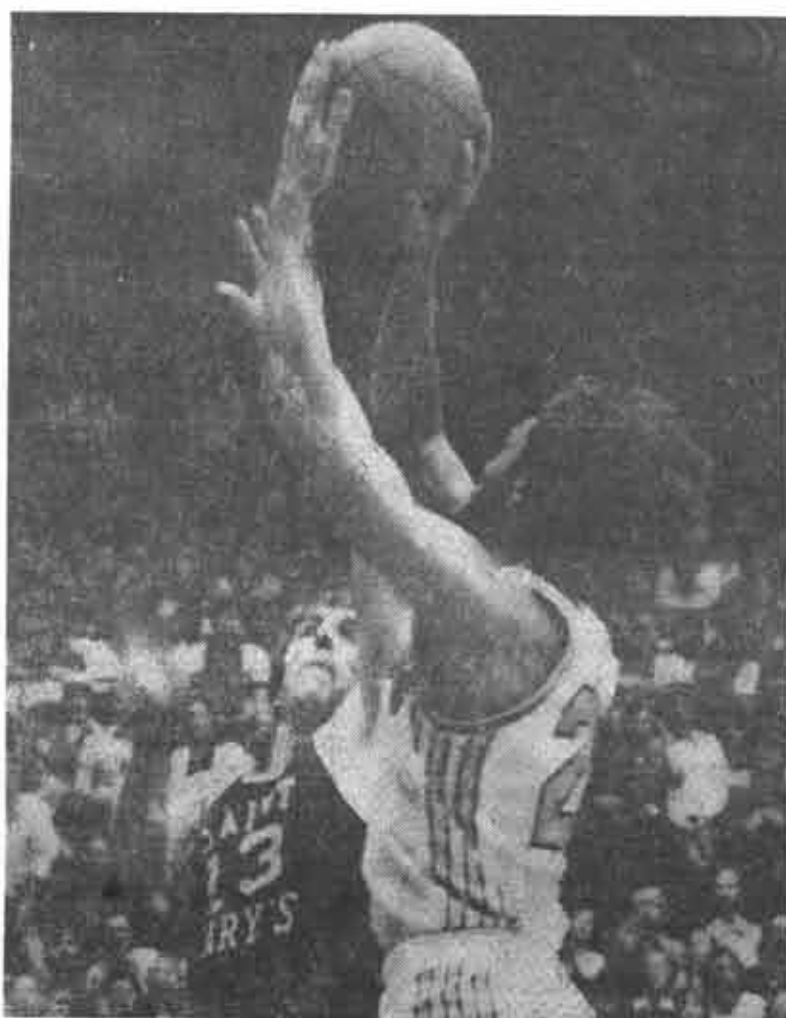
In the second half St. Mary's couldn't mount enough momentum to seriously challenge the Waterloo squad. Coach Heaney had taken a gamble and lost. Waterloo advanced to the finals on the strength of this 70-46 victory. What could have been the most entertaining game of the year turned out to be only a huge disappointment.

In the consolation championship, Ottawa continued to play aggressive ball and proved that they deserved to be in the tourney as they defeated Sir George Williams in overtime 62-59. The Georgians were tied with Ottawa 55-55 at the end of regulation time, largely on the strength of Mike Moore's 30 points 25 rebound performance. However, a strong Ottawa defense held Moore scoreless in the overtime period as the Gee Gees outscored the Montreal club 7-4.

Third place honours were taken by St. Mary's as they edged the Acadia Axemen 85-84. This game was more a contest between two men, Acadia's 1975 All-Canadian Joey Wells and St. Mary's 1974 All-Canadian Lee Thomas. Wells got into early foul trouble, and sat out too much of the first half. During Wells' absence Thomas led St. Mary's to a 46-34 half-time lead. Wells returned in the second half and contributed 28 points before fouling out. St. Mary's avec Thomas proved to be too much for Acadia sans Wells, as the Huskies held on to win by one.

Now, after having decided who is number three and four, the question remained, "Who is number one?" The Manitoba Bisons and U of W Warriors both made appearances Sunday to claim this honour.

The Manitoba team got off to a quick start as they jumped into an



Mickey Fox of St. Mary's (13) goes high to challenge Waterloo's Trevor Briggs. Plumbers won the whole show last Sunday, beating Manitoba 80-79.

early 10-4 lead. Waterloo then battled back to tie 14-14 at the 16 minute mark. Guard Martin Riley of Manitoba was rested as he picked up 3 early fouls. However, 6th man Greg Daniels hit his first four shots to tie the game 35 all. Bill Robinson and Art White carried the bulk of Waterloo's scoring until White left the game with an ankle injury midway through the second quarter. Waterloo held on though, to lead 41-38 at the half.

To open the second half Angus Burr of the Bisons picked up two quick baskets. Phil Schlote of Waterloo retaliated with two fouls. Subsequently Burr went to the line

and Schlote went to the bench. With Ed Talaj into the game for Schlote 6 foot five Watts went to work on the offensive boards. Ed couldn't cover Watts and Schlote was back in for Waterloo, but not until Manitoba had built a 57-51 lead, with five minutes remaining. Art White scored ten of

Waterloo's next twenty points to bring the Warriors to within four points, with just under three minutes remaining. Robinson fouled Riley who made both his free throws but Charlie Chambers replied for Waterloo to make the score 76-72 in Manitoba's favour. With 2:28 left to play the Bisons went into a stall until Goggins who subbed in after Schlote fouled out, picked up where Phil left off and promptly fouled Martin Riley. Riley increased the lead to six, but only until Chambers got down the floor and hit on a twenty footer, with 62 seconds left. Waterloo then went into a full court press as Manitoba turned the ball over to Robinson, making the score 76-74 for Manitoba. Rick Watts was fouled by Waterloo's Briggs, but Watts could make only one attempt. An ensuing tussle under the bucket produced a jump ball retained by Waterloo and converted by Phil Goggins. Manitoba was in control 79-78 but only until Angus Burr turned the ball over under heavy Warrior pressure as he bounced the ball out of bounds. With 25 seconds left to play Waterloo waited for a last shot. Though obviously hoping to get the ball to either Robinson or White, with only six seconds remaining Phil Goggins decided to throw up the shot of his career. Waterloo scores 80-79 with only 4 seconds to play. An interception by White on the Manitoba throw-in clinched the game and championship for an elated Waterloo Warrior team.

Art White was named tourney MVP and also selected to the all-star squad. Along with White, were Joey Wells-Acadia, Martin Riley - Manitoba, Mike Moore - Sir George and Bill of Waterloo.

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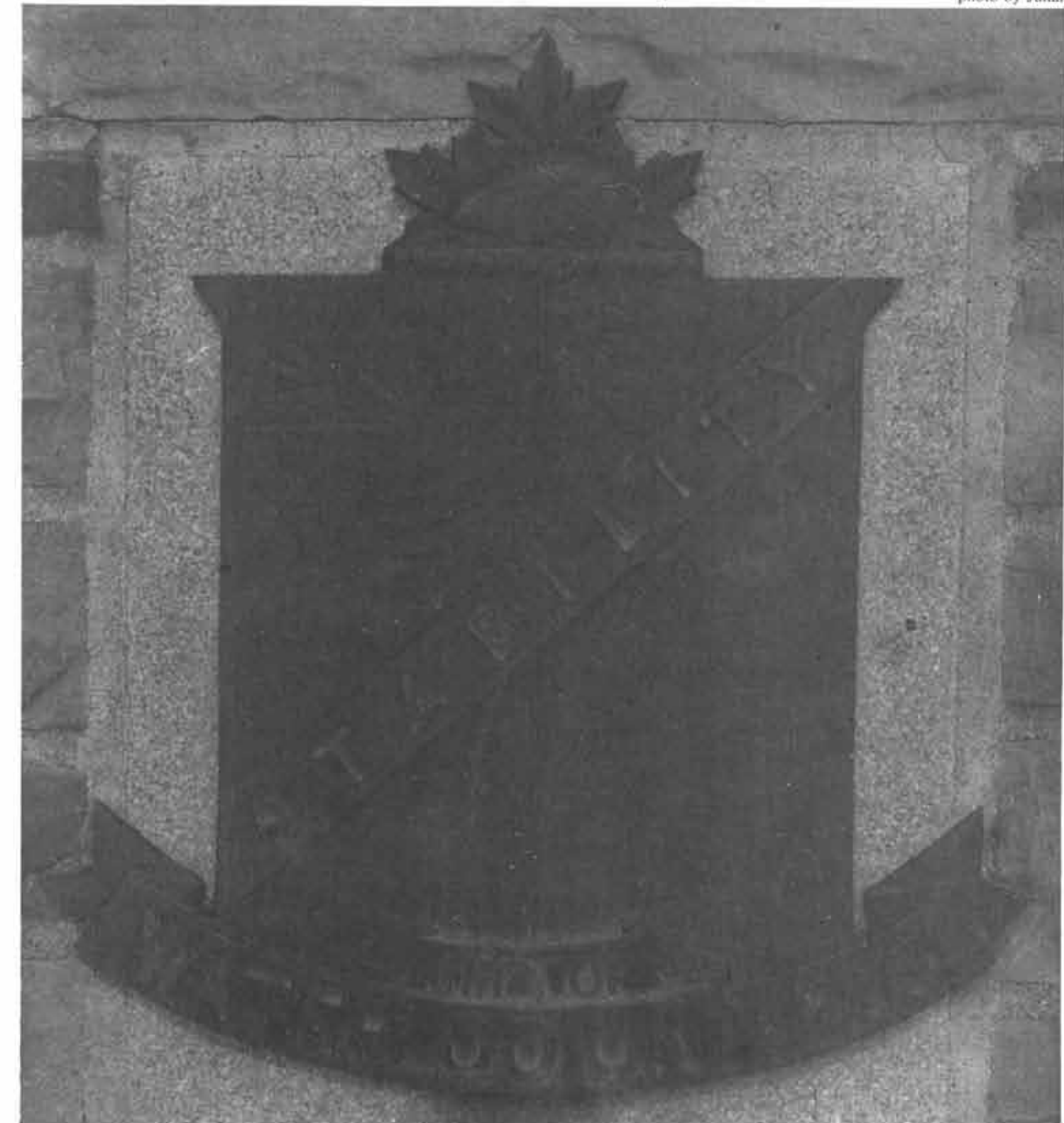
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THE CORD WEEKLY

*In this issue: the new executive and a new council
hold a new meeting and create some
news, which we print with a new writer.
a feature on Student aid
a lot of letters to tell us what we do wrong*

Thursday, March 13, 1975

photo by Julian



SAC | Senate Byelections

in the concourse.

I.D. cards are needed to vote.

Thursday March 20th.

Remember to vote

Applications now being accepted
for one 2 year term on the

Board of Governors

Applications open Thursday
March 13, closing Tuesday March 18.

Board of Student Activities

is accepting applications from
Thursday March 13 to Tuesday
March 18.

Positions open are:

Pub Co-ordinator

2 Co-Stage managers

Marketing Services

Small Clubs co-ordinator

Movie Co-ordinator

Applications for the "Awareness"
Committee Chairperson are
open from Thurs. March 13 to
Tuesday March 18