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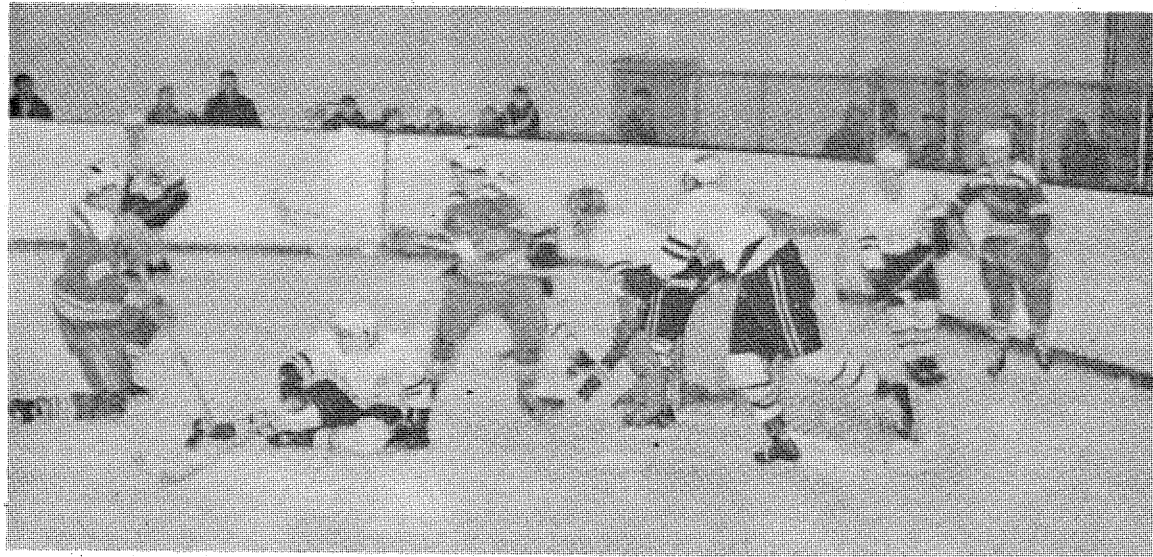
Vol. 10, No. 14

January 23, 1970

Edmonton, Alberta

OOKPIKS IN FIRST PLACE AFTER TWO GAME SWEEP

Seven goal outburst
in second period
clinches victory.



by MAURICE MABILLARD

To stay number one, you have to try just a little bit harder. And that's exactly what the NAIT Ookpik hockey team did at the University of Alberta ice arena last Saturday afternoon. The age old rivalry between NAIT and SAIT was never better as NAIT took advantage of SAIT's defensive lapses to register a 9-6 win before about two hundred hockey fans. The teams were playing their second game in two days with NAIT defeating SAIT the night before by a score of 8-7.

The Ookpiks opened up early in the first period with Bill Ullman scoring the opening goal at 5:50 after taking a pass from behind the Trojan goal. Not to be outdone, SAIT came back 52 seconds later when Greg Martindent tied the twine after he walked in untouched from the Ookpik blue-line and beat netminder Bill Riehl on a low corner shot. The last goal of the first period came at 8:57 when defenseman George Matsuba took a pass at the Trojan blue-line and lifted a hard wrist shot into the upper corner from about 30 feet out. The Trojans had good scoring opportunities as they out-shot the Ookpiks 11-6 in a period that was probably their best of the afternoon. The score at the end of the first period, NAIT 2, SAIT 1.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT PAYS OFF

The Ookpiks came to play hockey in the second period as they exploded for seven goals, led by a hat-trick effort by Bill Bittner. Other tallies came from Ray Melynk, Ed Muchowski, Doug Bell and Bob Leel. The Trojans managed to rally for three goals - two from Larry Bondaruk, and one by Peter Stoosnoff. The period was wide-open all the way and only a solid performance by Ookpik netminder Bill Riehl kept the Trojans from adding on to their total. The Trojans had been carrying the play for much of the period, but luck seemed to favor the Ookpiks as SAIT did everything but put the puck in the net. The Ookpiks also showed why they are number one in the Alberta College Athletic Conference - they played for almost a minute and a half with only three men on the ice because of penalties. During this time the Ook-

piks worked a zone defense which kept the Trojans off the score-sheet once again. The score at the end of the second period - NAIT 9 - SAIT 4.

The Trojans came out in the third period looking for blood. Goals by Rick Ledieu and Don Hoffmyer gave the Trojans a temporary reprieve but that wasn't quite enough as the Ookpiks gradually took control of the play. Both teams looked a little tired in the last half of the period, and when it was all over the Ookpiks skated off the ice with a 9-6 victory.

Statistically, Bill Riehl in the Ookpik net stopped a total of 44 shots while at the other end of the rink Trojan goaltender Barry McLaughlin turned aside 27 drives. Penalties were split as both teams sat out a total of twenty minutes each. Each team scored one goal with a power play.

In six league games this year the Ookpiks scored a total of 54 goals and had 35 goals scored against them for an average of 9 goals for and 6 goals against per game. NAIT won the other two league games by default when Medicine Hat College failed to show up. The top ten leading scorers on the Ookpik squad to date are

	G	A	T
Doug Bell	12	8	20
Bill Bittner	6	9	15
Bill Ullman	6	8	14
Ray Melynk	5	7	12
Cal Phare	8	3	11
Bob Balsille	4	5	9
Ed Muchowski	3	4	7
George Matsuba	2	4	6
John Balsille	1	5	6
Les Yanchuk	1	3	4

The next game will be on January 23rd against Olds Agricultural and Vocational College at Olds. The following week the Ookpiks will play two back-to-back games - the first at NAIT on January 30th and the second back in Red Deer on January 31st.

In other weekend action Red Deer had little trouble in taking two games from Medicine Hat College by scores of 11-2 and 9-4.

TEAM STANDINGS	W	L	Pts.
NAIT	7	1	14
Red Deer College	6	0	12
SAIT	5	3	10
Olds A.V.C.	0	4	0
Medicine Hat Coll.	0	8	0

TWO MCGILL STUDENTS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT, SUSPENDED.

MONTREAL (CUP)--Two McGill students have been arrested on charges of assault arising from an incident in front of the McGill student union building December 7; they also face university disciplinary action and have been temporarily suspended.

The students--Arnold August and Eric Hoffman--are members of the Indian Progressive Study

Group and the McGill Student Movement, respectively.

Police have accused the two of attacking Steven Wohl, former chairman of the McGill Moratorium committee, and Frank Costi, manager of the student union building.

If convicted, the students face a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment.

Both the IPSPG and the MSM

have been active in a campaign to remove retired general J.N. Chaudhuri from a position in McGill's centre for developing areas studies.

The students have charged that the centre is a front for CIA-type research, intended to develop defenses against liberation struggles in Africa and Asia.

Earlier this year, the McGill administration warned Devinder Garewal, editor of the engineering students society newspaper "The Plumber's Pot" "not to exceed the rights and limits of the protest activity" against Chaudhuri.

At that time, August was summoned to a "discussion" with several administration officials over the anti-Chaudhuri campaign but refused to attend.

In a press release January 12, August and Hoffman said the assault charges were a "frame-up" aimed at suppression of the anti-Chaudhuri campaign.

The release added that the McGill student council and the administration were co-operating with the "ruling powers" to suppress the "progress movements".

Student society president Julius Grey admitted asking administration dean of students C.D.A. Sloan to press charges against the pair because the alleged assaults constituted "a threat to the security of persons inside the union."

At the same time, the student society executive has barred several organizations from the student union building, including the McGill Student Movement, the Indian Progressive Student Group, and other organizations active in the Chaudhuri affair.

The students face trial January 30; they will also face a disciplinary hearing by a committee of eight members of the McGill senate.

The hearing procedure forms part of a disciplinary code which will undergo revision within the next ten days.

EDUCATION FOR MARRIAGE

The Dec. 18 issue of the Nugget carried information concerning an Education for Marriage Series to be held on the NAIT campus, sponsored by the Counselling Department. To date a few couples have indicated an interest in participating in this series.

This suggested six week series (one evening per week) of lectures and group discussions will deal with the following aspects of marriage:

1. Law
Legal aspects of the marriage vow, property, insurance, wills, mortgages, children. This lecture-discussion will be led by a legal expert.
2. Money
A home economist, banker, or chartered life underwriter will discuss budgets, credits, financing, life insurance, and money problems.
3. Physical
A medical doctor will discuss male and female anatomy, conception and birth control, and values of sex and children in marriage.
4. Emotional
The feelings that determine your choice of mate, the nature of the marriage relationship, and the effects of children in marriage will be presented by a psychiatrist or family counsellor.
5. Spiritual
The underlying values of marriage and family life will be presented by a minister.
6. Your Marriage
The final discussion, led by a family counsellor, will deal with common problems in early marriage, establishing good communication patterns, and a summarization of the services.

If you are interested in attending and in participating in this series of lectures and discussions please leave your name with the secretary or a counsellor at the NAIT Student Counselling Services, T112 grey phone 158 very soon.

Please remember that this Education for Marriage Series will only be offered if enough couples are willing to attend and participate in the series. At least six couples are needed.

The dates and times of this series will be announced later. Each meeting will be held weekly and will probably begin at about 7:30 p.m.

Since some NAIT staff couples have also indicated an interest in a marriage education series we are considering organizing a group of couples consisting of staff people too. If interested please let the Counselling Department know soon.

EDITORIAL

By MAURICE MABILLARD

In past issues of the Nugget, we have tried to convince you that the problem of pollution is one of the most pressing situations that we are presently confronted with. As food for thought, we would like to reprint the following article taken from the Edmonton Journal (AP).

The way some scientists see it, the choice will be simple. Wear a special breathing mask, or die from pollution.

That's the prospect for life in the Northern Hemisphere by 1990 if the present pollution rate continues, scientists at the Atmospheric Sciences Research Centre say.

Here is their present view of things to come:

In 1980, 10,000 persons will die in one metropolitan area of the United States, which will be inundated by a cloud of pollution.

In 10 to 15 years from now every man, woman and child in the hemisphere will have to wear a breathing helmet to survive outdoors. Streets, for the most part, will be deserted. Most animals and much plant life will be killed off.

In 20 years, man will live in domed cities.

Even now, the scientists say, there is no more clean air left in the United States. A six-year search was conducted by members of the research centre, which is studying pollution under federal grants for the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Health.

"We have no solution; if we had a solution we wouldn't be fooling around with this stuff," said Alfred Hulstrunk, 40, assistant director of the centre. There are 20 research scientists at the centre.

Air pollution, he says, has been increasing at a rate far greater than the air is able to cleanse itself.

The last vestige of clean air the centre noted in the United States was near Flagstaff, Arizona, but it disappeared six years ago when, Hulstrunk said, air pollution from the California coast reached the northern Arizona city.

"We can put on a semi-space suit and roam around a deserted and dead country. The people will be inside and all living things outside will be dead. Technology will have taken over completely."

Hulstrunk believes the solution will be found; that somehow, someday man will prevail. But for the near future "we can see no improvement."

The preceding article certainly brings home a point - and that is that each and every one of us is responsible for what happens to our environment - and every one of us needs a clean environment for our very existence. It's about time legislation is passed to make producers of pollution (industry) clean up the mess they have made, and to make it a federal offence subject to prosecution for anyone who willfully contributes to the pollution of land, air, and water without taking necessary steps for pollution control - steps for pollution control should also be federal legislation supported by law.

NAIT COFFEE HOUSE A SUCCESS

On January 9th, NAIT's first coffee house, "The Attic" opened its doors to more than 360 students. Admission was only fifty cents, and entertainment was supplied by the Circle Widens, Larry Reese, and Fred Mann. Because of the success of the coffee house, sponsored by Architectural Technology, a motion was made at the last council meeting to have the coffee house taken over by the NAIT Student Association. With NAITSA running the coffee house, it is hoped that the Attic will be run on a more permanent basis. Plans for the future are to have the Attic open at least two days per month, and if it continues to be successful, it may be open every weekend. There are plans to bring in as many different types of entertainment as possible, and hopefully NAIT talent will be included.

THE ATTIC - A nice place to go for a very enjoyable evening. Oh yes, the next time the coffee house will be open is February 6th. Why not plan right now to be there!

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Dear Sir:

I don't mean to be a sour apple, but I couldn't help thinking during and after Santas Anonymous that our old friend hypocrisy was the biggest motivator.

Mr. Jim Draginda, our vice head, was one of the culprits. His thanks NAIT letter in the January 16, 1970 Nugget, was a masterpiece of bitter irony. No doubt all the students who bought tickets on the Ski-doo bought them out of the noblest of all human motives.

I know Mr. Draginda is no fool but the nambly pambly crap in his letter makes me wonder what he manages to see from behind those rose-tinted glasses of his. Granted NAIT students are a bunch of good kids, but I for one admit that my ticket was not bought out of "devotion to helping the underprivileged." Anyone who says he did is kidding himself. That Ski-doo would be a real gas to have.

Giving away toys like that was nothing short of criminal. What the hell is the great noble NAITSA AND Mr. Draginda doing in the way of social reform to see that people are not forced into such circumstances? Salve man. That's all, it sure makes you feel great doesn't it?

I doubt if anyone in NAITSA has ever honestly questioned the validity of Santas Anonymous. Those smiling faces of happy children are going to be turned to grimaces of anger and hate one day. And it will be directed at us.

A good many of the parents of

the kids are not even angered by it all, so blinded and confused have they become by constant exposure to red herrings in the form of free gifts.

In no way is it helping to solve the problem. In fact it's halting any meaningful progress. Of course the establishment usually looks on any sort of projected progress as harmful to its own existence. And power elites tend to be ingrown.

Free gifts are a carrot for the stupid donkey.

Ah but its only a small Christmas gift, you say, meant in the spirit of Christmas. But I say its much more. A symbol. And wonder if you know what the real spirit of Christmas is, or if there is such a thing.

It is exactly the same technique used by the United States to suppress other countries. So wrapped up in the apparent generosity of the U.S. are these unfortunate countries, and so glad are they that a smiling face is throwing them tidbits in an apparent attempt to alleviate their poverty, that they fail to see that they are literally being robbed blind from behind.

We have a rich country and the lie perpetrated by the establishment that there is not enough to go around is laughable. Pretty sad too. Why not spread it around? And that doesn't mean giving it away. To have self respect one must work for what one gets. These people, who happen to be in

a rut in life through no fault of their own, have (or must have) very little self respect, having been conditioned to accept the miserable gifts with a thank-you. Of course if they get a little rebellious and demand their rights, or refuse to play the humble and ingratiating role of "oh thank you sir", then they are unceremoniously slapped down and called "Pinko".

To spread it around, you reorganize society to allow people to work to gain a measure of self respect. And that starts by questioning some of the customs, institutions and cliques of our society.

There is usually more than one way of attacking any problem. The old way has never in the history of all mankind worked even once. Lets try something different for a change.

Yours Truly
Steve Hanon

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MUSIC

By HOLGER PETERSEN



AN INTERVIEW WITH GORDON LIGHTFOOT

H.P..Last night you did a song called "The Doomsday Song" has this just been written recently?

G.L..Yes.

H.P..I hadn't heard you do too much social comment prior to this, do you plan to do any more?

G.L..Yes. I'd like to do some things. Oh, there are several areas that could be explored, where you could get it into a meaningful song form. Writing just for the sake of making a spectacular type of protest thing I don't like. It doesn't make sense. If it's not a good song then it doesn't make sense.

H.P..Do you find enough time for your writing now?

G.L..I have to make the time now. I have to just take time off and

get into it. I can't just rattle them off as I go, I have to piece the ideas together and then I save them up and when I get two or three weeks I sit down and get everything worked out.

H.P..It's not a question of scheduling anything, timewise or anything like that is there? I imagine that it's a hard way to write songs, just to set aside some time.

G.L..No, it's not hard at all because you get it going and it just goes, you know.

H.P..You mean you just say to yourself that you are just going to write a song, you get some time and just go into it?

G.L..Well it might be that simple. If I get two weeks to myself and I

go out alone, shut myself off and get into it, I can get into it. I can get it going about half way into the first day and once I get it going, it just stays there. In July I did it for a whole month. I wrote 35 tunes in July.

H.P..You didn't drain yourself of ideas?

G.L..No, there's always ideas.

H.P..Where do you get them from?

G.L..A lot of the themes are the same basically but it's just a totally different approach to the same theme.

H.P..How much do you think that your musical education has helped you in your field?

G.L..I think it's served more like the time I spent in the study of music and being away from home. I feel that it's more or less committed me to being in the business. I say "Well, I'm going to do this" and I set out and do it and I believe in it and that's why I'm still doing it and succeeding at it.

H.P..Had you not had this education, would you still be doing this now?

G.L..Probably, but I would have started out on a different basis and it could have all been different. I say the fourteen months I spent in LA were the worst of my life but that was a long time ago and there wasn't much happening in LA then. It was pretty dull.

H.P..When will your first album be released on Warner Brothers?

G.L..They've got it scheduled for February.

H.P..I understand that it's partly completed, is it?

G.L..Well we've got all the basic tracks done, it's just what they have to do now.

H.P..How about the "Doomsday Song"?

G.L..No, I'm not going to record it. It's strictly for stage, that one.

H.P..It sure goes over well though.

G.L..Yes, it's a good song. I think if they put it on a record, once you've heard it two or three times you'll forget it. Skip over the next band, you know the story. You don't really need it, it's strictly a stage song.

H.P..Your albums have been released throughout Europe and, of course, down in the States, how are they doing?

G.L..We enjoy increasing good sales in the United States considering the label we were with. As I said, I've had an area situation in the States, I'm really well known

in California, I've done a lot of concerts out there and up on the East coast, but as far as getting the whole country covered down there, I expect that that will take place now with the Reprise deal that we have. I do a lot of work there and I do a lot of work here, I played in the Royal Festival Hall last spring over in London and that turned out well. It's reasonably good. I'm doing as much as I can handle right now and I've started doing less on some things and more of others. I spend more time getting songs together now, of course, because I'm getting front money from Reprise and that means that I can spend more time concentrating on the recording more than I did before.

H.P..When you go to a different country to play, like you just mentioned that you went to London last spring, do you notice a different feeling or atmosphere about the country when you leave Canada?

G.L..Well yes. Countries are different. As far as the countries themselves go well, England's another world and Scotland too.

H.P..How about the States, would you say that it's about the same as Canada?

G.L..Well, it's basically like Canada. It's broken up into six or eight ethnic cultures, Canada's broken up into about five different cultures. It's very strange, it's all confused. They don't have a common culture like in Europe.

H.P..Can you pinpoint the common culture they have in Europe?

G.L..Well they're just much hipper and more into the business of living. They've been into some very heavy wars and very bad times in Europe, very heavy times, they've been occupied by different countries. Adversity can do an awful lot, things become precious and that's why the attitude in Europe is so good. I should know, I married one, I wouldn't have it any other way. America is just growing, it's just young and it looks like it's almost dying. It's on the verge of dying and it's just got started. Canada is just a great, big, wide, open space. You see a few big cities strung out along a thin line. It's got all the potential in the world no matter how few people realize it. Canada is really a beautiful place and it's being polluted and they're drilling for oil in the North and it's just pathetic. The economy is so expensive, the environment, the pollution. It's just really frightful. How then can we take it, just rape it, this land, this beautiful land. The first thing I

saw when I came into Edmonton was that great big power plant, it looked like an atomic bomb had gone off over the city. This great grey cloud of smoke all over town, it was really terrible. This was nine o'clock yesterday morning. Maybe the fact that it was so cold made it more obvious. You could see it all the way to the airport and it was fourteen miles away.

H.P..How long has your new bass player been with you now?

G.L..Since January.

H.P..He's working out really well.

G.L..Yes he's good. He's a good guy, a good cat.

H.P..What's John Stockfish doing now?

G.L..I don't know. He's supposed to be doing studio work or something.

H.P..Is there any reason why he left the group?

G.L..He just decided that he wanted to move on. I had him with me for two years. We didn't have personality clashes or anything like that, we just couldn't work together.

H.P..What do you think of the Guess Who's song "Lightfoot"?

G.L..It was very sweet of them to do it. I was very pleased that they did it.

H.P..Do you know them at all?

G.L..I just ran into them in L.A. last week, as a matter of fact. They were putting up a great big sign board for them on the strip. Huge billboards, RCA Victor, the Guess Who "Canned Wheat" album. Yes, they're doing really good. I'm glad to see it happening, they've been working for a long time.

H.P..Well you certainly payed the dues too. You mentioned earlier that your days in the bar kind of seasoned you.

G.L..I don't regret it now, I tell you. Those bars and small clubs really gave me a lot of experience. You have to believe that you can reach that drunk in the corner.

You really have to believe that in your own mind. You're not fit to be in the business if you can't. If you turn him off, you might as well turn off the whole world, because he's part of the world too. If a drunk comes up to you in the lobby, you talk to him, you don't just brush him off.

H.P..I don't want to bring up Air Canada.

G.L..Oh they were rough this time. They treated us like shit. I just can't believe it. I've been accosted by more colonels and sargents and captains, well I don't want to bring it up. I had one stewardess who was

(CONTINUED PAGE 8)

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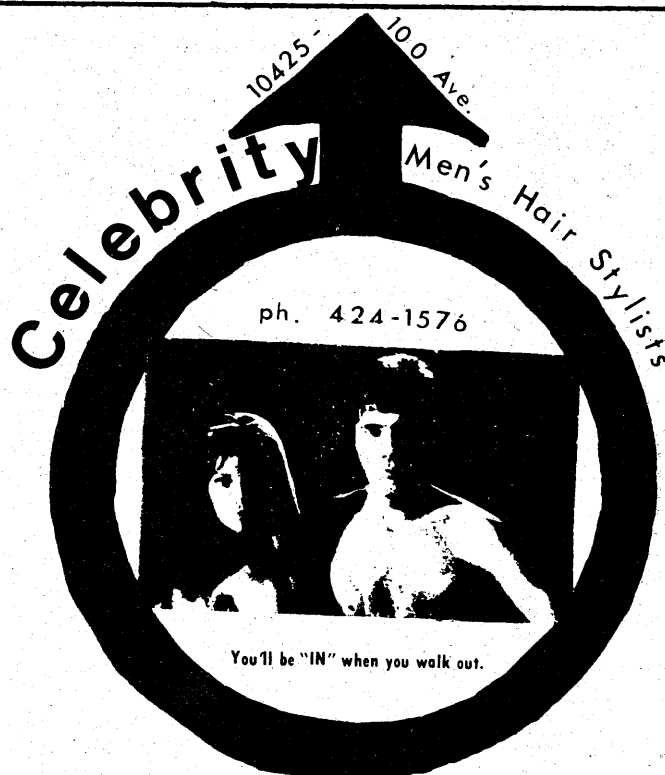
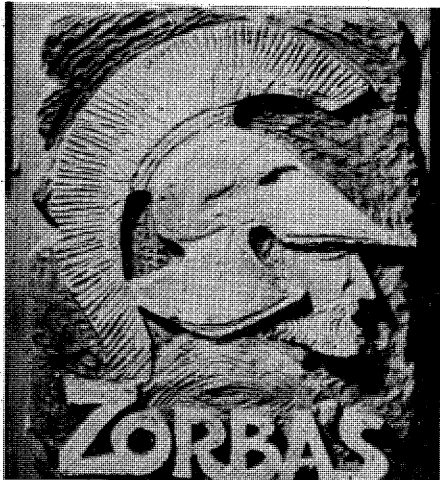
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* A NEW ATMOSPHERE THAT CATERS TO THE NAIT AND UNIVERSITY STUDENT

* WATCH THE NUGGET FOR BIG NAME ENTERTAINMENT APPEARING AT AT ZORBA'S.



A Sobering Report On The Financial Aspect Of....

"THE ENDLESS WAR"

(REPRINTED FROM "THE PLAIN TRUTH" MAGAZINE, DEC. ISSUE)

After nine years of fighting, the Vietnam War continues its frightening drain on American economy and morale. Many claim the billions of dollars for the effort have been spent in vain. Here is an eye-opening report on the staggering costs of the "endless" war.

by William F. Dankenbring
(from "THE PLAIN TRUTH MAGAZINE" Dec. issue)

The war in Vietnam is becoming in many respects, the costliest war in American history!

Never has the United States spent so much of its manpower and economic resources for so seemingly little results. Never has the United States been engaged in a single war for so long a period—an undeclared war.

And never since the Civil War has a war so divided the American people at home, resulting in mass protest marches, demonstrations, and loud cries of dissent.

Why?

MOOD OF PESSIMISM

After almost five years following the American buildup in Vietnam in 1965, the American people are increasingly frustrated with the way the war is going. Four out of five Americans, today, are becoming tired of the war, according to a recent Harris poll. More than one out of five desire a complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam!

There is a growing mood of pessimism in the United States regarding the war—similar to the pessimism that gripped France shortly after the debacle at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

Many Americans today believe the war was a mistake from the beginning. A few years ago, over 80% of the American population thought the war was needed to stop Communism, but today about half believe this, and only about 40% believe the war is needed to protect national security.

What has led to this change in public attitude? Are people becoming impatient with the way the war is going? Are Americans losing faith in the concept of a "holding" war, of a seemingly endless "no-win", "no-victory" war? Some seem to be.

THE HUMAN COST

Take a brief look at the statistics. Statistics, normally, are dull material, but in the case of Vietnam they are incredible.

By January 1970, American dead in Vietnam will exceed 40,000, and wounded will surpass 261,000. Total U.S. casualties will have gone above 300,000. Meanwhile, South Vietnamese dead have surpassed 100,000 and officials estimate the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese deaths will have exceed 584,000.

More than half—53%—of American deaths were young men who were not yet old enough to vote. Also, just about half of all the battle deaths have occurred since the "peace-talks" began in May, 1968!

Projecting even further ahead, by May, 1970, unless events change drastically, U.S. casualties in Vietnam will surpass total casualties during World War II!

Americans as a whole heartily concur that the phenomenal cost of men and material spent to achieve victories in World War I and World War II was a necessary price we had to pay. But, millions question paying so great a price in Vietnam. Is the war really

worth the expense? That's what many wonder.

Perhaps, if this price were spent in the achievement of victory, most people would not be too upset about it. But for all these young men to die in a war where final, conclusive "victory" has been ruled out—that is something more difficult for millions to understand!

THE ECONOMIC COST

The war in Vietnam, unbelievable as it may sound, has already become the SECOND costliest war in American history in terms of dollars spent!

The Vietnam war has cost the American taxpayer about \$100 billion (\$41.6 thousand million). However, if you add to this figure the future costs to the nation in veterans' benefits (another \$50 billion), and interest payments on Federal debts attributable to the war, the final cost may approach \$350 billion—just about the same figure as the cost of World War II!

Professor James Clayton of the University of Utah, an authority on the costs of wars to the American people, in his book *The Economic Impact of the Cold War*, says: "I estimated \$330 billion as the final total of the Vietnamese war, providing we de-escalate in a hurry. But the figure is an absolute minimum. A more realistic figure would be \$400 billion."

By June, 1969, more money had been spent on Vietnam than on all wars in United States history combined, with the exception of World War II. Vietnam war expense is already more than double the cost of World War II!

When you look at the figures, it seems the United States is spending money in Vietnam as if there were a never-ending supply. In fiscal 1969 the U.S. spent \$28,800,000,000 on the war in Vietnam! That is one of every six dollars spent by the U.S. Government! If you divide the cost by the kill statistics, you quickly find that each enemy soldier killed costs the U.S. approximately \$150,000.

Let's break the financial cost of the war down—see what it means. In 1969, the United States poured \$2.4 billion a month into the Vietnam dilemma, or \$550 million per week, \$78 million per day. Uncle Sam spent \$3.3 million every single hour, or \$55,000 every single minute!

And yet—today, we are apparently no closer to a solution than when the war started.

\$BILLIONS OF BOMBS

When the cost of the American war investment in Vietnam is tabulated, who can deny that never before have the American people spent so much so freely to achieve so little tangible results?

This fact is all the more striking when you compare the bombing statistics in Vietnam. From February 1965 until October 1968 (when bombing of the North was halted), the United States dropped 2,955,000 tons of bombs on North Vietnam, costing about \$6 billion.

This is more than DOUBLE the total bomb tonnage dropped on Eur-

ope during World War II!

North Vietnam was hit hard by this massive bombing. That small nation of 62,000 square miles received, on the average, almost 50 tons of bombs per square mile! It is undoubtedly the most heavily bombed area of comparable size in the history of the world!

Also consider the alarming toll of U.S. aircraft lost in the war. Over 6,000 American planes and helicopters have been lost, at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000,000.

What are the results?

Certainly U.S. presence in South Vietnam has prevented a Communist take-over from the North. It has at least for the present, stopped further Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

PROFITEERING AND CORRUPTION

Another factor to consider is the widespread, rampant corruption in Vietnam. Profiteers are making huge fortunes because of the U.S. presence in Vietnam. The Vietnam black market siphons off millions (if not hundreds of millions or billions) of American dollars. Graft is omnipresent. Some estimates say at least 1,000 American-made blackmarket millionaires are currently living in splendor in Saigon!

Just how much of the \$8 billion the United States has spent to bolster the South Vietnamese economy has gone into private pockets—or bank accounts? How much American aid has ended up in numbered Swiss bank accounts? How much of the scores of billions spent on the military effort in Vietnam has ended up in the "big grab"?

Estimates are very obscure and inexact. They range from 5 to 50 percent! In other words, anywhere from \$400 million to \$4 billion of the economic aid alone may have ended up as private loot!

Corruption flourishes. Billions of dollars worth of U.S. military goods have been stolen by black marketeers, much of it while standing on the waterfront, while being unloaded from ships, or from warehouses. Corruption has been called an institution. It is a "way of life" in Southeast Asia.

The difference between corruption in the days of Ngo Dinh Diem former president of South Vietnam who was assassinated, and today, according to one Vietnamese, is that it was controlled and disciplined then; today it is rampant and uncontrolled, with everybody taking his cut—from generals, colonels, politicians and businessmen to policemen.

Because of such bribery, graft, and colossal profiteering, the South Vietnamese are disenchanted with their own governments. The peasants in the countryside know no special loyalty to the present regime. And more important, millions of Americans wonder what we are doing trying to salvage and sustain such a graft-ridden system of exploitation.

But the alternative to supporting the present regime seems clear; without U.S. support South Vietnam would meet with sudden disaster at the hands of the Communists.

MONEY FOR DOMESTIC PROBLEMS?

Outraged citizens complain that Government spending for the war

effort is completely out of proportion compared to what is being spent to solve U.S. domestic problems.

In fiscal 1969 the U.S. Government spent \$28.8 billion in Vietnam. By comparison, in fiscal 1968, we spent only a total of \$330 million on air pollution, the Peace Corps, the Head Start program combined—less than one eightieth the money spent on Vietnam!

The U.S. Government allocated \$1.3 billion for Food for Freedom in fiscal 1968, and \$1.8 billion for the Office for Economic Opportunity (the "poverty program")—less than one ninth the money spent in Vietnam.

The Federal Government spent \$4.4 billion on highway construction in the United States—less than one sixth the money poured into Vietnam in one year. In Vietnam, Government contracts have resulted in the construction of six deep-water ports, eight shallow-draft ports, eight big jet air bases with twelve new 10,000-foot runways and more than 80 auxiliary airfields. Hundreds of miles of new roads, hundreds of bridges, oil pipelines, tanks, storage and maintenance areas, docks, barracks, buildings, hospitals, etc., have been built.

According to one calculation, at the peak of the buildup in Vietnam the U.S. was laying asphalt in Viet-

nam at a rate which would have built a New Jersey turnpike every 30 days, pouring enough concrete to build a Washington, D.C., beltway every two months, and digging enough earth to excavate a Suez Canal every 18 months!

What will happen to those expensive installations in the future? Undoubtedly, South Vietnam will end up one of the earth's wealthiest nations in terms of permanent military and shipping installations and facilities.

Let's make a few more comparisons. In fiscal 1968 the U.S. spent \$4.1 billion on education and \$4.4 billion on agriculture—combined this is less than one third the money spent on the war!

It is easy to see what a financial burden the war has become. All those billions, which could have been used for urgent domestic needs have been poured into a war in a remote, far-off Asian country, with a doubtful hope of any tangible return.

If you add the cost of space research (\$4.8 billion) and Medicare and medical assistance (\$7.0 billion) to the figures we have already mentioned, you come up with a grand total of \$29.2 billion being spent on these national programs—just slightly more than the amount drained out of the American economy in just one year by the expensive war in Vietnam!

PRIEST WITH A MESSAGE

By Mike Cadger

Dr. A.C. Weber, a Jesuit priest with an imposing list of degrees including a Ph.D. in psychology, enthralled an audience estimated to be 1,000 people at MacDougall United Church on Sunday Jan. 11, 1970. His topic was, "Youth, Authority and Drugs".

Dr. Weber received his Doctorate in psychology at the University of Ottawa, he was then posted as an assistant professor at Loyola College in California and then as Director of the California Youth Detail, Mental Health Department where he is currently working with the youth of that area. He spoke first on—The winds of change, the Generation gap, and the God is dead theory, currently held by a lot of our youth because of their elders' double standard. After exploding these misconceptions, he turned to the real problem between the youth of our nation and their elders. He explained that those in power were still applying their understanding of youth, as it was explained to them by Stanley Hall, whose book, "Adolescent Behaviour" was published in 1905. Another book mentioned was "Friedenbergs Vanishing Adolescent" which first told the reason for the young generations rebellion that preceded the generation gap. Dr. Weber pointed out that another very important fact—the youngsters of today are denied adolescence. Pressure from school, technology training or university, the intense need to get ahead denies them the opportunity for adolescence, and now they are attaching society wherever society is weakest. The promise is held

out to them, they will be accepted as adults when they complete school or earn a ticket for a trade. But this promise is not kept, UNLESS, that youngster is willing to become the bearer of what the adults wished they could have been. Our goals, our ambitions, our beliefs place an impossible load on our children.

Dr. Weber pointed out that ours is a drug-oriented culture. Pep pills for the executive, diet pills for the housewife, both need tranquilizers to sleep on and wake-up pills to start the day with. Yet we deny our youth even the comfort of making their own decision regarding alcohol, at the same time forcing them into adult situations.

Through years of training the Guru is able to be at peace with the world and himself. From pressure, the adolescent is striving to find himself, seeking fulfillment as the Guru knows it, but the youngster doesn't have the time for years of training for this, consequently he turns to psychedelic drugs. Eventually, unless the youth becomes psychotic from this seeking and this pressure, he will realize the uselessness of drugs and turn to other methods. Growth is after all, a movement towards separation.

We raise our children hopelessly giving them a proper set of inner resources which will enable them to make their own valid decisions. Dr. Weber is very optimistic that drugs will ever take the place of capabilities available within oneself, when proper training and availability of parental HELP is known.

The youth of today cannot possibly know what it is like to be

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

THE POLICE - AND YOU

(FROM THE ONTARIAN)

"Good relations between the police and the public depend upon mutual confidence and knowledge of the rights and powers of both. The police have a difficult and responsible task which is not made easier if members of the public refuse to co-operate because they are unsure of their positions." National Council for Civil Liberties, London, England.

BEING QUESTIONED BY THE POLICE

From time to time you may be stopped by a police officer and asked to identify yourself and to give an account of your presence or your actions. While you are not obliged to co-operate, you should do so for two reasons: first failure to co-operate may possibly give the police reasonable grounds to suspect you of a crime which they are investigating and you may then be arrested, second, by co-operating with the police, you are doing your duty as a citizen in helping to maintain law and order.

However except in situations involving the operation of a motor car do you have the right to remain silent. If you choose to do so, you should explain this politely to the police officer.

ARREST

When can you be arrested? By whom? For what?

You may be arrested for any indictable offence which includes all major crimes, and many less serious ones. Among other crimes, the following make you liable for arrest: theft of property over \$50.00 in value, obstructing the police; narcotics offences, assault; driving while intoxicated or while impaired. In addition, you may be arrested for any criminal offence, serious or not if you are found committing it, or escaping from arrest after committing it. A police officer may arrest you without a warrant.

If he finds you committing any offence or,

If he believes (on reasonable or probable grounds) that you have committed an indictable offence, or that you are about to do so.

(Citizens may also arrest any persons found committing an indictable offence. "Citizen arrests" are quite rare, and should be undertaken only in serious emergencies, such as assaults or robberies).

A police officer may arrest you with a warrant. A warrant is an order issued by a court, as the result of someone's complaint that you have committed a crime. The charge against you must be shown on the warrant which you have the right to see and read.

The warrant directs the policeman to make the arrest and to bring you before the court. Within twenty-four hours of your arrest (whether with or without warrant) you must be taken before a Magistrate. The police are not entitled to hold you in custody without accounting to a Magistrate for your detention.

RESISTING ARREST

Even if you think you are innocent it is a crime to resist an officer who arrests you lawfully. Respect him. The policeman who arrests you also has his job to do. Do not resist arrest or be disorderly. If it turns out that your arrest was illegal, you can sue him for false arrest. But remember your arrest may be lawful even if you are innocent so long as the policeman has reasonable and probable grounds for the arrest.

If you resist a lawful arrest the policeman may use reasonably necessary force to arrest you. After you have been arrested, he must not continue to use force, except to keep you under arrest. An officer may also break open a door or window to arrest someone who is committing an offence or to make a search with a search warrant if you refuse to admit him (so long as he informed you of his business).

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Search of person. The police have the right to search your clothing, bags and car once they have charged you. The purpose of such a search is to obtain articles which may have a bearing on the charge which has been laid. It is also intended to remove from your control any object with which you might injure yourself or someone else while you are in custody. You will be asked to sign a list certifying the things which have been taken, and to sign again when they are returned to you. It is your responsibility to check on both occasions to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the list.

Search of premises. Ordinarily neither a police officer nor any one else may lawfully search your home, place of business or other premises without a search warrant issued by a justice of the peace. You have a right to see the warrant. The police officer must have the warrant with him or he cannot lawfully enter your premises.

The police may and probably will, force an entry if you refuse admission after seeing a proper warrant.

STORY

Once you are arrested and taken into custody, apart from identifying yourself you do not have to answer any police questions.

However, your silence may be misinterpreted and it is advisable if you prefer not to say anything, to tell the police that you do not wish to answer any questions without getting legal advice. (Make sure the police officer knows the reason for your refusal to answer questions.)

A police officer is not entitled to force or threaten you in order to obtain a statement. Neither may he promise to make things 'easier for you' if you co-operate.

Before questioning you, a police officer should caution you that 'you are not obligated to say anything unless you wish to do so, but whatever you do say will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence.' However, if he does give you this caution, your statement may still be used against you.

As soon as you are taken into custody, you should tell the police of-

ficer that you wish to telephone a friend, relative or lawyer. While a police officer is not legally obligated to allow you to make a telephone call most police officers will permit it if you are not disorderly.

BAIL

A person charged with an offence may be released on bail until his trial is concluded. Bail is a form of security given to the court for the purpose of ensuring the presence of the accused at the time of trial. There are special Bail Magistrates who visit the police stations at designated hours and who are permitted to set bail. The Magistrate who presides at the court where you must be taken within twenty-four hours of your arrest may also set your bail.

You may not be permitted bail in the case of certain very serious crimes, or when the Magistrate thinks that you are not likely to appear at the time of trial if you are released. However when bail is set it is usually guaranteed by depositing with the court a sum of money, or proof that the bondsman owns property in the amount of the bail. Ask the policeman on duty at the desk what kind of proof of ownership is required, and the amount at which bail is likely to be set.

In minor offences, a Magistrate may release you on your own recognizance. This simply means that you promise that you will return to stand trial. If you fail to do so a warrant will immediately be issued for your arrest so as to ensure your appearance at trial, such failure may also adversely affect your position in the eyes of the court.

YOUR RIGHTS IN COURT

When you are brought before the court the clerk will read the charge to you. If you do not understand it, you may ask him to read it to you again and to explain it. If you do not understand English, you may ask for an interpreter.

You will then be asked to plead 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. While you have the right to argue your own case, your rights will be better protected if you have a lawyer with you. If you have not had an opportunity to arrange for a lawyer, tell the Court. You will be given an adjournment in order to obtain a lawyer.

Remember that the law presumes you to be innocent until you are proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and you are under no legal duty to give evidence against yourself.

GETTING A LAWYER

If you are in custody, a Legal Aid lawyer will visit the cells before court begins. He will represent you in your first court appearance. Then you may either retain your own lawyer, or apply to Legal Aid for further help.

Anyone charged with an offence in Ontario may obtain legal aid. In Toronto call 366-9631. In other Ontario communities call the local Legal Aid Director.

(In other provinces, legal aid is also available to some extent.)

REMEMBER

1. Do not resist arrest.
2. If you choose not to answer any questions be sure that the police officer knows why you are doing so.
3. As soon as you are taken into custody, ask the police officer to allow you to call a relative, friend, or lawyer.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

Priest with a message

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

forty or fifty years old. Surely then it must stand to reason that the Generation Gap is in fact caused by the unwillingness or inability of parents to remember what it is like to be sixteen, eighteen or twenty. Parents of today's youth must first be willing to accept the blame, then and only then can the bridging of the generation

gap be accomplished.

Dr. Weber has an understanding of the now-generation problems which is foreign to most of his era... as a Priest of the Roman Catholic church he denied himself biological parenthood. I am sure there are a lot of youngsters in the Los Angeles area who are glad he is available to them, and are more happy to call him, Father.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN RCMP DIVISION

I think we all know who the Royal Canadian Police are, and what they do; but we don't know what goes on in a day at the "K" Sub-division Headquarters here in the city. I had the opportunity to visit "K" division, and was surprised to find that they do a lot more than I had anticipated.

Upon my arrival I was introduced to Sargent Major Thompson who acted as my guide. He gave me an idea of what the division dealt with for the Province of Alberta. I was surprised to learn that there are only

about 1,000 officers assigned throughout the province. Our first stop was the Telecommunications Section, the "main artery" of "K" Division. Sargent Hickey is in charge of communications and messages. He pointed out the different types of machines used in their work. The first was the control panel where messages and calls can be transmitted and received throughout different parts and sub-divisions in Alberta. Next the Telex or Teletype can transmit or receive messages or information across

Canada or in the United States if necessary. The Photo Facsimiler, a unique and expensive piece of equipment, prints material in Edmonton and transmits it in the form of a picture to all main divisions across Canada in approximately 20 seconds. The Tele-printer works on much the same principle as the Telex except use is in the restricted limits of Edmonton, or from building to building. Before leaving the main building, I was shown the rifle range which is used for recreation purposes and for ballistics tests.

The next stop, the Crime Detection Laboratory, is located in another building because of restricted space in the main building. Inspector Gazey briefed me on the Crime Lab's role in criminal investigation. The main purpose of this lab is to analyse and examine articles found at the scene of a crime. It is on the basis of the conclusions drawn from this evidence that cases are tried in the court room.

Inspector Gazey guided me into the Serology section, headed by Miss Long. Serology is the study of antigen-antibody reactions outside the body, that is in test tubes. These reactions involve body fluids such as blood and semen, as applied to crime investigation. Miss Long introduced me to staff Sargent Piction, senior N.C.O. of the Crime Detection Laboratory. His section is the Blood Alcohol lab. The purpose of this section is to analyze blood and body tissues for alcohol content. This is done by clinical tests on an instrument called the Gas Chromatograph. This machine records on a graph the identity of the alcohol that is in the blood stream. The second most common method of alcohol detection is the breathalyzer Test. The Breathalyzer indicates to the operator the exact weight of alcohol in a given volume of blood.

The Firearms section, headed by Cpl. Skolrood was next. In this department the identification of bullets, and spent cartridges of a suspect's weapon is carried out. Identification is made by test firing a suspect weapon, and recovering the bullets or cartridges. A comparison microscope is used to examine and compare the bullets. This is known as the ballistics test. Another test used to for the examination of weapons without serial numbers is to apply acid or heat on the blanked or scratched out serial numbers. This test will reveal the number or make of the gun.

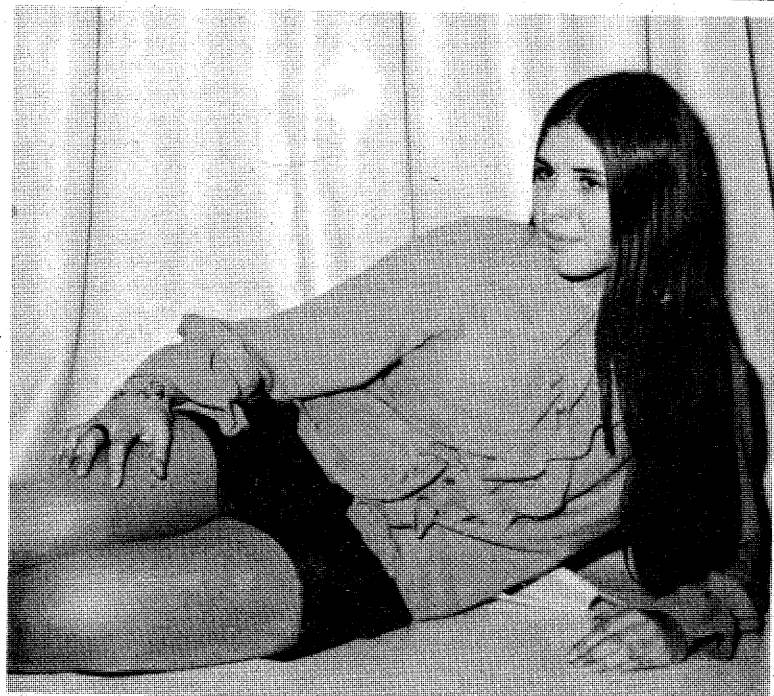
I was next introduced to Sgt. Kropinak, head of Document Examinations section. Here blackmail letters, obscene letters, forged cheques, etc. undergo examination. They also handle anything and everything to do with the written word, for example, pencils, erasers, typewriters, etc....

The Hair and Fibres lab, headed by Sgt. Mooney was next. The section examines different types of hairs, bits of clothing, broken glass etc. that are found at the scene of a crime, or accident. This examination of physical evidence is done with the electron, and light microscopes.

The Nugget extends their thanks to the officers of "K" division who helped make this tour possible.

Another type of examining, is the Physical matching, or jig-saw, fitting the items together. This was the last section of my tour.

Bob Laderoute



(PHOTO BY FLASH)

NUGGET PLAYMATE OF THE WEEK
LINDA LEMISKI- DENTAL LAB

Plaza Men's Wear Ltd.

**A Store With a Flair for
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COUNCIL CAPERS

by CHARLIE COPEMAN

The meeting of January 14 was brought to order by Eric Lishman. He read a letter from Red Deer College informing us of the Fine Arts Festival to be held this spring. People interested in entering plays or folk-singers should see Eric in his office.

The financial report was presented by Bob Moffat. As of the end of 1969, NAITSA has \$15,000 in the bank, and \$50,000 in short term investments at 7%.

Jim Draginda reported on the Santa's Anonymous campaign. The total money collected, including the profits of the Great Pumpkin campaign, was nearly \$2,000.

There will be a blood drive here at NAIT, with a trophy to the technology whose members give the most (only one donation per student). The drive will be held in the auditorium on January 26, 27 and 28. There will be posters up to remind you. We hope that the students go all out to donate. How would you feel about making a withdrawal, if you had nothing on deposit?

It was moved to purchase 1,000 copies of the McGill Birth Control Handbook at a cost of \$35. Motion carried.

Eric reported that the Finance committee recommended that Telecom be re-imbursed for 75% of its loss in the dance it sponsored before Christmas. Motion was carried.

RTA moved that \$500 be given to pay for equipment needed by RTA to televise student variety productions. It was emphasized by RTA that this equipment was not needed for them to learn, but solely for televising student productions on Thursdays or Fridays. These will be shown on the color monitors in the cafeteria. The motion was tabled until the next meeting to get more information on the request.

Leigh Bond moved that NAITSA approach the administration to have the second Friday in February declared a holiday (Friday 13). After much discussion, the motion was defeated. For; 8, Against; 19, Abstained; 4.

It was moved that NAITSA take over the operation of the Attic Coffee House, with capitalization of \$350, by Val Perra. The money would be used to provide the supplies necessary, and the deposit for the entertainers. The first Attic Coffee House, sponsored by Architectural, made a net profit of \$60.

Bob Moffat moved that the Drama Club be given \$415 to help them put on a play this spring. The money is to be used for rental of lights, and purchase of supplies for sets and make-up. The motion passed. NAIT's play last year was very well received at the Red Deer Fine Arts Festival.

The next item on the agenda was of some importance, at least to the Nugget staff and editors. It was a motion, by Bob Moffat, that Council approve the granting of \$1,698 to cover the cost of publishing the Nugget from January 16 to May 1. The motion was passed.

Leigh Bond moved that a representative be granted \$50 to go to Saskatoon to help set up a conference for prairie technical institutes, to be held later this spring. The motion was carried, and was followed by a motion to sent Leigh as the rep. That too was passed.

The representative from Drafting brought up a point of difficulty. The main bookstore has a budget to buy stocks of materials for sale to the students. After these stocks are sold out, the store is not allowed to re-order. This has happened in the case of drafting supplies, which forces the students to go outside retailers, at higher prices and

During Canada's Centennial Year, David C. Ward (a Canadian mixed-blood, Eskimo/white) originated the idea of the Louis Riel Pageant. His basic motivation for doing so was twofold:

1. To recognize and honour great Canadians of the past.
2. To endeavour to bring recognition to a symbol that could play a part in uniting two major splits in Canada's society--the Indian/white, and the French/English.

The first pageant met with unexpected success as Indians and Metis danced to their cultural music of the past, and a War Party signed a ceremonial Peace Treaty with the heads of the civic and Provincial Governments--promising not to attack "Fort Edmonton" during Edmonton's Klondike Days celebrations.

In June of 1969, Ward thought of another idea which he felt would assist his cause of uniting Canada and bringing pride in colorful Canadians of the past. He petitioned the Prime Minister of Canada by mail and visited with Senator Prowse in an effort to have Louis Riel, Gabriel Dumont, and Chiefs Poundmaker, Crowfoot, and Big Bear, reinstated as patriots of Canada.

His suggestion met with relatively good results as the P.M.'s office stated their approval in principle, and Senator Prowse stated he would bring the matter to the floor of the Senate via a Private Member's Bill. However, since that time, the project has met with typical bureaucratic red-tape and procrastination.

To further antagonize the situation, in June of 1969, Ward had applied to the City of Edmonton the Province of Alberta, and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for a grant of \$1,000 each to assist his committee (made up of Indian, Metis and white) to meet their financial obligations. His request was met by both the City of Edmonton and the Province of Alberta--but was ignored by the Federal Government.

This, in itself, was enough to disturb Mr. Ward, but--to add insult to injury--in spite of repeated telephone calls, he did not receive a reply to his request until November 26, 1969 and one of the reasons given was, "that only persons who have Indian status within the meaning of the Indian Act qualify for a cultural grant." Ward's immediate reaction was to question the Department, in that if it did not assist people of Eskimo blood (even though it is

some inconvenience, Mr. Meadus pointed out that the main bookstore was one of the services under his jurisdiction, and that such difficulties should be brought to his attention.

Swede Knox mentioned that the world-famed Bathub Race would be held again at the U of A Arena on January 31. Technologies are invited to enter teams. The only equipment needed is skates. Someone suggested that prudence dictated a little "antifreeze" as well.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:40.

called the "Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development", who in h---did? And, did not the fact that Indian people were on his committee have any effect?

The Department's reaction to this was to notify Mr. Ward that the problem would be referred to the Secretary of State, through the Department headquarters in Ottawa.

This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Ward then wrote the news media, the Prime Minister, and various M.P.'s, regarding the situation--still with little, if any, actual results. He, then, wrote the Department, asking 12 specific questions. The reaction of the Regional Superintendent was to reply, stating:

"Since the seven questions raised in Page 2 of your letter range beyond the scope of this office and possibly of this department, they have been forwarded to our Ottawa headquarters."

After receiving letters from the Prime Minister's secretary advising that the matter would be referred to the Prime Minister upon the return from his Christmas vacation, and a reply from the Ottawa headquarters of the Department answering (ha!) five of the twelve questions... Ward became more vehement in his remarks. "If Reil had received the same treatment, it is no damn wonder that he rebelled!"

Alderman Ward is now more determined than ever that he is going to get a decision, one way or the other, on both the Riel Pageant grant and the reinstatement of Reil, Dumont, Poundmaker, Crowfoot, and Big Bear. He cannot understand how a department the size of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs can ignore a legitimate request for five months and ten days before replying, and the inability of anyone in the department to give a sensible explanation regarding the situation. He further fails to understand how

the Government, which seems to be so "Canadian conscious" (decision of C.R.T.C. to stop influx of American T.V. via cable) can ignore and procrastinate to the extent it may kill an idea that endeavors to develop pride in Canada, and Canadian heroes.

Ward states that if he does not get some action from the Government in the near future, he is prepared to take his cake to the Queen and ask for the support of the crown. His basic argument being, "that under today's circumstances, the reinstatement of these Canadians as patriots of Canada can do nothing but good for the country. Two of Canada's major social problems are the Indian/white conflict, and the French/English problem--not to mention the need for Canadians to take more pride in the history of their country. How can one be proud of where they are going, if they aren't proud of where they came from? The reinstatement of these individuals is not the answer--but, it certainly is a step in the right direction and, if handled properly, a very, large step!"

"There may be certain legal arguments presented against this idea, but, even they are in doubt. However, morally, I don't think there is any reason for hesitating any longer. Let's quit being shy, backwoods, country bumpkin, and start being proud of being Canadians! We have a great country, great people, a great past, a great future...if we want it! Misinter-pertaion, bungling by government and inept civil servants created the first Riel Rebellion. Has the Government regressed to the stage that they want to ignore one of the most bitter and unnecessary incidents in Canada's History? It has the opportunity, now, to clean Canada's slate and improve Canada's image abroad and within its borders. I, for one, want to see some action to back up the words "A Just Society". It is about time that Pierre and the rest of the boys in Ottawa realized that there is a helluva lot of Canada between the Ontario and B.C. borders!"

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story & screenplay by
Michel Levine

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photography by
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NAIT BLOOD DONOR CLINIC

The Blood Donor Clinic

Suppose it were put to you, today,
That someone's life was in your hand,
If he lived or died was for you to say---
A death sentence yours to approve or remand.

Suppose it wouldn't cost you a dime
To spare that life that was yours to give.
Suppose it would take an hour of your time
To ensure that a dying man might live.

Could you count it a privilege to trade
That hour of yours for another's life?
Suppose such a proposition was made
Concerning your brother or your wife.

In a case like that would your conscience speak
In a forceful voice, both loud and clear,
Then, friend, that decision is yours next week.
The Blood Donor Clinic is coming here.

COMING ON JANUARY 26, 27, 28 & 29.

THE HOURS: 9:30 - 11:30 A.M.

1:30 - 4:00 P.M.

It Could Happen To You

Up at 7:30...have breakfast...drive to school...frosted windows on car...CRASH!...in ambulance on way to hospital...bleeding badly...immediate operation needed...impossible...NO BLOOD!

It could happen to you!

Be generous and donate YOUR blood at NAIT's Donor Clinic and help your club win the Bloody Mary Trophy, now held by the Forestry Technology. The club with the greatest percentage turnout wins the trophy.

Free coffee, coke, and cookies will be served.

CHAPLAINCY CORNER

A team of voluntary chaplains, representing five of the major denominations, come to NAIT to counsel and discuss with out students and staff.

The chaplains use room E101D as their "pad" and they welcome anyone to share it with them. They are usually in E101D from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Monday through Friday. In order to ensure a "visit" with them it is strongly recommended that you contact the Student Counselling Office, T112, or phone 158 grey phone to arrange an appointment.

The schedule for their visits are as follows:

Monday - Rev. N. Dreger

Tuesday - Rev. F. Hayley

Wednesday - Rev. H. Cantelon

Thursday - Rev. o. Kaminski

Friday - Rev. J. Langstone

See you in E101D.

WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL

SPORTS MEETING

JAN. 27, TUES.

4:15-5:00 ROOM E-131

GIRLS (and guys)

COME OUT FOR WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL SPORTS

EVERY TUESDAY

5p.m. TO 7p.m.

WHEEL CHAIR BASKETBALL

Basketball fans around NAIT are in for a big treat. Starting Monday, January 19th, parapalegic basketball will be in the spotlight as six teams in the Alberta League roll into action. Each team consists of three handicapped people and five walkers. It could be a long season for all the teams considering there are thirty games in the schedule. All games will be played at the Glenrose Hospital gymnasium with four games a week (2 games Monday and 2 games Thursday starting at 7:15 p.m. and 8:15 p.m.)

Last year NAIT's team won the championship and had the league's most valuable player.

If you would like to obtain a season's ticket, please see Mr. Garnet Cummings, or contact student services. It looks like a very exciting season so c'mon out and have a good time. You won't be disappointed.

CONT. HANDBALL RESULTS

MEN

B.A.S	150
Computer	142
Social Services	134
Gas	127
Civil	119
Telecommunication	112
Exploration	104
Instrumentation	96
Survey	84
Electronics	73
Heavy Duty	66
Bank & Fin.	-
Bio. Sciences	(-)50
Distributive	(-)58

BADMINTON RESULTS

MEN

Chemistry	100
Industrial Production	96
Exploration	92
B.A.S.	88
Civil	84
Computer	80
Banking	74
Heavy Duty	74
Gas	67
Architecture	63
Instrumentation	59
Electronics	51
Bldg. Construction	51
Forest	51
Bio. Sciences	41
R.T.A.	41
Telecommunication	35

VOLLEYBALL RESULTS

WOMEN

Banking Computer District	-
Chemical	85
Medical Lab	60
Respiratory	-
Social Services	70
RTV & Photography	-
Secretarial	50
Dental	100
Medical Records	85

BADMINTON RESULTS

WOMEN

TOTAL POINTS	
End of Dec. /69	
Banking Computer District	40
Chemical	100
Medical Lab	90
Respiratory	80
Social Services	70
RTV & Photography	50
Secretarial	60
Dental	-
Medical Records	-



"Susan said
that Jane said
that you said
that I should try Tampax tampons.

"Why should I?"



"Yes, I know they're worn internally, but I'd never thought of the 'no show' idea. Why, that means I could wear anything I own without worrying. Even a bathing suit.

"You say I can actually go swimming, too? And that story about not washing your hair is just an old wives' tale, huh?"



"A doctor developed them? Well, he ought to know. Getting rid of those bulky pads sure sounds good to me. I'm going to try Tampax tampons next time.

"Thanks a lot, Ann, for telling it like it is."



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CONTACT THE STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICE FOR
INTERVIEW TIMES AND FURTHER INFORMATION

GORDON LIGHTFOOT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

really shitty. She didn't like the looks of me, or she couldn't care less or know who I was anyhow but that doesn't matter. I just looked like I shouldn't be there. I looked out of place on her plane. She was the only stewardess. It was between Vancouver and Victoria. She really layed into me, really heavy. I was really starting to get a little brown: d off. I started to get a little angry with her. She didn't like my sunglasses or my hair or something.

H.P. She actually told you this or she implied it?

G.L. No I can't get into it, it's not important. And the rest of it, on the ground, that's where they get you. They make you feel like a piece of shit. You get up in the air, okay, let's face it, the people who fly the planes, that's another story. When

you get into the government complex that's on the ground, government agency, bureaucracy. The Air Canada bureaucracy, ground personnel they make me sick.

H.P. How about the business end of music, you must be getting into that now.

G.L. I love it.

H.P. Do you find that's it's tying you down more than you'd want it to?

G.L. No. Everything is just fine.

H.P. Good.

G.L. I just happen to be doing a busy tour right now, that's all. This will be over on Saturday and then we'll just have a rest.

H.P. How long do you spend touring, out of a year say?

G.L. Less.

H.P. Less?

G.L. Less and less. And I'm thinking more about recording and

writing songs. That's the important part of the whole matter.

H.P. Was there any specific reason for doing a live album?

G.L. I take it that you didn't cotton on to that album too good.

H.P. The only thing I object to is the old material on it.

G.L. I was in a situation, a limbo, with UA and I had to have an album out and it was the only thing I could do. I just wanted to get rid of them.

H.P. Wasn't it going to be a double album?

G.L. Yes it was but I thought, "Why lay on more old tunes". I didn't have that many new songs that would stand up anyway at that time and I still think it's a good album. It's representative of what I do in a live performance and I like it for that reason. I don't expect it to be an original type thing, a trendsetter. Wait until we cut our first one on Reprise, that will be very interesting.

H.P. I think it's a good album for the American market.

G.L. Which one? The one that's out now?

H.P. Yes. I don't think they've listened to all of the old material like the Canadians who but every album that comes out.

G.L. That's right. There's that part of it too. To a lot of the people that's stuff for the first time and I also hear good interpretations of it too. It's always better live too, there's a much better feeling and everything. I think that with the producers I've got with Reprise, they're so groovy and they just get it out of good. It's just going to be great. I'm really optimistic about it.

H.P. You mentioned the feeling of a live album. Do you get the same type of feeling for every concert you do or sometimes do you get turned off?

G.L. Occasionally, very rarely. As a rule I try and get it on. By the time I've sung about three or four songs, and then you've got to try and keep them there for two hours. It's no mean trick to keep an audience entertained for two hours. So I figure that I've got to come up with some off the wall good stuff. My standards are very high. I don't believe in getting wiped out to go on stage, I don't believe in taking pills to write and smoking pot in order to get on ideas and stuff like that. I don't believe in that. I believe in things like that just for fun, I can't see them as an escape mechanism. I figure it's good for a giggle, I like that.

JUST A THOUGHT

Once upon a time in a far land lived a frog prince. He was very ugly. But he was also very rich. Which does have its advantages, I might add, even though one may be all worthy. Money and worts. The combination is irresistible. If you happen to be a little bit vacant in the wrong place. So he lived happily ever after. Amen.

Don't confuse the issue. It's just a simple matter of right versus wrong. You may try to evade the issue and squirm out of facing the truth with mountains of verbal garbage. But we know. We will not be swayed by lies and half-truths which masquerade as piety and diligence in the cause. Too long have we fought. Too many tears have we cried to be fooled by the forked tongues of charlatans such as you. Fear no longer plays a part in the struggle. Should we fear cardboard demons? You still think us fools, imbeciles. Your fire has been quenched, you dragons of fear and glut power. Die and let us live!

A book is a prison of captured

thoughts. The ability to read is the key to the prison door of the printed page. When you read the tracks on paper, you unleash the trapped thoughts of the tormented writer. They have cried out for release and you have come running like the blob that you are. Now you are angry with the impertinence of the insult. But now it is you who are the prisoner. For the book is a mould. And you are the jelly. Cry out not in anger, but in pity for the prisoner.

SEE YOU ALL TONIGHT
AT THE QUEEN BALL
IN THE
CRYSTALL BALLROOM
OF THE EDMONTON INN
STARTING AT 9:00 p.m.
GOOD LUCK
TO ALL THE
QUEEN CONTESTANTS.



THE CAST OF MED'S CHRISTMAS PLAY SCHOOL SPIRIT LIVES

By LORETTA CARTER

Here fellow readers, is an article of change! It has been written not to nag on that long-worn-out subject- lack of school spirit, but rather to show that school spirit is alive and living in the heart of eleven members of N.A.I.T.'s own Medical Lab. Technology. Under the capable direction of Susan Finlayson these eleven preformed a play written by Loretta C. Carter, appropriately titled: "The Night Before Christmas-Revised,". On Dec. 9, 1969, in front of graduates and teachers, these eleven talented people preformed, & were rewarded by being presented with the coveted Gold Plated Urine Specimen Bottle.

The main plot of the story, as narrated by Judy Chase, centered around a poor lab tech. played by Marg Flatekval, who was harassed by the pathologist-played by Wil-

liam Kelly, and then confronted by two nurses-namely Lynn Krasowski and Marilyn Kuffler with allergic reindeer-Barb Herbut in tow. Next enter Santa Claus-Carol Bryson and another reindeer-Dawn Head, lamenting over the fate of having a reindeer who is allergic to snow. The lab tech. prepares a "mystifying kill-all cure" and then Santa & reindeer merrily go on their way. The play was written in rhyming couplets and makeup was done by Ida Graf.

Thanks must be extended to Miss Little & Mrs. Annesley, whose assistance and advice was much appreciated by all. Therefore fellow students, the Medical Lab. students have presented the good example, now it is up to you other technologies to not let school spirit sink back into its grave again.

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DOUG BUTHAMLEY

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