

# Peters to remain as WLU president, accepts 3-year term extension

Dr. Frank C. Peters, president of Waterloo Lutheran University, has agreed to remain as president for a term of three years, dating from July, 1970.

The extension will mean that the WLU psychology professor, who originally accepted a one-year appointment in 1968 and again in 1969 will serve for a total of five years.

He was asked to accept the further appointment by the university which had been seeking a successor because Dr. Peters wanted to return to full-time teaching.

Dr. Peters was prompted in his new decision by his desire to see the university through the changing times ahead and to complete other projects begun during his term.

Harry Greb, Kitchener industrialist and chairman of the university's board

of governors, had this comment:

"It is a great relief to the board that Dr. Peters has agreed to accept this extension of his term as our relationship with the neighboring University of Waterloo and the Ontario government becomes more complex.

"In Dr. Peters, we have a president of great ability and with acknowledged leadership abilities.

"It is the opinion of the board that his acceptance will bring stability and continuity during a period of our development when these factors will be of the utmost importance."

Dr. Peters, an alumnus of Waterloo Lutheran University, was academic vice-president before he was named president. He also served as president of Tabor College, Hillsboro, Kan., and as dean of the Mennonite Brethren College in Winnipeg.



Dr. Frank Peters has accepted a three year extension of his term. photo by Reid

## The CORD WEEKLY

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WATERLOO LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1969

## "Urban planning second most important problem in world"

by Gwen Spears

On November 6, Waterloo Lutheran's Liberal Club presented a discussion on urban planning and housing. Three authorities in this field spoke to a large audience: Paul Hellyer, former Cabinet Minister and well-known Liberal MP; W. E. Thompson, Kitchener Planning Director; and Colin Vaughan, a Toronto architect.

Planning Director of Kitchener for over eight years, Thompson outlined the problems of urban development and suggested reasons for the difficulty in passing legislation.

He felt the "wait for the area"

philosophy of the Federal Government was the basis of most problems, because the government is "wallowing in philosophy and discussion." Because urban centres "shirked their responsibilities" he added, no new legislation has been passed.

Area planning is a suburban problem but it must also be viewed in relationship to a regional and provincial context, emphasized Thompson. Federal and provincial governments must share responsibility for the urban problems of housing, pollution, and transportation and co-operation with the United States is necessary to solve the pollution of the Great Lakes.

He concluded with these remarks: "the metro problem does not belong only to metro areas" and "we are on the threshold of an urban era, requiring the action of courageous politicians."

Colin Vaughan felt, "The future is shaped by communication and satisfaction of urban needs."

As a Toronto architect, Vaughan has been involved in an educational facilities study as well as federal and provincial politics from 1958 to 1968.

"We cannot ignore the fact that the cities suffer an illness, a malaise," he continued. "The poor, dispossessed, and disenfranchised pour into the cities. Despite these facts, the govern-

ments do not sense the situation."

He named the three areas of action which must originate with the people: technology, the manner of the power used, and the organization of the people. Vaughan's main idea is to introduce technological changes on a broad base in many areas where they can be evaluated and further implemented or perhaps broken down and spread concentrically.

"The tools of liberation are available, but our governments don't use them." He added the current structure of power is remote from the cities and the rules are ancient.

"The senior governments are afraid of city power—that they will break down their power."

As solutions, Vaughan suggested the decentralization of power into cities, a constitution conference where representatives are seen as well as heard and a new government structure composed of a federation of provinces. In this way, the flow of power would be directed back to the people who are "the foundation of government." As well, he proposed a three-point program to deal

with urban renewal: release technology, give power to the cities, and give communities the right to plan their own cities.

Paul Hellyer, leader of the task force on urban planning and development, declared such work to be the second most important problem in the world after peace.

Cities don't have resources to solve their problems and they are structurally impeded by government, he said. Hellyer found no city government was adequate but rather the task force met apathy on the part of the majority, and stupidity on the part of the experts. As a result, the cities incline towards international imitation and they cannot cope with high costs of apartment living, he felt.

The Federal Government encouraged municipal governments to submit plans regarding projected renewal schemes but the cost of the schemes per capita was reported to be phenomenal.

According to Hellyer, the limiting factor in any urban development is "people are determined to follow a particular course and do not believe in collective personality."



photo by Atkins

Three authorities on urban planning spoke at the November 6 seminar, sponsored by the WLU Liberal Club.

## Moratorium II in progress

Moratorium II is now in progress in Room 1E1.

Yesterday there was a debate between Prof. Chaplain Morrison and Mr. Toivo Miljan. Today, events got under way with a panel discussion featuring Prof. W. Klassen of the University of Waterloo, members of Lutheran's faculty and students. The movie, *Last Reflections on a War*, was shown and there is a speak-out on the general issue of Vietnam. This will be followed by a dramatic presentation, and folksinging. There will be another panel dealing with Chemical and Biological Warfare and a re-showing of the film *Last Reflections on a War*.

Later this evening, at the University of Waterloo, there will be a torch light parade on the campus,

and a rally featuring a mime and a speak-out.

All of these events will culminate in a community demonstration tomorrow, November 15, the International Day of Protest. The marchers will be meeting in Waterloo Square, at 9:30 a.m. The march begins at 10:00 a.m. and will proceed up King Street to the Kitchener City Hall where there will be a rally and speakers. Among those speaking are Andre Beckerman, leading member of the CUPE, members of the clergy, representatives of labour, NDP speakers, and students who will be protesting in sympathy with the community action. WLU students are urged by the organizers to join the protest and march with the community.

# Molotov cocktails hurled in Montreal

MONTREAL (CUP)—Molotov cocktails and gasoline bombs lit up the Montreal sky Friday night as 3,000 demonstrators marched on the city's Palais de Justice in what was probably the last major demonstration against Bill 63, the province's controversial bi-lingualism legislation.

And in reaction, the Montreal civic administration has proposed a bylaw prohibiting all public demonstrations and marches which "are likely to result in violence." The by-law itself may prove to be a further cause of unrest.

Friday's march was originally planned to protest the imprisonment of accused terrorists Pierre Vallieres and Charles Gagnon, held without bail since 1966. But opposition to Bill 63 was added to demands after a week of mobilization over the issue in the province.

The demonstrators, organized and led by the left-wing Front de Liberation Populaire, also demanded dismissal of Quebec justice minister Reni Paul, branded as a "fascist" for his accusations that Quebec nationalist groups are financed from Cuba, and for his associations with self-proclaimed National Socialists.

Organizers received far less support than the 10,000 demonstrators they hoped would attend.

Violence erupted when the demonstrators first arrived at the Montreal courthouse: the first molotov cocktails were thrown at police lines surrounding the building. The Montreal motorcycle squad quickly began dispersing the crowd, swinging riot clubs from the sidecars of their vehicles.

The marchers moved from the Palais to St. James Street, heart of Montreal's predominantly English-speaking financial district, breaking windows and hurling gasoline bombs at buildings.

But their action was short-lived, as police used "divide and conquer" tactics—splitting off the tail end of the march, dispersing it, splitting off the next section—to dissolve the crowd. Within 45 minutes, the demonstration was over.

Ten persons were arrested, most on charges of petty property damage. No one was injured.

The Friday night melee was only the latest of a series of demonstrations and confrontations opposing Bill 63, now in its third reading in the Quebec national assembly.

The bill gives Quebec parents the legal choice between French and English as languages of instruction for their children in

provincial schools; opponents say passage of the bill will give legal sanction to the destruction of French language and culture in Quebec.

Over the past three weeks, opposition to the bill has united many diverse factions among Quebecois. According to Romeo Bouchard, editor of Le Quartier Latin (student newsmagazine at L'Universite de Montreal):

"Last year the mobilization of students was the catalyst of energies, but it was centred around school politics. But this year, students react to the national question; all states of repression are bound to this question."

Bouchard echoes the general opinion among Francophone students over the past three weeks; the broad-front organization called the Front du Quebec Francais has drawn together a coalition of students, workers and parents opposed to Bill 63. Included are many of Quebec's largest labor unions.

The week of protest started last October 28 when 15,000 students marched from a teach-in at l'Universite de Montreal to the headquarters of the ruling Union Nationale party two miles away. More rallies and demonstrations followed on the next Wednesday and Thursday.

Virtually all French schools in Quebec were shut down at one point or another, as students at universities, post-secondary Colleges d'Enseignement Generale et Professionnel, and high schools

showed their support for the movement by boycotting classes.

On Halloween, 35,000 students from all over Quebec came together in front of the national assembly buildings at Quebec City. Violence erupted, but only after the demonstration was officially terminated by march organizers.

The show of strength influenced Liberal party member Yves Michaud to quit the Liberal party caucus to support the anti-Bill 63 movement. Michaud united with Parti Quebecois leader Rene Levesque to form a parliamentary front against Bill 63.

The protest entered the ranks of the parties in power when three Union Nationale backbenchers demonstrated their opposition to the bill, voting against the government on second reading.

But the initial fervor of the movement subsided somewhat following the Halloween co-ordination at Quebec City: the FQF has come out with a language bill of its own, titled "Bill 1," proposing a totally French-speaking Quebec.

The FQF is also organizing a province-wide referendum on Bill 63, which organizers hope will demonstrate public opposition to the legislation.

The change from action in the streets to parliamentary action has not fully involved Quebec students: many have been left cold by the development. But once the issue has been resolved more clearly, the popular opposition is expected to flare once more into the streets.

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# PSA strike at Simon Fraser ended by vote

BURNABY (CUP)—The strike at Simon Fraser University is over, but the tribulations of faculty and students in the department of political science, sociology and anthropology may have just begun.

Approximately 150 PSA strikers voted Tuesday, November 4 to end their confrontation with the SFU administration, 41 days after administration president Kenneth Strand forced the conflict over restoration of autonomy to the only department in Canada which had instituted complete student parity.

After the vote to end the strike, the eight faculty offered to help students catch up in their work—provided it did not violate suspension regulations imposed on them two weeks after the strike began.

But SFU arts dean Dale Sullivan reminded the strikers Wednesday of the academic senate

decision October 9, cancelling all but one PSA class taught by suspended faculty.

Students who did not transfer to special courses in other university departments—and thereby desert the strike—will not receive academic credit for their work this semester.

But the professors were told by Sullivan Wednesday they can "teach anything they want—it is unofficial."

Three of the professors are still under a court injunction issued October 24 forbidding the profs to "obstruct any campus facility."

Some of the PSA students have carried on studies since the beginning of the strike anyway—in counter courses set up to "provide an alternative to Strand's university."

"The irony of it is that some of us are working harder on the counter course than we would

have on the original," said professor Nathan Popkin, whose class has carried on a survey of Canadian attitudes toward their Canadian identity and toward foreign economic influences.

"We are doing something we are really interested in," he said.

When the survey questionnaire is prepared, Popkin and his students will send letters to all students enrolled in Popkin's original course, inviting them to aid in the survey work.

Popkin said his seven striking colleagues still face hearings into their suspensions by a committee of the SFU board of governors, and also face simultaneous dismissal proceedings.

The hearings are set to begin November 17, over objections that board chairman Richard Lester has prejudged their cases.

Presumably, the end of the PSA strike will also mean the end of the student-parity arrange-

ments which inspired the original administrative clamp-down on the department last summer.

The administration refused to accept tenure recommendations made by the parity student-faculty committee in the PSA department, and used its own tenure committee to demote, fire or place PSA professors on probation.

Students and faculty in the department demanded that Strand and the administration at least begin negotiations to reverse the decisions and remove the administrative trusteeship imposed prior to the tenure reversals.

Strand's continued refusal for-

ced the strike, which at its peak was supported by students in history, English and philosophy, with vocal support from other university departments at Simon Fraser and across the country.

In Ottawa, administration president Kenneth Strand had no comment on the end of the strike—he said he had only been informed by telephone of the event.

Strand was attending the annual conference of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, which lasted from November 3 to 6. He was scheduled to fly back to SFU November 7.

## Students at AUCC fumble national union

OTTAWA (CUP)—There is a new contender for the title of Canadian national student organizations: the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

With the Canadian Union of Students dead but not quite buried—CUS will cease operations November 30—a small group of student delegates to the AUCC national conference proposed here November 6 that students might hook up with the national administrators' lobby instead.

But the students, led by delegates from the University of Toronto, ran into much opposition as three-quarters of their fellow delegates walked out of the separate student caucus meeting the night before declaring the functions of AUCC were either irrelevant or a mystery.

"We need a national organization of students," said U of T graduate student Gary Webster, who suggested the delegates approach AUCC for help.

Ken Brown, a University of Manitoba student, said he had informally approached AUCC officers who told him "they'd be quite willing to back a national student group."

But other students questioned

AUCC's motivation for wanting to help, suggesting that the "big presidents' club" was just trying to set up a "little presidents' club."

Pat Pattison, student president at the University of Calgary, said councils should be dealing with their internal non-representative structures instead of worrying about setting up new national assemblies.

But despite the opposition and the walkout, Webster introduced a recommendation U of T students had brought with them to the annual meeting of the AUCC Thursday morning, November 6.

He asked AUCC to find a committee—five students chosen from those at the convention; five faculty, appointed by the Canadian Association of University Teachers; and five administration presidents, appointed by AUCC—"to provide information to the three constituencies of the university" on "the feasibility of joining with AUCC."

AUCC executive director G. C. Andrew said, "I think it could be put into effect," but added there were "problems"—CAUT had indicated opposition to the committee.

## More student reps. on Phil. council

On November 5 the Philosophy Department Council, consisting of seven faculty and three students, voted overwhelmingly to add three more students, with full voting privileges, to the council for the term of one year.

This "experiment" will be evaluated in the spring when it could be decided to make the increase constitutionally binding. At present it is not.

All Philosophy 20 students have been extended full voting privileges in the Forum, regardless of major. Formerly those 20 stu-

dents, without declared majors in Phil, were allowed voice but not vote. Now, all Phil Students enrolled at W.L.U. are members of the Forum with full voting rights.

The increase in voting membership necessitates a revision of the quorum. All Phil Students are urged to attend the Forum on Wednesday, Nov. 19 at 4:30 to 6:00 p.m., as several important considerations will be discussed. The room number will be announced in class as soon as it is available.

## McGill blacks denounce SGW racism

MONTREAL (CUP)—Black students at McGill University Wednesday added their denunciations to the uproar caused by publication of a racist cartoon at Sir George Williams University.

Carl Parriss, a black leader, told a meeting of 40 black McGill students the cartoon, published in "The Paper," was "an insult to all black people not only here but around the world."

Charges of libel and racism were laid November 3 against Wayne Gray, editor of the newspaper, published by the evening students' associations of Sir George and Loyola College, for the cartoon which appeared in an issue of "The Paper" that day.

It shows a black pondering the page of a newspaper, as his companion polishes a machine gun in a setting strewn with "visit beautiful Biafra" posters, shrunken heads, skulls and pennants lab-

elled "Mau Mau Tech" and "Nigeria U."

The caption reads: "Pack your kit bag, Alfred, they are about to start a Black Studies Program in Sir George."

Publishing of the cartoon rekindled long-standing complaints by black students of racism at Sir George, squelched by public reaction to the destruction of the Sir George computer last February.

"It is easy to fire the editor and the cartoonist," Parriss said, "because the administration at SGWU think they are liberal and they will say, 'We don't accept racism.' But it will happen again."

Students at the McGill meeting signed a statement demanding that Gray and the cartoonist—yet unnamed—be fired. "The Paper" be banned from the Sir George campus, and the federal government launch an investigation of racism at SGWU.

## Windsor students claim U.S. control

WINDSOR (CUP)—Canadian university students are "exiles in their own land," according to a report released Monday by three graduate students at the University of Windsor.

In the first half of a report on the "de-Canadianization of our universities," the trio—William House, 21, Robert MacRae, 22, and Robert Reynolds, 23—"charge that Windsor is being taken over by American ideas and teachers."

Stressing that de-Canadianization "is not a nationalistic term," that it "is not to be equated with the large invasion of American professors," their 12-page report analyzes the problems created by a lack of Canadian content and teachers.

Their findings will go to a Committee on de-Canadianization of the Universities, organized by Carleton University professors James Steele and Robin Matthews.

The three authors said students oppose U.S. professors, not because they are Americans but because they tend to import ideas from the American educational system which do not suit Canadian needs.

This has led, the three contend in their report, to larger classes with an emphasis on lectures rather than tutorials.

There is a "noticeable indifference towards Canadian culture", especially in the social sciences and the humanities, the authors said. American ideas and techniques predominate, particularly the "value-free" behaviorism taught in the social sciences.

There is an ignorance of Canada, they said; "Students who are taught... nothing on Canada or Canadian approaches must be regarded as colonials."

A lack of diversity has shown itself in the "lack of Marxists or even any socialists in the social sciences, and the predominance of the 'value-free' behaviorist approach" that can only lead to blankness: intellectual and creative stagnancy.

The report says only 54 per cent of faculty members at Windsor are Canadians, compared with 76 per cent in 1963. Six years ago, Windsor had two American department heads. Today it has seven.

The students call for a university ruling that all deans and de-

partment heads must be Canadian citizens.

They also criticize the two-year "tax holiday" for foreign professors moving to Canada. U.S. professors can teach in Canada for two years without paying income tax.

The report concludes by recommending that "good teaching, of itself, must be sufficient for teaching and promotion;" that "a reasonable amount of Canadian content and diversity of approach must be made apparent in courses and departments."

It calls for the establishment of a "cross-disciplinary Canadian Studies course" at Windsor, and the limiting of class sizes with more course sections and tutorials.

The students will release the second half of their report Thursday, November 13. It deals with the case of Windsor professor Philip London, an American teaching English at Windsor. London's dismissal by the English department in May, 1969, was vetoed by the Windsor administration—but the English department has since refused to renew London's contract for the next academic year, effectively denying him tenure.



photo by Atkins

World University Service's Treasure Van has been loaded in the Dining Hall this past week. Many students have taken this opportunity to purchase unusual Christmas gifts.

# The CORD WEEKLY

The Cord Weekly is published once a week by the Board of Publications, Waterloo Lutheran University, Waterloo, Ontario. Editorial opinions are independent of the University, Student Council and Board of Publications.

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## Moratorium II — Days of decision

Today and tomorrow have been set aside as Vietnam Moratorium II and International Day of Protest Against the War in Vietnam. These days will give each of the students of this university a chance to state where he stands on this issue which is so vital to the existence of peace on this planet or if he does not know where he stands to find out. Regardless of a person's point of view concerning the war he will have a chance to speak and ask questions during these days.

Some of the events scheduled for today are:

12:00 p.m. speak-out on Vietnam.

12:45 p.m. Guerilla Theatre

1:00 p.m. Folk Singers—Bob Janzen and Walt Gibbons.

1:30 p.m. Panel discussion on Chemical-Biological Warfare

2:30 p.m. film: "Last Reflections on a War."

Participation in protests of this type is no longer limited to those of the radical minority. It has now come to the point at which it is respectable for any person to participate in the moratorium, regardless of his political viewpoint. Whether it be for or against the war. The time has come when even the Torque Room dummies must rise from their card playing sloth and gossiping euphoria and make a stand on this issue. Surely the war in Vietnam is more important to the future of the world than the petty politics which are so prevalent on this campus.

The facts of the war have been hashed and rehashed so many times that we do not feel that it is necessary to go into them here. Many of these will be reiterated during today's and tomorrow's events.

U.S. President Nixon has been trying to pull the wool over the eyes of his so-called "silent majority" since his election last fall. He has been playing both sides of the war trying to find where the majority of the voters lie. Tricky Dicky is certainly an apt phrase.

This month's Moratorium has increased to two days in duration. Every month it will increase one more day. Only with the participation of everybody can the war be stopped within a reasonable time. It is to be hoped that the war can be halted before many more days must be added to the moratoriums.

## There's more in the library than books

It seems that the study facilities in the library have become so overcrowded that many people cannot find a place to study in the entire building. There are only two solutions to this problem. Either increased study areas must be built or tighter restrictions will have to be placed on those persons leaving their belongings in the library while they go to class or to meals.

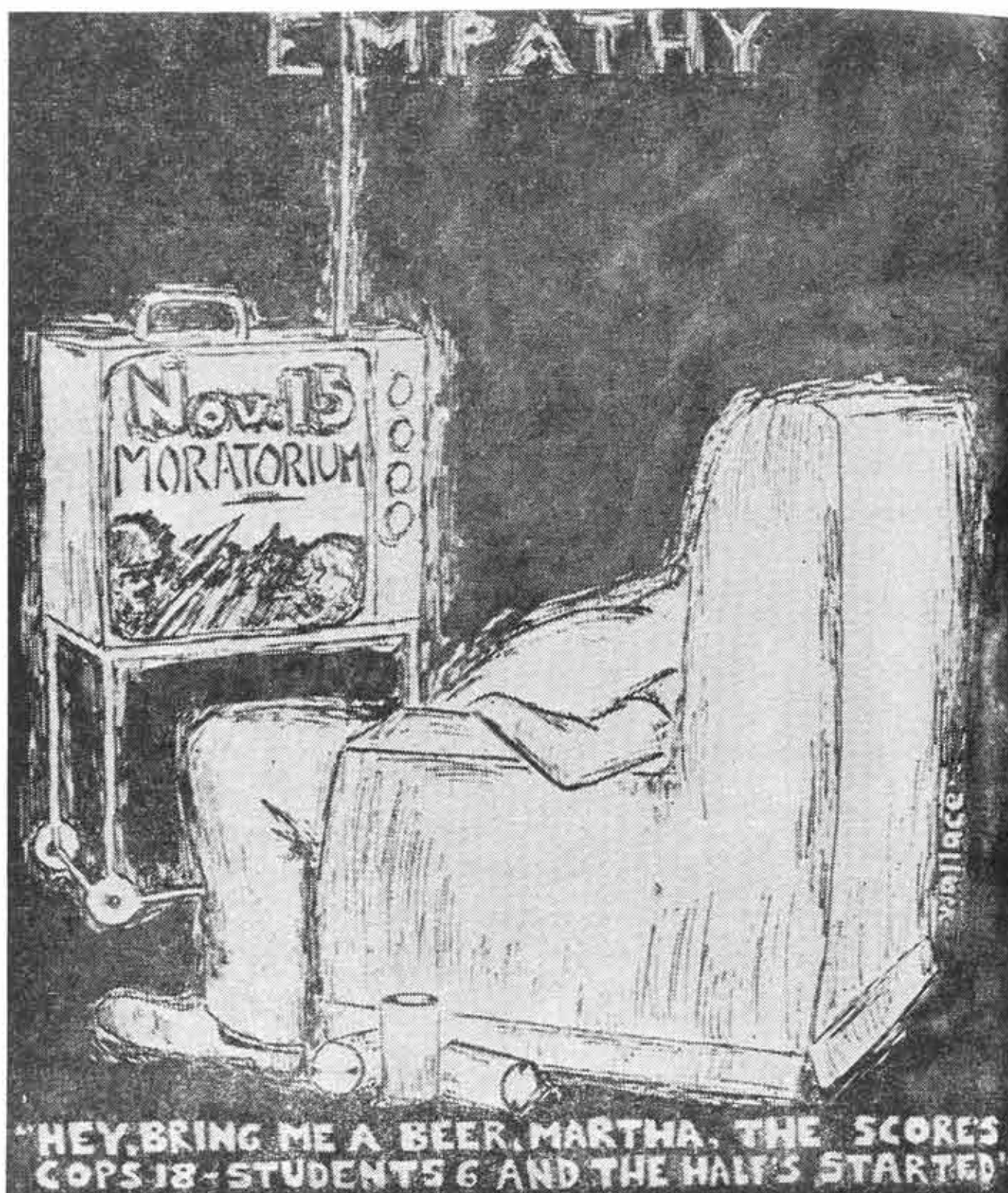
The graduate students in psychology also have a problem with library. Most of their work comes from journals which may not be removed from the premises. This, many of them feel, is hampering the quality of their work and education. We agree and feel that the problem should be remedied immediately.

### CORD STAFF THIS WEEK

The staff is getting pretty thin but those who keep plugging away at it include:

Bob Chesterman, Carman Roberts, Betsy Porter, Gwen Spears, Mike Skelton, Ron Kaden, Judy Birss, Dave Fairfield, Laurel Stuart, Peter Jackson, John Brick, Murray Howard and last and certainly least is the man in the glass cage.

No thanks for this or any other Cord go to the Eric Kierans' pony express.



## forum

The CORD welcomes letters from students, faculty and members of the Administration, but please remember these things: All letters must include your name, address, faculty and year or position. Anonymous letters will not be accepted, but we will print a pseudonym if you have a good reason. The editors reserve the right to shorten lengthy letters. Letters should be typed, and submitted to the CORD office no later than Monday afternoon.

### Somebody loves us

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to express my appreciation for the time and effort that you and the staff spend on making the paper available to the students.

Letters in Forum often contain criticism on a dissatisfied tone, but, someone should point out that, all things considered, the Cord staff does a damn good job!

From what little work I have done in the Cord office, I have seen how time-consuming and tedious parts of the production of the paper can be. I am not saying that helpful criticism is bad, but the griping attitude expressed in some comments prompts me to suggest that students are not aware that the editor and staff have frequently spent their Wednesday nights (till 3 or 5 a.m.) preparing the paper for the presses, not to mention time volunteered for

typing and proof reading.

Interviewing and writing is the more pleasant part, but, this also requires a lot of work. When there are faults the person who jumps to complain should realize that the Cord laborers are all carrying the same class loads as the readers and give up their leisure and study time to create a school newspaper. Those who don't like the style of reporting ought to contribute their own talents to improve the weaknesses they find.

I hope that I express the sentiments of the students when I say that we are lucky to have a well managed paper to present the information relevant to all members of the WLU campus.

Sincerely yours,  
Susan Norwood

### BA — Bugger all

Dear Editor:

Every student in every University has guarded himself well against becoming a social outcast, namely a highschool drop out. My studious colleagues with their acquired variety of knowledge, obtainable only in a general course, knew this would serve them well in their chosen fields of employment.—Hold it! After having read the pamphlets given by the Student Placement Office, I found that no firm wishes an employee who has a Bachelor of Arts degree. All positions demand an Honours degree, or better still, a Masters degree or a Doctorate. What happened to the ideal Canadian who has a fully rounded education? He must be living on welfare.

Naturally, most students will seek higher education, but what about a rest from academic life and for some, an opportunity to pay off their government loans? No such possibilities are open. I realize that this is not totally true: there is always Teachers' College, but this is neither a rest nor an aid to experiencing the "Business World."

Surely the University could take a serious look at this problem and enlighten myself and many other students as to the actual opportunities available for graduates in the General Arts Course.

Yours Truly,  
John B.

### Torque-maine poisoning

Dear Editor:

I live off campus and therefore eat my lunches and occasional breakfasts and dinners in the Torque Room. I didn't think anything could be worse than the dining hall chow last year but I'm forced to change my view. Even the apple juice of the Torque Room has a polluted flavour and it remains a mystery to me how the flavour of even plain foods such as soup can be so altered.

When there is no other convenient place to grab a bite between classes we're forced to the Torque Room and there we encounter the sort of GULP that makes us all prefer crash diets and starvation. Is the University trying to punish us for not buying Dining Hall meal cards?

Yours hungrily,  
A Poisoned Pen-Pal

## Spiel by Shane Belknap

Oh look Dick, see the war in Vietnam, look, look, look. See the soldier trained to kill. Kill soldier, kill. Oh see the Vietnamese all huddled in a group—Thud—bang—Oh see the dead Vietnamese all lying in a group.

Appeal Dick. Appeal to your "silent majority" for support. Appeal, Appeal, Appeal. Oh where are they all? The polls say you have 70% support from this majority. Oh where, oh where can they be?

Now see Dick talk about an honourable settlement. Talk, Talk, Talk. There goes another peace feeler to North Vietnam. What no soap? There goes another diplomatic envoy to Paris. Have they decided whether the table should be round or square? There goes another American soldier killed in combat. Go into heavy consultation with your many advisors. What's the decision?—We will withdraw our troops on a systematic timetable—When is the timetable starting, Dick? Next week, or month, or perhaps year?—But only when the South Vietnamese forces are strong enough to cope with the enemy—What enemy? It's the Americans who have the enemy—and then if there is any aggression on the part of the enemy during the time of withdrawal or afterwards the American soldiers will return—Oh tricky Dicky, one must save face. Your appeal can give hope to both advocates and opponents of the war. Stall for time, Dick. Stall, Stall, Stall.

But look Dick, what can it be? Today is Moratorium Day. Remember last month when the whole nation protested for peace. Well today we are celebrating the second Moratorium. Oh horror, where is your silent majority? It now is not just the long-haired minority which you might feel support an end to the war. To protest for peace is now a respectable thing to do. Dick, perhaps you should travel around the country and see how the country really feels. Oh look, look, look, Dick, look and see.

See Dick talk to his advisors and then read with a heavy heart the number of Americans killed each day. See Dick talk some more. Dick talks a lot. What do the people want Dick? You don't want to jeopardize your political career for a few more thousand soldiers killed. Be tricky—tricky, tricky, tricky.

After all what is this idealistic thought that killing is bad. The Vietnamese need Americans to fight for something called democracy. See how wonderful Democracy is. The Americans' monied interests corrupting the oriental culture with Drugs and Sex and Bribes. Oh, isn't it all wonderful. See the Vietnamese innocently being killed for some cause they couldn't care less about. But the Americans must fight on for the cause of Democracy (at least that is what it started out to be fought for, the cause is hardly ever thought about now). Killing is political not idealistic. People must shoot and be shot to death for the sake of their country. Even if the cause is obscure the government feels that war is a necessity for preserving peace.

Peace—remember Dick when the war had just started and you were so vehement for stepping up the war, for helping the Vietnamese people to be killed. To use their lands as a testing ground for Democracy. What are you going to do now Dick? Let us guess while you go on thinking and more people go on dying. Die, Die, Die.

## In-system practical politics

by Ron Kaden

This year Waterloo Lutheran will be having the only Model Parliament at a university level in Ontario.

The obvious question arising out of this is, is WLU out of touch with reality by holding this once universally popular event when other schools are not? Is Model Parliament a relic of the "spelling bee" era in a time when moratoriums or violent protests seem the only way to have political discussion? For many on this campus, Model Parliament is a silly game for little boys who are afraid to take politics into the streets and is therefore for the better part useless.

However, the true reality is, a system adopted by the majority of people in Canada, the Parliamentary system. Students must then be prepared to argue for the legalization of marijuana or aid to the Indians within the frame of reference of this system.

Model Parliament will give students the opportunity to formulate political ideas and ideals within the system and will also give Political Science students practice in parliamentary procedure. Here is an excellent opportunity to express any political and social ideas by becoming involved with one of the participating political parties. All students can express their democratic opinion by voting for the party with whose ideas they agree. In

this way, the people who expressed these policies can evaluate their acceptance with the student body just as they are evaluated by their opponents in the debate. National Political parties will also obtain feedback from the way students vote and debate.

Model Parliament will be held on the evenings of December 2 and 3. The election will take place on November 27 with the campaigns taking place during the preceding week. The organizing committee of party presidents involved and members of the Political Science faculty have received confirmation from the Progressive Conservative Club and the Independent Political Association (IPA) that they will participate.

There has been no word from the Liberals, New Democrats or Young Socialists.

Bob McKinnel, President of the PC Club was asked the reason for his party's interest. He said, "The PC's feel that Model Parliament is still a viable institution on the campus level and that it reflects the ideas of the various university parties and emphasizes the political awareness in the student body as a whole." He added his party intends to table the results of the debate and election with both the federal and provincial parties.

Ted Shore, president of the IPA, a new group on campus, explained why his party was conceived and its interest in Model

### MBA Program at Lutheran May Become Reality by John Dunn, Tamiae President.

Professor Glenn Carroll, Director of the School of Business and Economics, has outlined what he hopes will become the basis of an MBA program starting September 1970.

The stress will be on quality not the speed with which the program will be introduced. The first year of the program will offer only one course which will be taught at night. Professor Carroll stated that no full time program would be started for at least 3-4 years. It would take at least this amount of time to ensure that the course of study would be of the highest calibre. The proposed MBA program would take one year to complete after attaining an Honours BA in an undergraduate business course.

A plan of this nature will undoubtedly enhance the reputation of Waterloo Lutheran's already widely acclaimed undergraduate business school.

### Tamiae Hockey Report by Tim Tibbs

November 9 was a fatal day for the 2nd Year Business hockey rookies. Their overconfidence was shown in their sarcastic report of last week's games. Little did they know that the senior teams in the league had intentionally allowed them the first three games of the season so that they wouldn't have a zip record at the end of the year. Last Sunday night, behind the superb goal tending of hockey convener Gary Scholl, fourth year, brought Second Year to their knees. The score, 5-3.

The other game, Business III vs. Economics was a rough and tumble, hard fought game. Last year's champions opened the scoring early in the game with a goal by the "Flying Dutchman," Joe Cook. However, Economics, with half of last year's champion-

## Report on business

by Al Wilson

ship team in their line-up fought back to tie the score. Doug Burgess was the Ecies marksman. Statistician, Mary Ball, reported shots on goal of 15-14 in Ecies favour.

The league is extremely well balanced this year and the fans have been turning out in increased numbers to witness the exciting action. As a free introductory offer, we are guaranteeing front row rail seats to any new fans watching this Sunday's games at Waterloo Arena. Don't be disappointed, be there at 10 p.m. Sunday night as Business IV takes on Business III and Economics vs. Business II at 11 p.m.

Standings	W	L	T	Pts.
Business II	3	1	0	6
Economics	2	1	1	5
Business III	1	2	1	3
Business IV	1	3	0	2

### Tamiae Car Rally by Al Wilson

Tamiae's Annual Car Rally and Dance turned out to be another

tremendous success. At 7 p.m. twenty-six cars proceeded from Women's Residence on the so-called "easy route" which finished at the Bridgeport Rod and Gun Club. The highlight of the evening was when "Hammy's Hemi" crossed the finish line capturing first place honours with driver Bob Hamilton, navigator Art Lyon with technical supervision provided by Julie Dundas and Landra Rodgers. The dance following was thoroughly enjoyed by all of the sixty couples present. Congratulations Tamiae—for a job well done!

Only three openings left for the trip to Montreal Nov. 20 - Nov. 23, price \$50., includes transportation, breakfast and lunches—don't be left out. For further information call Tamiae President John Dunn — 578-7621 or Don Baird — 578-7621.

If you have any news or ideas you think we should know about call Al Wilson — 578-8966.



photo by Hashimoto

Tamiae president John Dunn and rally co-ordinator Chris Grey present the Tamiae car rally trophy to winning driver Bob Hamilton and navigator Art Lyon.

## Loyola admin. may call police

MONTREAL (CUP)—The administration of Loyola College took a new, hard-line stance on campus disruption Tuesday apparently to legitimize the use of police in ejecting student council president Marcel Nouvet from a meeting of the college senate last Thursday.

According to the new policy, use of police on campus may become the rule rather than the exception in dealing with disorders.

Loyola dean of students Roderick Shearer issued the statement Tuesday declaring the college senate had instructed him "not to permit further disruption of classes, laboratories or other academic areas, and has authorized all necessary outside help to be called in case that should take place."

The outside help would normally come from "recognized municipal law enforcement bodies," he said. Shearer was the administration officer who called police last Thursday to eject Nouvet from the senate meeting after the student council president interrupted several speakers and refused to leave at the request of administration president Patrick Malone.

That meeting degenerated into

chaos as faculty and students alike protested against the action, and finally forced the administration to allow Nouvet's release.

Shearer's statement was issued the day before a mass student meeting was scheduled to take place at Loyola, called by Nouvet after his ejection from the senate.

The student meeting is in defiance of an earlier administration order that no protests would be allowed on the campus in connection with the case of Dr. S. A. Santhanam, a physics professor dismissed by the college without explanation last spring.

## No Remembrance

SASKATOON (CUP)—The student council at the University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon campus Monday condemned Remembrance Day as a glorification of war rather than of peace.

The council said it did not wish to show disrespect for the dead, but to protest the "commercialism of war" encouraged by praise of military actions and solutions.

Ceremonies such as Remembrance Day hide means of attaining universal peace, the council said, such as refusing to take part in military service.

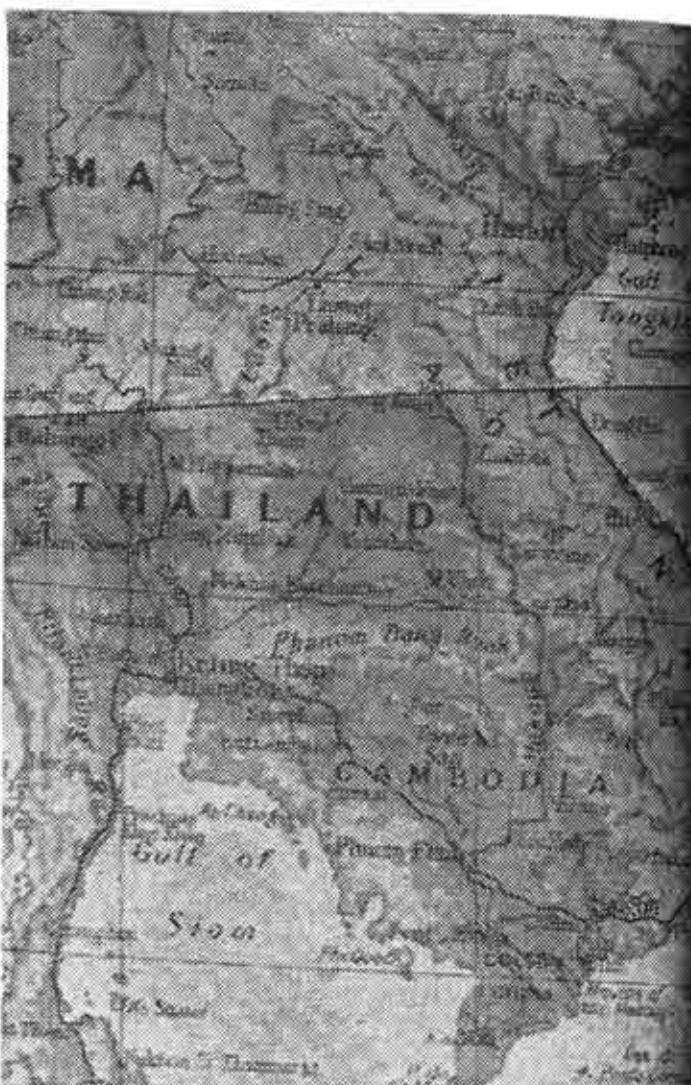
## Haggar at WLU next Wednesday

George Haggar, former professor of political science at Waterloo Lutheran, will be on campus next Wednesday at 12:30. Coming as a guest of the university, Haggar will speak in Professor Joel Hart's Philosophy (2137) class on the subject of G. C. H. Cole's concept of freedom—Guild Socialism and the new left.

Haggar's contract was not renewed at WLU in 1967-68. His release caused a major upheaval and student protest at WLU.

# A History of the War in Vietnam

by Chaplain W. Morris  
Associate Professor of History  
Waterloo Lutheran University



tionary movement can hope to succeed. As one leader of the movements for Algerian independence put it:

Revolutionary warfare does not require simply discontent among the masses but a sense of desperation and a grim determination to end injustice and humiliation. It demands patience with prolonged suffering and a determined conspiracy of silence and militancy. By the end of the 1950's the revolution had gathered sufficient momentum for the Hanoi government to recognize the southern rebels and provide assistance in organizing the struggle. Believing like all Vietnamese including Diem that Vietnam was one country and that they had been cheated of the fruits of their victory in 1954, Ho Chi Minh and his colleagues probably had no qualms about interfering in affairs in the South.

But plagued with internal difficulties of their own and uncertain about the success of the revolution in the South, they were slow to come to its assistance. After 1959, they began to send southern Vietnamese who had been regrouped in 1954 back to their local communities in the South to help the southern rebels to form the National Liberation Front, a coalition of anti-Diem groups under communist leadership. North Vietnamese assistance was still limited, however. As late as 1963, General Paul D. Harkins commander of the American forces in Vietnam admitted: "The guerrillas are obviously not being reinforced or supplied systematically from North Vietnam, China or any other place."

## THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ROLE

In the meantime, the American military commitment in Vietnam was increasing. At first the United States simply trained the South

Vietnamese army with weapons. As the number of military advisers increased and the number of American troops began to rise, the American presence in Vietnam grew. By the beginning of the 1960's, there were 23,000 American troops in Vietnam. In the early 1960's, the American presence grew even more. By the end of the 1960's, there were over 500,000 American troops in Vietnam. The American presence in Vietnam was a result of the American policy of containment. The American policy of containment was a policy of preventing the spread of communism. The American policy of containment was a policy of preventing the spread of communism. The American policy of containment was a policy of preventing the spread of communism.

By the end of the 1960's, the American presence in Vietnam was a result of the American policy of containment. The American policy of containment was a policy of preventing the spread of communism. The American policy of containment was a policy of preventing the spread of communism. The American policy of containment was a policy of preventing the spread of communism.

claimed by the North Vietnamese government near the site of a South Vietnamese commando raid on the North. Even after a North Vietnamese message had been intercepted suggesting the probability of an attack on the destroyers, they were ordered once more to penetrate North Vietnamese waters. Following this penetration the destroyers reported they had been attacked, but whether an actual attack took place has never been finally determined.

## ESCALATION OF THE WAR

The Johnson administration, however, responded by bombing North Vietnam for the first time and introducing into Congress the Gulf of Tonkin resolution which it had apparently drawn up before any incident occurred, giving it authority to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.

Johnson refused to commit himself on the use of this authority in the election campaign promising the American people that "We are not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves." But in 1965 the Administration did begin to send large numbers of American combat troops to Vietnam and by the end of the year there were more than 180,000 fighting men there. At the same time the government began to bomb both North Vietnam and the NLF-controlled areas in South Vietnam. The justification for the new policy was that the war was a war of aggression by North Vietnam. As it turned out, however, the Pentagon's own figure of the number of North Vietnamese regular troops fighting in South Vietnam was 400 at the time of the American escalation, a time when the United States already had 25,000 of its own troops in Vietnam. Moreover, the claim totally ignored the fact that Vietnam was one and not two countries.

The North Vietnamese began to commit their troops in the South as the American military buildup continued, though at a much slower rate. In 1967, when the size of the American force approached half a million men, the Pentagon estimated that there were 50,000 to 60,000 North Vietnamese troops fighting in the South. As the magnitude of the war increased so too did the damage to the society. The American policy of search and destroy missions and indiscriminate bombing of NLF-controlled areas, demolished villages, killing and wounding combatants and non-combatants alike and transforming a substantial portion of the South Vietnamese into refugees. In the fall of 1967 a Senate investigating committee estimated the yearly toll of civilian casualties in Vietnam at about 150,000 persons; the total number of refugees at that time was estimated at about four million persons, one fourth of South Vietnam's entire population. The committee concluded from its investigations that most of the casualties and refugees were the result of American military action. At about the same time the director, co-director and five other workers from the International Volunteer Service program in South Vietnam, who had spent years doing humanitarian work there, resigned in protest against American military policy. In a letter to President Johnson signed by for-

ty-three of the IVS workers they wrote that "to stay in Vietnam and remain silent is to fail to respond to the first need of the Vietnamese people—peace." "The war itself," they went on to say, "is an overwhelming atrocity." According to the letter, the massive destruction in South Vietnam created a widespread Vietnamese hatred of the United States and the Saigon regime.

## THE SAIGON GOVERNMENT

The efforts of the Saigon government to legitimize itself do not appear to have offset this hatred. The elections held under a new constitution in the fall of 1967 were regarded as meaningless by a large portion of the South Vietnamese population, because all serious contenders to the military ticket were ruled off the ballot in advance and because there were widespread irregularities both during the campaign and in the election itself. The committee of the South Vietnamese Assembly which investigated the elections recommended, sixteen to three, against their validation, and the military junta had to exert all its influence to get the Assembly to accept them. In the spring of 1968 General Nguyen Cao Ky, who arranged the elections and was elected the president in them, told a European correspondent: "Our last elections was a loss of time and money, a mockery. They were useful to elect a regime which is wrong and corrupted and weak." Ky might have added that the elections merely confirmed in power a junta of military leaders including himself who fought with the French in the war of independence and are consequently regarded by many Vietnamese as Benedict Arnold was by Americans after their revolution. Furthermore, the elected government like the governments before it, is a government of landlords in a country where there are large numbers of landless peasants whose strongest desire is for land of their own to till. Finally, the government is every bit as dictatorial and repressive as the Diem regime was. In violation of the constitution the press is censored and enormous numbers of political persons are held without trial. A recent investigation of South Vietnamese prisons revealed among other things that torture is commonly used to maintain discipline, that large numbers of children are being held under barbarous conditions, and that most of the prisoners are not adherents of the NLF. Among the prisoners is the runner-up presidential candidate in the elections of 1967, Trong Dinh Dzu. The crime for which he was sentenced five years was advocating peace talks with the NLF.

## THE TET OFFENSIVE

The weaknesses of the Saigon government has meant that as the society was more and more polarized between the NLF and the government by the intensified revolutionary conflict, NLF strength increased in spite of the toll taken by American firepower. By early 1968 the United States claimed to have killed over a quarter of a million enemy troops but the "enemy" was stronger than ever. This was forcibly brought home in the Tet Offensive in February of 1968, in which virtually all the cities of South Vietnam were attacked, several were captured and one, the ancient capital of Hue, was held for twenty-five days against a bombing and artillery attack which destroyed four fifths of the city.

The damage wrought not only to Hue but to all of Vietnam during the Tet offensive surpassed everything which had gone before. The comments of an American major about the city of Ben Tre seemed to characterize the entire American effort in Vietnam: "It became necessary to destroy the town to save it."

The Tet Offensive also shattered the confidence of the American people in the ability of their government to achieve a military victory in Vietnam and precipitated a financial crisis in the United States. This eventually drove the Johnson administration to seek peace negotiations through the halting of the bombing of North Vietnam. The peace negotiations began in Paris in the fall of 1968, but stalled on the American government's unwillingness to abandon its policy of unrelenting support for the Saigon regime. Recently on a trip to Vietnam President Nixon named the leader of that government, Nguyen Van Thieu, as one of the great statesmen of our time. It seems obvious that the NLF and the North Vietnamese will not agree to a settlement which includes the present leadership of the Saigon regime.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF VIETNAM

In the meantime destruction has continued to rain down upon South Vietnam. Although the Nixon administration has reduced the numbers of American troops in Vietnam slightly, it continued the policy of search and destroy missions until last August, when public pressure against the war forced it to minimize American casualties. The bombing of South Vietnam has been intensified. By the end of this year the United States will have dropped more than twice the

tonnage of bombs it dropped in all theatres throughout World War II. B52 raids alone were reported to have torn about "two and a half million holes forty-five feet in diameter and thirty feet deep—holes that are now filled with water and breeding grounds for malarial mosquitoes."

The United States is also engaging in an unparalleled destruction of land through the use of chemical agents. Last May Senator Vance Hartke, on the basis of material supplied by the Pentagon, stated: "By the end of the calendar year, if one projects the figures, the loss of croplands (in Vietnam) will total more than half a million acres, and the total acreage treated with destructive chemicals will exceed three and a half million acres."

The permanent ecological damage to the society aside, it is no wonder that South Vietnam has been converted from an area which exported rice to one which must import almost a million tons yearly from the United States to survive. And this is only a single aspect of the devastating effect the war has had in the Vietnamese economy and culture. What are the human facts behind these statistics? A recent American Friends Service Committee White Paper on Vietnam, based on the reports of their workers in the countryside, puts the matter succinctly: "the cumulative result of US involvement (on top of 25 years of warfare) borders not on Vietnam's salvation but on its death." This is the consequence of a decade and a half of American intervention in a civil war in a country on the other side of the globe. The significant question for the world community now reduces itself to this: Shall the United States be allowed to kill South Vietnam in order to save its own face?



The origins of the present war in Vietnam go back to the struggle for Vietnamese independence against a French colonial regime in the 1940's and 1950's, one of many such revolutionary movements which developed in the third world during and after World War II. The Vietnamese revolution was peculiar in one respect, however—its leadership was Communist. Years before, the father of the Vietnamese independence movement, Ho Chi Minh, had decided that communist doctrine and discipline offered the best means of overthrowing French rule. Notwithstanding Ho Chi Minh's commitment to Communism, the American government under Franklin D. Roosevelt provided aid and assistance to the movement during the Second World War, in order to defeat a common enemy, the Japanese, who were then occupying Vietnam.

After the war the French tried to restore their colonial regime in Vietnam using a Vietnamese collaborator, Bao Dai, a policy which brought them into direct conflict with Ho Chi Minh and his colleagues, who were trying to establish an independent nation. Fighting began in 1946, after the French shelled the city of Haiphong. The ensuing Vietnamese war for independence was, like the American Revolution, also a civil war in which many Vietnamese fought on the side of the French colonialists. In the meantime, the changing shape of world politics had changed American policy toward Vietnam. As the United States became more and more committed to a cold war against "Communism," support began to develop in America for the French colonial effort in Vietnam.

Following Mao Tse Tung's triumph in China in 1949 and the

outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, the American public tended to identify all Communists as part of an international conspiracy to conquer the world. It was in this atmosphere that the American government began to finance the French effort in Vietnam, paying 80% of the military cost of the war in the years from 1950 to 1954.

## THE GENEVA ACCORDS

In spite of American aid, however, the French gave up the struggle in 1954 and agreed to settle the conflict peacefully at an international conference in Geneva, attended by the major powers of the world. The Geneva Accords provided for a ceasefire and regroupment of military forces into provisional northern and southern zones, divided at the 17th parallel. Implementation of the ceasefire and regroupment agreements were to be overseen by an International Control Commission composed of representatives from one Western nation, Canada, one Communist nation, Poland, and one neutral, India.

The Commission was also to supervise the implementation of the political agreements reached at Geneva, which included nationwide elections to be held in two years to establish a permanent Vietnamese government. By dividing the country into provisional zones, the accords prevented the immediate coming to power of a Vietminh government for all Vietnam, which had seemed inevitable given the French unwillingness to continue fighting. But the common assumption was that they had only delayed this outcome, since Vietminh appeared certain to win the elections in 1956. For this reason the American government refused to join France, Britain, Russia and China in ratifying the accords. It did, however, make



## Off the cuff

by Ludwig von Ichabod

More than ever before this generation of college students resent authority. Everybody wants to get into the act of bucking the Establishment's rules and regulations: some by riotous rebellion of the "system," others by destructive criticism, with nothing workable, or constructive to replace the "old guard," and many by sneering generously—just because it is the thing to do nowadays. To a certain extent, questioning yesterday's rules for today's living is quite healthy and desirable if society is to function better for the future. However the majority of students only give lip service to this. Students buck authority for two purposes only, it seems, for personal gain, and for the sake of bucking it because it is there.

It is the distemper of our times that individualism is overstressed to the point of extremity. It is nice to be able to hold one's head high and declare he is a self-made person, but the problem is that this "individualism" of the person is not controlled. Too often the immature and the undisciplined cannot handle this individualism. To make things worse, the student does not know that he cannot come to grips with it. So he strikes out at someone or something else; and usually it is against the Establishment, and authority. Perhaps he is projecting his own frustrations on authority and attributing his own weakness to something he cannot cope with, and say, "Authority is crushing my individualism." "Authority is useless; I can do better."

It is the fashion today that students tend to imitate or to adopt ideas and ways of which they have less than working knowledge. Blatant rebellion of authority is becoming the favourite student pastime, analogous to the national pastime of income-tax cheating and smuggling. Too long have the students this misconception of the "typical university student" who considers the university something beyond the realm of society. Back in the forties and early fifties, the typical college student was stereotyped in jeans 'n' lettered sweaters, football and basketball games, and social events. And they performed all types of pranks; coeds included. Today the image of the college student has changed—but not for the better. "Society" sees him as "a shit-disturber of society," an undecided person who retreats into the womb of university so he

does not have to stand against the ruthless rush of society, and/or an arrogant knave who thinks just because he is in university he deserves respect. Some actually expect to receive sacrifices and awe fascination from lesser breeds, at the mere mentioning of his status in society: "I am a university student." B.S! Respect must be gained. And so far, we as university students, have shown no great hope for the people who see only disruption—riots, destruction, etc. What university students are getting from society is disrespect, because we disrespect them.

Another thing that ticks this calumnious columnist on this campus in particular is the students' attitude towards authority. I believe the great derogatory term widely used is "Suck." A person in authority is a suck or a prick; a person who bows to authority sucks. This attitude shows only the mentality of the person who spouts such vulgarism. Certainly your infallible columnist realizes that many students use this term just to conform with the anti-establishment side as the thing to say (better known as a put on, to mask one's true feelings). Down deep somewhere within yourselves you know that there is no such thing as total freedom (because your freedom might encroach on someone else's freedom) and guidelines must be set up. However, students fail to realize that these rules are not dealing with one individual, but with a multitude. There cannot be rules individually tailor-made for each person. Even if there were, you would undoubtedly complain anyway—you being the maladjusted anarchists you are. Y'know, you're goddamn hard to please!

Furthermore, to use the favourite vulgarism, everyone is a suck. Since the term is so wide ranged, you can apply it to anything. Another point that comes to mind is that the person who spouts this vulgarism considers himself not a suck. Obviously, To bad you're wrong, you hypocritical SOB. Ask for a job, and see who sucks. Be in authority and see how you handle responsibility.

Why not become a self-actualizing person and realize what life is? Even with ideas, modes, mores, etc. that seem outrageous to your sensitivity you can still work within the system. Sure you have your own idea of utopia; too bad yours never concur with everybody else's . . .

Vive autorite!

## Carleton students veto support of union by council

OTTAWA (CUP)—The student council at Carleton University took a rap across the knuckles Monday as a general meeting of students voted to rescind Carleton support of a strike at a local soft drink manufacturer's plant.

Only 200 students voted at Monday's meeting, out of a student population of approximately 5,600.

The Carleton council originally voted support of the strike last Tuesday, November 4 after Carleton students were reported as performing "scab labor" at the plant of Pure Spring soft drink manufacturers in the city.

The strike has received widespread support from almost every union in Ottawa, including the civil service association. Pure Spring workers are demanding parity with workers doing similar jobs in other plants; a loading assistant at Pure Spring earns \$52 per week; the same job at a Coca-Cola plant pays \$103.

Pure Spring vice-president Mervin Merskey attended Monday's general student meeting, and called the Carleton council's support of the strike "the actions of a kangaroo court."

Merskey offered the council a look at Pure Spring's accounts to determine the fairness of wages offered at the plant. Council president Lorenz Schmidt said a committee would be appointed to look into the affair.

## UP FOR GRADS

The following companies will be present on campus during the next few weeks. Prospective graduates who wish to have an appointment with one or more of the company representatives are requested to arrange an appointment through the Placement Office, and leave a copy of their resume sheet at the Placement Office at least one day prior to the interview date. Placement literature is available for students in 3C16. Please check this column each week for new listings.

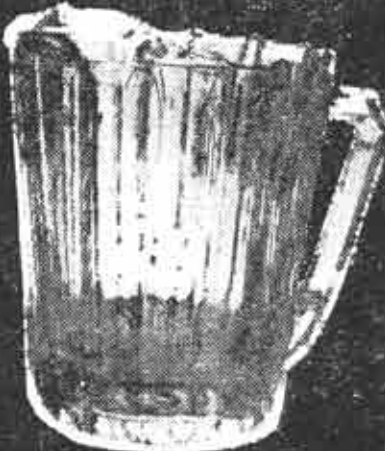
DATE	COMPANY	REPRESENTATIVE
NOV. 14th	Facelle Co.	Mr. D. C. Crosbie
NOV. 17th	Deloitte, Plender, Haskins and Sells	Mr. Ronald McNeill
NOV. 18th	Riddell, Stead and Co.	Mr. F. J. Routery — Mr. R. Cooper
NOV. 19th	Clarkson Gordon Co.	Mr. K. Alles — Mr. C. Armstrong
NOV. 19th	Price Waterhouse and Co.	
NOV. 19th	Arthur Andersen	W. T. Reynolds, C.A.
NOV. 20th	Thorne, Gunn, Helewell and Christenson	G. E. Godfrey
NOV. 20th	Touche Ross and Co.	Mr. A. Dilworth
NOV. 20th	McDonald, Currie and Co.	Mr. D. A. Buehlow — Mr. J. B. Cole
NOV. 20th	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.	Mr. P. Pielsticker
NOV. 21st	McDonald Currie and Co.	
NOV. 24th	Ford Motor Co.	
NOV. 25th	Ford Motor Co.	
NOV. 26th	Mutual Life Assurance Co.	Mr. J. D. Reynolds
NOV. 27th	Texaco Canada Ltd.	
NOV. 28th	The Upjohn Co. of Canada	Mr. Stuart Alexander
DEC. 1st	Public Service Commission of Canada	(By invitation only)
DEC. 1st	Canada Packers	Mr. P. N. Renouf
DEC. 2nd	London Life Ins.	Mr. M. H. Swain
DEC. 4th	R.C.M.P.	Mr. J. Downey
DEC. 8th	Toronto-Dominion	Mr. D. S. Anderson — Mrs. A. Kedwell
DEC. 9th	Bank of Montreal	

Applications are now being accepted for the positions of

## Homecoming Chairman 1970 and Homecoming Co-Chairmen 1970

Applications should be submitted to Bob French or to the SUBOG office in the Student Union Building.

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Keffer Chapel 10:00 - 10:20 a.m. Monday-Friday

Chapel Speakers for the week of November 17-21

Monday	—Mr. Guenter Dahle
Tuesday	—Pastor Urdahl
Wednesday	—Mr. Russell Campbell
Thursday	—Collegium Musicum —Motet: Jesus Priceless Treasure
Friday	—Mr. Terry Pitts

Wednesday nights — 10:00 Holy Communion — Keffer Chapel

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## Sir George principal suspends "The Paper"

MONTREAL (CUP)—Sir George Williams University principal, J. W. O'Brian, bowed to student and faculty demands Thursday (November 6), and suspended publication of "The Paper," whose editor was charged with libel Monday (November 3) after the appearance of a racist cartoon in that day's issue.

"The Paper" is the joint publication of the Sir George and Loyola College evening students' associations.

"Under no circumstances will Sir George Williams tolerate the spread of racism," O'Brian said,

adding that, under current regulations, the evening students' association did not maintain editorial control over "The Paper."

"The ESA must accept responsibility for, and exercise authority over, any publication issued under its auspices," O'Brian said.

Appearance of the cartoon Monday threw the Sir George campus into an uproar—the edition of "The Paper" was publicly burned and editor Wayne Gray was charged with libel by a group of 38 faculty and students under a newly-created disciplinary code.

The cartoon which caused the furor depicted two blacks—one carrying a machine gun—preparing to attend a Black Studies program at Sir George. The two were surrounded by skulls,

shrunken heads and pennants reading "Mau Mau Tech" and "Nigeria U."

The name of the cartoonist is not yet known.

Suspension of "The Paper" will remain in effect until ESA representatives "accept such responsibility and authority" over the publication, according to O'Brian.

Meanwhile, protest over the incident continued at Sir George and neighboring McGill University.

Black faculty at Sir George issued a demand that Gray and the author of Monday's cartoon be dismissed from their positions, and that "The Paper" remain under suspension until charges against the two were settled.

At McGill, 50 students met

Thursday (November 6) over the incident. Carl Benjamin, a spokesman for black students at Sir George, read statements of support for the black community, and said he hoped the issue could be used to rally support behind students arrested following the destruction of the Sir George computer last February.

The defendants in the computer affair will begin court appearances sometime after January 7.

Sentiment is strong among blacks at McGill and Sir George that the issue of racism, which originally sparked last February's incident, was never investigated. The question of racism, they say, was merely ignored during the hysteria which arose after destruction of the computer.

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ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

## Loyola admin. ejects student pres.

MONTREAL (CUP)—A meeting of the Loyola College senate degenerated into pandemonium November 6, as the college's administration called police onto the campus to eject student president Marcel Nouvet.

But an angry group of more than 50 students, crowded outside the senate room, blocking police attempts to carry the handcuffed president out of the building.

Loyola officials, trapped in the meeting, finally agreed to call off the police if Nouvet dispersed the crowd and stayed off campus until November 7.

The grotesque scenario began as dean of students Roderick Shearer accused Nouvet of disrupting the meeting, called to defend a clampdown on protest in support of dismissed physics professor S. A. Santhanam. The Loyola administration issued the dictum November 5, after Santhanam refused an administration offer of \$10,000 to leave the campus.

From a gallery seat, Nouvet angered senators by interrupting their debate, and refused to leave the meeting at the demand of administration president Patrick Malone.

Nouvet again refused to leave at Shearer's request, but even senate members were visibly shocked when seven police constables turned up at the meeting to cart the student president away.

The police grabbed Nouvet—who was linked arm-in-arm with his brother and his mother, Loyola professor Margaret Anderson—and hauled him to the door in handcuffs amid rapidly-growing chaos.

But students outside the chambers, screaming for Nouvet's release, would not let police take him to their cars. And inside the senate meeting, faculty and students implored Shearer to withdraw the police.

After 20 minutes of confusion, the dean of students agreed to set Nouvet free and promised that no charges would be laid against him.

By the time things settled down, three senators had walked out of the meeting, and several professors have since indicated they will resign from the body over the incident.

Nouvet, in defiance of last Wednesday's prohibition against protests, has called a mass meeting of students for November 12.

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## Toronto council ignores petition

TORONTO (CUP)—The University of Toronto student council approved "a union within the union" November 5 as members voted 27 to 2 to accept a Canadian Union of Public Employees contract with council's 15 permanent non-student employees.

The decision to accept unionization may kick off an uproar on campus, as council ignored a petition signed by approximately 2,300 students calling for a campus-wide referendum on the contract.

According to its constitution, the council must grant a referendum when more than 2,000 students call for one.

During Wednesday's meeting, engineering rep Eric Miglan threatened withdrawal from council, "due to our serious lack of confidence in this body."

"You have negated the wishes of 2,300 students," Miglan said. "I can assure you my fellow engineers will be very unhappy then they hear of what you have done."

But Bob Barkwell, council vice-president, argued the petition went counter to the spirit of the student constitution.

"This doesn't affect 2,300 students on this campus," he said. Just the 15 people who work for council."

Negotiations over the CUPE contract have gone on since the summer; opponents began collecting signatures for their petition early in September.

## Ask Asquith

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Disillusioned Freshman

Dear Disillusioned:

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Dear Asquith:

I am a freshman. I got zero on all my tests so far. I missed three tests so I got zero on them, too. What should I do?

Just Wondering

Dear Just Wondering:

Drop out.

## Lighthouse: A reckoning force

by Dave Fairfield

It is very unusual for a large group of musicians to appear relatively happy and relaxed while performing on stage. As the group gets larger so do the problems. Each musician has a designated part in the composite whole leaving very little room for improvised mistakes. Upon viewing Lighthouse, I was completely amazed not only with their sound but also with the overall feeling of individual easiness. Fortunately, this easiness of musical and stage manner did not detract from the dynamism of the group. For loss of better words, the aura of force produced was very compelling in a most happy way. You were made concerned but not depressed.

The composition of Lighthouse certainly excites you visually. They are like watching a small symphony orchestra in action. Each section whether it was string or brass had something interesting to say. They would speak together or separate from the others. A Baroque organ solo would be followed by a heavy gasp of the guitar. And incredibly, nothing seemed out of place.

Johnny Winter who was in concert at Uniwa Friday must also be classified as an excellent musician. His gravelly voice lends itself beautifully to country blues. During the whole performance it was of interest to note that the slide guitar technique was only used once. Winter has made extensive use of this in the past. The other evening, he directed his talent for guitar towards a style reminiscent of Mike Bloomfield. This free wheeling effort was very enjoyable.

Unfortunately with the appear-

ance of Winter's brother, things did seem to "slide." It almost became corny in spots when his relative played the drums, saxophone, piano, and organ to show his versatility. This supposed display of raw talent was distracting in an annoying way. It is to be hoped that Winter's reputation does not suffer as a consequence.



photo by Patzalek

Lighthouse, a 13-piece Canadian band performed to a disappointingly small audience in the TA Saturday evening.

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## Bill 63

# The beginning of the end of French Canada

by Robert Issenman  
and Peter Starr

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Robert Issenman graduated from Harvard University, in the department of government. He is presently at the Université de Montreal, Faculty of Law. He wrote his thesis on the Ligue pour l'Integration Scolaire.

Peter Starr is presently at the Université de Montreal in the Department of Sociology. He is editor of the well-known Montreal underground newspaper, Uncensored Version, and was formerly co-chairman of the Provincial Association of Secondary Students.

They are covering the opposition to Bill 63 for Canadian University Press and the McGill Daily.

Turmoil rocked the entire province of Quebec this past week, over the issue of "language of education."

Strikes have paralysed most of the large French universities in the province. Junior colleges throughout Quebec have been hit by massive class boycotts while numerous high schools are shut down entirely.

10,000 students staged a spectacular non-violent march on the Montreal headquarters of the ruling Union Nationale party on Tuesday (October 28). This followed a frenzied teach-in which jammed the entire Université de Montreal sports arena. Other demonstrations, against targets such as the Montreal City Hall occurred throughout the week.

Momentum was building up rapidly for a massive confrontation before the Parliament Building in Quebec on Friday. By keeping the earlier demonstrations peaceful, leaders hoped to amass general support for the Friday action to the tune of 500,000 demonstrators.

The "week of protest" was sparked by the provincial government's attempt to introduce a bill—Bill 63—enabling both English Canadians and "New Canadians" to choose freely between English- and French-language education for their children.

The "language of education" issue has been building up over the last two years in Quebec, initially ignited by an educational crisis in the Montreal suburb of St. Leonard.

The freedom of Italian residents to choose English language schooling lay at the base of that conflict. In May 1968, a newly-elected school commission decided to abolish all English language public schools in the community over a period of six years. Children of "English origin" were to be bussed out of St. Leonard for their education.

The English and Italian residents of the community reacted violently to this sudden liquidation of their "fundamental rights." They refused to submit to the imposition of French language schools and established their own classes in local homes.

Spearheading the drive to abolish English language schooling was Raymond Lemieux. His Ligue pour l'Integration Scolaire "attempted to carry the 'unilingualist' position to other communities in the province."

While no other St. Leonard situation has been provoked, the issue of French unilingualism has captured the imagination of French Canadian nationalists, journalists and students throughout Quebec.

The unilingualists are particularly concerned that almost all immigrants to Quebec are assimilated immediately into the English language milieu. The increased flow of postwar immigration, combined with a drastically lower French birthrate, is predicted to

make the French a minority in Montreal within 10 years.

The unilingualists further maintain that the French are an overwhelming majority in Quebec and should not finance an English public school system. This rationale has great emotional force because the Quebec economy is run in the English language. The unilingualists feel English schools abet this situation and threaten to relegate the French language to the kitchens and the churches.

Ultimately they fear for the survival of the French language and culture, and for the survival of the French Canadian nation itself.

The issue has fantastic emotional power and has erupted into sprees of violence on more than one occasion. English and French students clashed during Operation McGill—last March's rally of unilingualists at English-speaking McGill University.

The nationalists chose McGill as a symbol of English domination of Quebec society. They vehemently object to Quebec government subsidies of the English universities—McGill, Sir George Williams, Bishop's, Loyola—while the French universities—Université de Montreal, Sherbrooke, Laval, Université de Quebec—are sorely in need of funds to improve their long-neglected facilities.

Unilingualists turned out in force again in September 1969 in another French-Italian confrontation at St. Leonard. Fights broke out between the French and Italians and stores in the community were ransacked.

The police, who were caught by surprise, panicked and read the Riot Act. In an attempt to dampen the unilingualist fervor, the government charged unilingualist leaders with sedition.

Raymond Lemieux, who will be leading Friday's march, is only free on bail as a result of charges stemming from the riot.

The atmosphere of unrest in Montreal was only intensified by the notorious riot on the night of October 7, when Canadian army troops were called in to restore order to the city.

However, organization, not violence, has been the most important characteristic emerging in the fall of this year. Since September, Raymond Lemieux has been directing a highly successful drive to organize the students in universities, high schools and junior colleges.

Last year the mobilization of Quebec students was centered around internal school politics. But this year the students are reacting to the "national" question.

According to Romeo Bouchard, an influential student editor, "the spontaneous confrontation that emerges from these students is moving enough to change Quebec society."

Indeed, the remarkable control demonstrated by 10,000 impassioned students on the Tuesday night confrontation at the Union Nationale's Renaissance Club appears to confirm their fervent dedication to the unilingualist cause.

The attempt by the government to grant "freedom of choice in education" under Bill 63 has dramatically catalysed the unilingualist movement. It appears to have created a common front between workers and students.

Overnight, the radical dream of students and workers united in a struggle against a common enemy has come closer to realization in Quebec than anywhere else in North America.

The Front de Quebec Francais formed over the last weekend, brought together the leaders of unions, parent-teacher organizations, nationalist societies and student groups.

The union groups alone represent at least 500,000 workers under such giants as the Confederation of National Trade Unions, the Conseil Syndicale Nationale, and the Corporation des Enseignants de Quebec. Support from the students is also extremely strong.

The Front de Quebec Francais may well be able to produce the half-million demonstrators Raymond Lemieux has predicted for Friday's confrontation.

At Tuesday's teach-in at the Université de Montreal, prominent labor leader Michel Chartand said: "Bill 63 is an excellent bill, because it unites the French Canadian nation. The Union Nationale party could never better serve the French Canadian people than by what it is doing with Bill 63."

"It will create solidarity in the French Canadian nation," he continued. "It will unite the workers. It will unite the students and the farmers. We could never have dreamed of an occasion like this."

Even if the Quebec government miraculously comes up with a solution to the language of education and immigrant issues, the struggle has only begun.

The fundamental basis of the conflict in Quebec is economic. "Language of work" and the economic discrepancies between English and French speaking Quebecois will inevitably emerge as the gut issue.

The strength of the worker-student bonds forged in the last week will be crucial in the forthcoming contests. Friday's demonstration could provide the key to the future of Quebec.

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## Simon Fraser hunger strike ends

BURNABY (CUP)—The last visible signs of opposition to the administration at Simon Fraser University vanished Friday as a group of hunger strikers ended a 15-day fast with an ice-cream party and an interview with administration president Kenneth Strand.

The hunger strikers extended

their protest three days after the official end of the strike in the university's department of political science, sociology and anthropology, to stress that the issue involved in the conflict remained unresolved.

Eleven hunger strikers began the protest October 23, opposing the administration's suspension of

eight members of the PSA department who participated in the 41-day strike for autonomy of the student-parity department.

Only four students lasted to the ice cream party that finished the fast.

The four drew a blank response from Strand when they asked whether he intended to enter discussions with the eight suspended faculty or take any other steps which might resolve the current crisis at SFU.

Strand refused to respond to their questions and denied he had made a statement during the first days of the action, implying negotiations might begin with PSA once faculty and students returned to their classes.

The strikers finally left, after making individual statements deploring Strand's refusal to negotiate with PSA, and after reminding him that continued refusal to respond to peaceful protests might pave the way to violent demonstrations.

The eight professors are still teaching non-credit counter courses at SFU; their regular classes were cancelled by the administration October 9 and students who honored class boycotts during the protest are left without credit for the entire fall semester.

Hearings by the SFU board of governors reconvene November 17 into the suspensions of the professors, who refused to return to classes following an administration edict that a class boycott would provide grounds for dismissal.

The board hearings will go ahead over the protests of the eight, who argue board chairman Richard Lester has prejudged their cases.

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# Hockey Hawks win opener over Brock

by Bob Zarzycki

A fine two goal performance by Frank Braithwaite sparked the Golden Hawks in winning their first college exhibition encounter 6-3 over the Brock Generals at the Garden City Arena in St. Catharines on Nov. 6. The team under rookie coach Larry Pfaff and Fred Bosenberry promises to be a top contender in the league this season. With eight rookies suited and veterans Jarmo Lehtonen and Dave Johnson out with minor injuries, the Hawks outshot the Brock team 33 to 24 and showed signs of being a well balanced club.

Returning defencemen Barry Byspalko and Brian Granger, led by last year's most valuable player, Jim Arnott set the pace of a strong tough defensive game.

Between the pipes, last year's league leading goaltenders Larry Reid and Gerry "Paintree" Gobel shared the duties of holding Brock to only three goals.

The game saw strong performances from Captain Barry Irwin and his strong skating winger, Stan Galt, who fired Luther's go-ahead goal unassisted in the second period. Rookie forwards Joe McCrea and Gad D'Amico promise to be great assets to the offensive punch of the Hawks as do Dave Ormerod and Pat Montani for the defensive game.

The game grew sloppy at times as Brock's unpositioned and scrumbly style of hockey had the Hawks committing the same error. Brock fans numbering around 300 not only saw Frank Braithwaite pot two goals but

also win a decision over an over-aggressive Brock player, as did rookie defenceman John Bernhardt over another pugnacious General.

The Hockey Hawks are now preparing for tonight's game against the "Plumbers." Strong fan support will mean win number two for the Hawks, so let's show the school up the street now!

## HAWK SCORING

### 1st period:

1. Braithwaite from D'Amico and Montani.
2. Braithwaite from Ewer.
3. Dupuis from Powell.

### 2nd period:

4. Galt unassisted.

### 3rd period:

5. D'Amico from Braithwaite and Gobel.
6. Tate unassisted.



Women's intramural volleyball is in its final week of play for the season.

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## Flag season ends—Blue Cheer undefeated

On Tuesday, Nov. 11, before hundreds of completely disinterested fans, the Blue Cheer captured the flag-football crown defeating the Green Hornets 14 to 12. It was primarily a defensive game, by default, as both teams' offences were sporadic at best. The Cheers scored first on a driving catch in the end zone by flanker Jim Swan and John Steward's completed convert made it 7-0. For a while it looked as if they would swamp the Hornets but then the game tightened up. Jim Bogusat scored on a short pass and the half-time score was 7-6. Early in the second half, after an interception, the Hornet's, Jim Juskinski scored on another short pass and it was 12-7 for the Hornets. This only set up a storybook finish as John Dodd caught a perfect pass from Steward with only two minutes remaining. The convert was good again and proved to be the convert of victory. The Hornets didn't quit, however, and

it was not over until corner back Larry Hrivnak, knocked down the games final pass on the Cheer's goal line.

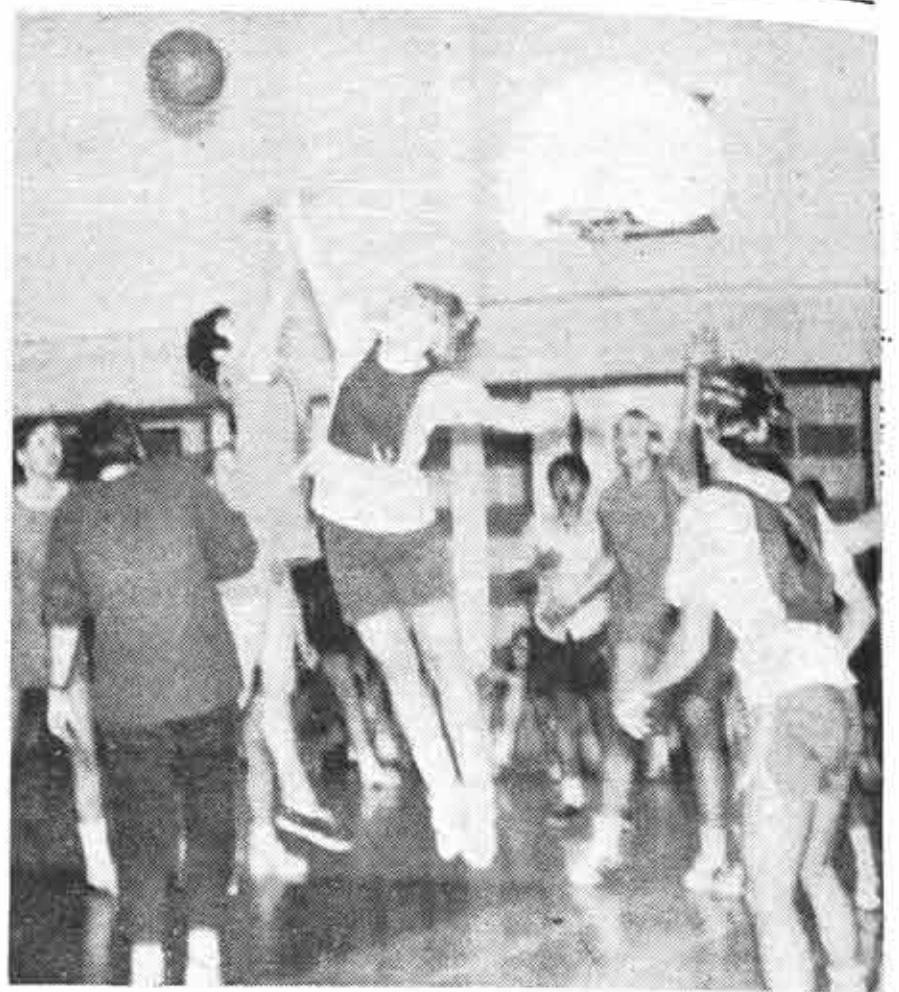
The Blue team's defence should be singled out as they snuffed out the Hornet's running game and gave the offence excellent field position, time and again. The line of Zygmunt, King and Thompson was great on defence but had difficulty controlling the blitz on offence. The defensive backs, Grayer, O'Donahue and Hrivnak played consistently well, stalling the Hornet's deep passing game. Hrivnak's interception, early in the first half, on the one yard line, was a key play and Grayer and O'Donahue covered every pattern thrown at them. The offensive backfield appeared sluggish but recovered their poise long enough to score when needed. Dodd's catch under pressure won the game and was amazing, considering he was a walking commercial for OHSIP. The game ball goes to Dodd, if

they can find one. The game marked the retirement of some of flag football's greatest players and it was a fitting farewell to the Blue Cheer, the only other undefeated team on the continent. (Rams, eat your hearts out!)

## Exam seminars to aid students

Educational Services is planning a programme of seminars under the direction of Rev. L. L. Wark to help students overcome examination phobias. The seminars will involve group relaxation therapy, investigations of the causes of exam phobias, and suggestions for overcoming them. The size of the groups will be limited to twelve students.

The seminars are tentatively scheduled for Monday nights, from November 17 to December 15. Any students interested should contact Mrs. Michele Gillette or Rev. Wark in the Educational Services office.



The action was exciting in the basketball Hawkettes game against UniWat.

## WLU girls active in sports

by Judy Birss

The Women's Intramural volleyball, under the organization of Linda Rideout and Liz Duncan, is in the final week of play for the season. The enthusiasm of the girls is overwhelming and each team is really having fun. So far, Off Campus, "The Grapes," are in first place. Close behind them are the B3 Mets. The winning team will receive an award for their victory. The winner will be announced next week.

Badminton will be the next sport for intramurals, if enough rackets can be salvaged.

The W.A.A. is planning a shoe shine in the near future. Plans are also on the way to sell refreshments at the boy's basketball home games.

The Varsity B-Ball and V-Ball teams are off to Sudbury for their first game of the season this Friday, Nov. 14. The best of luck to both teams and we hope that they will bring home victories.

## Rally championship next week

The Waterloo College Auto-sport Club is hosting this year's intersarsity championship rally. This event is a two day, 700 mile rally to be run on Saturday, November 23. While the "Lost Weekend '69" is intended to determine the rally championship from

among Ontario Universities and Colleges, it is open to any private team and crew entries, club or otherwise.

Entrants will be competing for money, merchandise and trophy awards. Anyone wishing further information should contact Wayne Rutledge at 742-6623.

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