

—Al Scarth photo

A MEETING OF THE GROUP—The three people who will be most directly concerned with the completion of the new SUB met on a very cold day last week. J. Marsh (left), Inspector for the Public Works Department, watches as Ray Thompson (centre), Poole Project Superintendent sights in a line. Looking on is Ed Monsma, new chairman of the SUB Planning Commission.

* * *

Monsma appointed chairman of SU planning commission

The students' union building project will move toward completion under the supervision of a new student planner.

Ed Monsma, sci 3, has been appointed chairman of the students' union planning commission, succeeding Andy Brook who took over in 1964 and guided substantial revisions of the project before tendering in November.

Monsma will be responsible for insuring the building is constructed according to plans and he will initiate several new projects connected with the SUB.

One important new project will be the raising of money by fund-drives to re-insert such things as the outside mural, a permanent painting collection, and sculpture. These parts of the structure were deleted earlier to cut costs when building tenders were higher than expected.

Monsma is planning a public-relations campaign to inform possible contributors about the history, facilities, and needs of the building. An information brochure will be published for mailing purposes to supplement personal contacts and appeals.

Other areas of commission responsibility include purchase of special equipment, selection of furniture, extent of students' union control of non-students' union areas, new relationships between the program board and the policy of operations board, and the compiling of a comprehensive SUB history.

STUDENT CONTROL

Referring to the student role in the building, Monsma said, "I am keen on students maintaining con-

trol with the help of experts over the building they initiated, on seeing that everything planned for from the student point of view is being built in. The students' role in the building must be realized to full potential."

Monsma does not anticipate any changes in basic design such as the ones necessary when tenders were too high but we have to be ready for such changes, he said.

Now, 50 per cent of excavation

is completed on the building and 25 percent of the pilings are in place. Some concrete footings are positioned and according to project supervisor, Ray Thompson, the piling will be completed by early March. Progress is generally satisfactory, he says.

Work on the project has been slowed to some extent because of the extremely cold weather lately but will continue if it gets no colder.

Social change must precede universal education - Riddell

Social change is essential before universal education in Canada is possible, John Riddell told U of A students Thursday.

The left-wing editor of "Young Socialist Forum" discussed John Porter's "Vertical Mosaic" with students. Riddell claims Porter's book reveals a few company directors form an elite in Canadian economy.

This unequal concentration of wealth and economic power in Canada leads to a vast inequality of opportunities. The elite group has much greater opportunities for attending university than lower socio-economic classes, Riddell claims.

Riddell claims the political elite is dependent upon the economic elite. He pointed out the continual juggling of positions between the members of the economic and political elites.

The economy is run entirely by

the profit motives therefore the working class gains very little by increasing economic wealth of Canada, he says.

"There is monstrous dictatorship of the owners over the workers in the economy," says Riddell. He emphasizes the need for social action and reform.

Riddell claims unions are the arenas where necessary radicalization will take place. He says that student radicalization should coincide with the transformation of trade unions into active groups.

Riddell stressed that radicalism begins in trade unions and other organizations to integrate the working people into the movement. The working class feels powerless therefore it needs instruction and leadership to express its demands.

Once the people of the lower socio-economic class become aware of their social position there will be a radical movement and change, he said.

Lack of space hurts library

Needed additions to Cameron delayed at least two years

By RALPH MELNYCHUK

Urgently required expansion of Cameron Library will be delayed at least two years, says Chief Librarian Mr. Bruce Peel. Dairy Science labs now located in the North and South Labs cannot be vacated until the first building of the new engineering complex is ready for occupancy, he said.

Two proposed wings to Cameron Library which would double the present capacity would be built on the sites now occupied by the North and South Labs.

"As of April 1 the library will be entering the emergency phase spacewise," said Mr. Peel.

Asked about the possibility of additional study space in the libraries, Mr. Peel indicated the problem would get worse before it got better.

"Sure students are having a rough time, but so is my staff. I am expecting from 30 to 40 additions to the staff after April 1. Where would you put them?" he asked The Gateway's reporter.

He said he hoped the east entrance and the periodical storage room could be converted to provide adequate office space for this year.

RAPID EXPANSION

The situation is aggravated by the rapid rate at which we are expanding our collection, he said.

"Approximately 75,000 volumes and 25,000 documents will be added to the system this year," he said. "This figure will probably jump to 110,000 volumes next year."

One floor of Cameron Library will hold approximately 100,000 volumes, he said.

Mr. Peel hinted that indecision regarding the development of graduate programs and the status of the university at Calgary were significant factors in determining the present size of Cameron Library.

"The year plans were finalized for the library we bought 15,000 volumes. We decided that purchases would eventually level off at a maximum of 50,000 volumes per year. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that in the year we moved in we bought 49,000 volumes."

Cameron Library was opened in the fall of 1963.

"We had always planned to add the wings to Cameron, but we never dreamed we would need them so soon," he said.

The only substantial addition to the library system this year will be another floor on the education library, he said.

"It may be necessary in the near future to re-introduce the system of closed stacks on a limited scale," he said.

Before Cameron was built most of the books were at Rutherford in closed stacks.

Mr. Peel blamed the present system of allocating funds for the inadequate collection in the Undergraduate Library. Many departments are not ordering books for this library, he said.

Federal aid essential to research

A substantial increase in federal grants for medical research is essential before future medical services in Canada are suitable to the needs of society, according to a recent medical report.

The 73-page report was presented to Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp and Health Minister Allan MacEachen by a group representing medical scientists and educators across Canada.

The group is concerned because the federal government gave only \$25 million in grants—\$4 million less than expected.

This discourages the creation of an environment for medical research favorable enough to lure researchers back from the United States and to keep them in Canada.

The attraction of undergraduates to medical research as a career is removed by the present unfavorable conditions, the report stated.

To create a favorable environment by 1969-70, the report estimates \$150 million will be required for new research space and equipment. More than \$100 million per year will be required for operating expenses in 1969-70, and a minimum of \$80 million per year will be needed in grants.

U of A's biochemistry department is an example of future expansion plans that will depend on government aid.

Professor J. S. Colter, head of biochemistry, projects that by 1973-74 his staff will increase by two and one-half, and additional floor space needed will triple the area of his department.

His department has required an electron microscope which is crucial for work with viruses, and has not the funds to obtain it.

Prof. Colter gave this as an example of how inadequate funds can impose difficulties on medical science research. He said such equipment is costly (electron microscope: \$50,000) and the price can be expected to rise.

He emphasized that new medical developments, such as open heart surgery, must come from research, and the health of many future Canadians may depend on whether or not the federal government decides to give medical research the financial shot in the arm it needs.



Mr. R. R. Smith, Personnel Manager of the Bay's Edmonton store, will be talking to graduate students, Tuesday, February 1 at the University of Alberta.

"Mr. Smith, give me 10 good reasons why the Bay offers me a profitable career."

1. You will be well paid. Executive trainees, like all management personnel, enjoy salaries that are among the best in the industry, and are backed up by a generous benefit program. In addition, you will soon be eligible for profit sharing, and you are entitled to a 10 per cent discount on virtually all personal purchases from the day you start work.
2. Advancement is based on merit. If you can handle a bigger job, it is given to you. You won't be placed on a seniority list and left there.
3. You will be doing responsible work from the day you begin. We think the most effective and most interesting way to learn merchandising is by practicing it.
4. Our training program is regarded as one of Canada's best. A series of lectures, assignments and examinations, spread over your first two years with the Company, promise you an insight into retailing you cannot obtain elsewhere.
5. There is lots of room at the top, and on the way to the top. In Edmonton alone there are about 85 men and women in middle management and junior executives' positions. Most of them are under 30.
6. You'll get a brand of experience with the Bay that is only available in a complex, progressive marketing organization. It will stand you in good stead all through your life.
7. You will enjoy working with Bay people. They are congenial and believe in teamwork. That's something you can't buy.
8. There are a lot of interesting jobs at the Bay that don't involve buying and selling merchandise. If you're interested in personnel work, display, accounting, advertising, restaurant management or general administration, we may have a spot for you.
9. Opportunity isn't confined to Edmonton. The Bay, and its subsidiary, Henry Morgan & Co. Limited, operates large department stores in most of Canada's principal cities, and is involved in a lot of other businesses besides.
10. Most important, the Bay has a good atmosphere for development of initiative. Here you can put your own ideas to work, and profit by them.

You are invited to discuss your own career opportunities with Mr. Smith. Make an appointment to see him at the University Placement Office, or, if you wish, at the Personnel Department, Retail Store, Jasper and 102 Street, Edmonton.

Campus interviews - Tuesday, February 1, 1966

the **Bay**

Short Shorts

UN Club to send delegate to Ottawa

The United Nations Club will send one student to represent U of A at the National Model UN General Assembly in Ottawa, Feb. 9-12. Students interested should submit written applications to the students' union office before Jan. 31. Interviews of applicants will take place Feb. 1.

WEDNESDAY MATH STUDENTS

Elementary and secondary route students interested in mathematics are encouraged to help plan math activities for VGW. Meet Wednesday in room 327 ed bldg.

LUTHERAN STUDENTS

Lutheran Student Movement meetings will be held Wednesday at 12:10 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. Discussion will be held on Dag Hammarskjold's book, "Markings" which is available at the Lutheran Student Center, 11143-91 Avenue.

ENGLISH COUNCIL

Next meeting of the English Council will be held at 7 p.m. Wednesday in rm. 170 ed bldg.

Speaker will be Prof. Pilkington and the topic is "Literature and You."

L'I ABNER

Ticket sales for "Li'l Abner," the Jubilaires Club feature presentation during VGW, will begin in SUB Wednesday.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CLUB

The Progressive Club will hold a very important meeting Wednesday, at 7 p.m., in the Golden Key office, SUB.

THURSDAY GERMAN LANGUAGE

The Department of Germanic Languages is sponsoring Dr. Morris Swadesh from the Department of Anthropology, University of Mexico who will give a public lecture on "The Origin and Diversification of Languages," Room 2022 Med Sci Bldg. at 8:15 p.m. Thursday.

FRIDAY INN THE BEGINNING

A poetry reading will be held

Friday at Inn the Beginning, 11145-90th Ave. Jon Whyte, John Thompson et al. will participate in the performance. The coffee shop opens at 9 p.m.

U OF A RADIO

U of A Radio will hold a general meeting Thursday in Dinwoodie Lounge. Plans for VGW and a proposed change in the organization will be discussed. All members are urged to attend.

BIG AND LITTLE SISTERS

The Wauneita Big and Little Sister Parties will be held in Wauneita Lounge on Jan. 31 for ed students, on Feb. 1 for arts and sci. on Feb. 2 for house ec, ag, pharm, and med lab sci, and on Feb. 3 for comm, phys ed, rehab med, and dent hyg.

SENIOR CLASS GRADUATION COMMITTEE

Applications for the positions of chairman and members of the Senior Class Graduation Committee will be received from students graduating in 1966. Inquiries should be addressed to Miss Maureen Stuart, Chairman, Personnel Board.

PREMIERE ENGAGEMENT

TWO DAYS ONLY — FEB. 2 & 3

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EVENINGS 8:30 P.M. \$2.00 — MATINEES 2 P.M. \$1.50

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ISA sponsors Republic Day celebrations

The U of A Indian Student Association is sponsoring a Republic Day celebration January 26 in Convocation Hall at 8 p.m.

Guest speaker will be Prof. L. C. Green of the political science department.

The program will also include a variety show featuring traditional songs and instruments played by U of A Indian students.

The evening concludes with an Indian documentary film, followed by a coffee hour.

Northland School Division

is seeking teachers for schools located in Northern Alberta. These schools are in isolated areas but modern housing is provided for teachers at a reasonable rate.

Preference will be given to teachers who have had some teaching experience and are trained as Elementary Teachers.

Salary Schedule—

\$3,500	\$4,100	\$4,800	\$5,500	\$6,100	\$6,700
\$5,600	\$6,700	\$7,400	\$8,600	\$9,200	\$9,800

TEACHERS WHO AGREE TO TEACH FOR NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION IN SEPTEMBER 1966 MAY BE OFFERED A POSITION AS AN INTERN FOR MAY AND JUNE AT THE RATE OF \$13 PER DAY.

Mr. R. H. Sabey, Superintendent of Schools will be interviewing prospective teachers at the Student Placement Office of the National Employment Service, University of Alberta on February 7 and 8. Please make an appointment for interviews.

Lounges easily swallowed

By GLORIA SKUBA

Lounge space for U of A undergraduates is limited because of the pressure for academic space in new buildings.

J. R. B. Jones, head of campus development, says they are providing some space for lounges in every new building, but academic needs must be looked after first.

Pressure on the planning committee from library groups and faculty for offices and laboratories, prevents them from allocating more space for lounges in both already constructed buildings and those in the planning stages.

The new Henry Marshall Tory building will have an undergraduate lounge for approximately 100 students and a faculty lounge will

be larger and a graduate lounge somewhat smaller.

The new biological sciences building, to be constructed soon, will have two lounges, one will accommodate 100 students and the second about 60 students.

This is in keeping with the size of lounges already on campus.

However, general comments of some students indicate students feel lounges are inadequate and the new buildings should have increased facilities.

General comments were that eating facilities were inadequate and more space should be provided in both old and new buildings.

Students also felt that facilities for hot lunches should be increased. Others felt that more space and

tables should be provided in places like Cameron and Rutherford libraries.

Others said they should not have to eat in classrooms and should have a place to relax especially if they were spending all day on campus.

Further comments were that the SUB area of campus was well supplied with eating facilities but the math-physics side was inadequate. They felt that a building the size of math-physics should have some type of lounge.

Lounges provide an important intellectual role on campus since they allow for contacts between students in an informal and comfortable situation, says Gerry Gemser, arts 2.

Food at U of T residences worse than food at Lister?

A gastronomical crisis in University of Toronto residences has made a former U of A student realize how well he was eating at Lister Hall last year.

"I always thought the meals at Lister were terrific, but now I know they are when I see what a person has to take down here," Jim

Dube, a second year U of T law student told The Gateway.

Dube was referring to a deteriorating food situation which has hit almost every residence college at U of T resulting in a suggestion that students pay their second-term fees in \$5 installments unless conditions improve.

Last week students arrived at breakfast and found no milk or juice. The menu now lists only one juice or liquid per meal. This means that milk OR tea OR coffee is served to each student. There has been no indication this is only a temporary measure.

Last term students boycotted the dining hall in protest, and are now angry because a \$50 increase in residence fees has brought no increase in service. According to one student, it didn't even preserve the status quo.

The catering company serving the dining hall lost about \$9,000 in the first three months of operation last fall. The company receives \$1.65 per student per day and has asked for an increase of about fifty cents.

According to Dube, U of T doesn't seem to have as much money available as does U of A and "the shortage shows up on the food pretty badly."

Further action is likely if the food continues at its present low level, as even the most pacifistic individuals are dissatisfied, Dube reports.

U of A residence students also have complaints about the food in Lister Hall. Leslie Bartlett, ed 3, said, "I don't mind it (the food). I don't eat it. I just eat the salad plates because I'm on a diet."

Douglas Pinder, ed 4, felt that the food is good, for an institution, but "it can't compare with home food." Linda Deeton, ed 4, had the same opinion. "You get the feeling that everything's warmed over," she said.

UAB moves to support daily paper

The University's athletic board has moved to support plans for a daily newspaper on this campus.

At a meeting Thursday the board voted in favour of a motion to write a letter to the editor-in-chief of The Gateway stating the board would aid The Gateway in attempts to obtain the necessary facilities to print a daily newspaper.

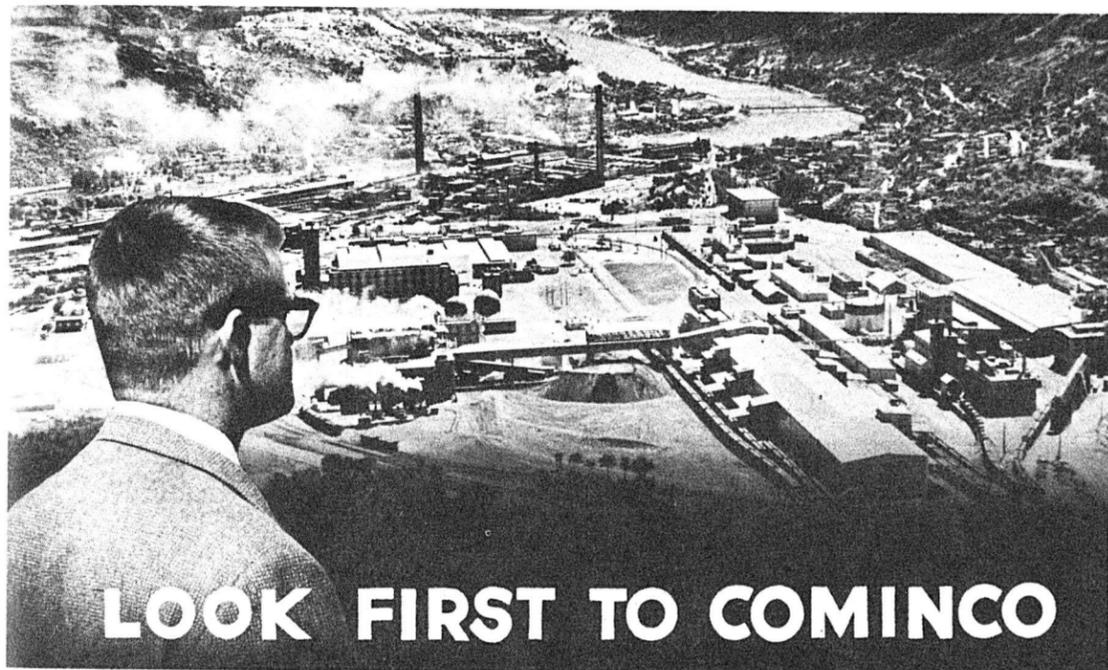
The motion was made because it appeared that The Gateway was not satisfied with the plans for the new print shop to be built next year, says Fraser Smith, co-ordinator of student affairs.

The board favours a daily paper because the daily would give campus athletics more adequate coverage.

"We are always low priority and it is not the fault of the editor," said Smith.

He pointed out that Students' Union advertising that is not paid advertising often does not get into The Gateway because of lack of space.

"A daily paper could handle most of this advertising," he said.



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LES BRULES

STUDENT CINEMA

PRESENTS THE FRENCH-CANADIAN FILM
"LES BRULES" (THE PROMISED LAND)

FRIDAY, 7:00 p.m. mp 126

In addition to the French film there will be an English documentary "MADEMOISELLE BARBARA."

Admission 25 cents.

"The Promised Land" is the story of the settlement of the Abitibi region during the depth of the depression of the 1930's. The film is based upon the novel "Nuages sur les Brules" by Hervé Biron.

This story is a moving account of the hardships and joys experienced by men and women in the harsh wilderness of Quebec's Northwest.

The film begins with the movement of the ragged, ill-assorted band of men into the wilderness. With high hopes and expectations work becomes organized.

With rough good humor various jobs are allocated. Homesteads begin to take shape and community life begins.

Then, without warning the wilderness strikes back in the form of fires, storms and sickness. The bitter consequences of broken dreams and expectations is revealed.

Through the cost of extreme endurance and faith human dignity and hope is restored.

This film reveals dramatic scenes of human love and friendship portrayed by some of French Canada's best-known actors and actresses.

The Gateway

Member of the Canadian University Press

Winner N. A. M. MacKenzie trophy for excellence in features 1965-66. Winner Montreal Star trophy for excellence in news photography 1965-66. Second in Bracken trophy competition for editorial writing 1965-66 and third in Southam trophy competition for general excellence 1965-66.

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STAFF THIS ISSUE—Loyal staffers turning out to work on this, the fifteenth-to-last paper of the year, were Sheila Ballard, Gloria Skuba, Don Moren, Andy Rodger, Lorraine Minich, Ralph Melnychuk, Lorraine Allison, Marg Penn, Al Scarth, Maureen Love, Marion Conybeare, Isabelle Foord, Bill Beard, Peter Montgomery, Bev, Gietz, Richard Vivone, Dave Wright, Lawrence Hignell, The Spectre, and yours truly, Harvey Thomgirt.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1966

a homework suggestion

Last week this newspaper suggested in no uncertain terms that the university has failed to review adequately the sweeping amendments proposed to our University Act, a document which will receive consideration by the provincial Legislature next month.

These comments were made in an atmosphere which we find disturbing, to say the least. For example, Education Minister Randolph McKinnon last week flatly refused to make specific comments regarding the proposed revisions. Also, University President Dr. Walter H. Johns, himself a member of the governor's committee which is proposing the act revisions, has agreed with Provost A. A. Ryan that student affairs received inadequate attention and that improvements in this area will be necessary.

Furthermore, the suggestion has been raised that the Legislature will not have time to study the Act in detail, a fact which is disturbing in itself when one considers some of the subjects covered by the legislation: faculty representation on the Board of Governors, the proposed manner in which University Commission and Board members are to be selected and the position of the new University Commission as a buffer between government and the academic community.

Public ignorance and indifference to the proposed revisions has also been noteworthy. For example, when provincial Progressive Conservative party leader Peter Lougheed was questioned about the revisions Friday on this campus, he admitted to not having read the governors' report.

In view of all the critical issues involved in revising the University Act, we would like to make a suggestion, however ridiculous it might seem.

Sub-section (c) of Subsection 2 of

Section 35 of the current University Act states:—

"The Convocation may consider all questions affecting the

well-being of the University and make representations thereon to the Board and to the Senate."

Further to this, Section 38 reads:

"If at least fifteen members of Convocation, by writing under their hands setting out the object thereof, require the Chancellor to convene a special meeting of Convocation, the Chancellor shall call the special meeting without unnecessary delay."

The University Act defines Convocation members as all University of Alberta graduates, including persons holding honorary degrees from this institution.

Certainly the University Act revisions affect the "well-being of the University," and in view of the apparent disinterest shown by members of our academic community about the revisions, such a gathering might provide an excellent opportunity for complaints to be registered and acted upon. We are aware of the existence of a revisions committee, but a "special" Convocation would be at least a symbolic way of showing the Act revisions have been considered in an orderly, democratic way within the university community.

Such a meeting would help the province's legislators to determine whether the new act is a carefully-prepared popular piece of legislation. It could dispel some of the disturbing points which have been raised on our own campus during the last two weeks regarding the legislation.

And finally, if the new act is passed in much the same form as it now exists after the special Convocation, we will have seen the end of special Convocations for all time. For the governors' report recommends that special Convocations be discontinued except as "degree-conferring ceremonies" in future. Who, might we ask, will look after the "well-being of the University" when graduates are prevented from raising issues in "special" Convocations?



requiescat in pace

a way of life

by doug walker

A friend of mine made a very interesting comment the other day about the care and feeding, so to speak, of a university career. (Thanks, J.B.)

A university, he said, is not merely an educational institution, it is a way of life. If you live the life, you pass; if you don't, you fail. I think I would amend this to say that if you live the life, you will, with few exceptions, do well. You will reap all the benefits as well as contributing to the expansion and the improvement of the school—if you go about it the right way.

And I would like to think the right way, at the undergraduate level at least, is simply to regard the university career as a responsible job. Very few people of my acquaintance could not improve their performances considerably just by putting in their forty hours a week at their classroom-office. At least some of the material is bound to sink in sooner or later.

The parallel can be continued even further. There are some very busy periods in our educational company—er, institution. Inventory taking time, for instance. And what about those campaigns to get the new products—sorry, I meant ideas—on to the market. Comparable personalities keep showing up all the time also. There is the remote Board of Directors which say that a mere worker isn't really qualified to assist in running a corporation as complex as this one. There are the salesmen, the accountants, and below all, the sometimes eager, often skeptical customers: the students. Perhaps the most appropriate slogan

here is "The customer is always wrong."

If this account appears somewhat mechanical and cynical, I suppose the only excuse I can offer is that it is the end result of the educational system that produced it.

The unfortunate situation has occurred that the universities across the continent have not been able to keep pace with the problems caused by the student population explosion. The most obvious example of this is the lack of space and staff that forces one thousand students into the jungle of Psychology 202. Who is to blame for this? I don't think there really is a blame as such, but the academics suffer just the same.

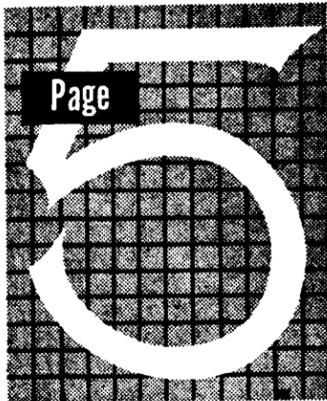
Hand in hand with this surplus of students go the methods developed to deal with it. The production lines, the impersonal computer programming manage to produce in too many students a feeling of isolation from the knowledge they are seeking.

Along with this depersonalization goes an equally serious problem. At the undergraduate level, the lonely student is pressured to specialize, to prepare for a career or for graduate school. We even have the pre-med, pre-dent, pre-law programs that enable us to specialize before our specialty. But once he is in graduate school, the student is told that since he is now a specialist, he must concentrate in this one field. Somewhere along the line, he missed perhaps the most valuable contribution of all, a well-balanced, general education.

Where all this leads us, I won't attempt to answer. Perhaps the ultimate cynic would look forward to the day when cybernetics will be able to replace us all, students and staff alike.

nb

The Gateway welcomes letters on topics of student interest. Correspondents are asked to be brief, otherwise their letter will be subject to abridgement. And correspondents, in replying to one another, should keep to the issues under discussion and abstain from personal attacks. All letters to the editor must bear the name of the writer. No pseudonyms will be published.



nb

how did you like
the daily gateway?

Viewpoint

O! Fleming, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come;
Who saves us from the stormy blast
Of foreign movie scum.

Unfortunately, the second line is no longer true. The beloved film censorship board chairman is apparently retiring, after long years devoted to protecting Alberta's moral standards (and keeping the province a movie backwater).

The good colonel, long inured to the scummier side of life from his association with the forces, was probably the best man for the job. But he apparently has to go.

In his place, the Government of Alberta is choosing another film censorship board chairman.

The qualities of character, and (get this!) academic requirements are unlike any ever seen in the province.

Among other things, the willing, nay, panting, applicant should have "considerable experience in community, educational, journalistic, or similar work; university graduation with major course work in sociology, psychology, or fine arts; or an equivalent combination of experience and education."

Quite a handful. Note, however, that the requirements include no trite panderings about moral character. This is either an oversight or else the government feels that the applicants, born and raised in the good clean air of Alberta, will naturally be of outstanding character.

The duties of the board chairman are not onerous.

For example: He "views motion pictures and determines whether acceptable under the principles for censorship of pictures laid down." Unfortunately, the prospective chairman will have a hard time with this one. In a telephone interview, the present chief censor refused to indicate what these principles are. He intimated that they are not for public divulgence.

Also, the chairman "deals with public enquiries and complaints on censorship matters." Obviously, the easiest way to deal with them is to put them in the wastepaper basket. Or hang up on the telephone.

He is "responsible for editing of films (i.e. deletion of objectionable material)." Here the prospect must be careful. Although the prospectus does not tell where the deleted film goes once deleted, the thorny problem of deciding what will be deleted still arises. As Film Society members know, "deletion of objectionable material" means cutting out (1) the climax, (2) the central character, (3) the central character's bosom companion, or (4) the scene containing the meaning of the film.

This Government of Alberta Employment Opportunity has been lying in the National Employment Office for several weeks. But still no takers. Perhaps, just perhaps, the government will nepotistically seek its own.

Mr. Rodger is an arts student.

does social class determine

who gets the scholarships?

by James C. Hockler
department of sociology

One occasionally hears the comment that an increase in tuition fees would not work a hardship on students from the lower socioeconomic strata as long as scholarships were increased at the same time.

The naive belief persists that poor but talented young people receive most of the scholarships. In actuality the children of middle class parents tend to receive them. They are better risks than young people from the slums for example. Their academic background is superior partially because their parents have helped them to learn the rules in the grade-getting-game. Those who give scholarships like to see a high success rate. The fact that a somewhat marginal student from an academically deprived background may need a scholarship much more desperately is of secondary importance.

In the United States the National Merit Scholarship program was initiated to provide educational opportunities for able youth from the lower socioeconomic strata of the society. Because of the advantage middle class children have in the grade-getting-game, the program based awards on competitive examinations and financial need.

The results, however, showed that a child whose father was a physician had 26 times as much chance of receiving a scholarship as a child whose father was a machinist and 71 times as much chance as a child whose father was a truck driver.

When the children of college professors are compared with those of laborers the odds are 1,000 to 1 in favor of the children of professors.

Does "natural intelligence" explain these ratios? A better explanation seems to be that children in middle class homes develop greater facility in manipulating verbal and mathematical symbols.

The National Merit Scholarships attempted to overcome the inequities of environmental background; most scholarship programs only go through the motions. Aggressive middle class parents badger both child and teacher to get higher scores. Children learn that poise, manners, and appearance help in the scholarship game. Conning the teacher becomes a highly developed skill.

Getting a scholarship proves to the neighborhood that Junior is upwardly mobile and that Mom and Dad have been virtuous parents. The college scholarship is a status symbol no less important than the new car or colored TV.

The question of "need" is still relevant in awarding scholarships but other factors intervene. Besides middle class parents (particularly professors) are very adept at showing financial need for their children. I know of one family earning \$12,000 a year which claimed they could not afford to send their only son to college. They got the scholarship.

Loans that charge no interest are obviously a help to students. But

are middle class parents going to touch any of the cash they have stored away earning 6 per cent when loans are available? Some lower class families may scrimp and save for years but be hesitant to go into debt in order to get a son through college.

Those in the middle class have learned to live comfortably with debt and you certainly can't beat the interest rates on these college loans. For a professor proficient in writing up grant requests for research projects, loan and scholarship applications are a snap. The point is obvious—those of higher socioeconomic status are more skillful in utilizing the scholarship and loan system.

It is not only difficult for poor people to get into college, it is increasingly difficult to meet the living standards of the college community.

When the critic looks at modern university dorms and says, "they never had it so good," he is correct in assuming that college students live well. Their parents usually can afford it. And, to judge by complaints about dormitory food on some campuses, college students have sophisticated palates. They are accustomed to more than just a balanced diet. Modern universities do not provide minimal shelter and food for poor students. They cater to the demands of their clientele and that clientele is by and large middle class.

As a result the lower class student in financial straits is in an embarrassing position. The Quonset huts which appeared on campuses after World War II and provided a bunk for a few dollars a month have disappeared. The "mess halls" no longer exist that dispense inexpensive meals, lacking perhaps in delicacy but sufficient to allay hunger pangs.

Today's wealthy campuses not only make it more difficult for the genuinely poor to get by, but make it socially humiliating as well.

The above viewpoint would naturally be unacceptable to those who believe the Horatio Alger Myth—the "pull yourself up by your bootstraps" orientation. This view claims that success can be had by

all if only the individual is virtuous and industrious. According to this line of reasoning talented individuals will enter school and join the ranks of middle class society by a process of self selection. We do not have to create opportunity because it is already there. (Most of us realize that it helps to be White, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant.)

The Horatio Alger Myth should not be dismissed lightly, however. It provides guidelines for middle class families. Like many myths it is useful in holding up ideals to major portions of the society. At a later period we learn that there may be superior techniques for getting one's fist in the economic pot such as cheating on income tax, political favoritism, marrying the boss's daughter, fleecing customers, or getting a Ph.D.

But the Horatio Alger myth does not fit so well when applied to the Indian boy born on a reservation along with six illegitimate brothers and sisters. One does not have to be a sociologist to realize that there are societal and cultural barriers to success and that these hurdles are products of the society rather than characteristics of the individuals. If we genuinely wish more people to share in our high standard of living some of these barriers have to be lowered a little.

The province of Alberta is lacking in facilities that have minimal requirements, charge low fees, and are willing to accept a high dropout rate. Such an institution, like the community junior college, would be oriented toward serving those who have talents as yet untapped by our rather narrow academic educational system.

The University of Alberta is obligated to tackle at least a portion of this task. At least those who have some academic competence should not be denied a chance for future training. Raising university fees would make it even more difficult for these young people to enter college.

It is somewhat akin to stepping on the fingers of a mountain climber who is just barely clinging to a ledge. He probably would have fallen anyway, but do we have to make it so certain?

letters

one-sided argument

To The Editor:

This is in protest of Bruce Ferrier's one-sided argument entitled "yankee go home." It does not reveal one of the real reasons for the war in Vietnam. The argument that the war in Vietnam is a "dirty" piece of American aggression does not hold for me.

I propose that it is not aggression but resistance. I say that the war in Vietnam is a fight to preserve the rights of all peoples, as a natural

right, to the freedoms which are basic to democracy. The Americans are making a stand to resist the forces of Communism which deny the free will of the people.

It is right for the United States to fight Communism in Vietnam because those that believe in the right to control their own destinies have an obligation to fight for that right, whether it is in their own country or in aid of a besieged country.

Communism is a repressive force that works on ignorance and until the Vietnamese are mature enough

to combat this force I believe the United States should remain in Vietnam and receive our support.

Allen Adams
eng. 1

thanks

To The Editor:

The cold weather we are blessed with makes professors and students alike think twice about staying in their "sunny" Alberta.

Students with cars that won't start (like me) and students who have to

walk some distance to university are rarely graced with the compassion shown yours truly on Friday morning.

I would like to thank most sincerely the lady in the blue station-wagon, LN 5410, who kindly offered me a ride. She had the astute insight to see that my legs were on the point of becoming forever preserved in ice.

Good luck to all shivering students who must resort to "shank's ponies" these days.

Marilyn Holeha
ed 3

the campus:

They are a minority. Surely you are aware of their members—the sari-clad woman in Cameron, the dark-skinned man sitting in Tuck, the turbaned figure bent over a microscope in the Zoology lab. These are the foreign students we have on campus.

Do they find life at this university radically different from the lives they led as students in their home country?

This is what I set out to find—to see how they financed their university training, whether through government assistance, bursaries, or through parental support; what student bodies and clubs they had on their respective campuses; the interest they showed towards the political governing of their country; the diligence generally shown by the students towards their work; and other varying attitudes.

To this end, I interviewed several students from different countries of the world—Japan, Israel, Germany, the West Indies, Malaysia, Scotland, Austria and East Africa.

The ensuing is a short (considering most of the interviews took several hours) resume of the various interviews.

By MARCIA REED

In Scotland the students do not pay for their university training. The costs are paid by the county by means of a sliding scale based on parental income.

The maximum amount to be awarded is 345 pounds, which is enough for any student to live comfortably on for the term.

The full implications of this are shown when the students use their three months of summer holidays to earn pocket money in a factory, or to travel through Europe, usually by means of the peds-fatigues-Youth Hostel system.

Many of the facilities found here at the U of A are non-existent.

They do not have courses such as household economics, nursing, education and physical education.

Just think—a campus without pots and pans, sewing machines and children's readers, but not, most definitely, without the football hero.

It is a privilege to make the rugby team, especially in light of the place where training is done—the local pub. (This fact was given to me by two very serious young girls.)

There are three terms of ten weeks each during the school year. The student takes three subjects, and his choice has to be approved by the university.

The fact that the student takes fewer courses a year than we do does not, of course, mean there is less work to do.

If a student fails a term, it is virtually impossible to regain the county scholarship, and the only way then to continue university is for the



student to finance it himself.

Living conditions, generally, are worse than those in the Garneau area. The student's norm is a dig with the landlady in a room at the top.

There is a growing awareness within the student body of the bomb. More marches are being held, as are street corner discussions, and it is now not a crime, in the eyes of many of the students to hold a dissenting ideological opinion.

In Malaysia, competition among the students is great for the federal grants are not numerous enough to provide for the needs of all desiring students.

dents, travelling in order to play in an athletic competition, was detained.

There are very few fraternities in Malaysia, but there are many other clubs such as are found on this campus. One of the best examples given was the "Bachelor's Society", which penalized members found exclusively in the company of a young female, and expelled those who were engaged. (I guess this club has a strong membership for I was also told that the number of married couples was few.)

As a guide to the young men, a category of women was drawn up; first year—shy, second year—proud, third year—anxious, and fourth year—frustrated. Number fours are to be treated with extreme caution as they are highly flammable.

Jerusalem students are motivated not only by personal reasons but by the ideas that their studies will further help their new nation.

The students are highly involved in political events in their country.

At one time, the students' union was elected on the basis of their political leanings, until the med students threatened to leave the university. Now the students' union is run by an independent bloc.

All students have two majors, and in the term devote 24 hours to each major, and 12 hours to general studies such as art, literature and music.

Sixty credits have to be obtained for a degree. The credit value of each course varies from one to four.

Textbooks are not particularly used. The student has to refer to the original publishing of reports and do library research.

Tuition fees are very low, and the cost of sending a student to university is borne either by parents or the government. The majority of students in the Israel University are older, having to serve 30 months in a compulsory military training camp if they are males and 18-24 months if they are females.

The majority of the West Indian students are sponsored by the government, by various oil firms such as Texaco and Shell and by sugar and mining companies.

Most of the company scholarships require the student to work or do research for the company.

In an area where there are so many island countries so close together, the students accordingly are very interested in politics.

The university staff comes mainly from other countries, or are people who have been trained outside the Indies. This follows the British tradition of sending children away for their learning.

The students write one set of exams at the end of their third year, but each student has the choice of whether or not be will write them.

Any student who fails a year is not allowed to return.

Surprisingly, I was told, during the vacation months—February through May—the majority of students do not work, only "study", relax on the beaches, and play Mah Jong.

Many of the students have been jailed, in various parts of Malaysia, for their party affiliations. Several laws have been set up to prevent the students from becoming subversive agents.

An example of this is the Internal Security Act which forbids more than five students at a time to travel to Malaysia from Singapore. One group of eight stu-

a global view

There are a minimum of lectures, but attendance is compulsory.

In East Africa no tuition fees are required for university training.

Competition for university entrance, however, is very keen as there are usually 3,000 applicants with only 300 people qualifying.

As in the West Indies, nearly all instructors have been trained in Britain or a Commonwealth country and only around 40 per cent are natives.

The student has the choice of three patterns—honors, where he has one subject; general honors, where he takes two; and general where the student is enrolled in three subjects. The greatest amount of prestige is attached to the honors degree.

Upon completion of a bachelor's degree, the student is qualified to teach on a university level.

The system under which Germany trains its university people is radically different from ours.

A degree is not granted after so many years work when the necessary courses are completed, but rather when the student has taken the courses he thinks are required, and asks to sit for an examination.

The examination that he does take is oral; there are no written exams.

The student usually has to finance his own tuition (around \$110) but if he is recommended by his professor, he is eligible for a scholarship.

Although lectures are formal with the students applauding by rapping on the table at the beginning and end of the lecture, the students can criticize the lecture by hissing. Some of the labs have beer in them or if not, the instructor usually takes the students for a round every

three months or so.

Since the universities are usually located in old towns, the buildings are scattered through the town. There is no formal location for the university.

Students must find their own transportation for commuting between classes.

In the above I have given some of the varying concepts adopted in other universities in regards to their academic and social values.

Unfortunately space does not allow a complete list to be drawn.

Probably some of the ideas listed here, and many others not given mention could be incorporated by our university and some of the experiences gleaned from experiments conducted elsewhere would help to guide the administration of this university.

In Japan, for example, mixed visiting is allowed in the dormitories throughout the day. What were the results on the morality of the students?

If this university were to give examinations in the last year of a degree would the students tend to let their work lapse in the preceding years?

Would specialization in the undergraduate years such as found in East Africa, prevent the student from receiving a broad education?

We of Canada, who have never been to another university, are not able to answer such questions as well as an experienced foreign student could.

We certainly need their experiences, ideas and especially insights, but where are our foreign students?

You see them in the classrooms and labs, and in the library. Where else?

This was a question I began to ask myself after looking through the yearbooks of the last five years and seeing very few foreign faces in the pictures of the executives or committees of various organizations and in particular in the pictures of staff on the study body and publications.

Nor are foreign students, beyond the Europeans who have cultural backgrounds similar to ours, noticeable at concerts or drama productions.

There were many reasons for this absence of foreign faces that were given to me.

Time and its application to studies was one of the main reasons cited for a non-participant role on campus. Yet the Canadian student seems to cope with this problem as evidenced by the fact that we do have members on our councils and printing our publications.

Many students feel that since they are here on scholarships to learn and return, they ought to devote their full attention to their work.

Yet, these students will be leaders in their respective countries in years to come and should have as broad a knowledge of other countries as possible.

I have also talked to several members of various political organizations on campus and have asked them whether they know of any of the foreign students who have showed an interest or concern regarding the political framework of Canada and its effectiveness.

The answer was very disappointing. Those students who are here sponsored by a Colombo plan scholarship have to sign an agreement promising not to become involved or participate in any political activity for the duration of their stay here.

Yet, should inquiry directed towards the furthering of understanding be eliminated?

I was told that many students come from a political background completely different and that it takes time to comprehend what is "going on", but does this not indicate that inquiries should be made?

The foreign student has contact with people, but seemingly with people with the same cultural background that he has.

We have a number of houses around campus housing students coming from the same general part of the world, Malaysia, the West Indies, Pakistan, Africa and India.

Such establishments fulfill a need for companionship and understanding of problems but have a tendency to isolate the student from Canadian students.

For many of these students whose English is poor, there is no longer a need to struggle with it, for at home you can lapse into your native tongue.

Talk, rather than becoming stimulating, has a tendency to become reminiscing.

In the summertime the majority of these students work and do not get an opportunity to tour the rest of the country, thus they go home knowing, perhaps, Edmonton, but not much of Canada.

I have mentioned earlier that we see very few foreign students attending our concerts and drama productions.

Some of this apathy could be explained by personal taste, yet in many cases, our forms of drama and music are radically different than those the students are familiar with. Unless a person has some ideas of the culture of a nation, his understanding of the people is very limited.

We Canadians, though, are just as guilty of not being too interested in the cultural forms of these people visiting us.

Yes, we have Treasure Van but what else.

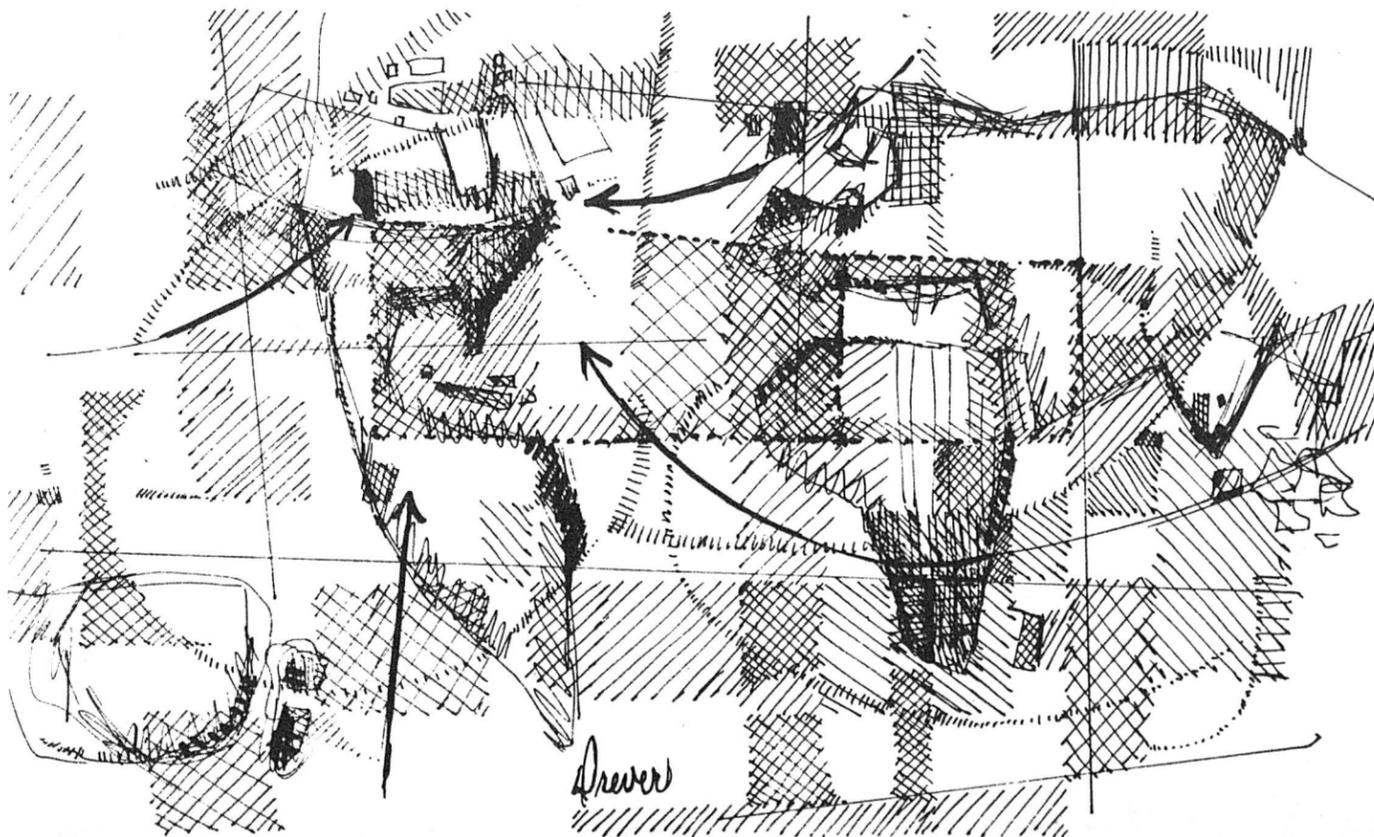
We occasionally see a display of costumes or native dances but this too is limited.

There are several clubs on campus which could provide the student with the social contacts from his home country to offset loneliness e.g. the Malaysian Students Association and the Indian Students Association.

It has also been brought up that many of the foreign students think that all positions on committees and councils are obtained by elections only. Perhaps a note in the Students Handbook would correct this situation.

Few of the students have ever been asked to sit on panels or discussions dealing with their home countries, but they would be only too happy to do so.

If we can come to a greater understanding of each other through closer contact, we cannot but receive a broader education, one of the very basic aims in attending university.



The Gateway fine arts

dark world in a cold grey light

Fortunately films, unlike newspapers, do not stop for pre-Christmas and post-Christmas exams. Showings of the Edmonton Film Society during the past six weeks merit note, however brief and belated.

Ingmar Bergman's "Winter Light", shown Dec. 13, marks an advance from the point of view of both concept and style on Bergman's previous discussions of the God-man relationship.

Conceptually, "Winter Light" presents new angles on two problems—why man needs God and how he can find Him. To the question of why man needs God, Bergman replied in "The Seventh Seal" with the squire's scepticism and in "Through a Glass Darkly" with David's need for love.

"Winter Light" adds a third reason through the figure of the fisherman haunted by a hatred-filled world threatened by the bomb. To the problem of what God is, which is bound up with whether man can find Him or not, the film admits with a new frankness that He may be evil or best indifferent. As substitutes—or perhaps solutions—Bergman presents two alternatives present in earlier films: communication and suffering in search of God.

The manner in which the philosophic question is broached in "Winter Light" is the second respect in which the film marks a new point in Bergman's development. Although abstract concepts are as usual presented through an examination of the relationships between people, the film differs in that the cumbersome symbolism of "The Seventh Seal" and the dramatically sensual scenes of "Through a Glass Darkly" are absent.

The film is frankly contemplative. The result is a purity of tone which more than makes up for the lack of action that filmmakers seem traditionally to have thought necessary to maintaining screen interest. Emphasizing this simplicity is the austere setting of winter fields and empty cathedrals, the grey photographic style, and the acting, particularly the lonely prosaicism of Ingrid Thulin.

At first glance, Alain Jessua's "La Vie A L'Envers" of Jan. 10 is the polar opposite of "Winter Light". The latter is made by an established director, the former by an unknown. Bergman's style is dominated by North European agnost and undisguised seriousness; Jessua's manner is light, elegant, and witty.

Yet "Vie A L'Envers" makes its point about the bleakness of modern life just as surely as does "Winter Light". The hero tries ordinary life, only to find that elements are incompatible. The way out of bewilderment is mentally to order your own world—ignore what doesn't fit. If you're lucky they'll put you in a mental hospital where all is perfectly ordered. Who's upside down—you or the world?

Finally, a word about the Classics Series of the Edmonton

Film Society. Films haven't always been "good", but then, degree of excellence is the wrong criterion upon which to judge a classic series, whose films should be significant for showing the development, rather than the perfection, of techniques.

This year's selection comes closer to this ideal than ever before. "The Magnificent Ambersons", for example, although marred by a banal story, is worth seeing both for technique and as a successor (somewhat unworthy) to "Citizen Kane".

"Metropolis", a German film of 1926, scored a double success by demonstrating brilliant set design and camera work while incidentally regaling the audience with naive plot and uninhibited sentimentality.

"Il Gribo" is perhaps the most important film shown to date; not only does it mark a significant stage in Antonioni's development—the bleak settings and arrangements of figures that characterize his style appear here—but is valid in its own right as a sometime effective, sometimes unconvincing, portrayal of man in a valueless world.

—Beverly Gietz

please don't eat the objets d'art

A recent student comment to The Gateway lamented the lack of art on this campus.

Investigation revealed that there was a reason for this; namely, that in 1939, someone defaced a drawing of a male nude on display in one of the campus buildings.

Undoubtedly, twenty-seven years is a long time to deprive a student body of artistic stimulation on the basis of some indiscriminated fig-leaf-drawing, but the tendency to immolate has not been assuaged, even with the passing of time.

The answer to my query; "Why are there no original works on display somewhere on campus?"—was pretty direct; "We can't hang paintings, prints or drawings because the risk of damage or theft is too great."

This is a legitimate consideration. There are people or groups of people around here who do not even respect a public bus shelter (noticeably the shelter in front of SUB—the shelter has been extensively damaged by vandals) let alone respect or appreciate a decent piece of art.

They tell me this is an apathetic campus. I don't believe it. I do believe, however, that it is a highly adolescent campus.

This theory, I hope, will undergo some pretty stringent testing within the next few months, because, U of A, we are getting a permanent collection of Canadian art.

Whether or not we are ready remains to be seen, for Edmonton and district seems to have a very low tolerance to mature expression in any form.

For instance, the Dennis Burton mural at the Edmonton International Airport is slowly, literally, being torn to shreds, and one

of Lynne Connell's Eros drawings was defaced with oil (of all things!) at the Edmonton Gallery's "Art Mart".

Isn't it about time that this place become less bacteria and more culture-conscious?

There is hope. For there are people in this bureaucratic thinkpot who firmly believe that U of A and Edmonton are ready for and deserving of a permanent collection.

It's taken quite a while, three years to be exact, to ram the project through the Administration and Council, but it has been done and tonight, somewhere, a committee is meeting to decide the purchasing policy and constitution of the U of A Fine Arts Committee.

Hats, off, and God bless us, every one.

Isabelle Foord

production mccreathed in splendor

Jack McCreath's production of "A Man For All Seasons" is, alas, no longer with us.

Would that it had been possible for the production to have been performed somewhere else than in the Jubilee Auditorium (I'm told an attempt was made to get the Citadel) so that it could have remained here longer.

"Man" was the first good piece of theatre Edmonton has seen since "Whose Afraid of Virginia Woolf?", a play done with an all-star cast and fuddy-duddy local promotion, and I suppose we shall have to wait another two or three months for another top-notch play.

And yet, with the mediocre audience support that exists in the Snow Capital of Canada, only two or three good plays a year are justified.

"A Man For All Seasons" has proved that the best Edmonton talent can work well together and enjoy it. The petty enmities of theatre people which have done so much damage over the past several years seem to have been buried and replaced by mature artistry.

Edmonton is one of the three or four major theatre centres in Canada, and with a play like this it has proven that it can be the best theatre city in our country if it wants to be.

Two requisites for this will be an audience shamed out of the ruts they have worn in front of their idiot-boxes and a more enlightened choice of plays (for heavens sakes I hope we can bury Tennessee Williams!).

All this palaver is warranted by the fact that "A Man For All Seasons" was a production of superlatives.

Control, almost perfect control, was in evidence at all times. Control not only of the relationships between actors but of those among sets, lights, costumes and actors showed the touch of McCreath's art. Here is a director that does not fool around.

He deserved to have the top calibre material he had to work with because he used it so well.

Phil Silvers' sets and costumes were an important factor in the over-all effect, not just because they were so "nice" to look at but because they made both actors and audience settle so comfortably into the experience of the play.

Walter Kaasa was another very important factor.

He needs no praise for his acting; everyone knows only the best is to be expected from him. What



—E. Borsky photo

MORE WELL-KAASTED—Sir Thomas More (Walter Kaasa) turns to the audience and away from Sir Richard Rich (Bob Chaput) in Jack McCreath's production of Robert Bolt's "A Man for All Seasons" at the Jubilee Auditorium last week. This entertaining and moving study of the seamier side of the birth of the Church of England was sponsored by the All Saints' Friendship Guild (Anglican).

few people realize is the respect that he commands from his fellow actors and the confidence he instils in them. Why do we not see Walter on the stage more often?

Wes Stefan is another kettle of fish. He invariably gives a rare performance, but seldom receives the recognition for it he deserves. Controlled comedy is a precious commodity and Wes knows how to deal with it. He is a perfect foil for Kaasa, and this play proved it.

Two other actors who gave enjoyable performances were John Madill and Wally McSween. Madill was just so perfect for the role of Cardinal Wolsey, and McSween proved once more that he is not a type-cast actor; would that more Edmonton actors had Walley's voice control and projection.

In some cases a lack of sureness on the odd occasion was a sign of inexperience, not of bad acting. I was pleased that McCreath's acting and directing did not interfere with each other as so easily they could have done.

Sue Smith, playing Margaret More, proved she can go a long way in Edmonton theatre if she wants to; any casting director would be a fool to ignore her.

There were, of course, things wrong (though far outweighed by things right). On one occasion, early in the play, the blocking got a little congested, resulting in artificial attempts by the actors to avoid masking each other.

The window set in the Cardinal Wolsey scene didn't seem to fit in, perhaps a fault in lighting. Bob Chaput tended to move about too much in his early scene with More. The sound cues in the trial scene at the end were slightly sloppy.

There is, perhaps, no excuse for these and other little blunders; but there is a reason.

These people all have other jobs. They have to get used to the Auditorium in too short a

time. They are unable to rehearse all day as the Citadel is said to be doing.

I do not doubt, though, that were it financially possible most of the cast and crew would spend all their time in drama.

Let us hope, if such is their desire, that a sound professional theatre will develop in Edmonton. (You don't do that by firing the coach because someone else called the wrong plays, though why a coach should take such a job in the first place I'll never know.)

I'd also like to mention that the play was a good choice.

"A Man For All Seasons" is a good blend of such notables as Shakespeare, Ibsen, Eliot and Brecht. It is an interesting study in contrast between what the existentialists might call two authentic men.

It could use a little more of More's penetrating wit, and a little better development of some of the minor characters.

It certainly is not "the most honored play of our time". Robert Bolt is not a great playwright, only a very good one. The play was a good choice because it suited the actors and they suited it.

But where will the Friendship Guild go from there?

Must Edmonton always be sucking the cultural breast of London, New York and Hollywood?

There are several good playwrights in Edmonton. If they had the opportunity they could accomplish much more than they have so far, though the work of the Yardbird Suite seems to have been a step in the right direction.

It is about time for Edmonton to take seriously the task of building its own culture from the roots up if it is to play any important part in the development of North American culture.

—Peter Montgomery

U of A Pandas win one, lose two at Saskatoon basketball tourney

SASKATOON — The University of Alberta Pandas managed only one win in three games at the Saskatoon Invitational Basketball Tournament here at the weekend.

Pandas won 54-33 over University of Manitoba Bisonettes but lost 44-34 to University of Saskatoon Huskiettes and 59-31 to Saskatoon Aces.

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Pandas led from the start in the Bisonette game and led 32-17 at the half. The Bisonettes were an aggressive team but couldn't hit the basket well.

The Pandas played well and were able to set up many successful scoring plays. Top scoring honors went to Donna Bryks who scored 14 points. Teammates Sandi Snowden and Cathy Galusha followed closely with 13 and 12 points each.

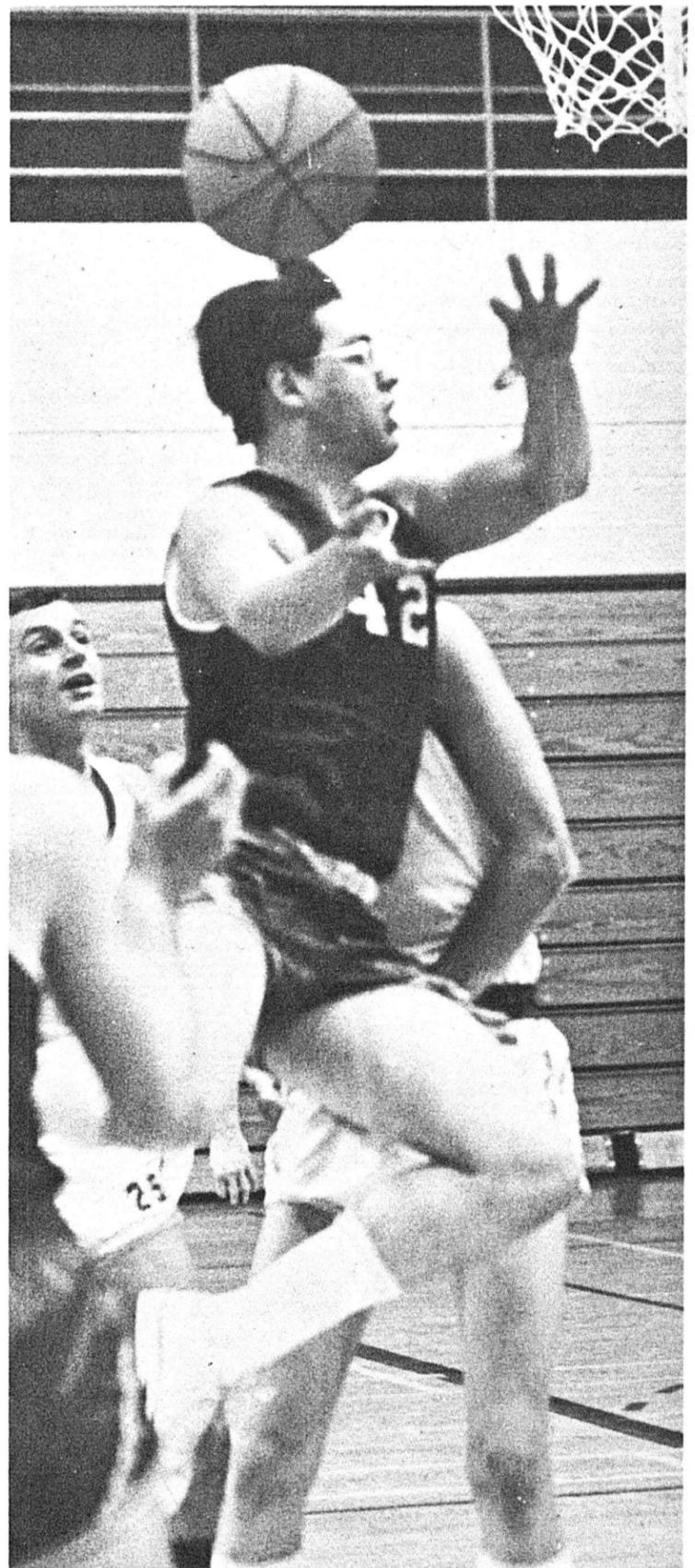
The Huskiettes game was a tight one with both teams shooting and missing a lot. Although the Pandas trailed all the way, the score

was close throughout the game. Huskiettes led 28-20 at the half and maintained at least an eight point margin for the rest of the game.

The Aces were a far better team than the Pandas. From the onset of the game the Pandas could not set up plays. Pandas got an equal number of shots away as the Aces but didn't connect. The score at the half was 31-20 for the Aces.

The last half was fatal for the Pandas who managed only 11 points to the Aces 38.

Earlier in the season Pandas lost the Lethbridge Invitational title to the Aces.



—Errol Borsky photo

WHY SHOULD I LOOK?—With confidence that would be difficult to duplicate, the Bears' Murray Shapiro drives for a lay-up in a game against the Saskatoon Huskies at the weekend. The Bears split the series, losing 63-59 Friday but coming back to win 88-74 Saturday night.

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Golden Bears split basketball doubleheader with Huskies

By LAWRENCE HIGNELL

The University of Saskatchewan Huskies split with the University of Alberta Golden Bears by outlasting the Bears 63-59 on Friday night and losing 88-74 on Saturday.

Friday's loss, the first for the Bears, dropped them into second place behind the University of Alberta Calgary Dinosaurs, who hold a 4-0 win-loss record. The win was the first for the Huskies.

The Huskies jumped to an early lead and never looked back as the Bears fought to keep up with their opponents.

The Huskies led 33-27 at the half and displayed expert rebounding ability as they kept the Bears from converting their long shots into easy baskets.

With eight minutes left to play and trailing 52-37, the Bears used a full-court press to try to catch their opponents. But the Huskies smelled their first win of the year and were not about to lose the game.

The Huskies' 6'8" centre, Bill

Harris, starred as he controlled the boards and scored 12 points.

Dale Galen and Doug Hester, guards for the Huskies, hooped 14 and 12 points respectively.

Bears' lone star, Murray Shapiro, muscled his way to 18 points and kept the Bears' hopes alive during the game. Bruce Blumell, guard, hooped thirteen points while Ed Blott, 6'6" centre, tipped in nine.

Saturday was a different matter as the Bears proved their all-star ability and avenged their loss with an 88-74 win.

The first half was very close as each team traded baskets.

Bruce Blumell, 6'0" guard for the Bears, was the key player in the half and hooped 15 points on fine fastbreaks and drives.

The score at half time was 42-41 for the Bears and the game looked like a repeat performance of the previous night.

However, the second half was completely one-sided as the Bears took control and never looked back.

Barry Mitchelson, playing his second game with the Bears this season, rebounded his way to 20

points to add to his four points from the first half.

The Bears looked much smoother in the second game as they shot a 48 per cent average from the field and controlled the offensive boards effectively.

Darwin Semotiuk, who scored two points in the first game, found the range with his smooth jump-shot and potted 18 points.

The Huskies lost the use of their centre at 10:07 of the second half with five fouls and they failed to click after that.

Bill Hook and Bill Ruschinsky led the Huskies with 19 points each and displayed excellent 20 and 25 foot jump-shots to keep the Bears in line during the first half.

The Bears meet the U of A Calgary Dinosaurs, league leaders, next weekend in the main gym and it should prove to be the battle of the season.

With the Bears displaying the kind of basketball they did in the second half of the Saturday game, they will be tough opponents for the undefeated Dinosaurs.

Bears split with Bisons consolidating WCIAA lead

By RICHARD VIVONE

WINNIPEG—Lady Luck and a goaltender saw plenty of action last weekend in Winnipeg.

The University of Alberta Golden Bears and the Bisons from Manitoba split a weekend series as the visitors won the opener 5-3 and dropped the nightcap 3-2.

The split gives the Bears seven wins in eight starts. A single win over Saskatchewan will bring the WCIAA title back to Edmonton.

A 36-below temperature greeted the Bears as they skated onto the ice at antiquated Bison Gardens Friday evening.

The Bears carried the play to the Bisons throughout the opening period. Wilf Martin opened the scoring midway through the stanza with a classic goal.

The Bear star broke over the line, faked a shot and when the defence-man dropped to his knees, Martin waltzed around him and beat Gabriel cleanly.

One minute later, Steve Kozicki finished off a play with Martin and Darrell LeBlanc to put the Bears two goals up. At this point it look-

ed like the Bears were going to break the contest wide-open.

But then Jim Irving put the Bisons back in the game with a breakaway goal.

Early in the second period, Austin Martin missed on a point blank shot. Then Bisons skated back down the ice and Gord Lindall tied the score with a waist high drive.

Then Lady Luck donned her Manitoba sweater as Kozicki hit the post and Martin missed an open net.

But the Bears were not to be denied. High-scoring Brian Harper pulled the trigger and Austin Smith followed two minutes later.

The Bisons sagged under the pressure but Gabriel foiled the Bears until Mike McKenzie got one back early in the final session.

Big George Butterworth, angered by Kozicki's persistent fore-checking, got his stick up and carved the Bear player across the forehead drawing blood.

The effort was good for a major penalty which killed the Bisons' hopes of pulling the game out of the fire.

Darrell LeBlanc hit paydirt while Butterworth watched.

The Bears dominated play for all periods but only some had shooting and good fortune kept the score within reason.

Saturday was a nightmare for Alberta.

The Bears swarmed around the Bison net like hornets but to no avail.

Gabriel performed like a jack rabbit and was flawless until Kozicki took a pass from Martin and flashed the light.

The entire period was all Bears. They skated Manitoba into the ice, outbumped them but managed only a single tally.

Dame Fortune went to work again to lift the discouraged hometowners.

The Bisons found the Bear rear-guard impregnable. Jim Irving skated over centre ice and lofted a high shot over the low hanging lights.

Neither Hugh Waddle nor anyone else in the rink saw the puck until it dropped into the net.

The fluke lifted the Bisons and demoralized our club momentarily. Harper put the club pack on its feet with a goal minutes later. Then Gabriel slammed the door.

That man Irving did it again early in the final period. He took advantage of a Bear error to knot the score at 2-2.

From here on the Bears did everything but score. They dived on the Bison net like Kamikaze planes but couldn't sink the Bison.

The Bears hit so many posts the rink sounded like the bells at Notre Dame. And when they missed the post, Gabriel was in the way.

The Manitobans rallied late in the period as Gord Lindall took a pass from Tom Trosky and drilled a high shot home.

The Bears pulled Waddle with 90 seconds remaining but failed to mount an attack.

Coach Clare Drake was disappointed in the outcome.

"We didn't play our best games," remarked the Bear boss, "because on most nights we're three goals better than they are."

"We missed at least four goals in the first period and no telling how many after. In fact, we played better on Saturday than on Friday because we had more chances Saturday."

The coach just shook his head and walked away. His feelings were shared by all the players.

Mainland flies flee Communism

Insects have become refugees from Communism.

Dr. Bruce Collier, dept. of biochemistry, said that on a recent trip to mainland China he saw only eight flies in a three-week period.

Dr. Collier told the Alberta Geographical Society Wednesday that the most striking difference he noted between China 30 years ago and China today was the vast improvement in sanitation and public health.

Dr. Collier had taught in China 30 years ago. He and his wife revisited China last summer as guests of the Chinese government.

"Thirty years ago we would have never dreamed of sleeping without mosquito nets, even in the cities,"

he said. "Today this is not necessary."

Dr. Collier said he was also surprised at the large number of consumer goods in Chinese department stores. "It appeared that the people had money to buy them," he said.

Chinese progress is further indicated in the field of education, he said.

"Chinese universities have expansion problems similar to those at U of A," he said. Provincial medical colleges, for example, average 2,000 students per school.

A Chinese university education is accessible to all classes, even the peasants, he said. There are no tuition fees and the state provides room and board to those who cannot afford to do so themselves.

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Bears' American tour disastrous

In WCIAA competition the Bears have a 3-1 record and a solid grasp on second place. In the United States leagues they would be lucky to get a place in the cellar.

During the Christmas holidays the Bears dropped seven straight to six of the better small college teams from the mid-western states. The story of the Bear losses could be titled "An Education in Basketball".

The American enthusiasm for basketball is as strong, or stronger, than the Canadian love for hockey. Driving along a typical highway in Indiana, one notices a hoop and backboard nailed on every barn or garage with at least one small-fry practicing jump-shots.

From the time they take their first steps these kids are brain-washed in the language of basketball—dunk, fast-break, hook, zone press, dribble, split-vision, rebound. By the time they reach college

level they no longer think about what moves to make in a game but react instinctively as each new situation arises.

The Bear coaches hoped competition with these boys would improve the club.

It is certain the Bears got a sound lesson in rebounding and fast-breaking-phases of the game which the American teams have developed far beyond any in Canada.

Even though the Americans had greater shooting accuracy than the Bears, the real imbalance came when the Americans grabbed nearly every rebound and preceded to run the University of Alberta team right off the floor.

Few players the Bears faced on their five-game road trip could shoot better from long range than Alberta's Darwin Semotiuk, but their team emphasis on a running style of play gave them openings

to shoot short jump-shots and easy lay-ups.

Playing a slow-down or control-offence style the Bears repeatedly had to settle for a more difficult long shot or a shorter one with a defensive man ready to block it.

The hard-won experience and the addition of a few more players should improve the Bears in the second half of the season.

With Garth Hillman healthy again and George Monkman back in the line-up, the team won't have to depend so much on Ed Blott for rebounding strength. Ed practically carried the Bears on his shoulders during the whole trip.

Barry Mitchelson, a 6'5" forward who doubles as end for the Edmonton Eskimos during the football season, gives the team increased scoring power and frees rookie Bill Buxton for duty as a guard, his best position.

Even though the Bears have a stronger team they are going to have to fight for the WCIAA championship. The split with Saskatchewan last weekend left them with a 3-1 record so the home-home series with league-leading Calgary this weekend and next will be crucial.

The games get underway at 8:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday in the main gym.

Bearcats down NAIT, winning streak at 12

By DAVE WRIGHT

Outstanding jump-shooting by Jerry Kozub lead the Bearcat basketball team to two wins last weekend.

The university squad kept alive a 12-game winning streak by dumping the NAIT Ookpiks 68-63 Friday and 56-55 Saturday.

From the tip-off Bearcat guard Ben Urner gave the team a momentary lead Friday, when he stole the ball from NAIT's Dekerk and scored a lay-up.

NAIT's Al Shaw hit for a 20 footer to even the score and moments later counted a free throw to give the tech school an early lead.

When the Ookpiks mounted an early 7-2 lead, the Bearcats turned to a full-court man-to-man press. NAIT had a chance to make it 9-2 but Bannister missed a lay-up and Urner hooped a 15-footer for the 'cats.

The university team's press started to take its toll from the Ookpiks. Art Dyke drove for a two pointer and Urner put the 'cats into an 8-7 lead with another 18-foot jumper.

John Hasselfield's 20-foot set-shot made it 10-7. And when Urner popped another jump-shot and Bill Scribe found the range with a hook and a jumper it looked like another Bear rout in the offing.

The 'cats ran the score to 20-12 before the Ookpiks started to eat away at the lead.

With Bearcats leading 22-21 NAIT's Dekerk drove in a lay-up and seconds later Tymchuk hit a 20-footer to propel the Ookpiks to a 25-22 lead.

The Bearcats retaliated with a free throw and a short jumper to knot the score at 25 all.

Hasselfield sank a 22-foot set-shot but Dekerk came right back with two more for NAIT. With three-and-a-half minutes left in the half, Hasselfield hit another 20-footer as the teams traded baskets.

Coach Alex Carre sent in fresh Bearcat substitutes and the move paid off as Rod Soholt, Mel Read, and Wilf Kozub all scored to put the 'cats on the top end of a 36-31 half-time score.

The university team maintained a slim lead through most of the second half, relying heavily on Kozub's jump-shot from the left corner. With 10 minutes to go Kozub (Jerry this time) sank the first of three consecutive 25-footers to push the 'cats to a 56-55 lead.

Hasselfield hit a set-shot to make it 58-55. Kozub hit another two long jumpers and with the score 64-59 the 'cats went into a stall.

NAIT's Dekerk and Shaw hit back-to-back baskets but Urner's lay-up with 26 seconds left killed any hope of an Ookpik triumph.

Kozub's 14 second-half points gave him a total of 16 for the night. He was followed by Hasselfield with 14 and Urner with 12.

The Ookpiks' Dekerk was high man for the game with 23.

Saturday's game saw the Bearcats fall behind in the early stages as the fired-up NAIT squad attempted to redeem the Friday encounter.

Shooting at a very poor 17 per cent, the out-hustled 'cats found themselves down 15 points at half time. NAIT, once again lead by Dekerk, held the top end of a 35-20 score.

But coach Carre sent his troops out in a full-court press and the tech school's lead began to shrink. The university marksmen began to hit, and with Kozub finding the range for the second night in a row it looked as though the 'cats might pull the game out of the fire.

With three minutes to go the 'cats were down 55-54 and NAIT was on the run. Rookie guard Ben Urner had the ball near the top of the key and he dribbled to the right side of the basket and threw in a short jump-shot from the endline.

Holding a 56-55 lead the Bears took no chances and went into a stall with two-and-a-half minutes remaining. Even so they had to be thankful that NAIT missed two free throws in the last 60 seconds.

Jerry Kozub lead all the scoring with 20 points.

The Bearcats' next two games are in Southern Alberta against Mount Royal College and Lethbridge Junior College. In two weeks the University of Alberta Calgary and SAIT come here for a weekend double-header.



The Supervisor of Western Canadian Offices for the New York Life Insurance Company will interview prospective executive trainees for Western Canada at the University of Alberta on Tuesday, February 8th.

Students graduating in Arts (Economics-Psychology) Law, and Commerce should contact the National Employment Service on campus for further information and to arrange an interview.

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Company literature containing information pertinent to general company activities and professional career functions are available from the Campus Placement Office.

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Canadian University Press DATELINE

Ukrainians attacked at U of T

TORONTO—A U of T professor has attacked the isolationism and conservatism of Ukrainians living in Canada.

Professor G. Luckyj of the Slavic Studies department, spoke to the Ukrainian Students' Club, criticizing the reluctance of Ukrainians to adapt to their new surroundings without losing their identity.

He cited the monument to Schevchenko, the Ukrainian national poet, as an example of the Ukrainian effort to preserve intact their way of life within Canadian society.

He urged greater initiative and individuality among young Ukrainians in an effort to maintain their culture and language as a vibrant force, not merely as a sentimental relic of the past.

Prof. Luckyj advocated cultural exchanges between Canada and the Ukraine to enrich Canadians' diverse culture.

He criticized the opposition to these exchanges for having an unreasonable fear of contamination by Communism.

Ban on holidays advocated

TORONTO—A U.S. educational consultant has advocated the abolition of summer holidays.

Dr. Hamden L. Forkner, former head of business and vocational education at Columbia University, told the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation schools should operate 12 months a year with students attending four semesters with a week's holiday between each.

The idea of summer vacation originated when children were needed to work in the fields, he said.

"Changes must take place in education or we will fail to achieve our place in the economy of the world," Dr. Forkner said.

Student reaction to his suggestion ranged from cries of "ridiculous" to acceptance with certain concessions.

Most students, however, felt a 12-month school year would interfere too much with family vacation plans and summer jobs.

Dr. Forkner also said no subject should be taught unless it contributed to social, economic and political advancement.

A subject cannot be justified because it is "traditional" or "academic rather than vocational". Failure in the vocational subjects would cause a far greater catastrophe than "forgetting history, literature or foreign languages," he said.

Playboy banned at U of M

WINNIPEG—Playboy, the bible of red-blooded North American males, has been banned on the University of Manitoba campus.

Dr. Hugh H. Saunderson, university president, says the popular magazine is "not an academic magazine", and for this reason asked that it not be sold at the university bookstore.

This is the first year magazines have been sold at the bookstore. Students' union officials submitted a list of magazines they thought suitable to the book department committee.

Prof. Doris Saunders, chairman of the committee, said, "Playboy was the only one the president asked be not included."

While Dr. Saunderson says Playboy is not an academic magazine, the most recent issue contains articles by such prominent authors as P. G. Wodehouse, Alexander Pushkin, Vladimir Nabokov, Robert Ruark, John Le Carre and Jules Feiffer.

However, Ladies Home Journal and Chatelaine are still available at the bookstore.

250 volunteers needed by CYC

OTTAWA—The Company of Young Canadians plans to engage 250 volunteers to carry out a pilot project beginning this summer before the CYC is actually established by Parliament.

William McWhinney, recently appointed interim director of the company, told a press conference Jan. 13 that the form of this summer's projects has not yet been established.

The company plans to undertake community development work in rural and urban areas upon request of the community involved, he said.

Mr. McWhinney, national director of the Canadian University Service Overseas for four years, said the company plans to work closely with CUSO.

He does not, however, regard his appointment to the CYC as the first step in the absorption of CUSO by the company, he said.

At present the CYC plans projects only within Canada, while CUSO confines its activities to overseas work.

Asked if the company hopes to enter the field in Quebec where there has been much opposition from youth and student groups, and where a provincial peace corps, Les Travailleurs Etudiants du Québec already exists, Mr. McWhinney said the CYC hopes to benefit from TEQ's experience and to work out a relationship with it.



—Neil Driscoll photo

YOU CAN'T GET THERE FROM HERE—Maureen McClennon (left) and Lois Everitt, a Pi Beta Phi entry in the Delta Sigma Phi 'Gronk' car rally, study the route they will take. The rally is the first of a hopefully annual event and the first of the participants will leave parking lot 'A' at 1 p.m. this Saturday.

Socred leader sends out feelers for tie with campus Conservatives

By LORRAINE ALLISON

The U of A Social Credit party has extended unofficial feelers regarding a merger with the Progressive Conservatives for the Feb. 11 model parliament elections.

Bill Winship, leader of the PCs, said that he was informally approached by Dale Enarson, Social Credit leader. Winship said he thought the move was made because Social Credit is the weakest party on campus.

Winship disagreed with the president of the Alberta Social Credit League who said, "the purpose of campus political parties is to advocate the policies of the particular parties."

Orvis Kennedy had made the remark in response to the recent merger of the Socreds and PCs at UAC.

"The real purpose of campus political parties is not to reflect the inadequacies of the parent, but to stimulate political interest among students, and try a fresh approach to political activity," Winship said.

"The reason for campus apathy can be directly attributed to the fact that the political parties have tried to be mirror images.

"Students are generally fed up with the old line parties and are looking for some original ideas, for a flexible rather than a rigid approach to political matters."

ELECTION FEB. 11

This year's model parliament

election will be held Feb. 11, and parliament will sit Feb. 16-18 in Con Hall.

The National Existentialist Student Party, SUPA, an independent group, and the Communist Party have expressed interest in participating in the annual model parliament along with the traditional four parties, according to Owen Anderson, Inter-party committee chairman.

The model parliament is sponsored by the Political Science Club.

"With the model UN assembly coming before model parliament, there will be an attempt to distribute issues. Primarily international issues will be discussed by the UN assembly with model parliament concentrating on national and possibly provincial issues," said Anderson.

All members of the students' union are eligible to vote, each casting his ballot for a party rather than an individual. The 65 seats are then distributed proportionally among the parties.

The Governor-General will be J. Walker-Brash, British Trade Commissioner.

A recognized expert on Canadian politics, Dr. W. F. Dawson, associate professor of political science at U of A, will be Speaker of the House.

Dr. Dawson said last year's was the best model parliament he has seen on our campus. However, student participation is very low.

Students are encouraged to attend the sessions.

Any groups other than the four major parties that wish to participate must have made application to the Inter-party Committee before 1 p.m. Jan. 24.

Engineers get awards from Athlone

Three U of A engineers have been awarded Athlone Fellowships for two years of study in Britain.

They are:

- John T. Blair, electrical engineering
- Arthur T. Caston, chemical engineering
- Otto I. Szentesi, electrical engineering

The awards are financed by the British Government and cover travel costs, living expenses and academic fees. Selection is done by the Athlone Fellowship Committee in Britain composed of representatives of industry, the universities and government.

The fellowships are awarded to 34 engineering students and nine engineers who are already employed in industry or research.