

PSYCH. CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

Less than a year after the infamous MacDonald fraud put Lakehead U. on the map, Mr. J. MacDonald, successor to the Chairmanship of the Psychology Department, has resigned. His letter of resignation was received by the Dean of Arts on Friday January 6, the same day that Mr. MacDonald announced his resignation to a class of his students.

In an exclusive interview with the ARGUS Mr. MacDonald declined to state in precise terms the reasons for his resignation. He said only that "It was impossible for me to continue", but he made clear that his action was prompted by tension between himself and the administration.

In a separate interview, Dr. Rothney, Dean of Arts, said that he had not been entirely surprised by the resignation. When asked whether pressure had been applied to force the resignation Dr. Rothney said only "Not by me". Mr. MacDonald would not comment on this question. He stated that his reasons included a combin-

ation of personality conflict and a difference of opinion in the concepts of methodology which the department should adopt.

Dr. Rothney will assume the duties of interim head of the department until a successor is named. Mr. MacDonald believes that there is an obvious candidate for his position in the department at this time, but Dr. Rothney did not echo this view.

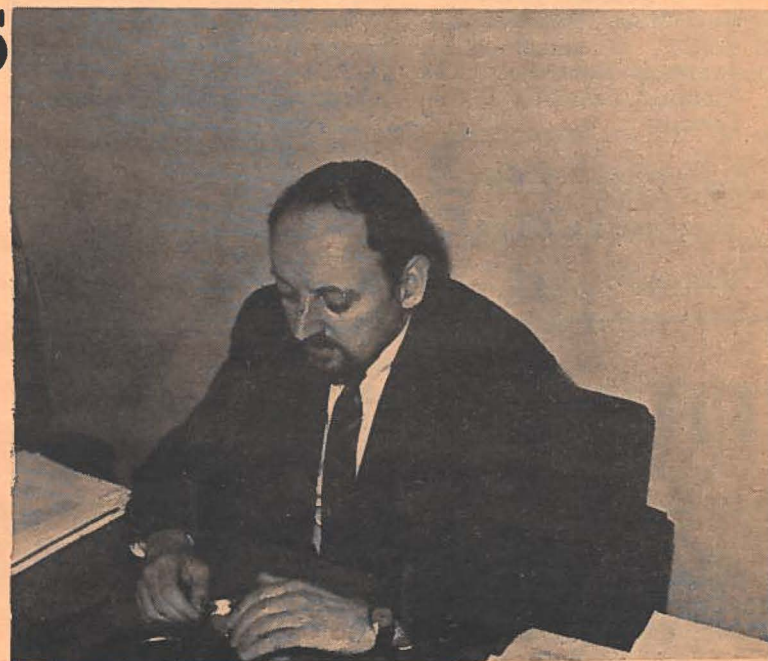
Mr. MacDonald is confident that his resignation will not seriously affect the students in Psychology courses since he will continue to fulfill his professorial duties until the end of the academic year. He believes that the department can continue to operate smoothly. He does not anticipate any radical changes being instituted by a new chairman.

President Tamblin was mentioned in the interview with Mr. MacDonald but could not be reached for comment.

Mr. MacDonald believes that most of the faculty members in his department

understand and sympathize with his reasons for resignation but neither he nor Dr. Rothney anticipate further developments. There has, according to Mr. MacDonald, been some tension within the department, but this did not contribute to his resignation. When asked if he has been satisfied with the performance of our much-criticized psych. department he said that he was very satisfied. Its lack of highly experienced professors and the fact that it does not boast a single doctorate did not seriously hinder its operations, he said. He hopes that three additional members will be appointed to its faculty next year and that a strong department can be formed on this foundation. Dr. Rothney strongly denied rumours that this latest crisis could mean the temporary disbanding of the department.

Mr. MacDonald stated that he has made no definite plans for the future except that he will resign his position as professor at the end of the academic year.



"impossible to continue"

SITE NOT CHOSEN

The location for North-western Ontario's new college of applied arts and technology has still not been settled by its board of directors.

At their second meeting held Jan. 6 and 7 at Port Arthur the board received briefs from municipalities and individuals wishing the new college to locate in their areas. Meetings will be held with the authors of these briefs before any final decision is made.

The courses to be offered by the new institution were also discussed with particular emphasis on their correspondence with courses already presented by the uni-

versity schools branch here at Lakehead U.

The board has received fifteen applications for the position of president of the new institution. These applications were received by the meeting and tabled for further consideration. The deadline for applications is January 31 and it is reported that among those already received some are from as far away as British Columbia and Montreal.

Further meetings will be held here and in Kenora during February to set the new college's programme and location and to hire its president.

L.U. SWEEPS DOUBLEHEADER

By Peter Young

The Lakehead University Nor'westers moved into a first place tie with Bemidji State College with two weekend victories over the Wisconsin State University Yellowjackets. The Nor'westers beat the Yellowjackets 6-4 Sunday afternoon and then thumped the same team Sunday evening 11-5. Murray Smith was the big gun for the Lakehead, picking up four assists in the first game, and then scoring three goals and adding two more assists in the final game. Dwight Stirrett and John Fallis paced the Nor'westers in the first encounter; each scored two goals while singles were added by Clare Battiston and John Kennedy. Art Harker and Jim Easton each scored two goals for Wisconsin State. The Nor'westers led 2-0 after the first period on goals by Dwight Stirrett from Smith and Pronger, and John Kennedy from Smith, and extended their lead to 4-2 after the second period with Battiston and Fallis picking up their first markers. Battiston's came on a pass from Siciliano and Fallis' from Battiston and Smith. Harker and Easton each scored their first goals in the second period. Fallis and Stirrett rounded out the Lakehead scoring in the third period, with Fallis scoring on a blueline pass from Kivisto and Stirrett scoring on a goal

mouth scramble on a pass from Fallis. The Nor'westers took nine of the 14 penalties called by referee McKenzie. Jim Boya in the Wisconsin net stopped 34 shots while Kaz Miyata stopped thirty-three shots in the Lakehead net.

Then, in the second encounter, in the evening game, the Lakehead team scored seven goals in the third period to walk away with an 11-5 victory. The Nor'westers led 2-1 after the first period and 4-3 after the second. Murray Smith and Dave Siciliano led the way for the Nor'westers each scoring a hat trick. Siciliano also added three assists to bring his series total to seven points. Ron Morancy, Clare Battiston, John Kennedy, Dennis Olinik and John Fallis rounded out the Nor'westers scoring with single goals. Bruce Chicoine, Jim Hemming, Art Harker, and Letham along with Tom Reid accounted for the Yellowjackets' scoring. Wisconsin took eight of the fifteen penalties and were outshot by the Nor'westers 29-26.

The first place tie with Bemidji State could be broken this weekend when the Nor'westers travel to the Northern Minnesota town. The Nor'westers will come home for four days before leaving for two games in St. Cloud on the weekend of Jan. 30.

ORCUS TO MEET HERE

Lakehead University will host an ORCUS (Ontario Regional Canadian Union of Students) conference on campus at the end of February.

Approximately 100 delegates are expected for the two-day conference which will be organized by our A.M.S. Delegates will be predominantly student government executives from universities and other post-secondary institutions across the province accompanied by their C.U.S. chairmen.

At a marathon session on January 9 council ratified the expenditure of two to three thousand dollars to underwrite part of the transportation and accommodation expenses which will be incurred by the delegates.

At the meeting reservations were expressed by certain members of council as to who could be found to do the actual legwork in organizing the project. A consensus was reached that the conference was well worth hosting in terms of the publicity and interest it would generate and impressive commitments to volunteer time and effort to ensure its success were made by several councillors.

L.U.'s yearbook, the NOR'WESTER is on sale now. Order yours outside the cafeteria any noon hour.

MORE CAMPUS COPS

Mr. Claude Smith, Director of Planning and Physical Plant, has announced that a professional campus security staff is being formed. A Mr. Ted Broughton has been named to organize and ultimately head up the department when it becomes a reality. The duties of this campus police force will be in the areas of traffic control, parking control, and particularly, security.

The proctor force will op-

erate independently and continue to police all student functions. Petty theft and irresponsible damage will be the main target for the security officers when they are installed. The ARGUS could present this development in greater depth. Mr. Smith realized that perhaps the ARGUS was a better medium for spreading information than the Circle K Club.

VIET SPEAKER

Karen Kopperund, secretary of the U. of T. Committee to end the war in Vietnam and prime mover behind the recent Canada-wide Student Days of Protest, will speak at Lakehead University on Friday, January 13. The topic of her speech will be "Vietnam--The Big Lie".

It is understood that she will also present a film in connection with her talk. Her visit is part of a cross-Canada month-long speaking tour which she and her associate have undertaken. The public, and particularly students of Lakehead U., are invited to attend.

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THE CUS MOUSE

Quiet memorandums suggesting radical change are ludicrous. A timid CUS mouse requesting reactionary jackasses like your average AMS, SAC, et al to fight for progressive change invites disaster.

If CUS wants militancy it had better start screaming. Rallies, protests, marches, riots, terrorism, guerrilla warfare, anything. It must have the majority of students actively behind it if it is to succeed.

Then there's solidarity. If CUS has a policy which students genuinely want, or should genuinely want, they must know what it is. The key here is education. The average Canadian student doesn't know what CUS is and CUS must reach him. Not by bland little write-ups in campus papers, but by participation in something concrete, whether it be sit-in, seminar, or seance.

The big problem however, is democracy. Many CUS positions are appointive. (Jeez, I thought it was a union!) And by whom? By the bloody groups who constantly get excited when CUS blinks its left eye, the student government.

If CUS chairmen were elected, students would learn the issues, could make their own views felt, and could be genuinely represented. Its called democracy.

CUS, the Canadian Union of Students, had better come wise. It calls itself a union (oh how we love unions!) but woefully neglects to act like one. Militancy, solidarity, and democracy have always been the watchwords of unionism. CUS has none.

From its founding, and most particularly during the last year, CUS has taken a left-wing approach to student problems. Free tuition, academic freedom, and general students' rights have been its aim. Great so far! For a time it was timid, held conventions, worked quietly behind the scenes, thrived, and generally did nothing.

During the last year it finally felt itself confident enough to open up. Cautiously it began to assert its policies and make more urgent demands for their implementation. Suddenly certain reactionary student governments realized that this CUS mouse might become a monster. A stitch in time they said and squelch! Alberta, Loyola, Memorial, and Bishops quit. More followed.

Now, back to this militancy, solidarity, and democracy stuff. There's nothing wrong with challenging the status quo (we love it), but it must be done noisily. One doesn't quietly suggest that the entire student finance situation stinks. One screams same from rooftops.

ARGUS FULL MEMBER OF CUP

The Argus became the thirty-third full member of the Canadian University Press at the 29th Annual CUP Conference in Montreal December 27 to 30.

Other university papers admitted to full membership were the Proteem (York), the Excalibur (York), the Quill

(Brandon, the Badger (Brock), and the Lance (Windsor).

The motion granting full membership to Argus was presented by the U.W.O. Gazette and seconded by the Sheaf (Saskatoon, Sask.).

The motion was passed unanimously.



ROD PHILLIPS

The most immediate threat to world peace at the beginning of 1967 is undoubtedly the war in Vietnam.

Recently there have been major developments in all aspects of this tragic conflict.

On the military front: The number of U.S. troops in Vietnam has surpassed the total in Korea at the height of the war in that country. Allied troop strength has also increased greatly, instances being the sending of 1,000 Thai troops to Vietnam, and the transfer of New Zealand troops from the Malaysian to Vietnamese war theatres. U.S. bombing of north Vietnam has been intensified, and the Pentagon has finally admitted that targets other than "military objectives" may have been hit--but this admission came only after on-the-spot reports from Harrison Salisbury, associate editor of the New York Times.

Developments on what might be called the 'peace front' are more complex. There have been the usual U.S. offers to negotiate if the National Liberation Front and north Vietnamese will agree to surrender. These offers have met with the expected rebuffs, although at the time of this writing it seems that the Hanoi government may be willing to relax its conditions for negotiations if the U.S. bombing of north Vietnam is halted. It is difficult to see to what this suggestion may lead.

At this point it may be useful to examine

the various agencies for peace, and evaluate their potential usefulness.

There have been appeals for the United Nations to step in and mediate in the conflict--which the Secretary-General U Thant, has expressed a willingness to do. However, the north Vietnamese take the view that 'while most countries think of the United Nations as the cat's whiskers, the United States thinks of it as the cat's paw' and it is most unlikely that UN mediation would be accepted.

The Pope has also offered to help in any attempt to bring the war to a conclusion but thus far his attempts--such as his expressed desire that the Christmas and New Year cease-fires be extended into a general truce--have had little visible effect.

The third main group which has proposed solutions for the war is individual nations and groups of nations--such as India, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, Canada, and a number of 'non-aligned' countries. However, it seems that which ever country proposes a solution is unacceptable to either north Vietnam and the National Liberation Front or to the U.S. and its allies.

It appears then that the only successful moves towards peace will have to be made by those nations actually involved in the conflict and on can only hope that one side will soon take a realistic initiative.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sirs:

The headline on page 3 of your Nov. 25/66 issue, along with parts of the editorial, "No Discount Son", I feel need some clarification and further thought.

It is not my intention to become involved in a "discount" debate. I would think that most merchants know exactly how much their goods are worth and sell them for that price, whether it be in the form of a discount or not.

"500% profit is it enough". First of all, should there not be a question mark after it? Secondly, I am not quite clear whether it refers to merchants' profits or to the subscription and advertising rates of the Argus. Come now, we both know better.

Now son, about that editorial, "Against good old capitalism..." and all that. It would be most interesting to read in a future Argus just how much financial support the university has received from local business firms for their building campaigns, and how much support Lakehead merchants constantly lend to student activities. I think that most of us have realized for some time that we are part of a "university city".

How 'bout that son?

Yours sincerely,

Murray Stitt.

(P.S. Please excuse the typing...our margin of profit does not allow me a personal secretary.)

Ed. Yes, there should have been a question mark after 'Five Hundred Percent Profit Is It Enough'. But I'm sure that most of our readers received the full implications of the heading anyways.

Yes, we will gladly carry an article in the Argus on how our city business men have contributed to the building fund. But you have to promise us something. You must supply us with information on how large the markup on goods is (if any, of course) as formulated by these same business men.

Yes, the profits encountered by the ARGUS in its advertising and subscription rates are tremendous, so tremendous in fact, we should be feast-

ing around a three thousand dollar deficit at the end of the year.

Oh. One more thing. If you could lend us your typewriter sometime, it would be appreciated. Our margin of profit is so great that the Argus staff is operating extremely smoothly with one (1) broken, typewriter.

How about that, Mr. Stitt.

Dear Sir:

The obligations of a newspaper editor are many and varied; his paper should be of interest to the public it wishes to reach; it should be topical, controversial and stimulating. But controversy and stimulus should remain within the boundaries of good taste. And, in my opinion, any material which specifically intends to offend is in bad taste.

At the risk of being called "square", "superannuated", "illiterate", and other such choice epithets by the editorial staff of "Argus", I charge that "Argus" was guilty of surpassing the bounds of good taste when the editors deemed the poem Christmas Story by Blanche Hodder worthy of reprinting in the Argus Literary Supplement. Poems such as this are written for shock-value alone, they are an attempt to prove that God is dead by hurling blasphemy at the--for the author--empty sky...

The concept of incest is difficult to accept as subject matter for poetry at any time, but to entitle such poetry Christmas Story is blasphemy. And to print such a poem in a Literary Supplement published at Christmas-time is a breach of good taste. The majority of Argus readers will be offended by it to a greater or lesser degree, depending on how much Christmas means to them as individuals; personally, I feel saddened, as if something that was important to me has been wilfully destroyed. I wish I had never seen this poem, and even Fred Kelly's hopeful The Log of Yule cannot make up for my very real

sense of loss.

Day Laban.

This editor (Literary) could not hope to put in better words the basic ideas presented in paragraph one of the above letter. They have long been pursued by responsible newspaper editors everywhere.

However, we at the Argus have always tried to keep this policy in mind. The poem in question was not reprinted with the specific intent of offending the reading public. Rather, this journal carried this item in the function of a democratic medium for individual expression of all opinion and belief. The poem was not written for shock-value alone. Blanche Hodder, an atheist and excellent writer, has merely stated her views.

Since the immediate reading public that this newspaper wishes to reach comprises the students and faculty of this University, such articles are interesting, perhaps educational, certainly controversial. This week the Argus literary page has followed through with another article by Miss Hodder, which should be of special interest. Although her presentation is 'the problem of morality and the atheist', it is understood that the Argus neither supports nor persecutes atheism. Goodness, we're independent!

Seeing that the Chief Justice did not and would not submit a report to the Honorary Committee might lead the Honorary Committee chairman to a complete state of ignorance about his "numerous" duties. But for a editor to state that the majority of the students are ignorant because of one "misinformed councillor" (Chairman of Honorary) is highly degrading and is a slap in the face for students. Has the editor taken a poll to see if this is true?

Signed "Joe Ignorant"

Unfortunately for you, Mr Ignorant you seem to be living up your name in this letter. The ARGUS definitely did not imply that Mr. Sulpur was responsible for student newspaper about Chief Justice Peter Rusak. Rather, we stated that Mr Sulpur was included among the majority of students who do not seem to realize the importance of Rusak's work.

U. Presidents BLAST PLAN

The Spinks report, a surprisingly explosive document, has been shat upon by every Ontario University president. It's authors started out quietly in 1965 to examine postgraduate programmes and facilities in the fourteen Ontario universities. With five new and three re-organized universities all clamouring for a share of financial grants and with the older institutions insisting that scarce resources be restricted to graduate schools at the larger universities, the government decided to invite three out-of-province referees to arbitrate.

The three-man commission led by J.W.T. Spinks, president of the University of Saskatchewan, gave them more than they bargained for. It proceeded to examine the entire problem of co-operation and communications between Ontario universities.

"The most striking characteristic of higher-not only graduate-education in Ontario is the complete absence of a master plan, of an educational policy, and of a co-ordinating authority for the provincially supported institutions."

"We found widespread lip-service to the need for province-wide consultation, but only a few examples of effective action."

Thus Mr. Spinks and his associates challenged the entire structure of inter-university affairs.

The present method through which universities obtain government grants involves applying (separately and in secret) to the Committee on University Affairs, an advisory board which recommends to the government what allocations to make.

The commission described this committee as "quite unsuited" to the task at hand. The universities "compete with each other for their share of the annual appropriations, and the direction and rate of their development is determined not by rational and unified planning but by their individual ingenuity in securing funds."

Besides the criticism, the report made very specific recommendations. It called for three major changes:

The creation of an Ontario Universities Research Council to administer funds for graduate fellowships and research facilities.

The establishment of an Ontario Universities Library System centred at U. of T. with branches at the research libraries of other universities so that all resources would be pooled and available to graduate students throughout the province.

The incorporation of a provincial University of Ontario which would be a federation of existing state-supported universities and with headquarters at U. of T.

As already stated, the reaction of the universities has been hostile. The university presidents, who had the report for more than two months before its release, made sure that a garbled version was planted with the Toronto press, whereupon most of them denounced it thoroughly.

When the full report was published, Minister of Education Davis and Dr. J.A. Corry, principal of Queens University, the chairman of the committee of university presidents, dismissed its recommendations as being cumbersome and complicated solutions and involved more change than was necessary to solve the problems etc.

Thus the issue is dead for all intents and purposes. Its recommendations will undoubtedly be passed on to yet another royal commission whose findings will be similarly buried.

Yet it seems clear that the Spinks report has at least had a purgative effect and forced the universities to produce some alternate solutions on their own. Mr. Corry has cited the formation of a council through which the universities will co-operate in the planning of an orderly pattern of graduate education and research and a comparable council of university librarians. Co-ordination will be achieved, according to Mr. Corry, by strengthening the existing Committee on University Affairs.

On the thorny problem of competition rather than co-operation in requests for government grants Messrs. Davis and Corry have announced that the Committee on University Affairs will be strengthened.

The fact that the government has never turned down an approved requisition for funds was likely a major factor in the university's decision to reject the report.

GIRL CHOSEN CUP PRESIDENT

GIRL CHOSEN CUP PRESIDENT MONTREAL (CUP)--A third year University of Saskatchewan drama major Saturday became the first female president in the 29-year history of Canadian University Press.

Lib Spry, editor-in-chief of The Sheaf, was elected to the post by editors of 37 campus newspapers.

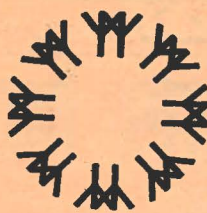
She defeated Jim Schaefer, editor of the University of Western Ontario Gazette, in the election, held at the conclusion of CUP's 29th national conference.

Miss Spry will begin her 9 month term of office in Ottawa July 15, heading up a four-man office staff which she will appoint.

Elected unanimously to the position of honorary president of CUP for the coming year was T. E. Nichols, vice-president and publisher of the Hamilton Spectator.

Reliable sources revealed to the ARGUS the actual vote was 18 to 14 with 2 abstentions in favour of Lib Spry.

By Owen Marks



WIPE OUT AT THE PLACE

Sometimes I get a fairly good kick by knocking some organization which has rubbed me the wrong way, and then accepting their apology. I hope Expo and her officials read this column and shape up.

The other week as I was existing around Montreal I found myself at the Place Des Arts along with most of the English speaking University newspaper editors of Canada, at an official Expo press conference. In the other corner of the auditorium were most of the French speaking editors of Quebec student papers.

The scene could have only been created by some sadistic, race bigot (at least that's the thought I had as I left the building later shaking).

The two armed camps were introduced for the first time to each other as the press conference opened. All was O.K. as a word had yet to be spoken. In fact it would have been great if they would have packed it up there, when everyone was congratulating himself for not being a racial bigot.

But all good things have to end, and the conference (I think it was on something called the Youth Pavillion) began. At first it wasn't too bad. A guy got up from some department store and spoke in some horrible, gro-

tesque, anglicized French which I understood perfectly. But then Expo moved in their big artillery. Some other guy got up and started speaking in French at about 200 words per second. Now fast is fast, and I believe in making an effort to understand. I even believe in that quaint old Spanish saying: With enough spit and polish anyone can fornicate an ant. But also, impossible is impossible. I have trouble understanding one word of French per second. And so, except for flashes of English precis, the P.C. was over for me and about 99% of the other English speaking editors.

But this guy rambled on for about five minutes in French, of which time the only two words I understood were "magnifique" and "Expo". Others were less fortunate. They told me the only word they picked up was "Expo". But the speaker had to finish sometime, and when he did, Expo began to tease the CUP editors.

You see, some other person got up and actually spoke in English for about one minute, outlining what his French colleague had said. Then this other guy got up again and the English editors went to sleep for five minutes. This vicious circle went on and on, until question time (which lasted for a predetermined time of ten minutes). Ah question time! Time of questions and things

--questions from the French (total cinq minutes), answers in French (total cinq minutes), cursing in English (ten minutes), and best of all, no questions in English (no one knew what was going on).

Of course we all left in a good state of mind. In fact I was in an ecstatic frame of mind when an Expo PR man told me that it was the English editors fault for making the conference such a bomb because they didn't ask any questions.

But the real purpose of this blast is not to destroy what Canada is building in Montreal. Expo must do something drastic to its public relations departments. What I experienced in Montreal has happened in other places and will happen again unless Expo improves this department. Certainly all the bickering from English Canada about Expo has been the result of poor communications between Expo and the rest of Canada. And as I have mentioned before, Expo is falling down in its publicity campaign in the U.S.A., our largest potential market. It is a pity, because Expo should be great, unlike its press conferences.

I will go to Expo, but Lord, not another press conference, (even with my apology).

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Jim Purdon and Bryann Springgay

Model Parliament Abolishes Monarchy

By Bryann Springgay

During the Christmas holidays a Boys' Model Parliament was held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Lakehead sent six representatives, two of them attending Lakehead University. Bryan Springgay, Arts II, attending the parliament for his third year held a ministerial post in foreign affairs while Jim Purdon, Science I, attending for the first time, sat as a back-bencher.

The debate in Boy's Parliament evolved around four bills presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canadian Affairs, Religious Affairs, and the Secretary of State. Many of the clauses in these bills were of interest to all Canadians and particularly to students in the secondary - university age bracket.

In the Bill in the Interest of State, one important clause was passed. This provided that the federal government pay tuition and living expenses of all university students as long as they meet certain requirements. A clause stating that all federal and provincial legislators be required to have university degrees was deleted after heated debate.

Certain clauses in the Resolution in the Interest of Religious Affairs received fiery and emotional debate. An attempt by the minister to make all future clergymen in the Church celibate was defeated by a vote of 89-9. Clauses stating that the church should institute two-year trial marriages and condone voluntary euthanasia were passed.

In Canadian Affairs many controversial issues were

passed. For example, homosexuality between consenting adults was legalized as were all abortions. Divorce would be granted to adults after two years of separation. The drinking and voting ages were lowered to eighteen.

In the Bill in the Interest of Foreign Affairs, the parliament passed the major parliament passed the majority of resolutions. There was almost unanimous agreement that Canada withdraw from NATO and NORAD and that Canada should integrate her armed forces. As a solution to the crisis in Vietnam Canada is to demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam and bring the situation before the United Nations.

Several private members bills were also discussed during the parliament. One of these states that "whereas the antiquated monarchical system has no relevance to modern day Canada", that constitutional amendments be made to the B.N.A. Act to abolish the position of the monarchy in the Canadian Parliament and that the Governor-General be made figurehead President of Canada. Much to the dismay of the conservative parliamentarians, the bill was passed.

Many of the issues that were debated at Boys' Parliament will appear in bills presented before the model parliament to be held on campus in February. This will give Lakehead University students the opportunity to present their own views on these subjects.

Ryersonian Received Back Into Cup

MONTREAL (CUP)--The Daily Ryersonian, suspended from membership in the Canadian University Press for a one-year period, has been readmitted to the national association of Canadian student newspapers.

Delegates to the 29th national conference of CUP voted by a narrow 14-13 margin to readmit the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute's laboratory newspaper to full membership. There were

five abstentions.

After two staff strikes last fall, a student-controlled board was formed to administer the paper's affairs. The Ryerson board of governors is the major contributor to the paper's budget because the Ryersonian is published in conjunction with journalism courses there.

The ARGUS voted in favour of the Ryersonian readmittance into CUP.

BEEMIS SQUASH-



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A Most Complicated and Agonizing Situation

Special to Canadian Universities Press

By HOWARD MOFFETT

EDITOR'S NOTE: Canadian University Press has contracted to receive the weekly reports of Howard Moffett, a full-time correspondent in South Vietnam for Collegiate Press Service.

Moffett's reports will be released by CUP throughout the course of the publishing year.

CPS is an agency of the United States Student Press Association, with which CUP maintains a regular news exchange.

An American citizen, Moffett has lived in China, Japan, and Korea, where his father is superintendent of a Presbyterian hospital. He was 1956-66 editor of the Yale Daily News.

This is the first of a series of introductory articles written by Moffett in Saigon. He describes the social context in which the war in Vietnam, is being fought.

Part I

SAIGON (CPS)--Last year at this time I was writing editorials calling the American war in Vietnam unjust, illegal and anti-democratic.

I could still make a case for the last two (it has occurred to me since that a just war is a contradiction in terms). But after a month in Vietnam, I am clear on one thing: nothing here is that simple, nothing is that black-and-white.

Those who talk about Vietnam in these terms, and on the other hand those who mouth clichés about defending democracy and freedom against Communist aggression, have reduced one of the most complicated and agonizing situations in modern history to shibboleths. Worse, they have succeeded in making these shibboleths virtually the only terms of the public debate on Vietnam.

The following analysis is quasi-sociological. It may strike some as an intellectual game; I see it rather as an attempt to step back a bit and establish a frame of reference against which further analysis and interpretation may be measured. It may also suggest some of the hazards involved in basing value judgments either on deadline press reports or on personal political preferences.

It is based on three assumptions: (1) What is happening here is as important as what should be happening here; (2) What is happening may in the course of time affect what should happen, i.e., the use of power and the objective conditions to which it gives rise may either undermine or create a moral prerogative; morality, like power, is not static, and must sometimes be measured in relative terms; (3) Neither what is happening here, nor what should be happening here, are very adequately understood by most Americans.

* * *

There is a struggle going on in South Vietnam between two groups of people, each of them numbering several millions: in effect they are two separate societies, co-

existing within the same geographical boundaries. Each is trying to organize, strengthen and sanction itself while weakening or destroying the other.

Though each group numbers millions, they are both led by relatively small élites which have developed their own traditions, their own social values, and their own vested interests. The majority in each group are people who, through varying degrees of sophistication, are influenced by the traditions and values of their élite but have little stake in its vested interests.

They are people like civil servants, interested in salaries and a modicum of culture, personal freedom and opportunity for advancement; or merchants, interested in the free flow of trade and economic stability; or soldiers, interested in winning without getting killed, recognition for bravery and home leave; or farmers, interested in the weather, the market for pigs, owning their own land and being left alone. These people have been at war for over 20 years, almost all of them are interested in staying alive.

This is not to say that the majority in each group do not participate in the culture of their élites--they do, and often by choice. But it seems likely that in a showdown many in either group would be willing to dissociate themselves from their own élite and exchange its culture for that of the other, so long as their own popular and private interests were not seriously threatened.

In other words, the ideological and material interests of the two élites are not quite so important to their respective sub-groups, except where expert and intense propaganda has taken effect over long periods of time (as it has in some areas on both sides). This means that fundamentally at issue within South Vietnam are the traditions, social values and vested interests of two opposing élites, fighting to destroy each other's control over substantial portions of the population.

* * *

In such a situation, the distinction between being supported by, and exercising control over, different elements of the population is at best a hazy one. The question is illustrated by the importance that both sides attach to the concept of 'infrastructure' or its equivalent in Vietnamese: 'hàng' so so. Broadly speaking, an infrastructure is any system of organized authority. Implicit in the concept is the idea that an infrastructure--whether at the hamlet or national level--cannot exercise control over people without having their support in substantial degree. Conversely, if control can be established, support may be developed over time through popular administration.

The personnel of their respective infrastructures

are the primary weapons in the power struggle going on here at every level between the government and the Viet Cong. Major elements of each infrastructure are devoted to strengthening it and weakening the opposing infrastructure (e.g., both sides lay great stress on the development of strong recruiting and propaganda teams, both practice selective assassination to destroy key lines in the enemy's infrastructure).

Furthermore, each infrastructure is said to be heavily infiltrated by agents of the opposing one. Significantly but not surprisingly, many Vietnamese believe that both Viet Cong and government village infrastructures are now much weaker than the traditional village power structure prior to the coming of colonialism or communism.

To gain its political--and cultural--ends, the elite infrastructure on each side has mobilized substantial portions of the population it controls. Each has developed weapons--technological, psychological, logistical--which are being tested wherever one side can find a weakness in the other. At the present time, one side has technological and logistical superiority within the contested area, whereas the other appears to enjoy the psychological advantage. Thus is a struggle for power, and holds are barred. The skill in highest demand is that of employing the appropriate weapon at the right time, whether it be a mortar or a lie.

Part II

Both sides in the Viet Nam war are using all the available power they can muster to gain support of the population. Yet, there is another dimension to the conflict between the elites of the government and the Viet Cong, and it is best expressed in terms of their values.

One side claims a sincere anti-colonialism refined by fire through twenty-one years of war. It emphasizes social justice and especially the abolition of privilege. It travels closer to the ground, and more often has succeeded in identifying itself with the simple virtues and viewpoints of the peasantry.

Furthermore, it has often succeeded in identifying all civil authority, which the peasant tends to view as arbitrary and inimical to his interests, with the other elite (both sides try to do this). It stresses the necessity for social struggle and to wage this struggle it has built up a system of authority which is unified to the point of regimentation.

Discipline is strict, and apparently little deviation from the official point of view is tolerated lest the infrastructure's effectiveness be weakened. Personal freedom and ambition seem to be subordinated (sometimes voluntarily, sometimes not) to the collective goal.

The other elite claims nationalism, but has become

increasingly reliant on foreign arms and aid to achieve it. It too speaks of social justice and the abolition of privilege, but it lays greater stress on the protection of personal freedoms, fortunes and points of view. As a result, differences often become outright dissension.

This elite is anything but unified. It is riddled with factions competing for influence across political, religious, regional and institutional lines. It has maintained a significant degree of personal and civil liberty at the expense of the continuation of privilege and even organized corruption.

Yet this elite, heavily dependent on foreign aid because of its own factionalism and widespread corruption, is unified in opposing the regimentation and loss of personal liberty imposed by the other elite in the areas it controls.

What is perhaps difficult for American intellectuals to understand is that, though they are often abused by those in power at any given time, the convictions of the second elite run as deep and sincere as those of the first. The issue is better expressed by a leading Vietnamese intellectual, Ton That Thien, in a recent article in the Asia Magazine:

One may ask why the Vietnamese fight, and what has sustained them for so long. The answer can be summed up in two words: liberation and freedom. Those are the aims for which they have fought, suffered, and died, and for which, I think, they will continue to fight, suffer and die. And they have found the strength for it in the belief that they fight for a right cause (in Vietnamese *ghanh nghĩa*). So long as they continue to believe that their cause is right, they will persist. And who can convince them that to fight, suffer, and die for a right cause is wrong.

But the tragedy of Viet Nam is that the Vietnamese are divided into those who believe in the primacy of liberation, and those who believe in the primacy of freedom. The majority of the first are in the North, and the majority of the second are in the south. Neither the North's nor the South's government offers the Vietnamese people both liberation and freedom. Each offers the Vietnamese only half of what they want.

This double half-offer, which gives the Vietnamese a sense of half-fulfillment and unfinished business, is the major cause of prolonged division and war, with all its terrible consequences. For not only is Viet Nam divided, but each Vietnamese is torn internally by violently conflicting desires. As a citizen, he aspires toward liberation, and as an individual he aspires toward freedom. He cannot give up any of those aspirations without feeling a deep sense of partial alienation. For a man is both citizen and individual, and without both liberation and freedom he is only

half a man.

It is against the above background that one can appreciate the cruel fate which has befallen the Vietnamese people--a victim of the mistakes of the statesmen of the great powers, as well as the follies of their own leaders.

* * *

Both the physical war and the psychological war are being fought here at several different levels. There is a struggle to build and destroy infrastructures in each of some 16,000 hamlets. There are squad and platoon-sized engagements between local guerrillas and government militia, called Popular Forces. There are terrorist bombings at luxury hotels and in peasant markets.

The Viet Cong are trying to build up troop concentrations while avoiding pitched battles in the rich Mekong Delta; government leaders, largely through the intermediate agency of U.S. Special Forces, are trying to win the loyalty of the Central Highland Montagnards, who are generally looked down upon by all Vietnamese, Communist and non-communist.

South of the Demilitarized Zone, full-fledged conventional battles rage between battalions (roughly 1,000 men each) of American Marines and North Vietnamese regulars. 'Pacification' cadres from one side or the other are at work in every one of South Viet Nam's 42 provinces.

The struggle has now spilled well beyond the borders of South Viet Nam and has become in effect a regional war. Anti-government activity is reported increasing in Laos, northeastern Thailand, and even Burma, while the Hanoi government claims North Viet Nam is about to be invaded.

Finally, the international political implications for the rest of Southeast Asia--from Indonesia to East Pakistan--are enormous. And however Americans want to slice it, Southeast Asians are the two major protagonists--competing for power, influence and the vindication of ideology--as the United States and China.

This, then is your simple war.

It is true that American warplanes are bombing and burning and killing civilians, more than you will ever read about in the papers. It is also true that the Viet Cong disembowel good province chiefs, or bad ones, and they do run prison camps under conditions not so far removed from those of Dachau. The only thing these two statements prove is that war is hell, and modern guerrilla war is worse than any other kind.

What is going on here has two sides, in every usage of the word. It is not just a slaughter of particularly innocent, peace-loving villagers. Nor is it a particularly democratic defense of freedom against terror and tyranny from without. It is a total war.

Paperback Review

"What Can You Do"

From the obscure pen of James Leigh comes fresh proof that any young man, given emotional balance, a superior intellect, and ingenuity of approach, can reap year-round harvests if he cultivates the proper fields and sows his seeds with discretion.

But What Can You Do is not a guide-book for every Tom, Dick and Harry with an erection and no place to go. Rather, it is a philosophical dissertation by a stable-minded eighteen-year-old who uses psychology to advantage in resolving any and all situations.

Psychology is the key. Phil Fuller (the stable-minded eighteen-year-old) uses his tender psychology to unlock sexual doors that no amount of mental battering would destroy. Consider his relationship with Debbie Wilson, whose mother had invented 'ninety-eight ways to keep (Debbie's) pants on and still have the boys howling under (Debbie's) window.' Many young men had tried to navigate (Debbie's) passages, only to suffer shipwreck at journey's beginnings by one or more of ninety-eight ways. Phil realizes that overcoming Debbie's conditioned misgivings would mean clear sailing to the harbour that he consciously and she subconsciously wants to reach, so he auto-suggestively creates an image of 'This is Bigger than Both of Us' that eventually results in Debbie's undoing (her straps) and Phil's doing (). Philosophy: Tell them what they want to hear and you've got it made.

And then there's Mallory, Phil's English professor, the husband of a granite-visaged woman. Phil gives the professor some extra-curricular entertainment (pleasant-faced Antonia) and a sense of achievement (I'm teaching a genius!) Philosophy: Give and get.

The book itself is no major stylistic accomplishment, nor does it contain any literary value as such. But for philosophical and psychological techniques, and more than a few laughs, give me James Leigh. On second thought, give me Debbie Wilson!

by BLANCHE HODDER
reprinted from The Muse,
Memorial University, St.
John's, Nfld., December, 1965

In writing an article one could always follow the worthy example of one of today's most popular moralists, Norman Vincent Peale, and write pages and pages — listing statistics, quoting the Good Book, or showing touching parent-child scenes in which the learned ancient passes down lofty words of wisdom to the wide-eyed innocent — "Daughter, when necking turns to petting — watch out!" One could always insist as this moralist does that moral standards should never change, that there is an 'a priori' Good and Evil, and that a celestial eye does glare down sternly at wrongdoers.

The atheist, however, has a far greater task in drawing this moral standard than his religious fellow. As an atheist I must make my own moral laws and, although I am forced to obey the laws of society, I must choose for myself in "matters of conscience". I am condemned — because I do not choose to be born — to a freedom that can

be cruel and may be escaped by retreating into the protective restrictions of religion or 'conventional morality'.

Morality is at the best a controversial subject and if one agrees with Nietzsche that "no belief in an objective moral order is possible in today's society" then one should prepare oneself for an out and out attack from most of today's moralists and religious sects. In saying that there is no preordained moral standard, I deny the existence of God.

So what is moral? Ernest Hemingway suggested that 'what is moral is what you feel good after.' ???????? The naturalist may claim that "what is natural is moral." The question of morality to many people seems to consist merely of whether or not it is right to lie, cheat, steal, engage in certain activities outside of the marriage bed, and so on. But there is more involved than a matter of whether Jane and Joe are guilty of immoral actions when they indulge in premarital or extramarital relations or whether Johnny is a bad boy when he steals a nickel from his mother's purse. My relationship with society is at stake when I am on the tight rope between moral and the immoral. "I says F. H. Bradley in his *Essays in Idealism*, "if not social is man." I must, in setting my values, consider their effect on others. If my action has no effect on anyone, and if I still respect my own individuality and the interests of the others concerned, then I consider my action moral. "The norm of life is to be a person and respect others as persons." — Hegel.

In denying the existence of God, I also deny the existence of an evil personality, i.e., the devil. Thus, I must blame myself for my own mistakes. I do not look to established precedents for guidance or moral truth. I must find them within myself. I can never consider myself influenced by a Static position. "Man is responsible for his actions." — Sartre. If I do something that I think is immoral, I must accept full responsibility. It can be far easier to avoid the choice, and the blame, and — to escape from freedom.

The reading of newspapers, according to speech authorities, is one of the greatest aids to the increasing of one's vocabulary.

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Khartoum

One of Britain's most colourful empire builders was General Charles Gordon. He brought order and the Union Jack to such far away places as China and Africa. The Sudan was his favourite outpost, and Khartoum it's chief city, held his most cherished memories. But by 1884, having been away on diplomatic service elsewhere for five years, he had no real plans for returning.

At that time however, a Moslem 'prophet' rose up to challenge the British in North Africa. Prime Minister Gladstone preferred to let Africa go, but the public demanded action, so Gordon was sent as a gesture, with the hope that his personality might help restore peace. Alas, not so, for Gordon found his opponent as dedicated as himself; and so he laid his life and honour on the line in one final bid to avert disaster.

These are the events in which KHARTOUM is set. Julian Blaustein has assembled a marvellous cast to tell the tale. Charlton Heston gives the most refined performance of his life, in a surprising portrait of dignity and control, as Gordon. Sir Laurence Olivier is equally magnificent as the Mahdi, the fanatic who is completely convinced of his cause and victory. The best job however, is done by Sir Ralph Richardson, who lends just the right touch of unscrupulousness, cunning and hypocritical piety to his character of Gladstone.

Cohen and Ginzburg

1966

fine day for Jewry's triumph
under a seamless cloak;
cover your disciples before they're
killed by venerable disease

behold in these fat and pus-filled days
an aquiline rhymist who
sings in a laundry of holes
the songs of his public washing . . .
and not far behind
rides the pragmatic king of the May
dark and brooding
bearded and chanting
in tones of stranger New York
to an audience of whores . . .
come see him pay the price
he shakes his beard of lice . . .

for these the most of your children
under sway of singing words
cull from God's armpits and
kill philistine lice and nits.

Joseph Florito

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The Cultural Revolution And The Red Guard

by Sze-Chung Yuan

Editor's Note: Mr. Yuan has lived in or near China almost all his life. He attended public school in mainland China during the Nationalist Government regime under Chiang Kai Shek. After the Communist take-over, Mr. Yuan moved to Hong Kong in 1949 where he attended high school. After a year at the University of Taiwan, he worked in Hong Kong writing for many of the Chinese newspapers there. He has read much of Mao Tse-Tung's writings and is well-acquainted with the problems of the modern and changing Chinese People's Republic.

The Cultural Revolution of Red China is not cultural at all. It is a planned return debut of Mao who disappeared from the political scene completely a few years ago because of ill-health. He then thought he was dying. Being coaxed by hook or by crook, he handed over his power to Liao Hsiao-Chih.

Early in 1965 Mao recovered, but he found that he was in a state comparable to a Commander-in-Chief without a subordinate. Marshall Lin Piao got his signal quickly and backed him up, not, however, without conditions.

In order to pull down the table, Lin pulled off its legs first. He started, through the editorial page of the Liberation Army's Daily, to attack Liao's ardent supporters, including Peng Chin, the ex-Mayor of Peking, the President of Peking University, the Deputy Ministers of Cultural Affairs, Lin Mo-Han, Chou Yang and Hsiu Li-Chun, Editor-in-Chief of the Red Flag.

It was purely a matter of technique and precautions that the attacks were directed under the diversified name of the Cultural Revolution.

From the very beginning Mao did not let himself become involved and remained throughout the stormy scenes a figure in the shadows until his reappearance in Peking in the fall of 1966.

As soon as the first round was concluded, the Mao-Lin team lost no time in getting ready for the second. They employed one of the traditional communist implements--the mob. Thus students, workers and soldiers were organized as the Red Guard in order to stir up the public and get rid of their opponents. But they did not realize that the same technique was employed by

the other camp until the Red Guards were out of control of either party.

The term 'Red Guard' was derived originally from a picture taken many years ago, in which Mao was in uniform wearing an armband with three Chinese characters showing Hung Wei Ping (Red Guard).

Under the present circumstances, it is difficult to predict which side will survive. But so far this much is clear: Neither side can win with a hand of limited trumps. Each awaits the other to make the wrong move.

WINTER CARNIVAL

Two reports have come in as of January 6, concerning unusual carnival stunts. L.U.'s even more unusual foresters will invade the downtown city area to chop wood sometime during carnival week, while Business Administration is planning a 70 mile canoe jaunt from Nipigon to Port Arthur. Estimates on the time required

have ranged from 20 hours to 20 days. The question now is whether the other faculties will be able to outdo these events.

left to push your faculty up towards the top of the list or will these standings foreshadow the outcome of Carnival competition.

work by certain Carnival Committee members it has been possible to engage the services of a well known Toronto band. Jimmy Beg and his thirteen piece orchestra will be featured at the Ball. Tickets for 600 couples are available.

The judging of the King and Queen contest is to take part on the 19th of January. The persons honored with the judging positions are Mrs. G. Merril, Dean John Kerr and Maurice Ktytor.

Argus has agreed to run a special edition of the newspaper January 20th. Be sure to get your copy as this special edition will carry the details of Carnival Week and all its events. All local news media will also be given close attention for events such as the Float Parade, Open House, Torchlight Parade and other activities.

Ticket sales are not going as well as expected. But all is not lost, as this leaves a far greater chance of any individual winning the prize.

The point standings so far for ticket sales are as follows:

1st Business Administration	10 pts.
2nd Arts	6 pts.
3rd Science	4 pts.

There is still lots of time

The Formal Ball, highlight of the Winter Carnival, promises to be a tremendous event. Friday Jan. 27th from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. is the date and time. The Queen will be crowned, winners for the car draw announced, and the winning faculty acknowledged.

After a great deal of hard

I SAY.. WHO WAS THAT DRAGON

On January 13 at 8:00 p.m. in Room 169 the Chinese Student Association will give a colour-slide show from a private collection of over 200 slides. Presented will be the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, the Portuguese Colony of Macao on mainland China, and some priceless Chinese art pieces, paintings and antiques of the Tang Dynasty (affluent one thousand years ago) and even earlier

periods. Perhaps many have heard of Hong Kong harbour, particularly enchanting at night, the congestion and living conditions of the people there, and the 'floating restaurants' which specialize in sea food. But it remains to be seen how four million people can manage to live on a small island, 4 and 1/2 by 1 miles, and on limited adjacent territory, which together comprise the British Colony

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BROWNE OFF

By Charlie Brown

(Editor's note: We are indebted to John Brown's cousin, Charlie, for this installment of BROWNE OFF. It is always good to know that there are writers around who are willing to leap into the breach whenever the opportunity presents itself. John Brown was unavoidably detained, and could not make the deadline. However, we hope to welcome him back in our next issue.)

This column is dedicated to those incidents, persons, and situations which have been endeared to us over this past year for several snarky, sundry reasons. In other words, this will be a nostalgic look into the past at the truly great BROWNE OFFS of the year. For some reason or the other, correct chronological order is lacking. 'Scuse, please.

--Our parking lot (or reasonable facsimile) has been the object of much complaint and wailing and gnashing of teeth for years. Hats off to the administration for their usual speedy remedies.

--Our Psych department---'nuff said.

--The disappearance of the fabulous Bel-tones. Too bad the bands they bring in for higher sums usually don't rate with the local talent. (The Chicago Allstars excluded.)

--How about \$12 New Year's dances (Where the food was poor and luckily almost impossible to find.)

--or green hot-dogs, yellow coffee, and 2 cents crackers.

--The temperature in Wing D South during Christmas exams could be described adequately only by the Marquis de Sade.

--The inexpensive cement ponds in the new Science portion.

--the lack of towels in the wash-rooms.

--Registration organization this year. L.U.'s record time of a student's remaining in line remains unchallenged.

--the usual overwhelming, frantic rush by super apathetic students to join the multitude of organizations and programs available.

--POSAP

--CUS. With all these pretty, white cards

Lynne handed out at the beginning of the term, it is tragic that Cus hasn't anything else better to do on this campus. Maybe next year, or the year after, or the....

--segregation at the residence. (only the sexes, only the sexes.)

--the road from the back of the parking lot to Oliver Road. It seems to be depreciating rather rapidly for the amount of use it is receiving. Perhaps that racy Vauxhall with that great racing stripe tears it up too much.

--second games of two game hockey series.

--co-operation between the ARGUS and the SAS.

--the guy who phoned the office and asked for Harris. Harris who? Why Harrisaguichi, of course.

--the absence of a typewriter in our newspaper office.

--the absence of a camera in our newspaper office.

--the Publications Board which complains of a lack of professionalism on the Argus.

--the professor who asks students for a key to open the exam room. The key didn't fit anyways.

--The GREAT RUNAROUND CAPER. An Argus staffer went to Dean Hart's office to arrange a fairly important interview. The secretary said to come back next Wednesday. (It was then a Thursday). Thus our editor, sensing something was wrong, sent a control agent with express instructions not to reveal he was from the ARGUS to obtain an interview. He got one for the next day. Great form there, Shirley. We love you, too.

--peoples who complain of a lack of communication between administration and students.

--the editor of the News Chronicle who seems to have an aversion for university students who profess a lack of hypocrisy. There's always the Times-Journal, Don.

--people who write snarky letters to the Argus and do nothing to repair everything they tear down.

--the saddest tale of them all. The ever-changing masthead of the Argus.

'BOTTLENECK THREATENS STUDENT MOVEMENT'---WARD

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The chief architect of Canada's student movement has condemned student councils for abdicating their responsibilities.

Canadian Union of Students president Doug Ward suggested Friday (Jan. 6) in an interview he is getting fed up with student governments which give a higher priority to yearbooks and dances than to social change.

"If I were the student press or a candidate in the upcoming council elections, I wouldn't tolerate the near-derthal priorities of the average student council" the 28-year-old CUS president said.

"Student councils are acting as if the issues of most vital importance to students were yearbooks, dances, model parliaments and the budget of the outing club."

The CUS chief accused elected councils of "blissfully ignoring the fact that students are being cut off for lack of adequate preventative mental health facilities and for lack of decent aid programs."

Charging that potential university students are being funnelled out of further academic study by a society that "doesn't really believe in accessibility on the basis of merit," Ward blamed student government for failing to take hold of the issues and become relevant to their electorate.

"The funny thing is that when student councillors go off to the faraway CUS congresses, they do talk about the contemporary problems of society, and they pass resolutions on them.

"And then they mandate the national office to work very hard at implementing social change in the academic community.

"But when they go home, they feel they have done their little bit," Ward said. "They go back to their council chambers, take the line of least resistance in the policies they have formulated nationally, and settle into a year of tinkering with a budget devoted largely to issues irrelevant to their electorate."

Ward accepted part of the blame for this year's apparent collapse of social conscience among student government leaders, noting that a massive national headquarters reorganization, financial and personnel shortages all combined to keep CUS field workers away from campuses last fall.

He said he hopes this difficulty will be licked during the current term, when all eight CUS secretariat members take to the road for field work assignments.

Plans are already being made to provide field workers training for next year's CUS staff.

Another aspect of the current CUS hangups beyond Ward's control can't be licked by program outlines, newsletters and other CUS publications.

It's the CUS chairman's 'bottleneck' which occurs when local CUS chairmen fail to pass such material along to student government and the student electorate.

Ward suggested the CUS secretariat can work indefinitely formulating imple-

mentation programs without achieving anything.

Right now, Ward says he is forced to rely on upcoming election campaigns to recoup losses incurred during this year's post-congress lag.

"Underneath it all, local campuses are going to have to resolve this tension between the way they talk to the outside and what actually goes on on their campus, if student government is going to have any relevance at all, the upcoming elections are going to be fought on the issue."

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