

BACUS offers awards

The Business Administration and Commerce Undergraduate Society (BACUS) has formulated three major Teaching and Administrative awards.

According to BACUS, these awards might be the first of their kind to be initiated by any faculty association.

The three annual awards will recognize outstanding members of the academic staff, the administrative staff, and the administrative support staff of the faculty of Business Administration and Commerce who have consistently shown high standards of proficiency at their respective jobs and who have made a genuine contribution to the welfare of the students of the faculty.

Nominations for these awards can be made by any member of the faculty (a BACUS member or MBA student). The

nomination format will be announced shortly.

A selection committee to receive nominations and make the awards will consist of one BACUS council member, two undergraduate students, and one MBA student.

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Dr. Mansfield warned that post-secondary institutions will find it difficult to ignore questions pertaining to the job prospects of graduates of their programs.

"On the other hand," he said, "students will be expected to pay considerable attention, before they enter programs, as to the job status of graduates."

"Students who enter programs on the basis of self-interest only, with little or no reference to job prospects at the other end, will receive little sympathy when they start yelling that society has short-changed them because a job is not immediately available."

Dr. Mansfield added he felt public tax-based support will be concentrated on more career-oriented programs, while "non-job" programs will be more self-supporting through fees.



ANGOLA from page 1

was based inside Angola," he said, "but remained distinct from the traditional tribal structures. They were in the forefront of the armed struggle against the Portuguese which began in 1961 following an unsuccessful, and little known, uprising which left 30,000 Angolans dead and crippled the liberation groups."

By 1972, however, the MPLA was conducting effective operations on six fronts against the Portuguese, Hill said, when the changing domestic situation in Portugal resulted in an accommodation with the liberation groups.

The war now entered its second phase, discussed at the forum by graduate student Greg Teal. The Second War of Liberation, lasting barely a year, was a departure from the guerrilla struggles which characterized the first, Teal said.

For a brief period a "neo-colonial" situation persisted in Angola, he said. The military

coup in Portugal had ended the colonial war, Teal argued, but maneuvering went on in an attempt to subvert the populist MPLA which was unsympathetic to Portuguese attempts to retain some type of economic control over the territory.

Teal saw this as "a mirror of the struggle currently going on for all of Africa. Arrayed on one side are populist forces like the MPLA and on the other side groups like UNITA and the FNLA who front imperialist interests."

When attempts by the FNLA and UNITA to subvert the MPLA failed, Teal said, they declared war in July 1975. The ensuing war precipitated a world crisis as American and South African aid was funnelled to the FNLA and UNITA groups, while Soviet aid and thousands of Cuban troops arrived to aid the MPLA forces.

Teal revealed that Canada was indirectly involved in the war: "In 1974 Canadian telecommunications equipment exported

to Zaire increased from a value of \$42,000 to over \$2 million. Apparently much of this equipment was used to establish a supportive communications network for FNLA and UNITA armies."

The victory of the MPLA forces in April of this year, and the subsequent fall-off in information emanating from the country, make it difficult to determine exactly what the present situation inside the country is, forum panelists claimed.

Angola is one of the richest countries in Africa with expansive mineral deposits and great agricultural potential. Unfortunately, as third-year Arts student Kimbal Cariou reported, the economy sustained a great deal of damage from the war and consequent departure of skilled manpower to Portugal.

"Currently the country is in a state of transition to a socialist economy," said Cariou. "The Angolans didn't want to nationalize everything, but the abrupt departure of the Portuguese left them little choice."

Answers

1. Arenas and St Pats
2. False. He played 2½ years with the New York Rangers.
3. True
4. b) Gerald Kunyk
5. Bernie Geoffrion, Larry Popein and Ron Stewart
6. e) Byron Nelson, 18 victories in 1945
7. a) Mel Blount, 11
8. a) Ottawa Rough Riders
9. Frank Clair, Jack Gotta
10. Wilt Chamberlain

Hair Art

by Michael Thomas

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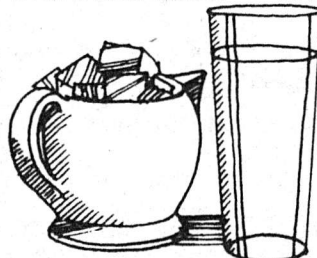


What does Ricard taste like?

Easy!

Ricard tastes just like licor...
...no, I guess I can't really say

just like... but it *does* when it's straight (almost), but not in a... um, say a RICORANGE, with orange juice and grenadine (just a touch of grenadine)... of course, serve it with ice water... no, Stanley, no ice — ice water... and it does taste sort of like... no, certainly not anything like *that*. A Parakeet is altogether something else. It's made with soda water — and green Crème de Menthe

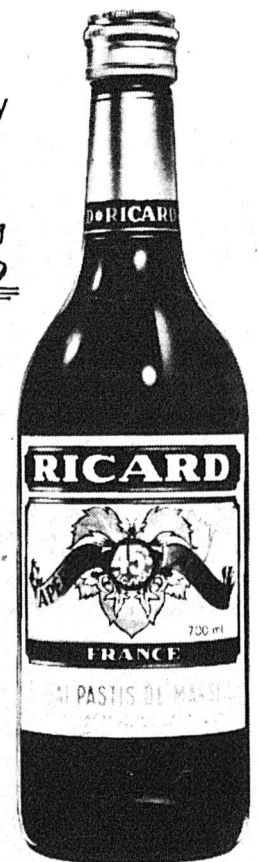


and it doesn't taste anything like water (and it has to be green Crème de Menthe)... But no matter what you serve it with, Ricard still tastes like... well, like... um...

well, Ricard tastes like what it is. A Pastis. What's a Pastis? Well, it's made in France... and it

RICARD

tastes like...
well, like...



a truly unique taste.