

Equality If We Want It

by Trish Wells

Personal attitudes cannot be changed simply by legislation, but actions can be, and once that happens changes in attitude often follow quite naturally. Anti-discrimination labour laws are gradually having that effect, or so hopes Kay Eastham of the Department of Labour, who spoke here on the subject of women and the Labour Market Tuesday night, during the last session of the very successful Conference on Canadian Women.

Eastham dwelt on the nature and effect of recent legislation governing hiring, promotion and employee benefits in Ontario, and while the laws themselves seem progressive, and promising of a brighter future for working women, it was clear from her analysis of the actual situation, and later from the audience discussion, that the laws are not having the greatest possible effect on the deep-rooted attitudes of employers—or women.

It is still difficult for women to break into any other fields than the ones traditionally reserved for them. Teacher, nurse, and secretary are the usual ones, but almost any low-paying, low-prestige job is no trouble for them. In spite of legislation, employers are still making it rough on women who choose to pursue and make a career of anything that was once considered male-type work, and many women, aware of the struggle they will have to undergo, are just not even aiming at the more fulfilling jobs. They are continuing to set their goals low and often are encouraged to do so by their teachers, guidance counsellors and peers. But unless the traditional boundaries are tested and challenged continually, there is no chance that they will ever change.

Fortunately there is now a program being run by the Ontario Women's Bureau designed to



counter the negative career guidance put forth in most high schools. The vocational information program is trying to encourage women to think in terms of a lifetime career rather than stop-gap jobs to fill the time between school and certain marriage. Marriage, even now, no longer signals the end of a woman's working life: it is a fact that more and more women are choosing to continue their work after marriage and after their children start school, so why should that work not be a stimulating and self-fulfilling part of their life? To be that, a woman must decide on her career after consideration of her own interests and aptitudes, and after looking beyond the 'traditional' women's jobs to all the opportunities that are open to her if

she is willing to pursue them.

Literature produced by the vocational information program helps women build up their self-esteem and their belief in their own abilities, so that they might have the confidence to tackle any job they want regardless of its label as 'man's' or 'woman's'.

Once women themselves start to prepare for meaningful careers, and have the qualifications and the drive to attain their personal goals of self-fulfillment, the laws that are already there to help them—equal pay, equal opportunity—will start to have the effect they were meant to have, that is, to make sure that women get what they want and need—as human beings. And it will be very difficult then for the old-school employer to stand in their way.

SAC ELECTIONS CALLED

by Warren Howard

The elections for the SAC Executive Board were set for Tuesday March 6, at a meeting of the Students' Administrative Council on Wednesday. The election by-laws require that four members of the Executive Board must seek popular election. These are the President, the Vice-President Executive, the VP University Affairs, VP Community Affairs. The three remaining positions are nominated by the President and ratified by the council.

Nominations for the elected Executive positions are open from 4 pm February 16 until 4 pm February 26.

Also on the ballot will be a question determining whether the student body is in favour of joining the Ontario Federation of Students, as well as a questionnaire asking the students how they feel

their fees should be apportioned among the various departments.

The Chief Electoral Officer originally desired to run the SAC representative elections at the same time as the Executive elections but the council at Wednesday's meeting felt that defeated candidates should be allowed to run in rep elections. The CEO, Dianne Fetter pointed out that the elections were late as it was and it was important to have them as soon as possible. She stated that Reading Week and the SUAB referendum had delayed the elections past the end of February during which the by-laws of the constitution say they must be held. Council overruled her following the precedent of previous years in which there were always two elections held. This year the nominations will open March 7 and the Rep elections will take place March 15.

Thursday, February 8, 1973

THE
CORD
WEEKLY

Vol. 13, No. 17

Short Takes

February 28 is WLU day, at least that is what a Senate committee would have you believe. University freshmen are becoming scarcer all the time; other universities have gone into the self-promotion business and WLU capitulates to the trend. No official word on what the committee has planned for the high-school students for whom the festivities are being held, but it could become a controversial issue. Already some have become disenchanted with the blandness of the proposed programme, and have formed an ad hoc committee and handed in counter-recommendations to the official committee. They were turned down flat. The Day is going to be a show-case for the entire university; let's hope it isn't a pillar of blandness.

SAC finances. An official statement issued Tuesday puts the loss for the present year at \$9,689. This includes an allowance for the \$8,025 owed to SAC by Isaac Hayes, which we do not have in the bank. Without this allowance, the loss is \$17,714.

This amount is to be paid by allocation of the student fees from summer classes entirely to the reduction of the debt load; this will leave approximately \$4,700 to be taken off the fees paid in September.

It is hard to tell whether the figures submitted with the proposal are optimistic or pessimistic. The accounted expenditure on the Cord is entered as \$450 for each of the eight post-Christmas issues, but this assumes a diet of strictly eight-page papers. On the other hand, the ad revenue appears to be very conservatively estimated, far short of the average actually taken in. Further, honourarium payments are entered as \$5,400, the originally budgeted figure, and it seems as though the presently given figure is far less, because of straight cuts, and because some of the massive long-distance phone bills are being taken off honouraria.

It should be noted that \$18,005 of the \$49,394 in expenses are accounts payable on the yearbook. This bodes well for the future financial health of SAC, as this expense will not recur with the new subscription system of allocating the books. However, the short run situation may be less than ideal, as the revenues and expenses for this year's book are entered as equal, when there is some doubt that this will prove true in practice.

The Athletic Complex. Apparently, the heating-circulating system in the pool is the latest holdup; although the pool is believed to be watertight, the entire circulation system may have to be replaced. Testing for water-tightness begins next week, but the complex may not be operational for some time yet.

Not enough votes

REFERENDUM FAILS

by Tom Garner

The referendum held to determine the fate of the SUAB proposal failed to gain enough votes to achieve validity. Approximately 580 votes were needed (one-quarter of the student population) and the actual tally was some eighty votes short.

After failing to gain sufficient voters on the first day of the referendum, despite canvassing of

people passing through the Concourse, an application was made to the Chief Electoral Officer (Diane Jetter) to extend the voting to Thursday. As there is nothing in the present constitution regarding the duration of a referendum, this slightly unconventional motion was approved. However, the vote was even more dismal next day, and even though the vote was later found to be strongly in favour of the proposed changes, the votes

fell well short of the needed amount.

Although some people decided conscientiously not to vote, for whatever reason, it is generally conceded that the referendum was a failure due to the apathy of those who did not vote.

With the SAC term of office ending at the end of the month, no further action on the referendum is possible.

Kirkup Sues Seneca Pres., Paper

TORONTO (CUP)—An administrator turned right-wing politician is suing the editor of the Seneca College student newspaper for libel.

Richard Kirkup, Seneca's director of student affairs, is suing Gunnar Forsstram over a series of articles in "The Seneca" which linked his campaign for a Toronto aldermanic seat to key high-rise apartment developers.

Kirkup ran against progressive alderman John Sewell and Karl Jaffary in Toronto's working class Ward 7 in last December's municipal elections. He attacked the incumbents for opposing indiscriminate high-rise development, and called for more apartment projects earning the label "developers' man". Kirkup was badly defeated.

Besides Forsstram, Kirkup is

also suing the president of Seneca College, the student council president and several employees of the North York Mirror which reprinted one of the articles which appeared in the Seneca in November. (The Mirror is owned by the Toronto Star.)

Kirkup is claiming \$200,000 in total damages.

He took a two-month leave-of-absence to campaign for the aldermanic seat and Seneca hired an assistant to help him discharge his duties. He is also involved in the student awards committee and has been under pressure to leave his Seneca posts because of his outside activities.

Besides his latest venture into politics, Kirkup ran as a Conservative against New Democratic Party leader Stephen Lewis in the 1971 provincial election. He almost defeated the NDP chief. In early

1972 he led a supposedly reform group which took over the Toronto Humane Society. But he resigned as THS president during the summer.

Observers are unsure why Kirkup has taken on the entire college in his suit. He had previously threatened to sue the board of governors but now is apparently satisfied to only take action against the president.

Forsstram has told Kirkup he will launch a counter-suit for slander, also arising out of the Toronto election campaign. During a confrontation, Forsstram says Kirkup accused him of being "a communist, a thief and having been bought off by (John) Sewell and (Karl) Jaffary."

"He also sent out his heavies to harass me and (newly-elected mayor) David Crombie," Forsstram said.

To Be...

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

<p>THURSDAY FEBRUARY 8</p> <p>Pub with Scrubloe Cain Student Union Building Ballroom. 8pm. \$1 WLU, \$1.50 others.</p> <p>Federation Flicks "Carnal Knowledge" and "Vanishing Point" U of W AL 116. 8pm. \$.75 U of W, \$1.25 others.</p> <p>"Rare and Endangered Species" Biology Department Series L4 7-9 pm.</p> <p>FASS '73 Satirical Revue of U of W life. 8 pm. 99 cents. U of W Theatre of the Arts.</p>	<p>"Gimme Shelter" The Rolling Stones, Waterloo Theatre, Mid-night.</p> <p>DEAD WEEK</p> <p>Florida</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Quebec</p> <p>New Orleans</p> <p>TO</p> <p>The Library</p> <p>Home</p> <p>Nova Scotia</p> <p>Acapulco</p> <p>Bahamas...</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 14</p> <p>Basketball vs Western (London)</p> <p>SATURDAY FEBRUARY 17</p> <p>Hockey vs Western, Kitchener Auditorium, 2 pm.</p> <p>Concerto Programme, Alfred Kunz, conductor; Theatre of Arts, U of W, 8 pm, 50 cents.</p>
--	--	--

<p>FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9</p> <p>FASS '73. 7 pm and 10 pm. \$1.03</p>	<p>SUNDAY FEBRUARY 11</p> <p>Waterloo Brass Quintet, Kitchener Public Library Auditorium, 3 pm, Admission free.</p>	<p>MONDAY FEBRUARY 19</p> <p>University Opera Workshop, Hindemith's "Hin und Zuruck"</p>
---	--	---

compliments

Kampus Bookstore

in the Concourse

ALTHOUSE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
The University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION

University graduates are invited to apply for admission to the 1973-1974 academic program leading to the Diploma in Education and Ontario teacher certification for elementary or secondary schools. Applicants must have an undergraduate degree or be eligible for graduation by September 1973.

The College facilities provide special instructional areas in keeping with all new developments in secondary and elementary education.

Althouse Students' Council in co-operation with the Althouse Faculty have successfully assisted in placing over 85 per cent of Althouse graduates through the operation of a Placement Service.

Communications regarding admission to Althouse College of Education should be addressed to:



The Acting Associate Registrar,
Althouse College of Education,
1137 Western Road,
LONDON, Ontario N6G 1G9.
Telephone (519) 679-2367

Six New, Exciting, Soporific, Stimulating, Sensational and Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious Psychology Courses

The Psychology Department announces that six special topics courses, not listed in the calendar, will be presented in 1973-74. Three of them—Environmental Psychology, Political Psychology, and Social Issues—will be repeated from this year. The three new offerings are The Psychology of Women, Educational Psychology, and Sex Research. Although they are designed as third year courses, any students having special interests in these topics are welcome in the courses. Students can obtain further information and reserve a place in any of these courses during pre-registration week, Feb. 19-24.

Pub nite

DANCE
NITELY
TIL 1 AM

RECORDS BY

AMERICAN
LED ZEPPLIN
JOE COCKER
ETC.

Everynight

"HAPPY HOURS"

4:30 to 6:00

PITCHERS, MUGS AND BOTTLES

Noon till 1 AM

All you can eat

BUFFET

\$1.00

NEW STUDENT PRICES

the new
JOKERS

ACROSS FROM WLOO P.O.

'7200'

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

- PRESIDENT
- VICE PRESIDENT: EXECUTIVE
- VICE PRESIDENT: COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
- VICE PRESIDENT: UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

NOMINATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED AT
S.A.C. OFFICE FROM 4 PM FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1973
TILL 4 PM FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1973

SAC

Saltsman on Foreign Policy

Les Francey
Last Monday Max Saltsman came to speak to the World Peace class on Canada's foreign and world peace and stressed that Canada's role in the world is a small one and one of isolationism. He said that the Canadian government was being realistic with few grandiose ideas when it keeps its role as a small one. In some ways, according to Saltsman, Trudeau is a reflection of French Canada and traditional French Canadian foreign policy. In the past, French Canada has always been reluctant to be involved in the wars in which Canada has participated and was opposed to various organization like Nato. Trudeau then, believes that Foreign Policy is an extension of domestic policy and whatever will internal needs will be our foreign policy. Trudeau wants to keep Canada's commitments to a minimum because too many commitments could split Canada and this is a very great internal concern for the Canadian government. Saltsman says that we have a token force in Nato and only because of possible repercussions from the USA and explains that Trudeau would like to see Canada have more independence in defense of the north as in the Norad

programme. Saltsman also explains that Canada is reluctant to act as peace keepers in Vietnam because of the bitter lesson that Canada had learned from serving on the ICC and the fact that there is

little enthusiasm in Canada for a peace keeping force of Canadians in Vietnam.
Saltsman sums up Canada's role as peace keeper by saying that our commitment to peace will be like our commitment in Vietnam now but realises that this is a frustrating role. He points out however that Canada is a respected country in the realm of world peace.
He believes that Canada should be in Vietnam because we were

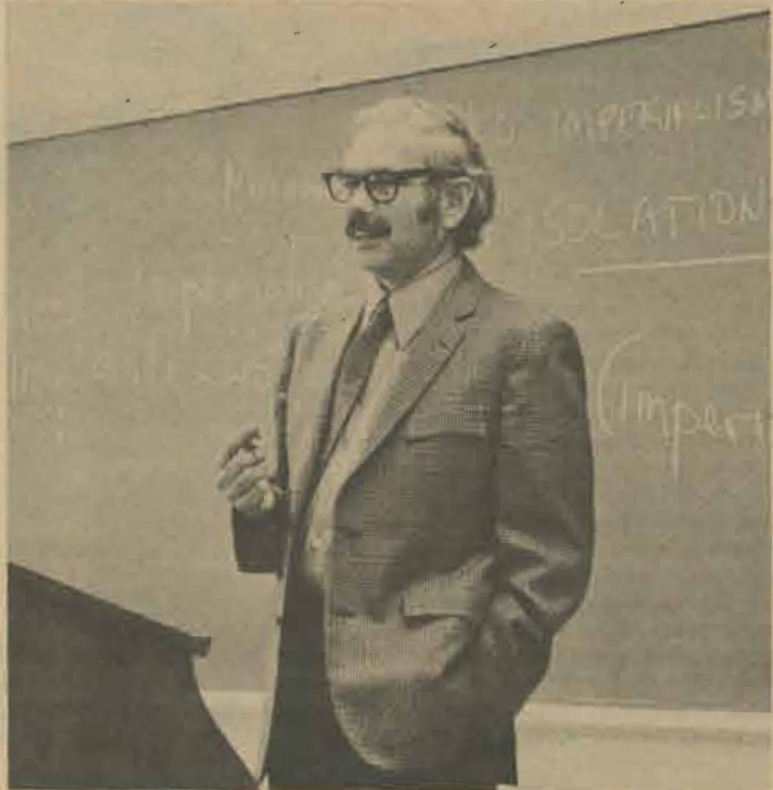


photo by Vopni

against the war and because he believes that our role in peace keeping can be valuable.
Being a bit cynical, Saltsman points out that Canada's foreign policy is conducive to world peace because we are no menace to anyone. We have never been an aggressive nation and Saltsman believes that our present foreign policy is in line with that attitude and points to the Recognition of Red China as a gesture of World peace.

When speaking on foreign aid, Saltsman warns that the government has to be careful in deciding where money should go because foreign aid, in any form could be seen as taking sides in a conflict. He pointed out that even sending wheat to one country could release a lot of manpower to fight a war. He also says that the government must be careful in seeing that the aid that they do send actually does get to the people rather than into the hands of a corrupt government.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
SUMMER PROGRAMMES
IN

EUROPE

In addition to the regular Summer Session, the Division of University Extension is offering degree courses in Europe, July 4 - August 14 as follows:

Nice, France/English, French
Siena, Italy/Fine Art, Italian
Trier, Germany/German, History

Cost? Approximately \$750 - \$800 (includes round trip, tuition for one course, room and board).

Further information:



Summer Programmes in Europe
University of Toronto
Division of University Extension
119 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A9

Sayre on Technocracy

by Dave Schultz

Whether you know it or not, or whether you will even believe it, the studies being conducted by Dr. Kenneth M. Sayre of the Philosophic Institute for Artificial Intelligence at the University of Notre Dame will have a profound, earth-shattering effect on the 19th century understanding of the self and god. Professor Sayre, who visited Lutheran for two days last week and presented a series of public lectures in a philosophy department colloquium is, to put it simply, trying to build a machine that thinks.
In a lecture entitled, 'Yes Virginia, There is a Conscious Machine', Dr. Sayre told a crowd of seventy-five students and faculty members that consciousness is a method of processing raw information about the environment into what he terms 'patterned responses'. These patterned responses take place within the nervous system and are physiological, therefore they admit to being explained in biological terms. Consequently, Dr. Sayre rejects the notion that man is a being of unique capabilities and abilities that are based on the existence of a 'soul' or 'spirit'. The abilities to think, feel, desire and so on, are abilities that are natural processes ultimately explicable in terms of two things: the workings of the nervous system, and the technical mathematical system of 'Information Processing'. For this reason consciousness can be attributed in varying degrees to not only man but many of the higher animals. Dr. Sayre differs from the behaviorists in that he maintains the existence of mental states, while agreeing with them that all phenomenon are explainable in non-spiritual terms. He conjectures, given the present state of cybernetic research, that within thirty years a machine will be built that will exhibit the defining characteristics of a conscious being—decision making faculties based on the ability to

form patterned responses.

But how will this affect you and me? First there is the fact that in the event that Dr. Sayre's theory proves to be correct, our conceptions of what we consider man to be, qua man, will have to be re-worked or even forgotten. No longer will it be possible to say that man differs in kind from the rest of the animal kingdom, for what was formerly considered to be the defining characteristic of man—his ability to make decisions and act purposefully—will be shown to be shared by other organisms, if not by machines. Secondly, the notion of man as a being of 'soul' will come under fire. If it can be shown that an artificial intelligence with all the properties of man generally attributed to his nature as a spiritual being, i.e.

thoughts, wishes, desires, feelings, can be built, then the idea of 'soul' as presently understood will tend to lose meaning. What will then be necessary will be a re-evaluation of the idea of a god as the creator of 'soul'.

We can see, thus, that the work of Dr. Sayre and others has dropped a real bombshell into the laps of many philosophers, theologians, and writers; and ultimately into the lap of every thinking individual. The reasons for accepting the existence of a deity diminish in the light of such theories as Dr. Sayre's. The need for further thought on the nature of man, his position in nature and his quest for identity is evident, and such a study will require deep consideration and an open mind.

A little Trouble in the morning...



After Shave and Cologne with a distinctive, disturbing fragrance that can give a whole campus Trouble up to 8, 10, or even 12 hours!

and you've got Trouble all day.

The gift of love for your valentine!



A Diamond



Duette 239.95
Open an account.



Notched diamond set
Use your credit. 200.00



Magnificent duette 150.00



Exquisite wide ring 250.00

Open a Student charge account.

Valentine's Day is the day of love so, give the gift of love. Our selection includes diamond jewelry of all price ranges. It's a gift that will make this Valentine's Day memorable.

Models not exactly as shown.

Instant Credit to Students

10 per cent Student Discount on All Purchases

WALTERS
CREDIT JEWELLERS
LTD.

151 King W. Kitchener — 744-4444

THE CORD WEEKLY

Editor—Trish Wells
Managing Editor—Tom Garner
Photo Editor—Warren Howard
Production Manager—Brenda Boyes
Sports Editor—Brian Stephenson
Business Manager—Ab Boogerman
Office—Student Union Building
Telephone—884-2990
884-2991

When a bull makes it with a cow, the farmer remarks that the bull has serviced the cow. Now you know what the phone company means when they say they've been servicing you for 50 years.

—Bruce Haan

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



Legal Action

We, as concerned students, are immensely irritated, not with the student union as such, but with Peter Catton, who raped it of its dignity and finances. The past president has grossly degraded an executive position which once carried the image of responsibility and esteem.

It has become apparent to us that Mr. Catton's only motive as president of the student union was a selfish one, and his primary concern was not for the school or its students, but for Peter Catton.

What bothers me is that this man is getting away with the biggest "rip-off" since the Great Train Robbery. Something should be done to check into financing and, if necessary, the proper legal action should be taken.

The People

Minority

Representation in SAC

Governments are institutions designed for the purpose of spending money. Students, desiring to feel like real people set up their own governments which also have as their goal the expenditure of funds. When one group of people runs a government, generally speaking a second group does not like what is being done by the first and so the result is a two-party system—one party of the 'Ins' and one of the 'Outs'.

The specific problem with student governments is that the 'Outs' are really out; they don't even have proper representation. Instead of being felt in the hallowed halls of power they must voice their discontent by other means; for example, the press, demonstrations and referenda. Now it is not intended that these venerable institutions be called down, only that it seems they do not provide reasonable alternatives to having an entrenched, recognized opposition within the governmental framework. Lacking such a position the 'Outs' must turn to the above-named extra-governmental methods of protest with, as it seems, little chance of success.

The solution to this state of affairs is obvious: it is necessary to institutionalize the concept of legal opposition to the current office holders. In other words, give the 'Outs' a legitimate, recognized position within the established framework. Unfortunately the present form of student government at Lutheran does not provide for such an evolution, although some tacit agreements are arrived at in SAC. What are needed are working agreements among members of the student body and

ultimately among members of SAC. The 'student groups' would then work to reach some goal or accomplish some plan that they see as important. Ultimately, it is hoped, these nuclei would solidify into discreet political unions with specific policies, dreams and beliefs. Thus, the desires and wishes of the 'people' will float to the surface and be openly recognized instead of being consigned to underground roles. The present misconception is that student government requires statesmen. It does not, it needs politicians that will work for the interests of their group.

It would be unwise to compare the SAC and SUAB in the light of what has been said above. The basic difference seems to lie in the fact that SUAB provides a much smaller working body and consequently reduced chances of permanent interest coalitions taking place. Doubtless, five members can unite along a variety of lines but the possibility of one such division sticking is unlikely simply because of the way the committee is formed. SAC does provide some encouragement of a recognized 'Ins'-'Outs' situation arising, much more than does SUAB. Such a situation has not arisen for a variety of reasons, one of them being the perceived necessity of 'student solidarity' to fight some powerful, ethereal 'THEM'.

Different students have different interests. Wherever there is a government handling money there is a meeting of these interests and thus a political situation. This is a fact of life. It is necessary now to admit this fact. It would be a most encouraging sight if the upcoming elections were fought by openly admitted alliances which had congealed along some sort of theoretical-philosophic-interest lines. What is important is that the money SAC spends is yours.

D. Erik Schultz

Library Rights

Complaint: This argument is the result of a number of frustrating experiences with the campus library. The library is slowly but surely producing large numbers of frustrated neurotics. It is relatively easy to see how, all you have to do is try and put it to use, they annoy, bother, and frustrate the student. The question is why?

I could assure that it takes the individual the better part of thirteen years involved in the educational system before he comes to appreciate and understand the true value of the library where knowledge is so preciously guarded. However the individual may just find that the Lutheran Library like any other institution has its good points and its bad points. The problem here is

that the Lutheran Library operates in the same fashion as the factory and it is no better than one. Entering the library is a frustrating experience. It is like taking a step backwards. The problem is the Library policy. The bulk of Library policy is infantile and backwards and to have the student operate or function under its policy has the same effect on him. I find it difficult to function under these circumstances.

Example: requesting a particular book and finding it is on reserve. Not a legitimate complaint? Well then, when there are five (5) copies of a particular book and they are all on reserve? The whole idea of five copies of one particular book on reserve sounds absurd. What is even more ludicrous is the argument the library offers in defence. This letter is not written to amuse the reader so I will not elaborate on the arguments.

Example: The question of renewing any particular book more than once. Try it! It can not be done. Why? Well perhaps there is a hold on it? And there is no hold on it? That's obvious you still can not renew it, unless you sneak in on Sunday afternoon when the part-time staff is on and then you can get away with it. Why can you not renew a book more than once? I wish the hell that I knew. The argument the library offers is so silly and superficial it is an insult to the students' intelligence.

The student is not alone. There are numerous professors who feel just as negative toward library policy as the students do. Ask them sometime, their language is most descriptive and colourful when they are asked their opinion of our library. The library is the student's Bible, if he is not at liberty to make full use of all it has to offer, i.e. to explore its full potential he will stagnate and so will the idea of the university.

What do the profs recommend? Since they have failed to be effective with respect to influencing library policy, they suggest you lower your level of anxiety and go to the library down the street (University of Waterloo). It seems that the library policy-makers listen with deaf ears when they are confronted with constructive criticisms from the people it is supposed to serve. What does the student do? He shrugs his shoulders or goes down the street to the other library. Well that's fine, but in the meantime that superstructure of knowledge sitting on the Waterloo Lutheran campus, and supposedly part of the campus is thriving on its own ignorance and stupidity via their library policy. The library is a problem of some concern today and needs much more attention than we are willing or prepared to give.

John Harley



comment

The last time I took an English course, a strange phenomenon occurred, which may be endemic to sometime English students: I started to find hidden meanings in everyday life, just as I was being taught to do with the novels I was forced to analyse. That was two years ago, and I had forgotten about it until a few days ago, when the referendum on the reorganization of SAC was defeated by apathy. "Defeated by apathy" may seem somewhat lyrical, but the figures justify the prose. In two days of sitting in the Concourse, the proponents of the referendum failed to gain the 580 or so votes needed to validate the results of those concerned enough to register their sentiments. As it turned out, those that voted were approximately four to one in favour of the proposed changes; the referendum fell about eighty votes short, and even if eighty people had voted against the referendum, it would have been officially approved. "Defeated by apathy" is the correct way to describe the situation.

What of the significance? First, the relative merits of the proposed changes: although the referendum failed to attract the required number of votes, this indicates that it was merely unspectacular, not unworthy of approval. In fact the small vote throws an interesting, if hollow, light on the subject. If we make the unambitious assumption that the electorate will vote in order of degree of concern, a small vote limits the probable character of the voters to the involved few, rather than the uninformed many. In this case, the vote is less representative of the overall popularity of the referendum, and more representative of the merit of the proposed changes in the eyes of those who know what is best if any group does. In retrospect, we may say that the referendum was not only an idea defeated by apathy, but a good idea defeated by apathy. 20-20 hindsight strikes again.

Second, and ironically, the proposed changes were structured so as to protect the student body from its own lack of initiative. The salad era of massive and unjustified school spirit (sis boom bah) is long gone, and its sire, student solidarity, is fast dying, leaving an unwanted inheritance of sovereignty. The referendum, if passed, would have lifted the burden of responsibility off the lethargic shoulders of the student body, and placed it where it has always belonged, among the concerned individuals. Those who would scream "Democracy!" would do well to consider the logic of the changes in these terms: whereas mass enfranchisement made perfect sense in earlier times of mass concern, it is a perverse white elephant when the bulk of the student population cares nothing for the mechanics of its existence as such. The placing of total responsibility in the hands of those still concerned is merely a reflection of the historical contraction of the "active" to a minority. Because elections of any sort are popularity contests exhibiting little rational reflection, it would be foolish to wish otherwise.

Where were you last Wednesday and Thursday?

Tom Garner

Final Wright Report

Students to Pay More

TORONTO (CUP)—The final report of the Ontario Commission on Post-Secondary Education was released Feb. 1, recommending a consolidated loan-grant system to replace all current loan, grant, and scholarship schemes.

The system, combined with tuition fee increases for graduate, professional and community college students, represents a new approach to financing post-secondary education.

The report says students should contribute between one-third and one half of the total cost of their education. Because undergraduate arts and science students are already doing that, the report says "the shift of the cost burden would not significantly affect the present fee structure for undergraduate arts and science students."

The final report is a modified version of a draft report released about this time last year, which had similar recommendations.

Student Commission member David Black (a former secretariat member of the Canadian Union of Students and now a member of the Ontario Press Council) said at a Queen's Park press conference following release of the report that the financing proposals would allow increased accessibility to post-secondary education.

Commissioner Vince Kelly, a Toronto lawyer, said the commission report on financing was not inadequate.

In his dissenting report Kelly said "tuition fees and associated costs should be abolished by having the provincial and indirectly the federal government increase its support to those institutions."

He also called for quotas to ensure the representation of all socio-economic classes be in proportion to their population by 1990.

Kelly demanded the corporations and individuals who benefit most from the economy pay for the educational system.

The new financing proposals lack a concrete fees schedule because responsibility for setting fees would rest with individual institutions. Black said further across-the-board fee increases would be impossible if the report was implemented.

Black claimed "the public funds available should promote as much accessibility as possible. The major guideline is accessibility and fees will depend on ability to pay."

The Commission's loan-grant proposal recommends the grant program "be large enough to pay the student's tuition fees...and provide for his maintenance while he is studying."

The size of the grant would be determined by the individual personal and family wealth, which has an upper limit of \$15,000. Lower income students would receive the largest grants of up to full tuition and living expenses.

Repayment for a loan system is based on future earnings and everyone, including those from upper income groups, is eligible for interest-bearing loans to be paid back over 20 to 30 years.

Commissioners warned the Ontario government should implement the financial scheme as a package and not on a piecemeal basis.

Part-time students, for the first time, would be regarded as fully equal to full-time students, involving full eligibility for loans and

grants. Commissioners stressed the Ontario post-secondary education system should be an integrated system with universal accessibility for people of all ages.

The report calls for the abolition of the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities, and its replacement by a new department of post-secondary education. According to Commission member John Deutch, principal of Queen's University, the new department would be a policy ministry administering the province's education system.

In a minor change from the draft report, the Commission recommends the creation of four advisory councils on university affairs, college affairs, the open educational sector, and the creative and performing arts. The 14-member councils would control budgets and review policy for their respective sectors. They would include six public appointees, two each from student and faculty organizations, and the Council of Ontario Universities, as well as one non-academic support staff representative. The draft report had recommended three 13-member coordinating boards. The

performing arts board was not mentioned in the draft.

The report gives less power to the new planning and coordinating councils, stressing individual autonomy and removing control originally recommended by the draft over new programs and the discontinuation of unnecessary programs.

The report also urges the creation of a permanent Ontario Committee on Post-Secondary Education to regularly review post-secondary education in Ontario. It would have 14 members, including four post-secondary educational institution representatives.

According to Colleges and Universities minister Jack McNie, his department is already preparing for major shuffles and a complete reorganization.

In another significant new move, as reported late last year, the commission recommended that church affiliated colleges receive full funding, if they fulfil minor conditions. At present, they receive only half the normal grants.

Other sections of the report were almost identical to the com-

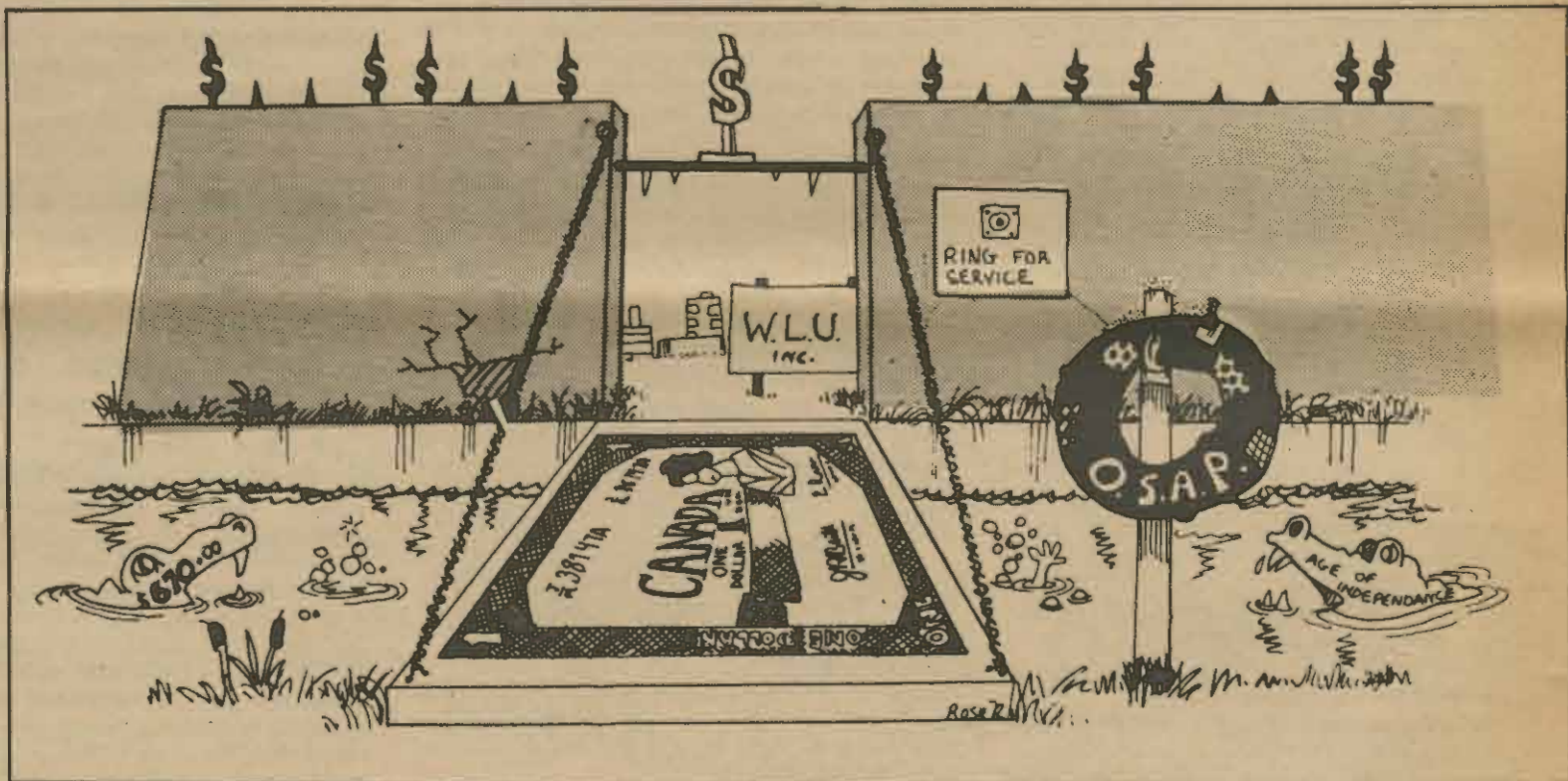
mission's draft report issued last February. The only other significant change was a rejection of a draft recommendation for a quota of female staff hired for universities to increase the participation of women.

Commission member Reva Gerstein defended the action by saying the quota established in the draft report was unrealistic.

The report also recommended the strengthening of the francophone education system in Ontario, recommending funding priority for expansion of french-language programs in all disciplines in Ontario's english-speaking institutions.

The commissioners at the press conference stressed that the report's recommendations were intended to broaden the scope and accessibility of post-secondary education to all social classes and age groups in society.

The commission also repeated earlier recommendations that high school education be condensed into 12 years and that professional status should be granted with the passing of qualifying exams, rather than requiring a formal university or college attendance.



APPLICATIONS

for the position of

HEAD RESIDENT

are now being accepted

WRITE: to the Director of Residence Halls,
Educational Services Centre,
Waterloo Lutheran University.

Keep on Truckin'

Take the Hassle out of movin'

Rent a TRUCK

from

HOST

Rent-A-Car

86 Bridgeport Rd - Waterloo
578-7440
Across from "Towers"





by Don Humphries,
Canadian University Press

Who is responsible for the high cost of food in Canada? This question enters the mind of many people as their grocery bill continues to climb every month. The politicians are not helping the situation as they skillfully avoid the issue, especially with the possibility of another federal election in the spring.

Can we believe Prime Minister Trudeau when he says inflation is good because the high prices benefit the farmers?

Or is it as some economic authorities maintain that a shortage of food has resulted in higher prices?

Or is the marketing of food suddenly very profitable for corporate interest?

Finding answers to these questions is a bit difficult for little research is being done today on food costs. What little is being done is scattered throughout various sources.

But let us take a look at some disjointed statistics to see what's happening.

Total food prices rose by 25.4 per cent. This increase was wiped out by a rise in the farm production costs of 40.2%.

This means in reality farmers lost 14.8% in income from 1961 to July of 1972 due to increased costs.

Someone made a lot of money during that ten year period and it clearly wasn't Canada's farmers.

Canada's rural population has been cut in half since 1961.

The 1971 farm census shows that since 1966 the farm population has dropped a full 24%.

This consistent decline of 5% per year leaves only 7 per cent of Canadians actively engaged in farming. Clearly the crisis in agriculture started ten years ago and has now reached epidemic proportions.

The last four years have been disastrous for farmers for as their costs went skyrocketing, their income dipped drastically. This occurred while the Trudeau government just happened to be fighting inflation.

According to information published by Statistics Canada, farm net income dropped to a low of \$1,209 million in 1970. The 1964-68 average income was \$1,564.8 million.

While farmers were making less money to meet those rising costs, the economy was booming.

Canada's Gross National Product increased steadily.

economic policies that permit these conditons to pervail.

Just who makes these economic policies?

Task force predictions

The federal government commissioned a study of Canadian agriculture in the seventies. This is the infamous Task Force Report on agriculture released in December of 1969. The report has been described by one of its authors, Dr. Dave MacFarlane, as a prediction of the future of Canadian agriculture if the present trends continue.

Nothing has really changed since the report was released so the predictions still reek of doom. By 1990:

—there will be a reduction of the rural population to three or four per cent of Canada's total population.

—the basic farm unit will be the huge corporate farm that hires employees to produce food with the same type of management procedures that are currently applied to industrial manufacturing.

—access to land by individuals seeking to start farming will be impossible.

More attention to continentalism was endorsed in the following terms, "The Task Force emphasizes the desirability of Canada taking the initiative in attempting to create a continental market with the United States for grains, oil seeds potatoes and livestock. Such a development would emphasize the importance of efficiency at three levels: by farmers; by agribusiness (both in supplying inputs and in processing, packaging and promoting); by governments in providing the desirable climate for informed decision-making by farmers and agribusiness. Another implication of a common continental market is that all inputs by agribusiness and farmers should be tariff-free."

If the last ten years of Canada's history are any indication, the Task Force's predictions will be met by 1980—if not sooner. The federal government had repudiated the report as a model for Canadian agriculture. But it has yet to take any steps to protect the rural population from further destruction. All indications are that federal policy is actually directed toward the acceleration of rural depopulation.

No price guarantees

Canadian farmers are not guaranteed a price that will cover their cost of production. This is the reason behind the decline of the rural population.

The National Farmers Union did some research into the cost of producing one bushel of wheat four years ago.

If farmers in 1968 were going to earn the poverty level as established by the Economic Council of Canada, they must receive between \$2.35 and \$2.65 per bushel of wheat produced in Saskatchewan. This would represent an approxiamte 8% return on their investment or just enough money to cover the interest payments on the money they borrowed to keep farming.

The highest price Canadian wheat ever fetched on the world market was \$2.24 per bushel in 1918!

The Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) regulates the sale of wheat. It was established by federal statute in 1949, as an attempt to end profiteering by the grain brokers who still operate out of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The Wheat Board sells wheat at a wholesale price mainly to overseas buyers. However the price wheat is sold for is not the price the farmer receives. In 1968 Number 1 wheat sold for \$1.94 per bushel. After deducting shipping, cleaning and other costs, farmers received \$1.70 per bushel.

Suddenly last year wheat prices climbed dramatically after hitting a low of \$1.68 in 1971.

At the end of July 1972 the price reached \$1.70 per bushel. One month later the price jumped to \$1.84. By the end of September the price leaped up to \$2.31 per bushel. Throughout October and November consistently high prices prevailed.

Canada suffered through a federal election during that period of high prices.

A farmer who can't cover his cost of production is called unviable and in the spirit of the Task Force must be "rationalized" off of his land. The farmer really has only two options for survival: buy more expensive machinery or buy more land thereby owing banks more money.

The natural question of why doesn't the farmer get a fair price for his produce arises. After all, isn't what is good for General Motors good for Canada? GM would like us to think so.

Here lies the crux of the dilemma.

The food industry is probably one of the most profitable in this country. While thousands of farmers are forced off their land because of low income, fantastic profits have been made and continue to be made by the corporations involved in the processing, distribution and sale of agricultural produce.

This is the phenomenon known as "Agribusiness".

Just how profitable is the food industry?

What free market?

Let's take a quick run down to our friendly local supermarket chain store and check out the prices.

The price of farm-produced foods increased by \$2.8 million between 1961 and 1970. The corporations received 64% of that increase.

For a typical 25 cent loaf of bread filled with non-

The small farmer was the last and best example of "perfect competition" economists had. Now the breed is in danger because of this very fact.

nutritious chemical additives, 23 cents goes to the corporations.

Ever notice a decline in the number of dairy farmers? A quart of milk costing 33 cents has 16 cents going to the so-called middle men.

For every dollar spent on a chunk of tough fatty beef be prepared to throw away 43 cents.

Using the corporations' own standard of performance, while not agreeing with them, the more profits that are made—the better the company. The rationale for this is supposedly to provide incentive for people to invest in the company. It is usually forgotten that the wealthy priveleged minority, who control these companies, do most of the investing.

The most accurate measure of profitability is to compare "capital employed" with profits created. (capital employed is equivalent to a company's total assets minus its current liabilities)

The profitability of Canada's food and beverages industry as reported by Statistics Canada for the fourth quarter of 1971 was 7.87%.

Profitability for the total manufacturing sector was only 6.69%.

Seven out of the other 13 manufacturing sectors were lower than food and beverages.

The food industry is more profitable than the petroleum and coal industry. Food is more profitable than chemical, electrical, paper or even metal mines.

This could probably explain how the fortunes of Garfield Weston or James Richardson were made. (Mr. Richardson is currently Minister of National Defence). Richardson's Pioneer Grain Company rent huge inland grain terminals at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan from Otto Lang, Minister-in-charge of the Canadian Wheat Board. The top seven floors of the Richardson Building in Winnipeg are rented to the federal government's own Air Canada.

The previously mentioned statistics incorporate under the title of beverages such companies as Seagrams, which contributes to the world various forms of intoxicants. Seagram's owners, the

Bronfman
into movies
the Montre
Let's make
look at a fe
Canada. Th
employed
Canada Pac
Canada Saf
General Fo
Oshawa Gr
Steinberg's
weighted
Between
reaped a
represents
period.
Canada Pa
to 10.1 mi
Canada Sa
\$12.0 to 1
General Fo
9.2 million
Oshawa Gr
to 6.2 mill
Steinberg's
million.
Food pri
Index—ros
by 7.7%.
It is inter
and Gener
owned sub
also intere
used by fo
between 1
governme
allowances
allowances
The Basfo
shows a H
Canadian
with the 1
establishm
for 42 per
remainder
among 32
single pla
The Grey
Canada rev
of manufa
80% of th
Strangely
considers
Canadian.
so rule ov
businesses
would hav
Just what
mean for
"Economi
that the l
determina
being equ
firms whic
industry's
monopoli
Report)
Monopol
And prev
Company
market". I
been hog
immense
A monop
it can con
monopoly
the comp
But perh
descriptio
control al
What h
euphemis
by major
situation.
Price-fixi
prices will
prices wil
the cost fa
explain th
oligopolis
"In the p
or down
changing
whether a
position.
case. If
possibly b

brothers, whose hands dipped in the Montreal baseball club and the Canadian hockey club. The picture is clearer by taking a look at the well-known companies operating in the list below and the return on capital for the year ending in 1971.

ers	7.63%
way	8.73%
ds	10.30%
up (IGA)	5.03%
	4.78%
erage	6.99%

1968 and 1971 the five companies had total profits of \$173.2 million. This is a 23.3% increase in profits for the

ers 68-72, 37% increase, from \$8.1 million to \$11.0 million. Safeway 68-72, 23% increase, from \$6.8 million to \$8.4 million.

s 68-72, 11% increase, from \$6.8 million to \$7.5 million.

p 68-72, 15% increase, from \$4.8 million to \$5.5 million.

71, 47% increase, from \$6.4 to \$9.5 million.

—the old Consumer Price Index between 1968 and 1971

ing to note that Canada Safeway Ltd

oods (Canada) Ltd are both wholly owned by American Corporations. It is

g to note that of the \$12.2 billion in

n corporations to expand in Canada

and 44% was provided by

through capital consumption

d a further 4.3% through depletion

report on Concentration in Industry

r level of concentration exists in

factories than in the United States

argest corporations operating 1,263

in 11 industries and accounting

of total manufacturing sales. The

manufacturing sales are distributed

stabilments, many that are only

rt on Direct Foreign Investment in

that 1967 non-resident control

ing was estimated at 57% and that

is controlled by Americans.

ugh the federal government

mpany operating in Canada to be

ange situation but if they did not

e-half of the so-called Canadian

attended the Peking Trade Fair

was allowed in by the Chinese.

uch a high level of concentration

erage Canadian?

ry and actual experience suggest

concentration is an important

market behaviors. Other things

smaller the number of leading

unt for a large proportion of an

the more likely it is for the

actices to prevail." (Bastford

n:

ne economic theory

monopolies do.

to talk about "cornering the

cases the mythical market has

ended, butchered and sold for

ne uncanny sense to know that

a and profits by the sheer fact a

there is no real competition to

ver.

opoly is not quite the correct

one company does not yet

ny one sector of the economy.

veloped is price fixing,

ferred to as "price-leadership",

s, giving rise to an oligopolic

ce-leadership" does not mean

re; it simply means profits and

tendency to rise, regardless of

e industry. Baron and Sweezy

of "price-leadership" in an

in Monopoly Capital.

oly case, prices move upward

equal ease, in response to

s depending entirely on

cut will improve the profit

y, this is no longer quite the

aises his price, this cannot

d as an aggressive move. The

worst that can happen to him is that the others will stand pat and he will have to rescind (or accept a smaller share of the market). In case of a price cut, on the other hand, there is always the possibility that aggression is intended, that the cutter is trying to increase his share of the market by isolating the taboo on price competition. If rivals do interpret the initial move in this way, a private war with losses to all may result. Hence everyone concerned is likely to be more circumspect about lowering than raising prices. Under oligopoly, in other words, prices tend to be stickier on the downward side than on the upward side, and this fact introduces a significant upward bias into the general price level in a monopoly economy."

Hence, the oligopoly has the advantage of power and control in the market which a pure monopoly would have, but it does not have the flexibility to make decisions quickly in response to people's demands, especially where those might favour a general price reduction.

In North America, the price system is one that works only one way—up.

What it means

Just as the automobile industry is controlled by four big corporations in North America, so the food industry is controlled by large corporations.

The largest food conglomerate in Canada and perhaps the world is the multinational Canadian-based Weston chain. Weston is owned by the Garfield Weston Charitable Foundation. It is a vertically integrated corporation, which means it supplies itself with everything it needs.

Weston's holdings in retail stores, which include such notables as Loblaw's Groceries, O.K. Economy, High-Low Foods, Shop-Easy and Power, is complimented by a wide-ranging list of wholly-owned suppliers, wholesale and transportation industries and even its own farms.

The advantages of vertical integration that allow for increased profits are: warehouse operations can be run more efficiently and at lower costs, private label products may be produced at less cost than national brands, and the ability to produce "private" or subsidiary labelled products increases the bargaining power of vertically integrated chains with national brand suppliers.

The growing power of vertically integrated chains has induced a pattern of excessive advertising by food manufacturers and created an additional inflationary cost factor in the industry as a whole.

The dual reality of concentration and vertical integration has brought the following description of the food industry in a study of Retail Oligopoly:

"...grocery retailing today is seriously deficient on at least four counts: 1) profits are excessive; 2) excess capacity has added to costs; 3) advertising has favoured a concentrated structure, created

Caught between the Scylla of oligopoly in the machinery market, and the Charybdis of oligopoly in the processing market, the free-market farmer is a struggling breed.

monopoly power and increased costs; 4) the promotion of the luxury store has inflated gross margins."

Studies have estimated efficient use of store space alone would reduce consumer costs four cents on every dollar spent.

Advertising practices of the retail food oligopoly are the principal means of expanding control over sales. They also provide a barrier to the entry of new competitors, encourage urban location and represent a substantial inflationary factor in final food prices.

"The fact that large supermarket chains are able to advertise more for the same or lower costs per dollar of sales than are small companies was estimated statistically by correlating advertising costs with the sales of eight multi-store (chain store) supermarkets in the five major cities on the prairies. These estimates indicated that a firm with \$10 million in sales spent 2.84 cents per dollar of sales, while a firm with \$100 million in sales spent 1.61 cents per dollar of sales, even though the larger firms generally did more advertising," concludes the Batten Commission. The Commission investigated the cost of food for the three prairie governments.

Advertising, in short, is a basic tool with which corporations can gain and sustain power while expanding surplus through a greater share of market sales in a given commodity.

Hence every breakfast cereal or canned soup is new, unique and has "something added", all of which may rationalize consumer price increases and the introduction of cheap chemical additives which are non-nutritional but seem filling.

Scylla and Charybdis

We previously mentioned that while farm income has risen, so has the cost of production. This increase was caused by factors very similar to those involved in the rise of food prices.

The farmer must buy supplies from companies to maintain his operation. But probably the most important cost factor is machinery. The highly mechanized nature of Canadian agriculture has resulted in a dependency on machinery that has been the downfall of many a farmer.

To survive, a farmer must buy the necessary machinery that will produce a crop as efficiently as possible. Unfortunately for the farmer, the companies controlling the farm machinery business fix prices and do not compete in a free market that only exists in Otto Lang's vivid imagination.

Tractor and combine prices increased by about 40% from 1961 to 1968. The greatest increases were for tractors in the higher horsepower ranges where the least competition exists and where plant inefficiency is the greatest.

This whole area was thoroughly investigated by the Barber Royal Commission on farm machinery prices.

Retail prices for automobiles increased by only 10% from 1956 to 1968 while appliance prices actually declined by 14%. Farm machinery, on the other hand, increased by 34% between 1956 and 1968 even though, according to Barber, retail dealer margins were substantially reduced.

The cost situation faced by machinery manufacturers in this same period included a 78% hourly wage increase to production workers, 15% increase in steel rolling mill products and a 3% increase in pig iron. The wage increase was largely off-set by a 32% productivity increase as measured by the value produced per man hour paid.

It is noteworthy that wage levels of industrial workers engaged in production of farm input commodities is substantially higher than that of industrial workers in food processing plants.

The leading firms in the manufacturing industry (International Harvester, John Deere, Massey-Ferguson and Ford) account for 67% of tractor sales, 69% of combine sales, and 69% of haying equipment sales.

According to Barber, a tractor earning a company a profit return of 11.8% at an output level of 20,000 units would yield an estimated 32.7% at 60,000 units and 44.8% at 90,000 units. The actual units produced by the 11 companies selling on the world market varies from 7,000 to 153,800 units. Yet, virtually no price competition exists.

John Deere is the acknowledged price setter for the farm machinery industry according to evidence presented by the Barber Commission. Between 1963 and 1968 John Deere was the first to announce price changes every year except for one for tractors, combines and haying equipment.

It is interesting that the larger volume producer with the lower per unit costs and higher profits continues to determine price levels, while high-cost small producers such as Versatile or Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited are the only companies to attempt price competition.

Farmers are caught in a vicious circle of the cost-price squeeze which has driven thousands of people off the land. Barber explains that low prices for farm products act as an incentive to buy more land and machinery, thus creating the

vicious circle but providing improved profits for machinery companies.

Canadian per farm machinery investment has increased 10 fold from 1941 to 1967 from \$800 to almost \$9,000. In terms of debt the investment has meant an increase in outstanding credit of 150% between 1961 and 1966 for farm machinery purchases alone.

While the farmers' debt has increased, so has his productivity. Between 1947 and 1955 productivity rose 75%. But the return on his investment is very low. In 1958 it stood at an equivalent weekly wage of \$38.00 minus interest charges. A study today would show inflation having wiped out any gain by increased prices.

The farmer not only has to deal with greedy machinery companies but with all other agribusiness outfits that are out to "make a killing". To combat such companies farmers in the past founded commodity pools and other co-operatives. That form of action has obviously failed to protect farmers from exploitation.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) was formed out of unrest and the demand for change. Great strides were made by the first CCF government elected in Saskatchewan in 1944. Despite the vocal objections of the business community, the people of Saskatchewan benefited from what is now considered model legislation in labour, health care and the nationalization of electricity, telephones and insurance.

The CCF did not continue with progressive legislation for it grew more conservative with age and the elected leaders refuted the most important principle of that party—the elected leaders must abide by the policy decided by the members of the party at the annual convention.

The formation of the National Farmers Union (NFU) in 1969 can be credited to the determination of many farmers to stand and fight for their land. The NFU's policy of confrontation politics has been the major reason the federal government backed down from public endorsement of the Task Force on Agriculture Report.

The NFU is demanding collective bargaining rights for Canadian farmers so they can obtain enough revenue to continue operations. Although this may not appear a particularly radical approach to the problems that face farmers, it requires farmers to realize that they will not obtain a just return for their labour under the present system unless they use their collective strength to reverse present trends. While this is happening farmers will have to resolve the question of private ownership of land and who benefits from private ownership.

The choice is clear: land owned by a few individuals and corporations or land owned and tilled by the people through their democratically controlled government.

As we have already pointed out, Canadian agriculture is rapidly approaching the point of no return.

Our other natural resources are already controlled by foreign corporations. The final step towards complete corporate control of food is upon us. So far only the farmers are raising their voices in opposition.

The present process will only be beaten back if the people in cities ally themselves with Canada's rural population and collectively head Canada in a different direction. We must head towards a market that places its emphasis on fulfilling the needs of the people rather than the maintenance and expansion of oligopolistic corporations.

Thanks to Statistics Canada, federal Department of Agriculture, National Farmers Union, NDP research, Harold Bronson and especially Don Mitchell who knows more about agriculture than anybody in this country.



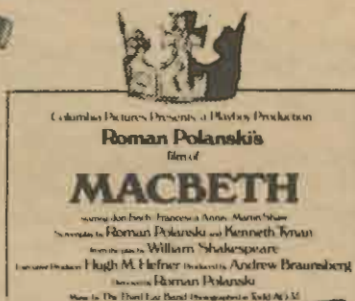
BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

—National Board of Review

"Shakespeare translated the way he would have liked it by Roman Polanski... in bold, virile terms!"

—KATHLEEN CARROLL,
N.Y. Daily News

ADULT
ENTERTAINMENT



2 DAYS ONLY FEB 14-15
4 Showings Daily
1:30-4:00-6:30-9:00



Walter Matthau / Carol Burnett

"Pete 'n' Tillie"

All about love and marriage!

2nd week

LYRIC

A Universal Picture • Technicolor® Panavision®

RECOMMENDED AS ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

AT 7 & 9:20
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. 2 PM

"One of the most daring, original and totally fascinating pictures ever made."

Rez Reed,
N.Y. Daily News

WINNER 1972 CANNES
FILM FESTIVAL
JURY PRIZE AWARD
Only American Film
to be so Honored

A GEORGE ROY HILL - PAUL MONASH PRODUCTION
**SLAUGHTERHOUSE
-FIVE**

by MICHAEL SACKS - BOB LEHRMAN - VALERIE PERDUE
A Universal Picture in TECHNICOLOR®

Based On The Novel By
Kurt Vonnegut Jr.
Music by Glenn Gould

Evenings At 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.
Matinees Sat., Sun. At 2 p.m.

2ND WEEK
WATERLOO



FOX

"LAST BEBEL"
AT 6:45 & 10:20
"VALACHI PAPERS"
AT 8:20 ONLY
MATINEE SAT
& SUN AT 2 PM

The Syndicate.
The way they lived.
The way they died.

ADULT
ENTERTAINMENT

"The
Valachi Papers"

2ND HIT—JOE NAMATH

"THE LAST REBEL"

ENTERTAINMENT

by George Olds

Finally something has happened. And something great for movie fans. New movies, a new theatre and another festival are in store. Nicholas and Alexandra has its second local showing this week, this time at the Fairview Cinema. Pete and Tillie has replaced Deliverance at the Lyric. And biggest and best new flick is Slaughterhouse Five now screening at the Waterloo. I hope it settles there for a comfortable run. See the review elsewhere on the page. The next attraction at the Waterloo is advertised as Wedding in White, winner of the Best Feature film Etrog for 1972.

Here's some great news for movie viewers who will want something to do if they are staying around during reading Week. The Waterloo Theatre is having a series of special Midnight showings for the next four weeks, starting Feb. 9. Tomorrow night's show will be Gimme Shelter with the Rolling Stones. Then next Friday night, the Beatles' animated Yellow Submarine. So, if you get bored with studying or drinking, take a break at midnight on Friday and walk down to the Waterloo. All seats are \$1.50 for these special showings. The following Friday is Fellini's Juliet of the Spirits and the next week has Marat-Sade, the Peter Brook film

of the Peter Weiss script starring the Royal Shakespeare Company. These are all fine films worth seeing (two are, for that matter, repeats from the Fox Festival) and the event will be repeated if turnouts are favourable. From all due reports, a special midnight showing of Reefer Madness at the Capitol had a large crowd last Friday. So here's your chance, buffs, don't blow it.

Also during reading week, a special two day run of Roman Polanski's Macbeth is scheduled for the 14th and 15th (Wednesday and Thursday). This is a must for film and Shakespeare students. The Getaway may run until those dates but The Mechanic has been scheduled for so long that it may be stuck permanent! in Toronto. Macbeth may have matinees, but two evening shows are definite, and the run may be extended if popularity demands it.

The newest, most important news in the local entertainment scene is the establishment of an alternative theatre called The Picture Show. It is a 16mm cinema that wants to offer films that wouldn't ordinarily get a commercial (read money-making) showing in one of the larger up-town theatres. Located on Princess

Street right behind the Kent Hotel, the theatre is still undergoing construction to soundproof it from the adjacent den (din?). The managers (Murray Black, Tom Foster, and Dennis Green) of Tiod (Waterloo) Ltd. hope that it will become a developmental centre for all the arts eventually with a workshop in the basement, live theatre on the main floor, films on the third floor screening room (a converted ballroom seating 200), and periodic art displays throughout the theatre. WLU's own Michael Manson will have four works hung there commemorating film. Watch for: Canadian flicks, silents, documentaries, "art" (read foreign) movies, and other special festivals. I will fill in more details when they are made available to me.

One mistake in last week's Cord (my fault, I admit) was the date for the B.B. King concert. It's this Friday night at Uniwat's Athletic Complex. Sorry for any inconveniences, but it was about 2 am Thursday at the time of writing.

Players' Guild has chosen Jules Feiffer's Feiffer's People as its major spring show, the Annual Purple and Gold Revue, which is coming up shortly after reading week. Support them.

At the Opera

by John Korcok

Last Saturday and Sunday, the WLU choir, The Collegium Musicum and the Stratford Boy Choir, co-operating with the K-W Symphony Orchestra and diverse singers, performed a concert version of G. Bizet's Carmen. A full house heard their delightful rendition of this classical work amidst the splendor of the U of W Humanities theatre. (WLU has no adequate facilities, and no plans for any, either.)

Unfortunately, I'm incompetent to judge this opera by the standards of other Carmens, or even of opera in general, because I haven't heard a great deal of it. I can judge it in the context of other music, though. I enjoyed it a great deal.

Maureen Forrester has a truly beautiful voice, as well as acting ability. The others did a fairly straight performance, with few facial expressions of their emotions.

I enjoy classical in contrast with popular music. There is a certain elegance in it. Classicism is dead as a door-nail as far as current composition goes, but it is still alive in performances such as seen on the weekend.

It is escapism, pure and simple. For a couple of hours, one can leave the ordinary world one lives in for a spot in Spain where life and passions are pure, refined and unreal. When Don Jose cries for Carmen, all the world is sombre. The exquisite passages of pizzicato, the pure echoes of the french horn and the massive, solemn sound of the orchestral and choral tuttis bring images to mind of a world above ours in life and feeling.

Like all other things, the opera was not totally an up. Out in the lobby at intermission everyone of social prominence was present.

Nervous eyes darted to see who was looking, facetious small-talk filled the air, couples promenaded, more to be seen than to see. The program read like a social register when it came to the Board of Directors and the Ladies auxiliary. All the cultured wealthy are to be found therein.

I really have no serious quarrel with this arrangement, but it would be much more relevant to include the names of the choristers than those of patrons and administrators. Ah well, life is not logical.

The Symphony has two more shows this season, Hadyn's The Creation, March 4 and 5, and Douglas Haas, April 7 and 8. Haas should be especially good, as I know him to be a really superb organist. Season's tickets were sold out long ago, but one can often get in at the door. Try it, you'll like it!

Slaughterhouse Five

by George Olds

There's this Pilgrim guy, see? Billy Pilgrim. And he travels through time and space, see? He's here with us right now, yet he's also on Tralfamadore in the distant future, far after the moment of his death which he is also currently undergoing. He constantly relives his past, I think, or maybe he's just hallucinating. Well anyway, he was there in Dresden when it all happened. We're there too, get it? All of us are POW's that are being holed up in a slaughterhouse of all places. I mean, it's against the Geneva Convention. But we're not really there because it's 1973 and Billy is a husband and father, and doing badly at both. But he is successful in his career. Which is why he can afford to bribe off the police when his son turns delinquent and it's why he can buy his wife a new Cadillac which we

already know will be her death trap. You see, she has promised (several million times) that she will lose weight for him, that everything will be all right, and she's so ecstatic that they're going to get married she tells all the guests about Billy's war experiences and Billy sees the death of his only friend happen once again. Have I lost you yet? Well we thought it was only shell shock that brought back the ugly memories.

That's what we thought. Until the guy who has haunted his life with threats eventually comes to assassinate him at the precise moment he has predicted. But by this time Billy has been transported to the planet Tralfamadore, where he happily gets to fulfill his fantasies of propagating the species with a

Hollywood starlet under the watchful but coincidentally invisible eye of the fourth dimensional Tralfamadorians. But all this is good. It's good because Montana (the starlet) cares, yes really cares about Billy and understands that he is time tripping, which is something Billy's earth children can't understand. The caring that's what counts. For when the button is pushed, and it is always being pushed, these are the people who will start it all over again. Us. And Billy and Montana.

For out of 30 habitated planets in the universe, earth is the only one where freedom and caring mean anything. Kurt Vonnegut told us so in his book not so long ago. And I believe him. George Roy Hill does too. He made this trippy flick. Slaughterhouse Five. Great. See!

mate

by Frank Sexton



Chess masters constantly search for the ultimate opening weapon to use against their opponents. During the classical age the King's Gambit (1. e4, e5; 21 f4) was considered the most efficient method of demolishing Black's game. However, as time progressed and Black's defensive armour increased, it became less advantageous to use this opening.

Next came the hypermoderns, who advocated the use of a flank opening to assure success. The most popular opening among these players was Reti's opening which involved fianchettoing the queen bishop and attacking down the QR1-KR8 diagonal.

This gradually lost its popularity to the coming Soviet school of chess. The Ruy Lopez (1. e4, e5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. Bb5) and the Queen's Gambit (1. d4, d5; 2. c4) became the surest (!) method of gaining an advantage. There evolved a great deal of closed positional play and fewer colourful games than had been the case previously.

Now some of the Western masters have attempted to break the monopoly of the Soviets by

introducing the bizarre into their games. Most notable is the Canadian, Suttles, and the Danish grandmaster, Larsen.

Our game this week is an example of Larsen's opening in which White gives queen odds. Black's play may not be perfect but it is an example of the potential of this unusual debut. (N.B. Make sure you remove White's queen before you start the game.)

Apsheneek—N.N.

1. b3, e5; 2. Bb2, d6; 3. Nc3, Be7; 4. 0-0-0, Nf6; 5. f3, 0-0; 6. e3, c6; 7. g4, h6; 8. Nge2, Be6; 9. Ng3, Nbd7; 10. h4, Nh7; 11. g5, hxg5; 12. hxg5, Bxg5; 13. Bd3, Bh6; 14. Rdg1, d5; 15. Nf5, Bxf5; 16. Bxf5, Qf3; 17. Bxd7, d4; 18. exd4, exd4; 19. Ne2, Qe7; 20. Nxd4!, Qx7; 21. Rxh6, Rad8; 22. Rxg7c, Kxg7; 23. Nf5ch, Kg8; 24. Rg6ch, fxg6; 25. Nh6mate.

Don't forget the WLU Chess Club on Monday and Wednesday night at 7:30 in rooms 3-309 and 3-313. Why aren't you out?

Eat'n Putt

TAVERN

1/2 PRICE SALE

Eat'n Putt

TAVERN

(Clip Along This Line)

With this coupon, purchase of one dinner at regular price entitles holder to a second dinner for half price.

Offer effective until Feb 28

Specializing in Barbecued Steaks,

Ribs, Pig Tails, & Chicken

Licensed Under the Liquor Licence Act

HWY. 8 AT FREEPORT DRIVE — 745-6193

Eat'n Putt

Eat'n Putt

This Winter — Snowmobiles for Rent or Bring Your Own

redoubled
redoubled

by j d barber

Promiscuous Penelope, sitting north, had a theory about bridge. If she played other games with her partners if they won at bridge, and if she looked as sexy as possible at the bridge table, she felt that she would win more often. For some reason the theory seemed to work.

When she sat north on the following deal, with Horrendous Harry, she was wearing the latest style, a see-through blouse, and nothing else. This only proves that crime does pay sometimes.

North
S. K Q J 6 3
H. A K J 10
D. A 3
C. A 4

West
S. A 10 9 8 5
H. Q 6 4
D. J
C. Q J 10 6

East
S. 7 2
H. 9 8 7 2
D. Q 10 9 8
C. 8 5

South
S. VOID
H. 5 3
D. K 7 6 5 4 2
C. K 9 7 3 2

Vulnerable: Both
Dealer: East

East	North	West	South
1 spade	pass	pass	2 hearts!!
pass	7 hearts!!	All pass..	

Opening lead: ace of spades.

East didn't have much for his opening, but it kept Penny out of the auction. Harry's balance of two hearts is a little unusual! Harry swore that it was only part of his normal style, but Penny was inclined to attribute it more to her own charm. East and west had very little to say. Penny also found something to account for this!!

When the smoke had cleared, Harry decided that there might be a play for his seven heart contract. He trumped the spade ace, and after taking a finesse for the queen, drew trumps in four rounds. East threw a small club on the fourth round. Harry now led a diamond to the king, and a diamond back to the ace; east had an insoluble problem. He had to hold three clubs, and four spades, and he had to come down to six cards! Seven hearts had made!

YOU ARE INVITED

to see a most unique exposition
of Sound Equipment

We carry a complete selection of top-name stereo and quadrisonic equipment by:

Dual, Sony, Pioneer, Norelco,
B & O, B & W, EPI, Lenco
Jensen, Sherwood, KLH,
Celestian, Kenwood, A. R.,

We also sell a wide selection of records at Toronto prices.



Kechnie's Sound Symposium

Take Conestoga expressway, south to Courtland Ave. Cutoff, turn left on Courtland, drive one mile south to Courtland Place Shopping Centre in Kitchener. Ph 576-7250.

visit the elysium room

A new innovation in sound system demonstration in this area. Here you can enjoy your favorite music in the privacy of a soundproof room containing the latest and finest in Sound Equipment. You will hear Pioneer's new Quadrasonic Sound System—4 channels of perfect sound.

on C.F.C.A. fm, 104.1
11:20 pm till 1pm nitely
for great music to go to sleep by.

YOU ARE INVITED

Swan



CLEANERS

Same Day Service
10% STUDENT DISCOUNT

Across from WLU
220 KING STREET NORTH

WATERLOO ONT

743 4321

Tribalism: Africa's Curse or Blessing?

by Eugene Agu-Onwumere

The political concept of tribalism in Africa could be defined as a tenacious loyalty of 140 million on Africans in sub-groups that represent certainty amid bewildering social and economic upheavals. What makes tribes different from nations? Unlike tribes, nations are inclusive and pluralistic; they contain large bodies of unrelated citizens

governed by complex political institutions through such abstract notions as patriotism. What caused most of the world's tribes to become part of the nation states was a combination of forces that widened loyalties to ever larger political units. As farming and industry advanced, tribes became economically inter-dependent. At some point in history, all men belonged to tribes, and most of them resisted efforts to integrate them into nation states. The Scots and Welsh were at one time involved in tribal units. So also were the Wallons and Flemings in Belgium.

At its present stage of development, Africa is gripped by tribal loyalties that stand in the way of nation-building. It is recorded that Africa has 6,000 tribes. Therefore, the greatest challenge facing their leaders is that of national integration: that is, the heady hope of creating modern states that will lead to African affluence and power, by unifying divisive tribes. Exploited by ambitious politicians, tribalism

has become the chief complication of almost every major African conflict.

In recognition of the threat Tribalism poses to National Unity, African leaders have often condemned it as an evil instrument in politics. At different stages, the Ivory Coast President, Felix Houphet-Boigny, said that tribalism is the scourge of Africa. Unless tribalism goes, adds the late Kenyan Minister of Economic Planning, Tom Mboya, "much of what we have achieved could be lost overnight". To help relieve the burden, Nigeria's President has declared war against tribalism.

Considering all efforts by some African governments to discredit tribal consciousness, the shock absorber of tribalism dies hard. Yet for safety's sake, no African leader would stamp out tribalism overnight even if he could. In his heyday, it was believed that Ghana's late president Nkrumah heavily favoured body-guards from his Nzima tribe. Despite the clear wit and brilliance of Odinga Oginga, he may never reach the top power in Kenya because he does not belong to the dominant Kikuyu, but to the Luo. General Amin, for all his power is still suspicious of the dominant Buganda tribe in Uganda. The psychological effect is that some African leaders become prisoners

of their own conscience. Some could withdraw from official ceremony at the last minute because of their tribesmen crying wolf.

Amid such diversity, certain tribal cultures developed almost universally. For instance, the Ibos of Nigeria, developed a culture that stressed personal competition that led to their eminence. The Yoruba tribe sees nothing wrong in saving money. Some tribes see worthwhile wealth only in the number of women they acquire. Those efforts also produced strict rules of conduct for the general welfare. It is known that among the Hausa-Fulani tribes of Nigeria, the words "Dan Wana" (my Brother) is a symbol of solidarity. The Ibos for all their achievements, still rally round, with the appealing words "Igbo kwenu" (solidarity) especially in times of crisis.

Amidst the dangers of tribalism, is the symbolic factor that some tribes are larger than others, and some cases dominate the politics, economics and education of the minority tribes. In Sierra Leone, the Creole to a considerable extent, dominate that country's civil service. In Ghana, the powerful and individualistic Ashanti controls the economy. A tense situation that has led to riots and gunplay but not war exists in

Kenya, where Luo resentment runs high against the more numerous Kikuyu.

From another point of view, one could see tribalism in the sphere of development. The Ibo state Union—a tribal organization which flourished in the early 50's in Nigeria—built primary and secondary schools, for the advancement of education. Many tribal organizations built Union halls where important events take place. Some organized funds and made scholarships available to promising young people for higher education. Some political parties started as a tribal organization, and later became a national one. The Egbe Omo Oduduwa was a tribal organization that later gave birth to the Action group party in Nigeria. In learned circles in Africa, some intellectuals still argue that Tribalism is an instrument of national Unity.

The future is another matter. In recent years some African nations have coped with tribalism rather well, notably Kenya, where Jomo Kenyatta, the charismatic Kikuyu leader buttressed his government with other tribes. Countries such as Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania have governed themselves in East Africa, better than detractors expected. The reason is the very profusion that tribalism could be used to create national unity or divide the country. Seizing the tribal wranglings, President Kenneth Kaunda propounded a unifying nationalist ideology—a supra tribal humanism based on what he called the old tribal concept of a "mutual aid society". After Nigeria's devastating civil war, the country's 250 ethnic groups are working with common zeal and sense of unity for building a greater tomorrow. So also in Ghana, the Ashanti, the Fanti, the Ewe and Ga people are all working in harmony towards forging a national goal.

Political commentators agree that the world expected too much from Africa, after being invaded by foreigners different from themselves and governed for less than a century. Yet they have been expected to do in a decade or two what took Europe and North America several centuries to accomplish. What Africa needs, as she is hopefully going towards that direction is the transmutation of tribal loyalties to the larger loyalties of nationhood. Unfortunately, this task is formidable, but with the new order that gives hope for ultimate progress, Africa will surmount its difficulties. To harness those values in a peaceful manner, in my estimation is Africa's greatest challenge.



Winter snows don't slow you down

You love long walks in the woods, and even the mounting snows of winter don't stop you. You just take along a pair of snowshoes and set off on a hike.

Menstrual worries don't stop you, either. You just make sure to include Tampax tampons, the internal sanitary protection. They're easy to carry—small enough to fit the pocket of your parka. Yet they do a big job of protecting you, expanding in three directions to fit your inner contours. Such absorbent protection can really free you to enjoy the winter sports scene: skiing, snowshoeing, skating.

So if the urge to be active drives you on—if a heavy snowfall means adventure—then count on Tampax tampons to help you go.

The internal protection more women trust



DEVELOPED BY A DOCTOR
NOW USED BY MILLIONS OF WOMEN
MADE ONLY BY
CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.,
BARRIE, ONTARIO



CALL FOR 'LABATT'S BLUE'

GIRLS
wanted for
GO-GO
Dancing

For Interview Call
579-8085

ESSAY SERVICES

- ORIGINALITY
- TOP QUALITY
- SECURITY
- GUARANTEED

CALL

ESSAY SERVICES

300 AVENUE RD

416-961-6150

MON-FRI 3PM-10PM

SAT-SUN 10AM-10PM

(EXPERT TYPING ALSO DONE)

(EXPERT TYPING

ALSO DONE)

ketball

AWKS—DO OR DIE

result of last weeks split in play the B-Ball hawks have themselves in a bind. They afford a loss if they expect the playoffs. They lost a tough hard fought battle to the warriors on Wednesday but managed a victory over the Brock 72-65 on Friday. The last was a far cry from a classic

warrior game the hawks in excellent effort even the final score indicated a of sorts. The first ten minutes of the warriors jumped out into 18-10 lead. The hawks were their share of the play were not capitalizing on their chances. The major difference was the better rebounding part of the warriors. At best hawks were getting one shot they got the ball.

halftime the warriors led by but were showing the pressure, making turns with consistency.

second half both teams quickly but the hawks began the range and narrowed the same point. With only twelve remaining the warriors and that they were in danger their first game of the

Macray of the warriors to once again rely on his strength to take the wind out of hawk sails. The hawks did not seal the victory until four minutes remained. In eight minutes the hawks led to take the lead but not sink the go ahead basket. score 79-63.

Dean led all scorers with a effort. The other top Hawk was neil hegeman with 11 tom thompson 10. It's kind of that two ex-hawks, Bob and Gord Wilson, scored a of 17 pts. against their old mates.

Brock game was a very played game especially compared to the warrior. It appeared that neither expected to win with both control only to give up series of turnovers.

hawks settled for a four halftime lead 42-38. Neither got a sizeable lead or played consistency. This mediocre



play apparently became highly contagious in the hawk dressing room at half time.

For the first five minutes of the second half the hawks played some of the poorest basketball that I have seen in sometime. The hawks insisted on giving up the ball before they got a shot and quite often before they crossed mid-court.

This problem was undoubtedly initiated by the condition of the players themselves. That game was the fourth in six days, including a weekend road trip. The guards had to be especially tired because they have had overtime duty due to injuries.

With all these turnovers Brock took control of the game building a ten point lead with only eight minutes remaining. As SUDS

would say, "the hawks were hurting".

Coach smith went to his bench and found an ace in the person of MIKE PIERCE. Suddenly his rebounding inspired the Hawks into an offensive thrust which didn't stop until the game had ended. Mike managed to score two pressure points on free throws to tie the score...undoubtedly it was his hustle and rebounding which turned the tide.

Rick Thompson led the hawk scorers with 18 followed by his brother Tom and Dave Lochhart with 15 a piece. For Brock Phil Lewis had 29 pts.

P.S. Congratulations are extended to Mr. John Ross and Miss Carol Allen (72) on the announcement of their engagement this past weekend.

Varsity Curling

WLU finished the OUAA Western Division Playoffs tied for second place. Brock won the playoffs.

Derek Boutang's rink of Warren Brooks, Doug Langley, Malcom Burnett and Fred Stonehouse tied with McMaster, Western, and Toronto.

Only two teams could go to Kingston for the finals. This caused a sudden death knock out series to be held in which WLU was knocked out by Western with a close score of 5-8.

WLU won four out of the seven game round robin series held at the Guelph Country Club. They defeated Waterloo 11-5, Western 10-5, Guelph 9-4, and Windsor 9-5. They lost to Toronto 10-11, McMaster 4-6 and Brock 4-8. The

Brock game will be televised on March 10.

Women's Varsity Curling....

The Women's curling team placed third in the Western Division Playoffs. WLU along with Western and Windsor are finalists and will curl in the Ontario University Finals to be held February 9 and 10 at the Guelph Country Club. The team consists of Joyce Adil, skip; Nancy Reburn, vice-skip; Barb Biggs, second; Marilynne Severe, lead; and Tish Garrett, spare.

During the Division Playoffs, Madill's rink defeated McMaster 8-5, Guelph 12-3, and Waterloo 6-5. They lost to Western 3-6 and

TIEN HOA INN

BRINGS THE FAR EAST TO YOU

Savour the succulent mysteries of the orient.

Prepared by Tien's Master Chef, skilled in the cooking arts of the Far East.

Give your tastebuds a deserved treat

Dine with Tien Hoa For a special evening (We deliver)

WEBER & BRIDGEPORT 742-4488

Pizza Haven

FREE DELIVERY

with this coupon

Expires Feb.28 1973

466 Albert St.

(Parkdale Mall) Waterloo

885-1960

SPAGHETTI \$1.50

All you can eat

Lunch—MONDAY—Dinner

Arnie's

College Square

Barrelhead Restaurant

Tawco

SAVES YOU MONEY on Laundry and Drycleaning

Quality Dry Cleaning and Pressing

SPECIAL! •2 PLAIN SKIRTS
This offer •2 PR PANTS or
expires •1 of Each For
Feb. 28 Only

99¢

Tawco

CLEANING CENTRES

•WATERLOO
•PARKDALE PLAZA
•TOWERS PLAZA,
BRIDGEPORT ROAD

KITCHENER
• Stanley Park Mall,
Ottawa St. N.
• Rosemount Shopping
Centre, Krug St.
• Kingsdale, next to WEO
• Courtland Place, Corner
Shelley & Courtland E.

PETER J. ENNS



Your Local Insurance Consultant

INTERFAL LIFE

Life Insurance got you in a TILT?

Phone 744-5281

Hockey

Brock Humiliates Hawks

by Les Francey

Last Saturday, York Yeoman were scheduled to play Lutheran in a hockey match at the Kitchener Memorial Auditorium but failed to show due to misunderstanding about the time of the game. The game was scheduled for two o'clock in the afternoon, but the Yeoman claim that they had understood that the game was to be played at eight pm. The latest word from the athletic department is that there are attempts being made to re-schedule the game. However, at this time it will be very difficult to find some ice time at the Auditorium so it is likely that the game could be played at York. According to Tuffy Knight, if the team pressed the issue to the

league commissioners, Lutheran could be awarded two points and a victory as York would lose by default. Those two points would really come in handy for the Hawks as they are four points out of fourth place right now. However, Tuffy Knight seems set on rescheduling the game.

In games that they have played, the Hockey Hawks are not doing so well. They have dropped five games in a row since the last report, including a humiliating 9-4 drubbing at the hands of last place Brock Badgers.

The Brock game was a disgrace. It appeared that Brock came to win while Lutheran just came to the arena to show up. For about three or four minutes in the first period, though, it looked like the

Hawks really did want to win. They kept Brock tied up in their own end and Hishon took a weak shot on Goalie Tom Hall who looked stunned on the shot and didn't move an inch. The fans sat back and expected the expected after that goal. But Brock came up with the unexpected. After the Brock team had three shots on net, they had three goals with Frank Mucci picking up a hat trick for Brock before the first period was over. Finally, Wayne Goetz scored with just over a minute left in the period to at least make the score a little respectable looking 3-2 for Brock. It is surprising that Brock had scored three goals on just three shots on net as Garry Gobel is usually a lot better goalie than his play in the first period would indicate. It was obvious that he was going to have one of those nights when nothing goes right.

Hawks made two big mistakes at the start of the second period. Loree kept Gobel in net and the team showed up. That is about all they did in that period as Brock scored five unanswered goals. Wayne Butt scored his first goal at the 32 second mark for Brock on a power play then six minutes later Frank Mucci scored his fourth goal as Rick MacMillan was serving five minutes for a cheap rough penalty. Jo Engemann, Frank Auer, and Wayne Butt finished off the scoring for Brock in the second as they came out of that period with an 8-2 lead. Poor Gary Gobel had little protection and it was apparent on every goal that he was just having one of those games.

Blinkhorn started the third period for the Hawks but it was just too little too late. Wayne Butt scored at the 22 second mark for Brock to pick up his hattrick. The Hawks played a bit better in this period as they outscored the Badgers 2-1 with MacMillan and Goetz tallying for the Hawks and if there was one more period in the game, the Hawks might have won. The highlight of that period was a great Academy award winning performance by number 20 for the Badgers, Vito Scaringi. Early in the period, Hogan took him into the boards with a high stick. It was a hard check but referee Tom Somola thought it was unnecessarily rough and gave Hogan five minutes. Just to make sure everyone knew just how bad a person Hogan was, Scaringi writhed on the ice for a few minutes as the Brock trainer tried to administer some first aid. Then, for a few moments, Scaringi was motionless on the ice, as if he were dead. This brought out The St. John's Ambulance attendant and a doctor. After ten or twenty minutes, Scaringi was strapped motionless on a stretcher and taken off the ice to the applause of the ten or so fans attending the game. Scaringi looked as if he were dead. Before Hogan's penalty was up, Scaringi was back on the ice and managed to get a penalty himself.

Overall, Brock knew they could beat Lutheran if they fought hard enough and really wanted to win. They did and they won. Lutheran didn't and they lost.

This weekend, the hockey Hawks go to Ottawa for two games. One against Ottawa on Friday and one against Carleton on Saturday. The Team is capable of winning both games if they play to win.

photo by Vopni



Forbes CARS ON WEBER TRUCKS RENTALS

1. Weekend Special—From \$4.00/Day
2. Overnight Special—From \$7.00
3. Movers Special—From \$8.00
4. Rentals On Motor Homes And Travel Trailers

Representative for W.L.U.
John Hull 742-4463

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION of ADVERTISING MANAGER of

THE STUDENT BOARD of PUBLICATIONS
WILL BE ACCEPTED AT THE CORD OFFICE
(PARTIME POSITION FOR NEXT SEPTEMBER)

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH APPLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE PLACEMENT OFFICE

12 King St. N.

NEXT TO
WATERLOO THEATRE

50¢ BOOK SALE (new books)

SHORT STORIES (COLLECTION)	Reg. 4.50
HUMANISM & CHRISTIANITY (Perspectives in humanism)	Reg. 3.95
FLAUBERT & MADAME BOVARY	Reg. 2.45
TOWARD MODERN SCIENCE (ancient, medieval & Renaissance science)	Reg. 3.55
MAN and the MEASURE (A new approach to history)	Reg. 3.95
ANCIENT INDIA "with plates"	Reg. 3.45
FIVE ROMAN COMEDIES	Reg. 4.45
THE CONQUEST of the MATERIAL WORLD	Reg. 3.45
Hundreds of other titles, fiction and non-fiction. LIMITED SUPPLY!	

USED CLOTHING
Mens—14-16
Women—12-16

Junior Barbell Set
With Accessories
Call 745-5006

THRIFTY RENT-A-CAR

RATES FROM \$4 PER DAY AND UP
FLAT RATES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
FREE PICKUP AND RETURN
(Try our new low-rate truck rental)

150 WEBER ST. S. (ORR AUTOMOBILE BUILDING)
WATERLOO, ONT.
(519) 744-3355

Pizza Plus

Pizza Plus Submarines

Westmount Place Shopping Centre
Waterloo

Expires Feb. 18/73

FREE DELIVERY

With this Coupon

744-7371

"Something New"

at TIM HORTON DONUTS
FRESH HOMEMADE
PIES

SERVED HOT! with
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
COFFEE

Join Us for a Pie and Coffee
Break During Reading Week
WEBER & UNIVERSITY