

## It was America's biggest protest While a sprinkling of Canadians demonstrate against Viet war

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CUP) — Even though U.S. President Richard Nixon had already told them he wouldn't listen, millions of Americans took time off Wednesday to let him know one more time that they want an end to the Vietnam war.

The Vietnam Moratorium, originally planned as a student protest, mushroomed into the biggest civilian protest in the history of the United States, with thousands of demonstrations occurring where organizers had merely hoped to see thousands of people.

The protest spilled over into Canada in spots, and students in London, Rome, Paris and Tokyo were expected to go ahead with demonstrations in their own cities to show sympathy with the American effort.

Reaction from the U.S. administration—which was listening all the time—was so negative that moratorium organizers have already placed orders for 1,500,000 buttons advertising a two-day moratorium in November, which will go ahead if the U.S. does not make a "significant" move toward settlement of the war.

In one of the first demonstrations, approximately 1,000 students of Georgetown University Tuesday night filed three-abreast through the streets of Washington. The march aroused little public interest and went off without incident.

Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., led thousands of marchers in a candlelight parade around the White House in the evening, and in a third demonstration at the capital, more than 2,000 demonstrators turned out for a parade on the University of Washington campus.

All across the States, flags were

lowered to half-mast and protesters marched or attended teach-ins, forums, candlelight processions, prayers or the readings of the names of Vietnam war dead.

Approximately 150 rallies took place in Nassau County, New York, alone.

So large was the response that even major political figures endorsed it: New York Mayor John Lindsay, despite conservative criticism, proclaimed a day of mourning in the city, with flags on city buildings at half-mast and church bells tolled hourly.

But Tuesday night in Congress, pro-Nixon forces foiled an attempt by anti-war representatives to keep the house in session as a gesture of support for the protest. By a vote of 112 to 110, members decided to adjourn before midnight: administration supporters said an all-night session might give the impression that a majority of congressmen supported "surrender" in Vietnam.

In Canada, interest and participation in the moratorium was sporadic, although sizeable demonstrations were held at the University of British Columbia, Waterloo and McGill.

At UBC, approximately 500 students gathered in their student union building to hear anti-war speakers and listen to rock music, while a sizeable number of professors discussed the war in their classes. The university administration remained silent, as did the student council.

At Waterloo, more than 1,000

students and faculty participated in a teach-in which ran into the evening. The moratorium also received the support of approximately 90 researchers attending an international mathematics symposium on the campus. The researchers signed a petition supporting the action and most wore moratorium buttons and armbands.

There was some opposition to the Waterloo protest: the science students' society on campus distributed leaflets opposing any cancellation of classes for the teach-in, and biology department chairman Noel Hynes issued a memorandum to faculty stating "the dean is most anxious that this faculty gives the (science students') society full support on this fairly crucial test case, and complies with their request that professors be required to give normal courses."

Any biology faculty member who "feels strongly that he belongs in the other camp" was to inform Hynes so a substitute lecturer could be arranged.

At McGill, approximately 500 demonstrators led by students' society president Julius Gray marched on the U.S. Consulate in Montreal. Grey and vice-presidents Martin Shapiro and David Young presented a letter to consulate officials for U.S. President Nixon expressing opposition to the war by "members of the McGill University students and staff."

Over 900 McGill students attended a teach-in in the main university lecture hall, where all classes were cancelled for the moratorium.



GLEN YARBOROUGH can be seen in action above. He performed at the Jubilee Auditorium Wednesday night.

### Non-academic staff want seats

Permanent seats on the Senate, the GFC, and the Board of Governors are the goal of the U of A Non-academic Staff Association.

The association now has one non-voting member sitting on the Senate.

"We can't behave like radicals," said Philip Arnold, president of the association. "We must be sincere."

The association does not want to interfere with academic matters by sitting on the GFC, but such matters as campus law and order and long-range building plans do involve non-academic staff, Mr. Arnold said.

One seat on each body will allow the non-academic staff to have their say, he said. "We don't have big beefs," said Mr. Arnold.

The association would like to see a "family concept" at the university. If the staff takes pride in their work, it will aid professors, who in turn will teach the students better, Mr. Arnold explained.

There are over 3,000 staff members on campus, half of which are members of the association. There are over 350 different trades, with about 1,400 clerical personnel, 1,100 technicians, and 600 service staff.

### IFC supports queen contests

The Interfraternity Council decided Wednesday night to undertake all financial obligations for sending Trudy Brown, Miss U of A, to the Winter Carnival Queens Contest at Waterloo this December.

Queen contests, said IFC, are based on "grounds other than physical." It added that these contests, in the past, have not "hampered the Women's Rights Movement either on the campus or in the community."

IFC stated in the motion that it "fully supports the drive for women's rights on this campus."

After the meeting, IFC President Murray Sigler said that queen contests, which are based on intelligence and character as well as beauty, should be distinguished from beauty contests, which are purely physical.

"We don't want dodos for queens," he said, "and don't feel that women should be treated as objects. If we thought that queen contests were being run on this basis, we wouldn't support them."

The council also resolved to support U of A campus queen contests, "not based on criteria that would delegate the woman to object status."