

The Gateway

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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON, CANADA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1971

TWELVE PAGES

UNIVERSITY SHORT OF PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

by Bob Mack

Administrators have been crying for students two years in a row.

Last year the U of A was 2000 students short of its projected enrollment; this year it is expected to be 1200 students short. The university had expected about 19,500 students for the 1971-72 term but preliminary figures show only 18,300. This means total enrollment should be the same as last year or down about 100 students. The greatest drops came in the faculties of Arts and Education.

The University of Calgary and the University of Lethbridge are facing similar student shortages.

Usually, when university registrations have dropped, technical schools and regional colleges have had increases in attendance. This does not seem to be occurring this year. Northern Alberta Institute of Technology Registrar, Mr. S. Kembly, said that the 50 student increase was about 150 less than expected. The situation is apparently the same at SAIT.

"Through the sixties we became accustomed to increases of 12% every year, an increase disproportionate to the age group's growth," said Registrar A.D. Cairns. "Now it seems it is beginning to level off."

He said social changes could be possible factors in the sudden drop in enrollment. Two other factors according to Cairns are the dim employment prospects and the fact that loans are now the only form of assistance available to students.

Another factor that adds to the confusion is that while post-secondary enrollment is static or decreasing the number of students in secondary institutions is continuing to rise. Admittedly, secondary enrolment is down, but

there are more high and junior high students in school or graduating than before. Students coming out of school simply are not going to university or to technical institutes.

The University is increasingly worried about the situation. Last year it lost 3.5 dollars in government grants allotted on a per capita basis, when 2000 fewer students than expected enrolled. By a new arrangements between the government and Alberta universities the grant total is determined on a "reasonable projection of the enrollment". In line with a lowered estimate this year the university will lost only \$500,000. The budget will not be expected until the 1972-73 fiscal year however.

Another student, Sheila Harrington, Education student felt that, "There's too much specialization," and that a lot of kids "don't like to go into something but they're not sure they would like it."

Students had as many views on the dropping enrollment as the administrators. Joan Davidson, a Nursing student said its "too long a haul," and students get "no real practical application out of it." She said, "It's a real hassle for four or five years".

Ken Mattson, Commerce 1, said that classes "should be smaller, but probably can't." Commenting on a lost feeling he said, "This is the perfect example of it, (waving a class card) a bunch of holes."

Max Wyman, president of the U of A, said, "We had been assuming that the proportion of young people entering universities in Canada would continue until it reached the 50% level of the United States. Obviously, this is not the case. There seems to be a deep sociological change involved and young people are asking some important new questions about their education."



Is This An Attempt by the administration to pad the enrollment figures or has the University of Alberta finally gone to the dogs?

photo: Barry Headrick

U of C freezes budget

CALGARY (CUP)--The University of Calgary Board of Governors voted Tuesday (Sept. 14) to freeze the budget of the institution. The budget freeze is on the "hiring of both academic and support staff" and is to be "implemented immediately."

On the suggestion of vice-president for business and finance, Harvey Bliss, the Board of Governors passed the motion with only one dissenting vote. The motion also includes expenditures on supplies and materials in the 1971-72 budget.

These will be cut back as much as possible.

Due to under-enrollment the U of C has found itself committed to expenditures which may exceed its known resources.

The projected enrollment figure was 10,600 but at present there are only about 8500 confirmed registrations. Officials disclosed to the press that enrollment would amount to at least 9000, but informed sources say this is a gross exaggeration of information.

University financing is dependent on provincial grants in

the form of enrollment units per student registered; student tuitions pay only a portion of the cost. This year's enrollment will be below last year's figure of about 9800.

Previous decisions on grad student and faculty salaries and new appointments will likely be scrutinized as well.

University of Calgary was one of the few universities in the country which continued to hire new faculty in spite of this year's tight money situation.

MISERICORDIA

WORKERS

STRIKE

by Tony Simmons

It was an important day for the over 300 workers at the Misericordia Hospital last Saturday Sept. 18, as they officially went on strike at 8.00 a.m. The 310 workers represented by the striking local 323A of the Service Employees International Union are composed of janitors, orderlies, ward aids, ward clerks, maintenance people and dietary staff. Throughout the morning of the strikes first day the number of demonstrating workers swelled from around 50 people to over 70, and were distributed between the three main picket lines around the Hospital grounds. Although the strikers were hoping that most conventional traffic would respect their picket lines they made sure that all ambulances and other emergency

vehicles encountered no interference.

In many ways the Misericordia Hospital strike may be seen as a landmark in the history of Provincial industrial relations, as it is the first Hospital strike to occur in Alberta. Given the difficulties of organization in 'essential service' industries and the setbacks experienced by similarly located workers in other parts of the country, the present action at the Misericordia may well prepare the way for more democratic bargaining situations in the other hospitals across the province.

The background to the dispute has in fact been developing for just under a year. On the recommendation of a conciliation commissioner a conciliation board was established earlier this year. This board finally made its majority Conciliation Board Award on August 10th after meeting on July 12th, and 13th,

1971, and having heard from both management and labour. Following this the members of the S.E.I.U. local 323A participated in a government-controlled ballot on August 26, and voted overwhelmingly to accept the

Conciliation Board's majority Award. However the Hospital management rejected the award and left the workers little chance to continue meaningful negotiations over the interests in the dispute. Therefore on September 7th, the local union took a strike vote to determine future action which resulted in 273 workers in favour of strike action and 6 against. The strike, which began at 8 a.m. last Saturday, followed the breakdown of negotiations earlier that morning when both parties had met with Mr. Don Gardner, Deputy Minister of Labour, until 3 a.m.

cont'd on page 3



VALLIERES GOES UNDERGROUND

Montreal (CUP)—Rather than "submit interminably to fake political trials", Quebec intellectual and author of the controversial "White Niggers of America", Pierre Vallieres has gone underground. According to a communique received last Friday (September 10) by the French language Daily Tabloid "Montreal Matin", Vallieres plans to engage in more useful action.

When Vallieres failed to show in court on September 7, Crown Prosecutor Stephen Cuddihy announced a Bench warrant had automatically been issued for his arrest. The warrant was originally suspended until September 27, the tentative trial date, but the suspension was lifted on the day the communique was made public and Vallieres can now be arrested on sight.

Vallieres, who has spent the last four years in jail appealing

various charges of FLQ activity, without, however, being convicted, faces trial on charges arising out of the War Measures Act. His previous charges have been dropped and he is now accused of seditious conspiracy and membership in the FLO co-defendants, teacher Charles Gagnon and former broadcaster Jacques Larue-Langlois were acquitted last spring.

"Some will say that if Pierre Vallieres went into hiding, it is because he was really guilty," the communique went on to say. "But what patriot is innocent to the Government which he is trying to overthrow? Guilt and innocence vary totally, according to which side of the barricades one is on; we are on the side of the exploited... the Politicians, capitalists, cops, judges are on the other side... there are more people on ours."

The communique also went on to point out that trials and demonstrations are no longer enough, that clandestine armed action is the principal way to create the conditions for developing any revolutionary mass organization.

"We must oppose increasing repression with increasing revolutionary violence," the communique said. "It is becoming ridiculously childish, faced with the aggravation of the economic crisis this autumn and winter, to hope that by multiplying the petitions, placards, and posters we can turn the profiteers of the Quebec people into evangelical apostles of workers' power, of social justice and liberty."

"We can only place our hope in our arms and in our unity," it said.

short shorts

Today

The New Intellectuals

The SNI organizational meeting will be held at 7:30 in room 104 SUB. All libertarians and capitalists welcome.

Wednesday

War Measures Act

An organizational meeting for the local support committee for the Citizens Commission of Inquiry into the War Measures Act will be held at 8:00 in TB-50 to begin arrangements for the hearing of the commission being held here later next month.

Jubilees

A general meeting will be held at 7:30, room 204 SUB. Everyone welcome; future of Jubilees to be discussed.

Thursday

Meet your Prof

An informal coffee session will be held at 7:30 in the cafeteria 6th floor, GSN. All computing science undergrads, especially first years are invited; free coffee, tour of computing centre, movie.

Sunday

U of A Flying Club

The Flying Club is subsidizing several plane loads for a one-hour flight at 10:00 a.m. Everyone welcome. Call Scott 434-1051.

Rugby

The Return matches against the University of Calgary Stags will be held at 1:30 and 3:00 on the University Grid.

Others

Fatboy's Jogging Club

The Jogging Club is now holding sessions. Those interested should report to the Ice Arena Track weekdays at 4:30.

Others

Student Legal Services

Student legal services has commenced operation. Phone any time between 6:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. mon.-thurs. 432-5329, or come down to SUB, room 272

Rugby

Students interested in playing rugby for the University teams either now or next summer, are asked to phone Mike Booth 432-5503 or 435-9106.

VCF Book Exchange

Students are reminded to pick up their money and/or books this week, 9-5, room 142, SUB.

Greek Rush Seminars

Speakers for this year's rush seminars at RATT will be Dr. Ryan, U of A provost and Chuck Moser, Lambda Chi Alpha chapter consultant on Wed. night and Julian Koziak, Conservative MLA, on Thursday night.

UN - Classified

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U.K. TANKS

The British are coming!

The Queen Elizabeth came to this continent. David Frost followed in its wake. Now the British army is moving into Southern Alberta. After the Canadians were through with its tests on chemical and biological warfare, they leased the Suffield suffering grass-roots for ten years to be uprooted by the British tanks. The Americans are a little annoyed that they did not get the assignment, because they were to do the job in five years. But, not all is lost. The Alberta government will be around \$12 million richer when the tanks

move out. When those are gone, they'll even get the 1000 square miles of nicely ploughed land back Forever useless, forever a blemish to the eye, and, because of the dust, forever a nuisance to the nose. But then, the PC's won't be around in ten years anyway, so why should they worry:

What, however, really surprises me is the double policy of the British. Aspiring to enter the EEC, couldn't they scar up some European countryside? Or else, why not ask the USSR for a mere thousand square miles? If those tanks are ever going to be used, it

will be against that nation. Then the British might as well get acquainted with the local conditions from the start. But no, the compromising British choose Canada. It is just about as big, but far less hostile. Perhaps Canada is still British, or American, or who knows? Russian. Kosygin will soon be here to look the possibility over. It could then be conceivable, that the Russian will have a look at the British exercises for the American NATO on Canadian soil.

The Federal government, acting in true Canadian tradition, got into gear to close the deal with the islanders before those insipient naturalists, conservationists, or any other dubious conspiracy against the profit motive, could get at them first. What, after all, is a thousand square miles of beautiful dust to the Ottawa bureaucrats? They even might consider to lease the residue of the British to the Americans as a recreation area for their countless inmates. However, be not alarmed. Your government will look after YOU!

Joseph Prins
Ed. 2

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by Neil H. Bowles of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, 8:00 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 21, in the Jubilee Auditorium Social Room.

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COFFEE SPOONS

by David Schleich

The double-stemmed plant in my kitchen window blossomed again on Sunday. The new blossom is rich, red, celebrating and young. In its heart, fertile stamens and pistils. Tall, green and strong? joyous in its time. But the other flower, on a different stem of the same plant, older, is shrunken, browned and dry. Only a few weeks ago, though, it too was rich, red and celebrating. An important juxtaposition. Because in only a few weeks the new blossom, bright and brave, will have been transformed, will have browned.

For now, however, the two, one little and old, one tall and young, sing in tension, sing in harmony, all at once. Without the other, one is nothing. Without the brown, the red is not rich. Without the red, the brown is not gentle in its dry and lifeless vigil. And vigil it is for the little, brown, dried flower hides the signals for the process to begin again.

I saw the flowers on Sunday morning, as I have said. Ever since they've been teaching me much. In my world of affairs, appointments, directions of interest, busy people, careful calculations, shrewd movements, I seldom see the 'off' to my 'on', the 'brown' to my 'red'. And that's where Morgan comes in.

Morgan's my pet spider. He's been keeping a garden on my bookshelf for almost a year now. Sometimes he just clings there staring at the blossoms. Once he tried to paint a picture of one of his petunias. It was when I was thinking about the two blossoms on the same plant that I remembered Morgan's painting.

-I can't catch the heart of that flower. You know, where the stamens and pistils merge, Morgan told me one Wednesday afternoon.

I was busy at the time but not too busy to show Morgan how to set up a camera so that he could catch it without difficulty and with almost guaranteed perfect results. No trouble with mixing paints and trying to reproduce something already perfect. When the pictures came back from somewhere in a neat little envelope Morgan wasn't at all impressed.

-But Morgan, I pleaded, look! look at that red, that perfect reproduction - why, that's a picture of you flower's heart if ever I saw one.

Morgan frowned. He looked up at me in that curious way of his, forelegs folded twiddling his hind legs, sort of whistling, moving his head slowly back and forth.

A few mornings later there he was again, trying to work a colour on his easel.

-Morgan, I declared, that's not the same red as the blossom, I looked at the finished canvass critically.

Morgan cocked his black beret and stroked his new beard.

-I know it's not exactly the same, but it's mine.

I remembered Morgan's saying that I wondered if he and I were seeing the same blossom or not. It's hard to see things during the day.

BLAST

Vancouver (CUP) - The Halibut Boat Greenpeace today is somewhere in the Gulf of Alaska on the sixth day of its voyage to Amchitka Island-scene of a United States five-megaton nuclear blast scheduled for early October.

The 12 men who comprise the vessels crew intend to be three miles from the shores of the island in the Aleutian Chain when the nuclear device, code named Cannikin, is set off.

The blast will be the largest underground nuclear test in history.

Scientists feel the blast will set off earthquakes and tidal waves as Amchitka is in an unstable earthquake prone area.

They're also afraid the Cannikin blast will release radiation from the 1989 one-megaton test site only three miles away.

The Greenpeace is expected to reach Amchitka by September 26, the day U.S. President Richard

Nixon is scheduled to hold talks with Emperor Hirohito of Japan in nearby Anchorage, Alaska.

The Greenpeace 12 intend remaining at least 12 miles from the island until the time of the blast when it would move into the three mile territorial limit to take radiation samples. Also, the possibility of sending a small boat to the island has not been discounted.

The crew has taken along enough food and water and supplies to last for six weeks. Also on Board are some 2000 seasickness tablets.

Jim Bohlen, a co-founder of the "Don't Make a Wave Committee" which is behind Greenpeace says he is not worried.

About the ability of the 72 foot Halibut boat to withstand the constant gales in the North Pacific - he said The Greenpeace - whose actual name is Phyllis Cormack, was fishing in the area of Amchitka at the time of the last nuclear test.

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The Gateway

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STAFF THIS ISSUE

It didn't help when the IBM Composer ran out of tape, and it made matters even worse when the Veritype machine went on strike, but it shot the issue permanently when Dennis and Dawn came back with a case of beer. Sozzled staffers this issue were Winston Gereluk, Don Jones, David (Blue Label) Bird, Elsie-of-the-sixteen-bottles Ross, Walt Nielson, Ron McTavish, Stu (Stewed) Layfield, Ron (Bottle, bottle, who's got the bottle) Ternoway, Beth Nilsen, Bud (weiser) Joberg, Ross Harvey, George Drohomirecki, Harry Schweitzer, Bob (the Foam eater) Blair, Ann Parker, Karen Moeller, drinking Dick Nimmons, Dennis (who went with Dawn to get the foam) Windrim, Dawn (who came back with Dennis) Kunesky, David Fox, Bob Mack, Lana (Gateway Drinking Champ) Yakimchuk, and, of course, I, Harvey G. (for guzzle, guzzle, giggle, hic.) Thomgirt, your friendly and ever-loving lush in the grass.

Editor-in-chief Bob Beal
Sports Ron Ternoway
Advertising Party Wickman
News Elsie Ross
Production Bud Joberg
Photo Barry Headrick
Don Bruce

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Enrollment etc.

Enrollment this year is 1,200 down from what was predicted. Last year it was down 2,000.

U of A administration must have, given last year's experience, predicted a minimum.

Meanwhile campus construction goes madly on and on as usual. There are presently nine major buildings being constructed on campus at a cost of over 30 million dollars.

Insane, isn't it.

What the university seems to be doing is simply subsidizing the construction industry.

Dr. Neal, vice-president for Development and Planning says that all the present projects are designed for the present level of enrolment.

Really? All the present projects were planned several ago when no-one foresaw the drastic decline in the rate of increase of enrolment.

Anyhow, are campus facilities so inadequate that it would take nine major buildings and several more minor projects to bring the facilities up to the desired level?

All the buildings presently being built by the university are designed for "academic" purposes. The university seems to have little concern for the quality of life of the students.

Many students are desperately in need of decent housing facilities. And yet the only thing the university administration had done recently in this regard is to help negotiate a loan for the Students' Union to build their housing project. And they are still planning the destruction of North Garneau - "home" to many students.

In the University's priorities, the student seems to fall far behind buildings.

The administration seems to regard the student as something to be mesmerized by an authoritarian registration procedure, assigned an I.D. number, pushed through static timetables and course requirements, and eventually assigned another number as a mark of achievement. The buildings don't have I.D. numbers.

University administrators are obsessed with worry about where the money will come from for the buildings. They very rarely worry about where the students will come from to fill the buildings or the need of students for the buildings.

Some of the money could (at a superficial glance) be changed constructively into areas (such as housing or even hiring better props) that would benefit students far more than for instance, an ornate and expensive fine arts building.

However the administration is committed to subsidizing the Alberta construction industry and can't really care about the quality of student life.

At the University of Calgary, there has been invoked a budget freeze because of decreased enrollment. However this freeze does not extend to present construction, only to those areas in which the university is presently operating which directly affect the student, for instance, the hiring of professors.

The construction contracts signed by the University of Calgary are legally binding. They cannot now stop construction because of decreased enrollment or other factors. However they have no such obligations to the students.

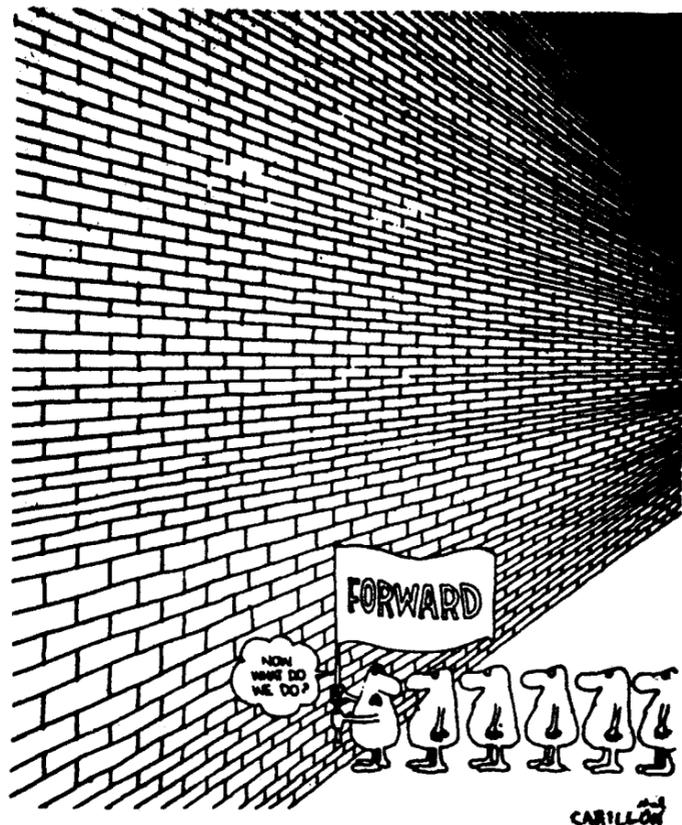
This university is designed to serve corporate interests--not the interests of the students.

Students are not coming to university because they are finally realizing that it is not designed to accommodate them--they cannot even rely on it to provide them with job qualifications any more.

People

Hi.

We still need staffers. Not desperately but it would be nice. However, we would like to point out that, contrary to the impression of the Students' Union Personnel Board booklet (which few of you have probably seen and fewer read) you do not have to either fill out an application form or go through Personnel Board. You join the Gateway staff by wandering in and offering to help.



AN OPEN LETTER

AN OPEN LETTER TO ARTS DEPT'

As a student in Arts and in a position where I hear the complaints and complements of students in all faculties I think that the time has come to express what I've heard and seen of your office of operation.

I feel that there would be nothing gained by reminding the department just who is responsible for their salaries - nor do I feel that it should be

necessary to state the foolishly elementary principles of economics that if there are no customers there's no clerks.

No student expects, or should expect, a subservient attitude on your part, a "shout and I'll jump attitude". but no student will accept (and I urge students to reject) an attitude of condensation, arrogance, and just plain crude ignorance.

Student, after student has told me of their disgust at the

treatment they have received on "Cloud 214, Arts Building" statements like "The Dean doesn't talk to students. "Dr.-----is too busy to talk to you!" just can not be tolerated. Arts staffers, you do not expect that diffident rudeness from others and let's be clear about this--we don't expect that attitude from you!

Doug Black
Coordinator

Comment on Amchitka

by Darryl Gregorash

It took federal Environment Minister Jack Davis long enough to do it but he finally came out in opposition to the Amchitka nuclear test.

This came after a long list of responsible people had served notice that serious repercussions, both legal and ecological, could result if the October test goes ahead as scheduled.

The special circumstances involved in the test are worth looking at--something that President Nixon obviously has not done.

The most dangerous aspect of the entire matter is that Amchitka Island is located in the Aleutian chain - an area with one of the highest earthquake probabilities in the world. One need only recall that 1964 Alaska earthquake to know this sort of terror. The Americans are dealing with a large

amount of natural stress, which most certainly has been building up, and are threatening to release it on several hundreds of millions of innocent people.

There is also the possibility that severe leakage of radio-active materials could occur. Despite assurances to the contrary, one out of thirteen American nuclear tests have resulted in nuclear waste being spewed into the atmosphere.

It is indicative of the disregard by the American government that the test will take place, not inside US territory, but four miles offshore in international waters. Any wastes entering the atmosphere thus would clearly be a violation by the US of the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

The little Canadian boat that will be in the area in October could have two things happen to it if the test goes ahead. Either it will be boarded by the US Coast Guard--an outright act of piracy on the high seas--or it will be

blown right out of existence--even if the test is called off, Richard Nixon loses.

Perhaps the most idiotic statement of the entire issue came from movie actor John Wayne. He told Canada and Japan, both of whom have officially protested, to shut up and mind their own business. Since the test will take place in international waters, it just so happens, it just so happens to be everybody's business, not just the Americans'.

In a typical extreme right-wing attitude, Wayne said the United States "should be better prepared than anyone else, to deal with the Commies since they are always breaking treaties." He seems to have forgotten who has broken the 1954 Geneva Accord on Viet Nam, and who now will break the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Not the "Commies" but our friendly neighbour to the south, the USA. Perhaps they are not so friendly after all.

TWO VIEWS OF THE ALBERTA

by Dirk L. Schaeffer

In their astonishment over the upset Progressive-Conservative victory in the recent Alberta elections, political commentators appear to have lost sight of the finer details of these election results. This is hardly surprising: after a landslide, little can be observed but that it has happened. Nevertheless, digging among the rubble may turn up a few nuggets.

In Edmonton, and throughout the province, the landslide PC victory can be interpreted in either of two ways: 1) voters wanted PC, or 2) voters wanted to get rid of Social Credit. All indications, including the PC campaign (which offered little but a "change") and their post-election insecurity ("well, we haven't really thought about that yet") suggest that the second of these two possibilities is by far the most likely. If that is true, however, it is clear that voters in Edmonton and throughout the province had at least two courses open to them: to vote PC, or to vote for the New Democratic Party, which also ran candidates in most ridings. (I'll discount the possibility of voting Liberal for two reasons: actual returns indicate that it didn't occur to any but the smallest minority of voters, and Liberal campaigning suggests it didn't really occur to the Liberals either.) Since the PC's won by an overwhelming majority, there is little to say about them, except to examine their relative weak areas on a riding-by-riding basis: I'll leave that to their analysts. The NDP alternative appears more interesting; and by focussing on that party, I want now to examine whether its fortunes in Edmonton can tell us anything about the "Edmonton voter", other than that, as we know, he went overwhelmingly PC.

What happened to the NDP in Edmonton? Across the province, NDP accounted for 11.85% of the popular vote; in Edmonton's 16 ridings, NDP did somewhat better, accounting for 13.35% of the popular vote. In exactly half of the ridings, the NDP percentage exceeded its provincial level, in the other half it fell below that level. Thus it is clear that at least half of Edmonton accepted the NDP alternative more readily than did most Albertans. Similarly, Socred's fared far worse in Edmonton than throughout the province; there is not a single Edmonton riding in which the Socred candidate received his party's provincial percentage.

Is there any pattern to these differences in NDP showing in Edmonton ridings? One obvious place to look is in the nature of the incumbent in any riding at the time of the election; this can be used as a rough gauge of "party strength" in that riding. In the three Edmonton ridings in which one of the candidates was a PC incumbent, the NDP accounted for 7.57% of the popular vote. In the six ridings in which no incumbent stood for election, NDP took 12.68% of the popular vote. And in the seven ridings in which a Social Credit incumbent was running for re-election, NDP accounted for 17.13% of the popular vote. Clearly, then, where Social Credit was strongest, Edmonton voters went more readily NDP; where PC's were strong, the voters went almost entirely PC, rather than NDP.

These findings reinforce the impression that Edmonton voters were out to dump the Socreds: where any easy and viable alternative to Social Credit was available, and PC was certainly both of those, they grabbed at it; where SC was strong (or no easy alternative appeared) they went either PC or NDP, just as long as it wasn't Socred. (Liberals too appear to have done relatively better in strong Socred ridings than they did elsewhere.) If this is a real pattern, however, we should find corroboration in Calgary.

Calgary voters generally rejected NDP more strongly than Edmontonians did: the NDP share in that city was only 10.41% of the popular vote, and only in 5 of Calgary's 13 ridings did the NDP take more than its provincial share (11.85%) of the vote. Nevertheless, the pattern appears identical with Edmonton's: in 3 ridings where a PC incumbent stood for re-election, the NDP took 6.30% of the popular vote; in 6 ridings with no incumbent, the percentage rose to 11.00; and in the 4 ridings in which an SC incumbent was running for re-election, NDP took 12.87% of the popular vote. Further, since Calgaryans elected 4 Socreds, an even finer breakdown of this pattern is available for that city. We can now set up six groups of ridings according to whether there was a PC, a SC, or no incumbent, and according to whether PC or SC were elected. One of these groups has no members, since no Socreds were elected from ridings in which there was a PC incumbent. For the other five, the results are as follows: PC-inc., PC-el: NDP share 6.30% no-inc, PC-el: NDP 9.20%; SC-inc, PC-el: NDP 11.53%; no-inc, SC-el: NDP 15.08%; SC-inc, SC-el: NDP 14.55%. Thus, with the exception of the slight and insignificant reversal in the last two figures, NDP strength in Calgary appears to grow directly with Socred strength. And the latter was considerable: in only three Calgary ridings did the Socred share of the votes fall below their provincial percentage.

Another way to approach this question is to calculate the correlation between NDP and Socred percentages across the 16 ridings in Edmonton, and the 13 ridings of Calgary. This can be done by listing the ridings in order from largest to least NDP percentage, and again in order of largest to least Socred percentage, and then using statistical techniques to measure the extent to which these two listings match (i.e., that a riding with a large NDP turnout will also show a large Socred turnout.) The resulting correlation coefficient for Edmonton is .15 suggesting that the relationship between NDP and Socred strength is slight, and not statistically significant (that is, a relationship of this degree of strength could easily have come about as a result of chance factors.) For Calgary, the correlation is .58, however, which is large and highly significant. Thus we may conclude that the indicated relationship between NDP and Socred percentages applies directly in Calgary, but that in Edmonton other forces are at

work as well.

One possible explanation for these findings is based on the additional fact of the PC landslide in Edmonton, which had no real counterpart in Calgary, where four Socreds found office. It is as if Edmonton voters were out to swamp Socreds out of existence, and felt that this would require a very strong push on their part. Thus most went PC, as the likeliest alternative, as the alternative that showed the best chance of winning, although many also went NDP (and some Liberal) as alternatives to Socred. The Calgary situation differs markedly, however: here it is almost as if the voters recognized on the morning, rather than the evening, of election day, that the Socreds had gone into opposition; and they elected a basically PC government, with responsible Socred opposition. Across ridings in Calgary, where voters went in sizable numbers for opposition (meaning Socred), they went sizably NDP; in Edmonton, where PC's were still regarded as opposition, voters went less consistently NDP when they wanted to express opposition.

A glance at the relative effects of the Liberal candidates reinforces that impression. Since Liberals accounted for so few votes, there does not seem to be much purpose in breaking these down across ridings; instead, we may look at what effect the presence of a Liberal candidate in any riding had on the NDP percentage. In Edmonton, Liberals ran in 9 ridings, and in these ridings the NDP took 12.73% of the popular vote. Seven ridings ran only three candidates each; here the NDP took 14.16% of the popular vote. This difference, about 1.4% of the popular vote, is almost identical with the Liberal share of the vote across Alberta (1.2%) suggesting that in the Edmonton ridings, the NDP took what would have been the Liberal's share of the vote, had the Liberals run a candidate. Or, put another way, voters appeared not to have distinguished between NDP and Liberals, in Edmonton: both were merely not-Socreds and that mattered more than any other distinctions. In Calgary, again, the picture is reversed: in the eight three-candidate ridings, NDP took 8.94% of the popular vote; in the five in which four candidates ran (4 Liberals, 1 Independent), NDP took 12.95% of the popular vote. Thus we find that in Calgary there is repeated evidence of the fact that the stronger the competition (in the pre-election sense, when Socreds were the competition) the better NDP does, indicating that in the city, NDP candidates got votes because the voters wanted to vote NDP. In Edmonton, on the other hand, NDP got votes because the voters wanted to avoid Social Credit. It now appears consistent with that hypothesis that NDP made a stronger showing in Edmonton than in Calgary; not because the party was more popular here, but because anti-Socred sentiment ran higher.

Is it possible, from the limited data at our disposal, to find any corroboration for this hypothesis? Perhaps, if we draw on the "image" projected by the parties in their bids for the electorate's votes. The Socred image could briefly be described as "what else?", after 36 years, what alternative is there? In addition, they dangled a few goodies (home-buyer's bonus) in front of the voters; but there was nothing new or even specific in the offering. The PC image, keyed to change but without any specification of what the change was to consist of, could probably be best described by a cynical "more of the same—with a different name." The NDP projected its typical humanistic, egalitarian image, keyed to concern for people rather than politics. It emphasized youth, equality, concern. The Liberals failed to mount any consistent image.

These images can be fleshed out by looking at several variables for which fairly consistent data are available: age, education and sex. The *Edmonton Journal* of Thursday, August 26, 1971, printed capsule biographies of all Edmonton candidates, which I have drawn upon for the following summary.

Age: The average age of those 14 Socred candidates in Edmonton that admitted their age was 46.8 years; the actual average may be half a year or so higher; of the 14 PC's that have given their age, the average was 37.5; again, the actual average may be as much as a year or year-and-a-half higher. The nine Liberals averaged 37.9 years, while the 16 NDP candidates averaged 33.8 years. Clearly, the NDP was far younger than all other parties; 5 or so years younger than Liberals and PC's, 13 years younger than the Socreds. With the exception of one 29-year-old, Socred ages ranged from 35 to 62, with seven of their sixteen candidates over 50 for the PC's (with the exception of 23-year-old Dave King and perhaps Gerry Amerongen, who gave no figure) the range was 30 to 47; for the NDP, with the exception of 22-year-old Tim Christian, the range was 28 to 44. Discounting Liberals, the NDP candidate was the youngest in 11 ridings, oldest in 1; the Socred was the oldest in 11 ridings, the youngest in 1. PC's were youngest in 2 ridings, and oldest in 2. Thus, in terms of this variable, the parties seem to differentiate among themselves in a manner that perfectly reflects the popular stereotypes: the Socreds are old and paternalistic, the NDP young and enthusiastic, the PC middle-age, middle-of-the-road, bland.

Did the candidate's age affect the voter's response? It's difficult to answer that question clearly, since so many other factors, riding, by riding, can fall into the picture. We can find the following data: the PC's only under-thirty candidate, Dave King, made the poorest showing of any PC candidate in Edmonton, with only 40% of the vote in his riding. The seven over-50 Socreds ranked 15, 14, 13, 12, 6, 3, and 1 among Socred percentages in Edmonton ridings (the "3" ranking occurring in Highlands, against the PC's 23-year-old). The average of these seven rankings is just over 9, suggesting age hurt the Socreds a little. The five NDP candidates aged 30 or younger ranked 14, 12, 8, 2, and 1 among NDP percentages, for an average of just over 7, suggesting age did them no harm. But these numbers are so variable that they are hardly done justice by an average. The rank-order correlation, in Edmonton, of age of the NDP candidates, the older ones may have done slightly better than the younger.

The general pattern in Edmonton thus is a middle-aged, image which the PC's project wanted; even within the Socred and NDP preferred middle-age candidates, though this slight effect within the NDP. The smallest fact of the 48 candidates of the three major parties in the range of 31-47 years, voters put only Amerongen) into office. If Amerongen falls out was perhaps wise to keep silent about

We may also ask if the youth vote, the 1 allowed to vote for the first time in this election. As we have seen, NDP, project a young voter to garner many votes in this manner. A closer look in the absence of census breakdowns, a statistical rough guess can be made, however, if entertained: that young voters vote as young older voters do, and that many young voters are stations close to the University. We looked at station, in Whitemud riding, which contains polling stations located at the Gallop, Mc public schools were selected out as big close addition to those in the Lansdowne school University's married student housing. In the those stations, the NDP candidate took 10. compared to only 5.38% throughout the area. In both cases it appears that the youth vote—o University youth vote—could have limited minority parties: the numbers given above have affected the PC or Socred candidates, however, that even in the "youth" vote, the N reach that party's provincial average perhaps, cut into his margin. Or perhaps based on the P that riding appeared more hotly than most other two candidates to the side.

Education: it is difficult to get precise data the biographies given, since not all gave specific however that about one-half of the Socred candidates, and roughly the same number of the NDP appeared to have only two candidates who did Bachelor's degree. Again, these results correspond to 5 of the 8 Socreds who may not have degrees over-50's group, clearly representing an educational bias. Education was not felt to be a requirement for the NDP, the split seems more likely to be egalitarian bias. The PC's of course continue to administrator image: virtually all their candidates, since that is now almost a requirement (who may not have degrees made among the poorer candidates in Edmonton.) Similarly, specific managerial or administrative experience qualifications.

Sex: The NDP ran three female candidates Socreds two, PC's one. Again, this is to reflect small numbers can, the parties' proportions. female NDP candidates in Edmonton accounted for percentage of the votes in her riding: the PC ranked 16, 12, and 10 among the Edmonton relative NDP strength; and the (that she Atterbury) ran against a female Socred incumbent two Socred females ranked 12 and terms of of Socred votes: the better of the (Irene against the lone female PC (Catherine Chak) by percentage points of the provincial turnout the fact that she was running against another female candidate made one of the top show Edmonton. It is thus apparent that Edmonton Alberta) females stood a chance (when rural females, and Women's Lib stood none at all.

In Calgary, the only three female candidates running were members of the NDP; ranked terms of relative NDP showing in that city; none, the NDP did provincially. Thus, Calgary voters are more willing to accept a female candidate than do Edmonton (Miss Hunley's success in Rocky Mountain House ascribed to other factors, which in case were overcome the apparent handicap of sex.

All three of these variables (age, education, and sex) to confirm our original conclusion: Edmonton voters wanted to get away from Socred government, and they chose the blandest alternative was available much more than in Calgary, small conservative party to control the voters who, with exception (Dave chose the most middle-aged, middle-aged, manager indistinguishable of the candidates. With specific, we find some additional corroborative remarks that the popular vote does matter: the NDP percentage was relatively low, the vote voting for NDP candidates and the PC image. Larger NDP percentages paradoxically seem to rep rejection of Social Credit government since by a image was rejected also. An unhappy note.

Just for the record, I might mention that despite attention paid the NDP in the provincial election, I am not a member of the NDP or any party. As I may not vote in Canada for any party, I don't for fear of losing my

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL ELECTION

by Jerry Slavik

thus suggests that the bland, projected was what the voter DP voters, they seem to have high this appears to be a very interesting fact is that although 1/3 of parties in Edmonton fell outside the age range, he falls outside that age range, he ut the 18 through 20-year-olds in this election, made itself felt at a youthful image, failed to Aoser look at that is difficult, nsa a station by station basis. A over, if two assumptions are te young candidates more than ingers are to be found at polling Ve ked at the results, station by hie contains the University. The 3aau, McKernan, and Belgravia s big closest to the University in wtschool district, home of the jsi. The results indicate that at ateok 10.24% of the votes, as ouie remainder of the riding. In 70t vote--or at least the liberal, e limited effect, at least in the remove hardly seem large enough d ciates much. It should be noted is, the NDP candidate failed to agerhaps, again, because Tanner base the PC-Socred campaign in fou than most others, pushing the

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smaller than one Liberal) in the NDley ranked 12, 10, and 6 in in tity; none, again, did as well as s, Cy voters appear only slightly came than do those in Edmonton. cy Itain House may, I think, be h case were strong enough to p ofex. (agitation, and sex) then appear usiof Edmonton voters primarily red nment, and that in so doing, tive was available. In Edmonton, mallservative principles appeared h orption (Dave King) invariably ad, managerial, and most atesble. With regard to the NDP itioroboration for Mr. Notley's doetally matter. In Calgary where ively, the voters appeared to be rd DP image. In Edmonton, the oxicleam to represent primarily a remnstance by and large the NDP happure.

ht m that despite the amount of preo am not now, nor ever have any Party. As a United Statesian, or f losing my citizenship; as a qg mly.

Peter Lougheed," the young dynamic leader of the Progressive Conservative Party has given Alberta a new image.

With a well organized million dollar campaign, the desire for change, that has topped six provincial governments, was channelled into the demand that NO Albertans need Peter Lougheed.

Designed to capture the mood of an electorate eager to shatter the notion that Alberta is the Christian fundamentalist country cousin of Canada, the campaign swept the Lougheed Team into power, with 48 seats.

The overwhelming defeat of the Social Credit party, which has ruled Alberta for 36 years, longer than most Albertans have lived, surprised everyone, including the Conservatives.

Thus we have the traditional bourgeois description and analysis of the Alberta election. Unfortunately, it is painfully accurate. It reveals Albertans have eagerly embraced American style politics. A form of politics where images annihilate issues, personalities overshadow positions, and style replaces substance.

In short, it features politics without conflict or debate. The result is the politics of the media circus. McLuhan is regrettably appropriate in analyzing the Alberta election--"the medium was the message".

By a strange or perhaps ironic twist, the Social Credit government can take more credit for the Conservative victory than the Lougheed Team. As Manning openly stated in Oilweek, the aim of the Social Credit party was to create "the stable conservative affluent atmosphere that encourages free enterprise". Drifting on the wealth of natural resources and guided by their Bible and the principles of capitalism they have succeeded beyond their greatest hopes. They have fostered the bourgeois materialist conditions in a puritan society to the point where the political and social consciousness in Alberta appears One-dimensional.

Furthermore, in their long one-party reign, they have dismissed and stifled dissent, criticism and debate to the degree that the electorate appears incapable of recognizing, much less cogently dealing with substantive political issues. Isolating Albertans from the mainstream of Canadian politics behind an oil slick of prosperity, Social Credit continually refused to acknowledge the relevance of the issues of unemployment, American economic domination, poverty, or Quebec. The result is that nowhere in Canada is the political awareness at a lower ebb.

By avoiding, ignoring, or denying these issues the recognition they demand, the Socreds have lulled Albertans into a false sense of smug security. Yet, they have achieved their goal, namely to put the critical spirit of social awareness and political analysis to sleep in Alberta. They were, in their own terms of reference, a very successful government.

Unfortunately, they put themselves to sleep also, or, perhaps, became senile with old age. They forgot that in such a non-political atmosphere, the electorate's decisions must be made on the basis of essentially non-issues. The style, image and personalities are the key factors. Unfortunately, the Socreds were out of date on all accounts, a major mitake for a product in a society which considers itself to be fashion conscious.

Alberta is a young urban, modern province. Accepting and adapting to change is vital, in fact, essential in any technological consumer society. Even car salesmen and insurance executives know that. Yet, while the packages must change, the purpose, operation, and effects of the products change very little. As long as the market, whether for automobiles or politicians, is monopolized and mesmerized, any appearance of change must be superficial and deceiving. One only need analyze the platforms of the Conservatives and Socreds and attempt to distinguish between them to realize the difference is negligible.

Unlike the Social Credit party and othr parties laboring under misnomers, the Alberta Conservative party is essentially what its name implies--a conservative party. Such honesty is refreshing but not endearing. A conservative party intends to follow the established and traditional means of maintaining law and preserving the existing social order of society. It is usually characterized by paternalism that often borders authoritarianism.

In Alberta, sustaining the existing order means preserving a capitalist system under the out-dated label of free enterprise. Individual freedom is, of course, already assumed to be the case; and economic and social barriers are, for the most part, left to individual initiative and "private" enterprise, to be overcome. Being a modern government the conservative may be so liberal as to re-evaluate the blatantly corrupt and degrading welfare system, but certainly avoid the underlying problems such as poverty and income distribution.

The new government will also generally avoid interfering in the market place except to ensure the corporate participants the freedom they need and desire. Moreover, lthrough various government mechanisms, such as tax incentives and depletion write-offs, it will encourage free enterprise (read American potpoations). In short, it will perpetuate the social and political order of the status quo that shared Alberta's wealth and privileges under the Socreds. Peter Lougheed is to be commended for directing a party openly and honestly admitting as much.

Copying Trudeau not only in colors and style, but also in format Lougheed promised the electroate nothing new or very different. Given his conservative philosophy, it is understandable that Lougheed has no new policy for dealing with the American petroleum companies. They will continue to exploit Alberta's major resources at the cost of millions of dollars yearly to the Alberta people. He pointed out attempts would be made to find a "better deal" through increased royalties, but failed to elaborate in dollars and sense. Considering Alberta has the highest productivity in the oil industry and charges the lowest price per barrel

anywhere in the world, he has an effective bargaining position. However, given a conservative capitalist's understanding of what constitutes a fair price or deal for government, the only ones to lose in the bargain will be Albertans.

Another one of Lougheed's urgent concerns was to establish secondary industry in the province in order to ensure its future when the oil is depleted, a rapidly approaching situation. Unfortunately, he had no specific policy suggestions to make as to how this may be accomplished. If he follows the policies of the Conservatives in Manitoba or the Alberta Socreds, Albertans will continue to be thoroughly exploited. One has only to examine the outright give away policies of these governments such as tax incentives, low interest loans, and forgivable grants and subsidies to foreign corporations. When compared to the small rate of return in terms of employment and income, it is not difficult to realize such policies are not in the best interest of Albertans.

Despite their apparent election enthusiasm to maintain the family farm, the Lougheed Party has endorsed the Social Credit White paper entitled "Tradition and Transition" which is effect plans for the demise of 2/3 of the family farms in Alberta. While he effectively avoided the backlash against the Liberals for their destructive farm policies, Lougheed could only counter with an expurgated version of the NDP policy of a two price system for grains. As expected, the Lougheed image was not as readily acceptable to skeptical farmers, particularly in the fundamentalist south. However, political power Alberta has moved with the people into the cities.

It was to the urban voter that Lougheed concentrated his appeal. The Conservative Team promised to revitalize urban growth and transportation.

In the area of education, the Conservatives promised to remove the cost burden of elementary and secondary education from the property tax assessed by municipalities and cover it entirely with provincial funds. While this will slightly, and only slightly, redistribute the cost of education, it avoid speaking to the larger issues of the class distribution of education and to eliminate the barriers to higher education facing most Albertans.

In short the Conservatives, in adopting the same limited scope and philosophy as their predecessors, cannot bring about substantial change in Alberta. Furthermore, they have no intention of doing so. Their major election claim was to do the same thing, only better and more efficiently.

The Conservative will have little difficulty in replacing the incompetent Socred legislators. Peter Lougheed has proven to be a very energetic, capable, and efficient leader, almost single-handedly building the party into power in a relatively short time. He has surrounded himself with businessmen and professionals who will undoubtedly use the business techniques and management systems to streamline the encrusted bureaucracy. However, management is not noted for either imagination or new direction, only efficient quiet administration. Proficient management avoids or denies conflicts. It thrives in an atmosphere of unquestioning acceptance and a narrow scope of awareness. It was this atmosphere the Socreds created and the Conservatives will perpetuate--only more thoroughly and efficiently.

The new Conservative management will not be neutral or impartial administrators. A brief sociological analysis of the Lougheed Team leaves no doubt as to whose interests the new government will be serving. It is dominated by businessmen, oilmen, corporate lawyers and other successful professionals. The Conservatives received the firm endorsement of the Alberta Business Review as the part best representing their interest. Furthermore, the over one million dollars required to finance their campaign did not all come from party fees. The corporations will collect on their investment.

It was Harry Strom, in a strange twist of logic, who noted that the Conservatives will encourage socialism because they are so dominated by the representatives of big business that they would provide the NDP with ample ammunition for attacks of the injustices of unrestrained capitalism. If this proves to be the case, as it most assuredly will be, perhaps the inequities and contradictions will be sufficiently blatant to arouse the most dormant Albertan conscience.

The question is then one of forming a vocal and effective opposition. Although the Socreds form the official opposition, it is unlikely they will be able to muster a sufficient or credible attack. The election left the party shattered and without many of its most articulate experienced spokesmen. Furthermore, the Conservative victory absorbed the right wing of the political spectrum in Alberta. Regarded by many as the more liberal of the "Tory Twins", the disenchanting Socreds may regroup under the Liberal party. However, this is unlikely as most Socreds will drift with surprising ease into the Conservative camp.

The NDP would seem to be the logical opposition having a platform, policy and philosophy that provides a clear alternative to the Conservative monolith. Having elected a moderate but articulate leader in Grant Notley, the NDP could become a watchdog and constructive critic of the government.

Although it went down in popular vote from 16% to 11%, much of the loss was generally interpreted as a desire to be rid of the Socreds by voting Conservative, rather than a vote against the NDP. Lacking in election funds, poorly organized and inadequately prepared, the NDP did not present themselves before the Alberta electorate as the credible alternative they are in other parts of Canada

Part of the Lougheed election strategy was to ignore the challenge and questions posed by the NDP. However, they will not be so easily avoided with the Legislature. If the debate is effectively carried on, it may be the forum to re-open political thinking in Alberta. If the NDP fails to provide this kind of opposition, Albertans will continue under one party conservative dominance.

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FILMS

The Edmonton Film Society, founded in 1936, is about to undertake its most ambitious season. There are three series of films: *Main Series*, *Classic Series* and *Third Series*. The *Third Series* has two parts. *Part One*, *Third Series* is British Cinema of the '60's and *Part Two*, *Third Series* is Eastern European Cinema.

The *Main Series* meetings begin at 8:00 p.m. in the main theatre of the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium on the following Mondays:

October 18th. A Truffaut Double Bill. *STOLEN KISSES* and *BED AND BOARD*. These two films are further episodes in the life of Antoine Doinel (played in *400 BLOWS*, by Jean Pierre Leaud) presented with all Truffaut's warmth, humour, and only slightly ironical affection all the way from an army prison to a marital quarrel. With Claude Jade and Delphine Seyrig.

November 8th. *UN CERTO GIORNO (ONE FINE DAY)*. A new film from Ermanno Olmi the masterly director of (*IL POSTO*). Olmi's drama is based on quiet, intense observation of ordinary people here, an ambitious company director whose life is disrupted by a totally unexpected accident.

November 22nd. *HARAKIRI'* Director Masaki Kobayashi and star Tatsu Nakadai, whose combined effort in *REBELLION* was one of the Society's most popular offerings last season, come together in their savage *SAMURAI* drama. A father seeks revenge for the death of his son, who is forced to commit harakiri with a bamboo sword. A scene not recommended for the squeamish in stomach.

December 13th. An East European Double Bill. *SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR* (Yugoslavia) and *INTIMATE LIGHTING* (Czechoslovakia). Two contrasting forms of humour: Makaejev's biting experimental film combines a fantastic lecture on emotion with the loves and death of a young girl, while Passer's gentle and affectionate satire reveals great depths of human emotion in the type of simple situation for which recent Czech films have been especially noted. (NOTE: *SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR* has been passed uncut by the Alberta censor, following the Society's troubles with it two seasons ago.)

January 24th. *BEFORE THE REVOLUTION*. Bernardo Bertolucci has been acclaimed as the finest Italian director since the great days when Fellini and Antonioni first broke on the scene. This study of a young man in contemporary Italy was his stunning directional debut, and on its verve, complexity, and exuberant cinematic talent it clearly prefigures such later masterpieces as *THE CONFORMIST*.

February 7th. *JE T'AIME' JE T'AIME*. The films of Alain Resnais (*HIROSHIMA, MARIENBAD* etc.) have always been obsessed with time. In this, his latest work, he presents a science fiction story of a man travelling in time jumping dizzily backwards and forwards as he relives a tragic love affair.

February 21st. *GOTO' ISLAND OF LOVE'* Acclaimed as one of the greatest surrealist films ever made, this weird fable takes on

the lost island of Goto, where all names start with G. The story concerns the passion of Grosso, royal boot polisher, assistant keeper of the royal dog kennels, and assistant fly catcher, for the Empress Glossia.

March 13th. *PASSION OF ANNA'* "This time, his name was Andreas Winkelman". Once again, Ingmar Bergman sets his characters on an isolated island and pushes one step further his relentless examination of the human soul. (Liv Ullman, Bibi Andersson and Max von Sydow play the protagonists.)

The *Classic Series* meetings begin at 7:00 p.m. in Tory TL-II. This series is called *CINEMA IN POPULAR FORMS*.

On October 25 the first offering, *WESTERNS*. Two classics of the genre, John Ford's *STAGECOACH* (1939) and William Wellman's *THE OX-BOW INCIDENT*.

On November 1st. another popular form, *SCIENCE FICTION*. Robert Wise directed *THE DAY THE EARTH STOOD STILL* (1951) with restraint and a sure understanding of a pure science fiction theme. The result is a stark and tense film that builds inexorably to its shattering climax. *THE TIME MACHINE* (1960) effectively transposes H.G. Wells fable to the colour screen. Yvette Mimieux is an **enchantingly lovely Eloi**.



On November 15th. *WAR*. Jean Renoir's *LA GRAND ILLUSION* (1937), considered one of the greatest movies of all time, is a powerful and compassionate study of men-at-war on both sides of the conflict. *THE WAR GAME* (1966), by Peter Watkins, has been called the most horrifyingly real anti-war film ever made.

December 6th. *COMEDY*. Buster Keaton's *THE GENERAL* (1926) is one of the funniest films from comedy's greatest era. The great stone face makes monkeys of the military. Alan Bates and Genevieve Bujold (who almost steals the film) star in de Broca's *KING OF HEARTS* (1966), a warm, human, and funny film, which is also a telling commentary on all those who wage war.

January 17th. brings two more *WESTERNS*. *THE FAR COUNTRY* (1954) is one of Anthony Mann's best Westerns. It stars James Stewart as a loner opposing greed in the Southwest. Nicholas Ray's *JOHNNY GUITAR* (1954), containing a powerful performance by Joan Crawford, has become one of the major auteur films, influencing such directors as Francois Truffaut and Jean Luc Godard.

February 14th. *EROS* is the form and one of the most beautiful films ever made, Josef von Sternberg's *THE DEVIL IS A WOMAN* (1935) is the movie, starring Marlene Dietrich. The film is suffused throughout with



strikingly erotic imagery. Bo Widerberg's *ELVIRA MADIGAN* (1967) brought Romance back to the screen long before Erich Segal called out the hankies, and Widerberg's doomed lovers play out their Romantic scenes to the music of Mozart, as an added fillip.

February 28th. *COMEDY'* The Marx Brothers' *DUCK SOUP* (1934) is considered one of their most biting and sardonic films: inspired mayhem in palaces of the great. Ingmar Bergman's *SMILES OF A SUMMER'S NIGHT* (1955) not only proves that the dour Swede can make comedies, but is perhaps one of his best films; a witty, metaphysical, comedy of manners, all about love, and the Swedes.

March 6th. *THRILLER.* Frit Lang's *M* (1931) demonstrates an integration of sound with visuals that is very advanced for its time. The young Peter Lorre turns in what many consider his finest performance, in this stark, brutal drama. Orson Wells directed and starred in *TOUCH OF EVIL* (1958), adding his own bravura touches to the genre. A master of the sinister, Wells uses his camera with a master's touch to evoke images of evil throughout this film.

The *Third Series, Parts One and Two* meetings begin at 7:00 p.m. in Tory TL 11 on the following Wednesdays:

November 3rd. *BILLY LIAR* (1963). Almost a manifesto of the "Kitchen Sink" school. John Schlesinger provides a working-class milieu for this sympathetic comedy. It makes Julie Christie's debut as a free-living, nomadic girl who cheerfully picks up work, and men, where she wants.

Short: *MOMMA DON'T ALLOW* (1956), a short directed by Karl Reisz and Tony Richardson, a free-cinema excursion to the Wood Green Jazz Club, in a North London Pub.

November 10th. *LORD OF THE FLIES* (1963). Peter Brook's psychological adaptation of William Golding's pessimistic novel. Made almost entirely by improvisation, it contains some of the most dramatic montage sequences in modern film, notably Simon's death.

Shorts: *GERMANY CALLING* (1941), C. A. Ridley's spoof of Hitler, made in the editing room by skillfully matching shots of the Nuremberg Rallies (from *TRIUMPH OF THE WILL*) to "The Lambeth Walk." The second short, *THE LITTLE ISLAND* (1958) is an animated film by Richard Williams, a former Canadian. This is his first British film, a jack-in-the-box style story of how Truth, Beauty, and Goodness come to blows in the middle of their island paradise.

November 17th. *THIS SPORTING LIFE* (1962). A step beyond the "Kitchen Sink" by Lindsay Anderson. A superb study of a Rugby player and his

Films continued

mistress-cum-landlady, their struggle to find a meaningful relationship, and their ultimate failure, amid the world of professional sport, and all its sordid glamour.

Short: **O DREAMLAND** (1954) also by Lindsay Anderson, one of his first. Another Free-Cinema documentary, of the aimless diversion of people at a seaside amusement park.

November 24th. **PRIVILEGE** (1967). The British WILD IN THE STREETS? A latter day 1984, in which the Pop Singer is Big Brother teamed up with government and 'religion' to hold sway over the youth. A shocking extension of today's culture, by Peter Watkins, director of **THE WAR GAME**.

Shorts: **HISTORY OF NOTHING**, by Eduardo Paolozzi—a surrealist nightmare, starring machines from out-of-date trade catalogues. **THE BIRTH OF THE ROBOT**, 1935. A real historical item, the first British effort at colour animation, by Humphrey Jennings and Len Lye—calls to mind the work of the Czech puppet film maker, Jiri Trinka.

December 1st. The film **MODESTY BLAISE** (1966). A Losey travelogue, complete with female James Bond, satirising the power-and-violence fantasies of the spy-cult films. Complete with sado-masochistic, vario-sexual overtones and a murder scene that has never been beaten. Short: **LONDON TO BRIGHTON IN 4 MINUTES** (1952). Jordan Belson put a camera on the front of a train from London to Brighton, a 60 minute journey, and sped it up to 4 minutes that makes an apparent speed of 700 miles per hour! The film is not edited in any fashion.

The *Third Series, Part Two* is not yet finalized. It will begin in February and will include, hopefully, five Eastern European films not seen by a great many people in Edmonton. Some possibilities include: **BARRIER** by Skolimowski; **BED AND SOFA** by Abram Room; **DESTINY OF A MAN** by Bondarchuk; **THE GENERAL LINE (OLD AND NEW)** by Eisenstein; **A BLOND IN LOVE** by Forman; **REPORT ON THE PARTY AND THE GUESTS** by Nemec; **THE SARAGOSSA MANUSCRIPT** by Has. And, a rarely seen Czech film, **VALLEY OF THE BEES**.

Membership to the Edmonton Film Society is on a season basis limited to persons 18 years of age and over. All the foreign language films have English subtitles. To apply for membership by mail, PRINT the names and addresses of those wishing season tickets on a piece of paper. Indicate the series desired (Main, Classic, Third-Part one, Third-Part two).

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The Edmonton Film Society is strictly non-political and non-profit.

-Stephen Scobie and David Schleich

BEEFHEART

Hot Damn! That Captain Beefheart really knows his stuff. And sorry Ladies and Gentlemen, there are just no two ways about it: Captain Beefheart and the Magic Band were definitely the stars of Saturday night's concert at the Edmonton Gardens.

The Magic Band started the set off just right with Ed Marimba (instrumental stylist on the instrument that bears his name) zooting the crowd with a little green plastic zoot gun. Then Drumbo (the main drummer) came out and the two of 'em messed around on stage for a while until Drumbo started playing what my friends tell me was the drum solo from Inagadadaveda (I haven't got the slightest idea where the hyphens go) and the rest of the Magic Band kind of oozed on stage.

After the Band had played about two minutes (a really fine piece with truly strange harmonic intervals and progressions; one of their favorite tricks is to have the lead guitar and bass playing harmonically opposing, lines that are rhythmically identical) the Captain himself walked on stage. He toyed with some electronic gadgetry on his saxophone and finally put it to his lips.

ZAP! That is the closest I can come to describe what then transpired. Suddenly, on stage in the Edmonton Gardens right here in the town of Big E we had a virtuoso — a genius; a real honest-to-God genius. Beefheart commenced to peel off passages on his saxophone the way a truly skilled chef peels an orange. It was so complete and so sure and so incredibly right. And was it fast.

And perhaps best of all, the Captain has managed to break out of the scales and intervals that shell even the finest blues players in the traditional vien. The shock of hearing new notes in places where we have been conditioned to accept only certain combinations was, I fear too great for some erstwhile blues fans to take and I saw many sitting transfixed in states of obvious shock.

But hang tradition, it sounded good.

And it really didn't matter because the traditional blues fans got more than their own back later on when Beefheart soloed on harmonica and voice. Bending the notes to shape around his feelings, Beefheart literally wove a solid wall of emotion, not violent or euphoric or anything heroic like that, just blues, real blues. And he did it with just the harmonica and his own voice.

What a voice! (You must forgive me if I appear to be exclaiming a lot but so help me it's warranted.) They're right when they say if he wanted to Beefheart could be the greatest living white blues singer (and I'm not so sure I'd even limit it to white blues singers). His voice seems to somehow bypass the microphone and the amplifiers and all that stuff and just come out of his throat, spreading out to fill the whole of the Edmonton Gardens leaving no room at all for any other sound no matter how loud. His voice is irresistible like your mother's womb.

Other highlights of the Beefheart set included a couple of bass solos by Rockette Morton, who must be close to being the best bass player alive. He played

things on his bass that I have never heard played anywhere else and they were clear and infinitely listenable. He teamed up at one point with Zoot Horn Rollo, the guitarist, and played a piece of such complexity and musical exactness that a friend of mine went into a state of cultural semi-shock.

That's really the key to the Captain. He presents you with things you never really thought of and then sort of smiles and maybe winks and says, "How about that." And in every case what he presents is worth hearing. It's the type of thing such that when, after he completed his 1½ hour set and left the stage, I was thinkin', "but he's only played for about 15 minutes!"

It is perhaps unfortunate that, in comparison with Captain Beefheart and the Magic Band, both Velvet Underground and Quicksilver Messenger Service came off looking basically dull.

The Underground did a set that would have fit in well at the Fillmore East in about 1967. But it's old now. We've found other things, better things. Jungle rhythms on the drums just don't make it anymore.

As with the Underground, Quicksilver were too loud and too long. It was all the same. Same thumping bass lines, same wailing lead guitar, same chord breaks on the organ. Ho hum.

I believe special attention should be paid to Quicksilver's last number, "What About Me?". If this is the kind of garbled, self-centred nonsense on which we're going to build a revolution, then I humbly suggest we go back to our respective sandboxes and start again. Along with any kind of activity in any revolution goes the responsibility of knowing what's going on. I will not be so presumptuous as to say that I know what's going on, but these guys sure don't either.



G. Drohomirecki Photo

Oh yes. I talked to the Captain backstage after his set and he said he was very pleased with the audience reaction and he wants to come back soon. Good work, freaks.

by Ross Harvey

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T'Bird dreams reduced to zero

by Walter Neilson

Two weeks ago, the UBC Thunderbirds were making a lot of noise about a new look in football, promising new heights for the 1971 season.

But Saturday afternoon at Varsity Stadium, the T-Birds never got off the ground as they were flattened 54-0 by the U of A Golden Bears. It was the T-Birds' second straight loss to the Bears, sending them well on their way to another season as also-rans in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Football League.

The Golden Bears were by far

the superior team Saturday as they led in every offensive department. Their powerful running attack racked up 232 yards and four touchdowns, while quarterbacks Don Tallas and Joe Petrone clicked on 9 of 20 passes for 93 yards and one touchdown. UBC, by comparison, was held to a net offence of 86 yards, with a meagre 47 yards rushing.

Defensive halfback Doug Louch was the individual standout for the Golden Bears, scoring two touchdowns, the first on a spectacular 65 yard punt return.

His second came when he picked off a Thunderbird pass at midfield and rambled 54 yards for the major.

Joe Petrone opened the scoring with a 15 yard field goal at 9:55 of the first quarter. He converted Louch's first touchdown and kicked a single before the quarter ended, giving the Bears an 11-0 lead.

A two-yard run by Don Tallas gave the Bears their second touchdown pass to Vance Curtis and with three minutes left in the half, Mel Smith swept the right side and scored from seven yards out, leaving the halftime score 32-0.

The Bears began to substitute freely in the second half, but it had no effect on their offensive surge. Ken Whalen, Bob McGregor and Louch all scored touchdowns with Petrone getting the last of his seven converts. At 11:57 of the fourth quarter, Petrone's 30 yard field goal attempt went wide for a single point, rounding out the scoring.

The Bears were equally as impressive defensively, as they held the Thunderbirds to just seven first downs, three by way of penalties. Dale Schula had an interception for the Bears, who consistently kept the T-Birds in their own end, thus giving the offense excellent field position.

Head coach Jim Donlevy was obviously pleased with his team's performance. "We weren't deluding ourselves," he admitted frankly after the game. "We knew they were a weak team, so it was kind of hard to get the players keyed up emotionally. We just went out there and worked on our execution and tried for improvement on a personal basis."

He feels that the two games so far haven't really been a test of his team's strength and that the real opposition will start next Saturday when they play the Calgary Dinosaurs.

But if the Bears are as good as they appeared to be Saturday, they shouldn't have all that much trouble.

After all, the Dinosaurs haven't even been bragging.

YARDSTICKS

	Alberta	B.C.
First downs	28	7
Yards Running	232	47
Yards Passing	93	61
Net offense	325	86
Passes/compl	9/20	8/21
Interceptions	2	2
Punts/Average	6/39.0	9/36.0
Penalties/yards	14/142	2/22

(Net offence is total offence minus team losses.)



Peter Tremaine Cartoon

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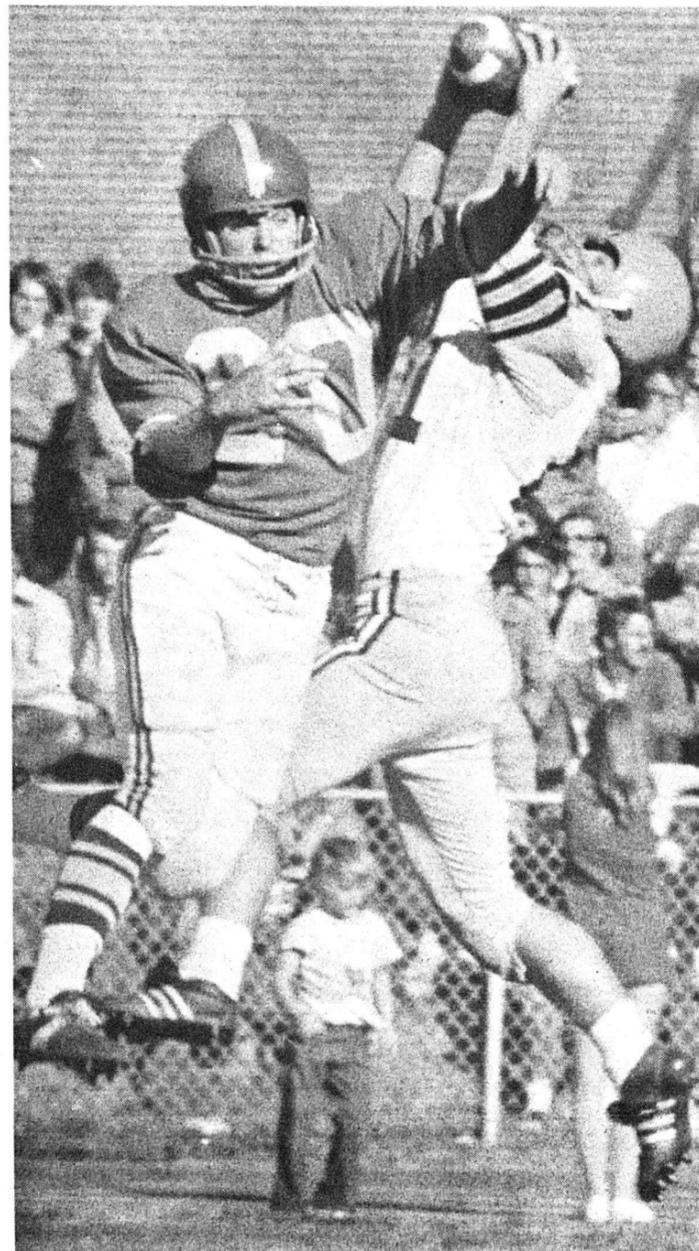
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IT'S MINE!
.....Doug Louch intercepts

Chuck Lyall Photo

Sports

Ron Ternoway ...from my square corner

All you screaming carousing drunks watch out.

Especially those of you that frequent football games.

The unrestrained mirthful revelry that transpired Saturday afternoon as a record crowd of 7823 bodies watched the football Bruins thrash the T-Birds 54-0 could be the last. Ensuing home games at Varsity Stadium may have just a little more restraint and a little less mirth.

There are a few things that went on during Saturday's encounter that the athletic department and the University don't really want to happen again.

Like people throwing bottles at other people. And like others attempting (and succeeding) to steal yard-markers.

Very little more has to be said about tossing bottles. It's just out and out dangerous and dumb. Flying glass tends to cut, maim and disfigure people, even if they're only cops.

And stealing yard-markers is even dumber. What can you do with them? They're too hard to eat, too cold to sleep on, and too big to be a paperweight. They're as useless as screen doors on submarines, except to point out to someone on a shelf to show them how brave and courageous you can be when you're screaming drunk.

Besides, the athletic department kind of likes to have them around to give players and officials some inkling of where the hell they are.

Needless to say, the Golden Bears would like them back. Any repenting football fan who has discovered one of these items in his room and can't remember how he got it is welcome to return it to the Phys.Ed. building. In fact, return of the missing markers would be highly appreciated by all.

As I said before, the unregaled merriment may be curtailed if football fans do not cooperate. Either student police, Campus security, or (heaven forbid) Edmonton City Police may be called in to patrol the games and ride herd on people trying to run on the track, fling glassware, steal markers and the like.

The sorry part is, no matter who does the patrolling, the end result for the offender will be the same—a free night's lodging at the local hoosegow. A crash course on how to build license plates may be added, depending on response.

If the university is forced to adopt strict enforcement of rules, it will spell bad things for fans and football alike. Crowds for athletic events have been increasing for several years now, with the result that a record was set Saturday. Much of the appeal of football games is the fun to be had, no matter who wins.

Unfortunately for the majority of semi-sober fans, much of this fun could be over because of abuse of the few rules there are.

More restraint means less fun, which means less fans, which means trouble for football.

And Can't you imagine John Parent, sitting in his stands with his seven year old daughter, gazing out onto the track where an inebriated 18-year old is yelling the King of all four-letter words at the top of his voice 14 times in succession? It must be quite an experience indeed.

As coach Donlevy says, "We're really pleased with the fan support, and we need that support, but we'd like to think the fans were coming out to cheer on the Golden Bears. When someone misbehaves, they embarrass fans, but they also embarrass the players. Some of the guys may be beginning to wonder why they play at all."

Q. E. D.

Rugby Bears

victorious

For the second consecutive years, the Ken Ann Cup is in the possession of the Alberta Golden Bears.

The trophy, symbolic of rugby supremacy in the city of Edmonton, was captured by the Golden Bear I team with a hard-fought 13-8 win over the Edmonton Druids.

Bears first won the cup last year, but were defeated by the University of Calgary Stags in the Alberta Championship.

The victory Saturday clinched the title for the Bears. Coach Mike Stiles' crew has a 7-1 record with only one league game remaining. Second place Druids are 5-3-1.

The contest started at a fast pace, with the Bears holding as offensive edge, thanks in part to the excellent work of Doug Duke and basketball star Dick DeKlerk in the lineouts. Bears scored first on a touchdown by Jim Hamilton, and his conversion made it 5-0.

Minutes later John Stothart charged down a kick by the Druid fullback and the Bruins were awarded a penalty on the 10 yard line. Hamilton made no mistake with his kick and it was 8-0 Bears. The teams then exchanged converted touchdowns and it was 13-5 for the university crew at the half.

Druids pressed hard in the second half, but only managed three points on a penalty goal by Barry Westgate(?).

The Bear II squad, although not in contention for division title, came up with one of their best performances of the season to dump the league-leading Druids 11-3, while the Druid III squad salvaged some honour for the club with a 13-3 win over Bears III.

Sunday the Calgary Stags come to town for the second leg of the Little Brown Jug competition. The contest is a two-game total point series held each year. The Bears were beaten in Calgary by the Stags, and the I and II teams will have 17-8 and 14-0 deficits, respectively, to overcome. The games will be played at Varsity Stadium with kick-off times at 1:30 p.m. for the Bears II and 3:30 for the first division squad.

Be there, and remember: "It takes leather balls to play rugby."



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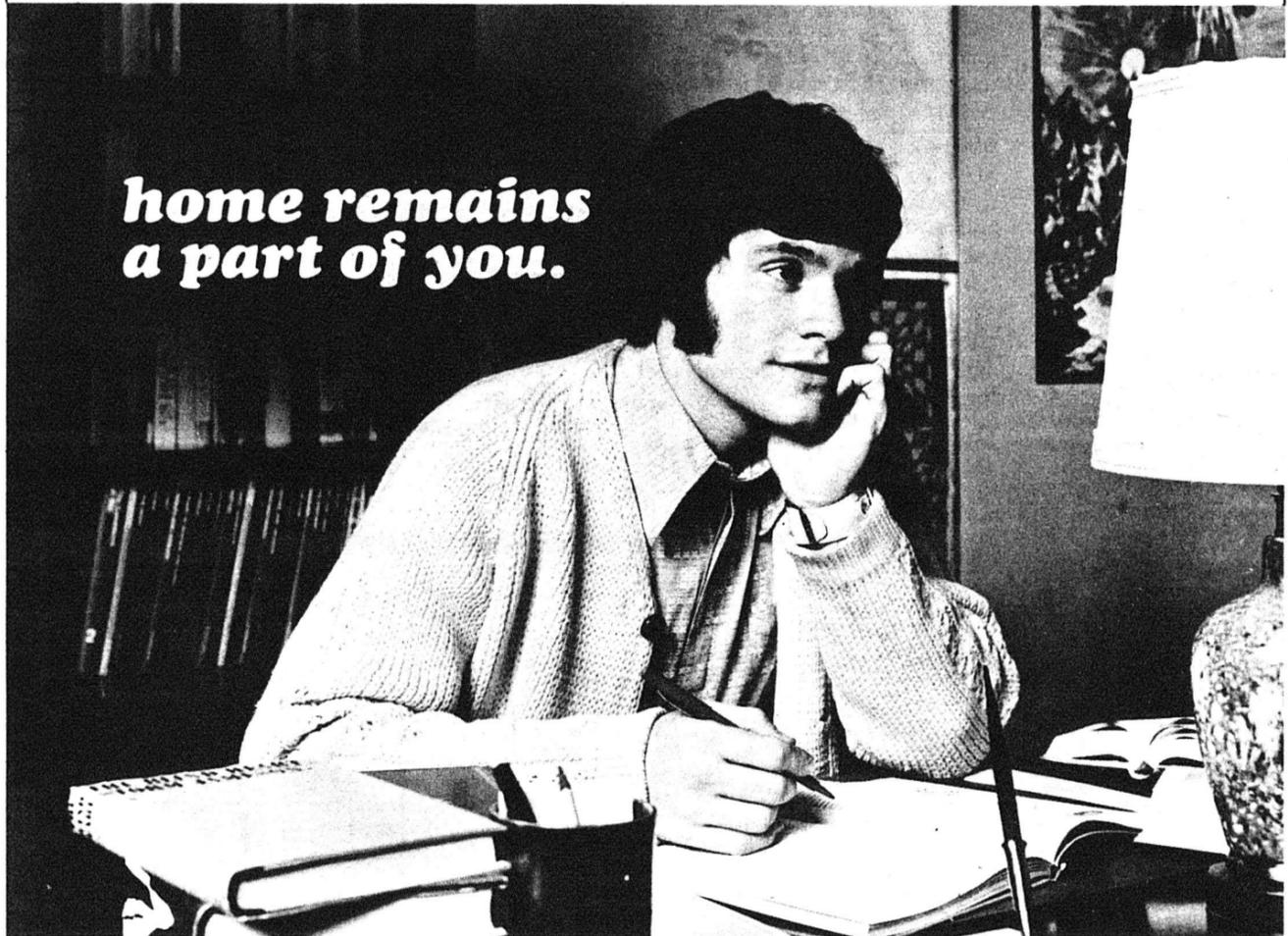


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