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MORE
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NAIT

NORTHERN ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



INDEPENDENCE
AND
FREEDOM!
HO CHI-MINH

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POT LUCK



PHOTO CREDIT R. DESJARDINS

**FOR FOUR
NAIT STUDENTS!**

EDITORIAL

by SHARON CLARK

Our justice system would seem to be no more than a license for the rich for whom it was designed. Unless someone is willing to expend the time and effort to change it, the system will remain as it is.

Justice H.W. Riley recently strongly condemned the idea of legal aid for transients and called for the system's examination by the Attorney General and the Alberta bar.

When it comes to matters of life and death and justice, it would appear that it should be clear to everyone that to become preoccupied by such superficial, meaningless boundaries as provincial borders is ignorant and even barbaric. Justice Riley should be reminded by a quote by John Donne, "Every man's death diminishes me, for I am part of mankind". Equal and fair justice should be for everyone regardless of geographical or financial location.

"No man is an island." This can be expanded to say no community, no province or no country. Every entity needs the support and approval of those around it. Without this support, existence would be not only intolerable, but impossible.

This narrow minded condemnation of legal aid for transients is deplorable and debases the entire value and sacredness of democracy. Geographic limits should have no bearing on whether a man is entitled to legal aid. "No province is an island."

If, because of this denial of legal aid to transients, an innocent victim is convicted, who will bear the blame? Or are we so far down the road of self-centeredness and apathy, no one will care? If this is the case then I guess it doesn't matter than our judicial system is viciously leaning in a prejudicial manner. No one cares anyway.

EDITORIAL by STEVE HANON

BIG JOB FOG IS MUCH HASSLE

The summer job situation is becoming desperate for every NAIT student. Lack of jobs is a very serious problem for those of us who must finance our own education with our own funds. We need jobs, however, so we may earn it. Everyone in the country knows how hard it is to get a job at this particular time. Combine that with the bog in inflation, tight money and the difficulty of getting a loan and we see in a plain light that Canadian students are being screwed in the ear. We are all in a rat race of competition for those few and far between jobs. Here is the crux of the NAIT student's problem. In many respects we are not just as equally qualified for certain jobs, but more qualified because of our technical training.

Because we are not in a position to compete we often lose out. University students finish classes about a month before we at NAIT do. It's unfortunate but unavoidable. We are here after all, to get an education, and because some of the courses are so condensed, we take a month longer. Okay, that's fine, but we are not even in a position to compete with our sister to the south, SAIT. Surely we can be shuffled out of here to give us an equal footing in the competition with them. We are both technical institutes and have a similar curriculum. Why not start us a little earlier in September if time is what is causing all the hassle? We do need the jobs. Give us a break.

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Kingsway

JUST ACROSS THE WAY WHERE
YOU RECEIVE THE BEST DOLLAR
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THE STUDENT REBEL

Three cheers for executives
We once held so dear
Those loyal young people
So far, so near
We once had executives
But, that was our fate
For now we have new ones
But alas, it's too goddam late

This is a very disgusting poem, fortunately it is forgivable since I wrote it during very disgusting times. I am referring to the elections we had for the open executive offices, OOPS! Did I say open. Hmm I wonder. Anyway to get to the subject at hand. In a previous issue of the nugget magazine the students (US) were blamed for the poor, poor elections we had this year. I would like to set the record straight for those illustrious executives of 1969-70 who found it in their hearts to give themselves a well deserved rest, supposedly. If you think this last sentence was sarcastic you better believe it, and it's well deserved. Those executives involved, and I mean all of you, stay tune for a short course in intelligence. Because it was you my dear friends that completely belittled the right for democracy to operate. How many students knew about noninations being open. I spoke to approximately 50 of which 42 didn't know. How about the elections?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor,

In the past year, the staff of the Nugget has been criticized twice by the head of the English Department. I, in my ignorance, pictured this "Champion of Good Taste" as a gentleman of impeccable taste, and perfect manners.

How could I be so blind?

Recently I had occasion to observe this "Champion of Good Taste" at the Business Administration Graduation banquet and dance. During the dinner and speeches to follow I noted that he hardly touched his meal (everyone else, instructors and students, thoroughly enjoyed it) and spent most of the time with one foot resting on the chair beside him (comfortable but hardly good taste). It was also noted that upon lighting his date's cigarette, rather than showing his manners and putting the match in an ash-tray, he threw it on the newly carpeted floor. When it came time for him to leave, I took it upon myself to say "goodnite" and thank him for attending, but was shocked when his only reply was "Next time get a better band." Sorry but everyone else enjoyed them. And if this is your way of accepting a free meal, there won't be a next time. As for the "Champion of Good Taste" I'll take the Dresden Doll.

If this is the type of person who criticizes the Nugget then you must be doing a great job.

John Hood
Business Administration

AWARD'S NIGHT

THIS FRIDAY

6:30 P.M.

EDMONTON INN

I was fortunate enough to find out about them right after they were over. I hear tell that notices were on the billboards. They must have taken the billboards down after putting notices up. I will admit I saw one notice very late which did not tell me anything except Brian King was running. Unfortunately Brian was also a victim of the stupid ignorance and untimely failure of the 1969-70 executives. Who the hell do you executives think you are telling the students it is their fault for those ridiculous procedures, set up by YOU. You were elected last year to serve us, the only mistake the students made was voting you in. One of the excuses I have heard was that the students don't read the billboards. This is possible. But, if you knew this then it was your duty to let us know some-

how. It may take a little extra time than the average student has, only you were not the average student. You took a position with responsibilities, taking the position was your admission of being able to accept the extra responsibilities, taking the position was your admission of being able to accept the extra responsibility. You failed us. I feel true contempt for you, because it is your fault that only 2 people ran for offices, because you did not get to people and insist on nominees, and then did not let them know when to vote properly. This is still your job to find suitable replacements for your thrones, which you turned into stools. But don't worry about what I have said, nobody is perfect.

Rick Allen
Business Administration



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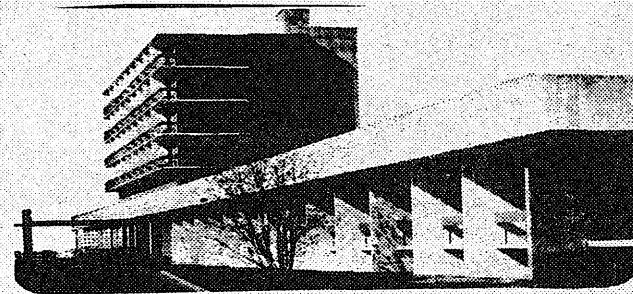
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NAIT STUDENTS BLITZ NORWOOD

GOOD WORK

At 5:00 p.m. on Friday, April 17, forty-two NAIT students congregated in the South Lobby. What was their reason? They were all there to work as a group of very concerned people, in the fight against cancer. After being split into pairs and then groups, they set out to do a blitz canvas on the general Norwood area.

With the thought in mind that three hundred dollars from that area would be terrific. The enthusiasm and energy of these students sent them on a canvas that brought in \$710.00, over twice as much as the Canadian Cancer Society had expected.

To the news media that helped us by pre-canvas publicity we the students of NAIT would like to thank you.

I would like to say a special thanks to the following students of NAIT who made this effort a real success.

Ron Baird
Teresa Baier

Sharon Barton
Bonnie Block
Anna Borowiecki
Larry Bush
Ray Codly
Sandy Collins
Terry Dingwall
Maryanne Devcich
Bob Fox
Carol Frazer
Wendy Gingara
George Wolk
Dorothy Galloway
Chris Haffender
Erica Harrer
Murray Hedberg
Colin Hegerat
Gene Huse
Barry Jackowich
Lynn Kerch
Judy Kilfoyle
Barb Kowal
Charlie Leach
Monica Letschke
Ellen Mazurek
Gladys Zuber
Cheryl McCaffery
Pat McManus
Bill Medak

Len Peterson
Yolande Pomerleau
Mary Lee Rivet
Steve Robberstad
Wayne Rutherford
Judy Sanderman
Leigh Sherman
Jeannette Shultz
Lynn Topping

On behalf of the whole group we would like to thank Mr. Larry Bush for arranging to have his "terrific" group the Br'er Rabbit" donate their time and talent for a dance which was held at Hazeldean Hall after the drive.

Thanks to everyone who contributed some effort to making this another successful, but special NAIT activity.

But even as important we must thank the people for their contribution for without their money how could we "help fight cancer."

Thank you.
Jim Stimson,
Public Relations Director,
NAITSA.

THANKS NAIT

Dear Editor,

We at the Edmonton Unit of the Canada Cancer Society want to express a great chunk of gratitude to the 50 students from your Institute who put on a most successful "blitz" in the Norwood district on our behalf.

What is most significant about the effort is that the money raised...over \$700 was well over twice our most liberal estimates. Also, the effort represents the first time in more than a decade that this area has been canvassed for the Cancer Society.

Special thanks has to go to Jim

Stimson of your Public Relations Office who took the job of organizing and co-ordinating this entire event. His additional efforts at publicizing the NAIT participation has already had positive effects on other aspects of the campaign.

You people really know how to "Give Hope a Boost!" With your kind of help Cancer Will Be Beaten.

Yours for a successful campaign,
K.J. (KEN) CHAPMAN
Field Representative
Canadian Cancer Society

JASON ROBARDS-STELLA STEVENS
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SCIENCE IN CANADA - AMERICAN STYLE

The impact of American values upon scientific development in Canada is particularly difficult to assess. American influences are so widespread and pervasive in Canadian science that they seem both natural and inevitable, and are widely accepted without critical analysis of their underlying value system. Moreover, the American technological dynamic has achieved a certain universality which makes it difficult to distinguish what is simply modern and inevitable in scientific development from what is characteristically American.

It is sometimes argued that science knows no national boundaries, that it is the objective description of nature, at once universal and politically neutral. But science is not just a collection of facts, it is also a practice, a human activity which is motivated and which has values within the context of any particular society. Moreover, science does not stand apart from its applications; its practice affects and is affected by a host of economic, social, and political factors. From this point of view, not only is it possible to study national and international influences on scientific activity, but it is essential to do so.

THE CENTRAL PROBLEM

At the national level, science policy has been recognized explicitly as both an instrument and a concern of government by every major industrialized country in the world. In particular, the government of Canada has established several new advisory bodies on science policy, principally the Science Secretariat and the Science Council. The council comprises a broad spectrum of scientists, engineers, and industrial representatives, and is charged with advising government on long-range science policy. The council's fourth report, Towards a National Science Policy for Canada, is a remarkable document—remarkable in the sense that it is idealistic and venturesome, and emphasizes for the first time the possible "role of science in helping to solve several of the important social and economic problems that now confront the nation." But it is even more remarkable in that it dwells on the central problem of Canadian science—the lack of an adequate research and development (R & D) base—without identifying the primary cause, the foreign ownership of Canadian industry.

Report no. 4 of the Science Council also fails to identify and to acknowledge the degree of disillusionment with science and technology which is felt among the public at large, particularly the younger generation. This disillusionment has developed over a long period of time and represents the lack of fulfilment of the prophecies of scientific liberalism, that discovery and technical innovation would liberate mankind once and for all time from the sufferings of poverty and disease. But to many, progress in these areas has been more than offset by the creation of new and seemingly more dreadful problems for mankind, such as the threats of nuclear annihilation and ecological disaster. The sense of ultimate security and purpose, common to the value systems of former times, has been swept away in wave after wave of technological changes. Small wonder, then, that disillusionment exists.

It may be argued, of course, that all this has little to do with the Americanization of Canada, that it is a process of modernization that is largely inevitable and only incidentally American. There is some truth in this; in fact, there is no quarrel with modernization as such—it is a part of human progress. The real quarrel is with the degree and the intensity of modernization, driven by mindless economic forces and selfish interests. The excesses of science are largely American excesses. Servan-Schreiber has described forcefully how American management skills and corporate capitalism threaten the economic and cultural fabric of Europe by intensive exploitation of technology in the science-based industries. The Canadian situation is even more precarious in this regard.

CONTINENTAL FRAMEWORK

To a considerable extent one can describe Canadian science as merely an extension of American science in the continental framework of corporate capitalism. In some respects the extension is an emptiness of purpose and activity. One example is the almost total lack of an industrial research base in Canada, a direct result of the massive foreign ownership of our science-based industries. Not only does this mean that Canadians exercise almost no control over the direction of the R & D activity which so profoundly affects them; it also means that Canadian scientists and engineers have to emigrate to the United States if they are to pursue careers in the most interesting and vital areas of industrial research. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that many Canadian scientists regard themselves as part of the American milieu and accept the value system of the American scientific community with emphasis of technical elites, commodity consumption, and the vigorous pursuit of short-range rather than long-range goals.

Even when the American value systems are rejected in theory, they are largely accepted in scientific practice because they appear inevitable and because there are no organizational means for challenging their validity and relevance to Canada. American wealth enables the United States to attract the best scientists throughout the western world by offering higher salaries, more hardware, and prestigious and influential research positions. Even the heroes of science, such as Albert Einstein, become Americanized. Because of the apparent advantages, bright young Canadians also tend to go to

the United States for graduate and post-doctoral training. Many factors encourage this trend: nearly all science textbooks used in Canada are written by Americans and are published in the United States; the most prestigious scientific journals are American; the most numerous and physically attractive scientific magazines are American-organized, American-owned, and American-dominated. It is the American science community that largely sets the goals and standards by which Canadian scientists judge the value and the relative excellence of their own scientific work. Even the aspirations of Canadian science are largely American aspirations, projects fashioned to compete with American projects rather than to serve primary Canadian conditions and concerns.

THE BATAVIA PROJECT

An excellent example of this is provided by the proposed Canadian participation in the high energy accelerator project at Batavia, Illinois, which we shall refer to as the Batavia project. This project concerns high energy physics, a frontier field of research probing the ultimate constitution of matter. Activity in this field involves two kinds of research: one in mathematical theory, which is relatively inexpensive; the other in experimentation of huge and technically sophisticated particle accelerators. The latest generation of such accelerators will cost somewhere between \$200 and \$300 million. A consortium of countries is building one of these in Europe, while a second, the Batavia project, is under active construction in the United States. Largely because of the costs involved, Canada does not possess a high energy accelerator, even of the "previous generation." Canadian participation consists at present of "users groups", which carry out experiments at U.S. accelerators and bring back data on photographic film and on computer tapes to be analyzed in Canada.

Supported by a National Research Council grant, a six-man study group submitted a report in March 1969 calling for direct Canadian participation at the 8 per cent level in the Batavia project. Specifically, the group recommended a \$20 million expenditure over a five-year period as a direct contribution to the capital costs of the U.S. accelerator. Proponents argued that this gave Canada the opportunity to buy directly into the world's largest particle accelerator. They also argued that Canadian users should pay their own way and should not continue to depend upon the generosity of American high energy research groups for access to accelerator laboratories.

Here is a clear case of Canadian scientists sharing American aspirations and expecting the Canadian taxpayer to foot the bill. Opponents of the report argued that such large sums represented a serious threat to other fields of Canadian physics already in jeopardy through a shortage of research funds. Moreover, Canadian users groups have the assurance that access time to foreign accelerator laboratories depends upon the scientific merit of the proposed experiment and not at all on contributions to capital costs. In any event, Canada already contributes very substantially to the support of American science and technology, both directly through the support of research in American industrial laboratories by Canadian-based subsidiaries of American corporations.

MT. KOBAN PLAN

A second example of the curious influence of the United States on the direction of Canadian science is the story of the Queen Elizabeth II telescope. In 1964, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Canada, the government of Canada accepted a proposal from a group of Canadian astronomers to build a 157-inch reflecting telescope on Mt. Kobau. A road was built to Mt. Kobau, a mirror and a grinding machine purchased a design team established, and plans laid for a large optical shop at the University of British Columbia. After inspection of the Canadian design in 1967 by an American group, who were impressed with what they saw, a proposal was made for a joint Canadian-American telescope in Chile. There is no reason to suspect the intentions of the American proponents; but in fact the suggestion initially led to deep dissent within the community of Canadian astronomers, whether to proceed with the Mt. Kobau telescope or to abandon it and place a telescope in Chile instead. In 1968, after four years of planning and the expenditure of \$4.5 million, the government of Canada withdrew its support from the Mt. Kobau telescope. The project was kept alive only by a determined effort on the part of four western universities.

A telescope in Chile has strong scientific points in its favour: the site chosen is said to be the best in the world from the point of view of observing conditions and also because of particular astronomical interest in southern skies.

On the other hand, the Mt. Kobau project was well on its way, and it was a distinctly Canadian project which would have provided a national facility of outstanding quality for Canadian astronomers. For the United States, which has several high quality telescopes at home, the Chilean venture is a natural aspiration; even so, American astronomers have failed to find the necessary funds. Canada does not have a single optical facility at this time which is both well situated and of high quality. The Mt. Kobau project was a natural step in laying the foundations for a new generation of Canadian astronomers. The point is that legitimate American aspirations are not necessarily legitimate Canadian aspirations, particularly where large sums of

by LYNN TRAINOR

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money are involved; but the Americanization of Canadian science is so thorough that the point is not clearly recognized by many scientists in Canada, who tend to regard Canadian science as a simple extension of the American effort.

OUR U.S. T.V.

A third example of the "American presence" in Canadian thinking is our choice of the American (NTSC) system of colour television, despite the evident advantages of the French system (SEC AM III) and the German system (PAL). Except for France, Western Europe has opted for PAL, while most other countries have chosen SEC AM III. The advantages of PAL and SEC AM III are set out clearly in the answers of James A. Byrne, parliamentary secretary to the minister of transport, to questions put to him in the House of Commons by R.J. McCleave, MP for Halifax-Dartmouth:

Question No. 57 Mr. McCleave, MP
1. What colour television systems were considered for use in Canada?
2. What were the comparative cost factors of each system and of colour television sets which receive each?
3. Which of the systems is more readily recordable on video tape?
Answer (Text)
By Mr. James A. Byrne, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport:

- The following colour television systems were considered:
N.T.S.C. (U.S.A.)
SECAM II (France)
PAL (Federal Republic of Germany)
- (a) The system cost factors considered for the three systems were:
Network transmission and distribution;
Station transmitters;
Video tape recording.
The N.T.S.C. system, due to its more stringent technical requirements, is the most costly in terms of the three factors above. The SEC AM III system is the most tolerant of deficiencies in the performance of systems and equipment and can, therefore, utilize less costly facilities for recording and distribution. PAL is intermediate in the above respects between N.T.S.C. and SEC AM III.

(b) The cost factors of colour television sets for the three systems relate solely to the techniques of recovering colour information from the composite colour television signal, N.T.S.C. receivers are the least costly to manufacture, SEC AM III costs slightly more, with PAL being the most costly.

Signals of one colour system can be transcoded into another system. Due to the costs involved, transcoding can be achieved only at the studio, along with transmission network, or at station transmitters. Receivers designed specifically for one colour system cannot successfully receive colour TV signals from another system.
3. SECAM III colour signals are most readily recordable on video tape, utilizing standard black and white recording machines. N.T.S.C. and PAL colour signals require auxiliary colour equipment for recording. A video tape recorded from one system can be used with another system by the use of transcoding techniques.

It appears evident that in the matter of colour television, as in so many other technical matters affecting Canadians, an inferior system was adopted primarily on the grounds of compatibility with American systems. This example is particularly disconcerting because the superior SEC AM III system would have provided a natural barrier to the flood of American television programming and a natural encouragement to economic and cultural exchange with France. (In fact, the barrier would not have been insurmountably large, since signals from the American system can be transcoded at the studio into SEC AM III). Even when technology and economics favour an independent Canadian cultural stance, the Americanization of Canada persists.

American influences on Canadian science are particularly strong in the area of military research. This is somewhat surprising since the organization of military science in the two countries is radically different. In the United States a large fraction of the total budget for all scientific research and development falls under the umbrella of military spending, and American scientists have come to accept such arrangements for funding as normal. The frightening power of the military-industrial complex in the United States is well known, but less well known is the extent to which scientists and technologists have been integrated into this complex, certainly a large fraction of U.S. scientists and engineers are employed in the U.S. scientists and engineers are employed in the so-called defence industries. By contrast, all classified research in Canada is done directly by the Defence Research Board, a civilian arm of the military establishment, and the total expenditure on military research is a modest fraction of the total research budget.

On the surface the Canadian situation seems rather satisfactory; a closer examination shows that it leaves a lot to be desired. The Defence Research Board apparently does not possess the resources to assess properly the national interest in the cold-war maze of military-scientific stratagems. The result has been a serious and continuing penetration into the decision-making apparatus of the Cana-

dian military research establishment. This penetration is justified by the policy-makers in terms of a simple and convenient creed, that Canadian and American national interests coincide.

A realization of the extent of American influences in the Canadian military-science establishment was brought home dramatically to me by a personal experience in 1963 during the public debate over nuclear warheads for the Bomarc missiles. In the aftermath of the Cuban crisis the Diefenbaker government was divided on the question of equipping the Bomarc with nuclear weapons. Washington took advantage of divided Canadian loyalties on this issue to openly embarrass the faltering government in Ottawa. For reasons best known to himself, Lester Pearson reversed his stand on the issue of nuclear arms to Canada, going on to win the federal election and bringing the dramatic Diefenbaker years to an inglorious close. To the great relief of the Canadian press, Howard Green, the architect of Canada's resistance policy to U.S. pressures on the nuclear arms issue, suffered humiliating defeat at the polls.

Canada: U.S. warfare extension

Proponents of Pearson's policy, including the former Conservative Minister of Defence, Douglas Harkness, claimed that a "small" nuclear warhead on the Bomarc (small meaning several times larger than the Hiroshima bomb) would be effective in cooking the larger hydrogen bomb carried by an attacking bomber. Opponents generally argued that by accepting nuclear arms Canada would lose much more politically than she would gain militarily. But many scientists in their private conversations went a good deal further and regarded the "cooking theory" as a public hoax.

I was a member of a group of eight physicists at the University of Alberta which decided to take public issue with the extravagant claims of Mr. Harkness for the effectiveness of the cooking theory. We prepared a brief statement, setting out in laymans' terms the basic facts about Bomarc, hydrogen bombs, and ICBMs and distributed it to the four national party leaders and to all candidates in Alberta seeking election to the federal Parliament.

In more recent times, in the area of chemical and bacteriological warfare (CBW), the evidence again suggests that research done in Canada is a minor extension of work done in the United States, rather than an autonomous national activity. Spokesman from DRB have admitted Canada's role in the four-power Technical Co-operation Program (TRCP) through which Canada provides the United States and Great Britain with an open-air laboratory at Suffield, Alberta, for sampling and measuring biological materials. Dr. A.M. Pennie, deputy chairman of DRB, has emphasized the defensive nature of Canada's research effort in CBW, claiming that it is consistent with Canada's ratification of the Geneva Protocol in 1927 outlawing chemical and biological agents in warfare. The consistency is at least questionable in view of the facts that the United States has not ratified the Geneva Protocol and has used defoliating agents and nerve gases extensively in the war in Viet Nam. If Canada's role is entirely innocent and defensive, and motivated entirely by national interest, it is difficult to understand why CBW research is not carried out under the auspices of the Department of Health and the results disseminated widely among members of the medical profession.

Special report number 4 of the Science Council is a step in the right direction but any analysis which fails to recognize Americanization of Canada is merely playing charades.

**DEADLINE
FOR
LAST
ISSUE
MAY 6**

CANADIAN COLLEGES COMMISSION ON TRANSFERABILITY

Technical Schools and Colleges are at present dead end routes because the individual is restricted in the matter of continuing "his" education. A true student is not just a student for one, two, three or four years-- but forever. Basically what we are talking about is a basic training enabling the student to gain a semblance of freedom or security in order that he may pursue more studies either involving the vocational or cultural aspects of his life.

If he is interested in only his vocation o.k.--who has the right to say whether or not he should take a specific cultural course so that he will have a fuller life.

Education must be a continuing process with terminal positions so that a student may "stop" and still be a productive entity in society. This would give students an opportunity to experience production in industry and decide whether or not they have the capabilities of going on with a further advancement in their education.

We cannot start a whole new system of education, destroying old systems that exist. But what must happen is that these systems must be bent and shaped to form a more homogeneous system, enabling future students to always advance forward.

Why must be done is the addition of continuing courses and years to present training courses so that it is possible for all individuals to reach an ultimate goal by taking different routes. from a previous course.

PHILOSOPHY

Students need only the road to travel, they do not need some-

one telling them how to travel it. Who cares whether or not he runs or strolls down the road.

A cafeteria type area must exist with central transferability courses so that students may transfer if they wish to new areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. With the present situation of industry "advising" colleges and technical schools during the first two years, Industry and Advisory boards must be kept with their influence in the third and fourth years. This could mean that "advisory committees" would keep the career of the student marketable to industry.

2. An addition of two years to the present system of colleges and technical schools would put the student in the position of advancing and making himself more proficient in his vocation. The student is not necessarily looking for a university type education, but wants only to pursue his interests.

Students want only to be recognized that they are doing further training in their career or field and are not interested in receiving a degree comparable to a university degree already being given.

COMMENT

Some students are talking about transferability and relating it to universities. They are doing this because universities have become the middle class's stepping stone into the upper class. But now a new concept must be innovated, and that is of learning for the sake of a status symbol.

Employers must be educated in the aspects of who they are hiring. Whether or not an individual

from "Career" post secondary education is just as good if not better than his university counterpart.

PRIORITIES

Technical schools and colleges must be respected and more downgraded at the expense of other institutes. This is to say that a college "diploma" or technical "diploma" will still have the significance to industry and society that many of them now have.

Individuals must be accepted into some programs on general merit and not whether or not he has a certain percentage grade

NAIT STUDENTS BUSTED

There have been upwards of 50 arrests made in the latest crack down on the drug scene in Edmonton. Of these 50 people, three are NAIT students, one is an ex-NAIT student and there is still one warrant out for a NAIT student. He is presently in hiding. Here is what happened to two of the NAIT students who were busted.

"On the morning of April 9, 1970 I was preparing to go to school when there was a knock on the front door. Not knowing who it was I closed the bathroom door while my wife answered the knock. By the time she said it was the city police the bathroom door flew open. There he was - 'Fitz'! He asked me who I was and I told him. He said I was under arrest but didn't advise me of my rights. I asked him if he had a warrant. He did. I then asked him if I could get my pants on. "Settle down" he said as he hit me. 'All I want to do is get my pants on, you don't need to hit me. Then narc number 2 came in on cue and he hit me. So I said.... it sat down on the edge of the tub and laughed until they allowed me to put on my pants. They then searched the house and off we went to jail."

This student spent the day in jail and was released. He is presently awaiting trial towards the end of April.

This is another students' story: "A NAIT student who suspected a warrant was out for his arrest turned himself in at the city police station, Fri. April 17. Prior to this he cut his hair and shaved his beard on the advice of his lawyer who stated there was definite prejudice on the part of a judge when a defendant had long hair.

Upon arriving at the police station the desk sergeant said there was no warrant out for his arrest.

While at school, Monday April 20, he was apprehended by two morality officers. Meanwhile at the same time, another morality officer was addressing students at NAIT.

He has been remanded and is awaiting trial on May 19.

LEGALIZE POT, LSD, MURDER,
THEFT, RAPE,
AND THERE WILL BE
NO MORE CRIME.

DAD, AM I A PEOPLE?
NO SON, YOU ARE A CHICKEN.
DO CHICKENS COME FROM PEOPLE?
NO, CHICKENS COME FROM EGGS.
ARE EGGS BORN! NO, EGGS ARE LAID.
ARE PEOPLE LAID?
NOT ALL OF THEM, SOME ARE CHICKEN.

NAIT ENTRANCE EXAM FOR 70/71 TIME LIMIT THREE WEEKS

1. What language is spoken by French Canadians?
2. Give the important characteristics of the ancient Babylonian Empire with particular reference to architecture, literature, law and social conditions - OR give the first names of the Beatles.
3. What religion is the Pope? - Jewish, Catholic, Hindu, Moslem, or Anglican? (CHECK ONE ONLY)
4. Would you ask William Shakespeare to: Build a bridge; Sail the ocean; Lead the army; or WRITE A PLAY?
5. What is a silver dollar made of?
6. What time is it when the big hand is on the "1" and the little hand is on the "5"?
7. How many Commandments (approx.) was Moses given?
8. Which team does Bobby Hull play for?
9. What are the people that live in Canada's far north called - East-Westerners; Easterners; Southerners, or Northerners? (CHECK ONLY ONE)
10. Spell - Diefenbaker, LaMarsh, Nielson, and Ouimet.
11. Six "Kings of England" have been called George, the last one being George VI - Name the previous five.
12. Who won World War II? Who came second?
13. Where does the rain come from: Supermarkets, Eatons; the U.S.A., or the sky?
14. Can you explain Einstein's "Theory of Relativity" - Yes or No?
15. What is NAIT famous for - Money; Intelligence; Weather; or Apathy? (CHECK THE LAST ONE ONLY)
16. The song "O Canada" is the National Anthem for what Country?
17. Explain LeChatelier's principal of dynamic equilibrium force or spell your own name in BLOCK LETTERS.
18. What holiday falls on January 1st - Easter, Christmas, New Year's or Thanksgiving (CHECK ONE ONLY)
19. What are coat hangers used for?
20. Where is the basement located in a three-storey building?
21. When was the War of 1812?



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HIPPOGRIFF

by R. DESJARDINS



CORINNE LOUIS AND LYLE HAMER OF HIPPOGRIFF

In today's business world where the buck is worshipped, it's heart-warming to see two young people decide not to drop out, but try to change the established order of things by setting an example. There two people are Lyle Hamer and Corinne Smith (who calls herself Lou). The example they set is operating a business that doesn't join the commercial rat race. They run their shop in an easy, friendly, relaxed manner and judging by the acceptance they've received, Lyle and Lou have found a new formula for success.

What is a hippogriff? The dictionary defines it as a flying horse. You won't find any horses here, but if you look closely you may find a horse collar and horse shoes - and that's not all.

There's an interesting story behind the shop's name. Lou, who was taking a two year commercial art course, had an advertising campaign as a project. The name "hippogriff" came to mind and Lyle thought it was good enough to make use of. They were in Vancouver and noticed that many articles for sale in the poster shops could be made by anyone. They came back to Edmonton and opened up their own shop on 101 Street near 106 Avenue last June.

"When we first opened," recalled Lyle, "we used to play chess tournaments for money with the kids from Vic." "Some days, if we were lucky, we'd make six bucks. Originally, we wanted to make posters and candles" said Lyle, "but instead we decided to specialize in leather things". "We

bought six bucks worth of leather and made two pouches and a purse. They caught on right away, so we started making more. It's not all that hard to do leather work", Lyle went on, "it's easy to make it durable, it's making it look good that's hard."

Lou and Lyle's leather work has become very popular in Edmonton. Witness how many girls have leather fringed purses. They also make vests, belts, wrist bands and once on a special order they made a pair of leather pants.

The atmosphere in the store is unique in that every wall seems to represent a different era of time. For instance, on entering the store, you are greeted by posters of people like Janis Joplin, Peter Fonda and the cast of 'Hair'. Looking over to your right, an old shot gun, a wagon wheel, oil lamps and animal hides give a western atmosphere. The opposite wall suggests the Far East complete with incense, incense burners, sweet smelling soaps and even an antique Buddha which is over a hundred years old.

Many of the smaller articles Lyle and Lou stock are from all over the world. Incense for instance, comes from the Orient, India and even from Chicago. The various types of cigarette papers they have come from England, Spain and France. Things such as posters are handled through a distributor in Vancouver, which the majority originally come from San Francisco.

The 'Black Light Room' Lyle built is about nine feet by nine

feet. Once inside you can't help but become overwhelmed by the fluorescent reds, oranges, pinks, lime greens and yellows that jump out at you. Lou and Lyle welcome people to take their time and browse around. They've even provided cushions for people to park themselves on while enjoying such masterpieces as "The Garden", "Desert Blossom", "Garden of Eden", and "Energy".

My favourite spot in the store is the "Candle Barrel". It's about the only legal way I know to get high on such far-out scents as lemon, lavender, sweetpea, bayberry, orange, apple blossom, rose, lime and lilac. It's not unusual for somebody to stick their nose in the barrel, in fact it's common place. Other candles include the bigger table kind that have colored cubes of wax inside them.

Until just recently, the Hippogriff was relatively unhassled, till they stocked Rolling Stone, which other local outlets refused to sell. "Somebody must be keeping an eye on us", said Lyle. "We used to sell Rolling Stone and soon after we got a letter from the Alberta Advisory Board telling us we were selling an objectionable publication. It's not legal to sell it in the stores, but it seems you can sell it on the street and get away with it. Funny how you can buy Rolling Stone in every other province and even in Calgary, but you can't buy it here".

Like similar kinds of shops, the Hippogriff offers a service to the community. Lyle and Lou do as much as they can to help out young people. "We are involved with Trust", said Lyle, "and we refer a lot of people who come here to them." Apart from that, they don't mind displaying handicraft made by other people who are trying to sell them. It's a common occurrence to walk in and find yourself in the middle of a heavy discussion. Lou is the quiet one and doesn't say much, but when she does, she's in good voice.

The whole store is so colorful, that you could literally say it was a rainbow. Maybe it's because of the recent "rain" at Hippogriff. The bathtub from the apartment above the store was leaking and

the place was full of buckets catching water for about a week.

No matter what the weather's like, the Hippogriff is always a bright place to visit and Lyle and Lou are waiting for you to pay them a visit.

NAIT DIPLOMA

by CHARLES COPEMAN

In a month and a half, NAIT grads will be getting their diplomas. Perhaps we should think a little about the diploma. There are some people who think the diploma will solve all of their problems.

If the job you get is any more complicated than a ditch-digger's, the diploma will be getting you into problems, lots of them. The courses are supposed to be designed to show us how to solve problems because an increasingly technological age is an age of increasing technical problem.

There is nothing magical about the diploma. It is a piece of paper with writing on it. It is as powerful as any scrap of paper you might see flying by on the wind: it has no power to do anything for you. As a symbol of the work you are supposed to have done here, it will open doors for you. If you are unable to produce on the job, that piece of paper won't keep you from being fired. The worth of that little piece of paper is the years of work and study at NAIT. No work, no value; not much work, not much value.

But I keep thinking of the people whose sole goal is to pass exams to qualify for that little piece of paper. Learn something?---they couldn't be bothered. But it's a paper-mad world, so they might get a job pushing papers all day. Maybe they've got the right idea.

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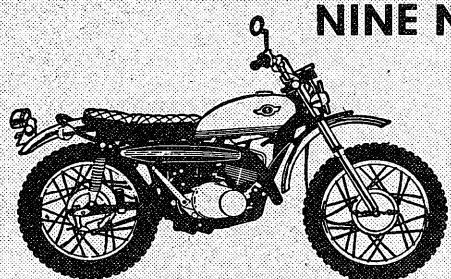
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WINNIPEG CONFERENCE

We left for the Prairie Institutes' Conference on Friday, April 17 and returned on Sunday from the Western Institute and Colleges Association. Accomplishments of the conference were: a name change, a constitution, a Central Information Bureau, and a new chairman. The reason for the name change was the fact that the British Columbia Institute of Technology was in attendance and made a member, therefore making the old title obsolete.

The constitution and the setting

up of the Central Information Centre were the main accomplishments of the conference. However, the new chairman, Tom Welk of SAIT, felt that even more shall be accomplished at the next conference. Tom is at present interior vice-president of SAIT, and has a lot of great ideas for WICA.

WICA is a non-political organization set up for the benefit of technical institutes and has got potential for changing and/or creating a better image of the tech. school with the public.

HEAD TABLE



L. to R. G. Redfern, R. Rozier, J. McCannel, D. Wartman, C. Sandh, S. Schabert, A. Low, G. Melyk.

WALK - MILES FOR MILLIONS MAY 3

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HOW TO MAKE A HOMEMADE STALK CUTTER

Long before "Do it yourself Kits", came into the vogue The homemade stalk cutter was built and used by practically all pioneers who had stalks to cut.

The following directions if carefully adhered to will provide a genuine stalk cutter that anyone would be proud to own.

First, select a piece of weed, adequate for the purpose - not too small and not too large. Try to keep your selection in keeping with your need. This wood could come from an old sawmill site, so to speak. Once this wood has been selected study the grain carefully to determine your layout for right or left hand. Next you must procure the required angle iron. Two pieces will do; the sizes of which will naturally be governed by the wood you already have. This angle iron can quite often be picked up in a local junk yard or in an abandoned quarry.

Now, you select a whippetree or whiffletree, which are actually the same, but known under different appellations, and gauge this to your ultimate requirements, which will be governed by the actual lengths into which you want your stalks cut. A blunt piece of iron can readily be sharpened to produce a keen cutting edge, which if looked after will not require resharping for some time.

You will now notice with close scrutiny that your stalk cutter is beginning to take shape.

A few old used bolts along with an axle to carry the wheel - which must be very carefully mounted to avoid camber or caster - will set you up for the final touch.

The rotation will depend on whether you wish to operate with a forward or backward motion, but should not prevent easy access to moving parts or possible future repair.

It should be noted here that if a whippetree cannot be located the drawbar attachment could be made by substituting a neckyoke or other reasonable facsimile, together with various sized clevises, complete with the necessary rings and hooks adapted to size and allowing for slippage and linkage. (Cross members can be added for additional strength, depending on ultimate use; however if these are added, extreme care must be taken to ensure that these cross members do not interfere with any other members, as this could result in faulty operation).

All Drilling, Fitting, Adapting and Bolting should be done in a Jig, previously set up to a predetermined size. This will eliminate costly mistakes and errors so common to stalk cutter manufacturers who do not use a jig. NOTE: Assembly time about one day, after all parts collected; jig set up and all parts drilled and fitted.

Statistics show that by careful manipulation and expert operation, which will come with practice, any operator will not only be able to cut stalks, but cut them to predetermined lengths for ease of sorting and piling.

It is now apparent that the trace of stalk cutter is returning. Any interested parties should be directed to those concerned so that all pertinent information may be recorded.

COUNCIL CAPERS

The Student Council meeting of April 22 was attended by the executive and ten lone representatives. Three of the reps had to be located by the Telecom. rep so the meeting could go on. The ten technologies represented were: Telecom., Exploration, Business, Med. Records, Survey, Air Conditioning, Chemical, Architecture, and Instrumentation.

The meeting was called to order at 5:35 PM. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

No single comprehensive report has yet been prepared on the recent Winnipeg conference of prairie colleges and institutes. A written report will be presented to the next Council meeting. A provisional organization has been formed to act as a clearing-house for communications between the student organizations of the colleges and institutes to help solve the problems common to all. The subject of the report was tabled until the next meeting.

The topic of junk mail was discussed. It appears likely that such mail is coming to students because the Student Directory has been used to obtain names and addresses. Several copies of the Directory were provided to representatives of a life insurance company on campus. No such service will be given next year as the Directory is prepared for the benefit of the stu-

dents at the expense of the students.

It was moved and passed that members of the new and old executive, not exceeding eighteen, be sent to the Seminar at Camp He Ho Ha the weekend of the 25th and 26th of April. They will meet with members of NAIT administration--department heads, etc.--to try to isolate and solve problems in procedure and communications.

Students finishing at NAIT this year and expecting diplomas must be cleared by the various student services around campus--the library, phys. ed. stores, main stores, etc. Forms for this will be obtainable from technology offices. Failure to have the form completed and handed in before leaving at the end of May will result in your diploma being delayed.

One of the topics brought up under new business was the lack of interest in Council, which was amply shown by the poor attendance. A number of quite unworkable schemes were put forward. The essence of each was that interest must be forced, by one means or another. It was pointed out that each technology club is plagued by the same lack of interest. After listening to twenty minutes or more of useless discussion, my interest quotient was exceeded, and I went home.

Council was adjourned sometime after 6:30 PM.

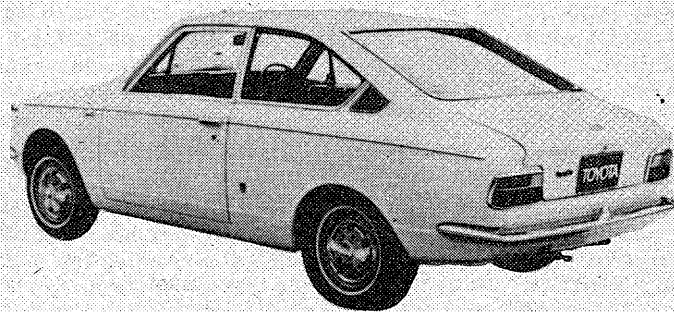


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