

Johnson resigns CC board chairmanship

History prof Leo Johnson resigned as chairman of the campus center board at a board meeting monday afternoon.

The meeting was called for regular business but adjourned after Johnson read physics prof Pim Fitzgerald's letter of resignation from the board and then read his own statement of resignation as chairman.

The complete text of his statement follows:

Friends and fellow workers,

Events of the past year, and particularly of the past month, make it necessary for me to resign as chairman of the campus center board.

I do so with regret, but feel that continued occupancy of that position would give the appearance that I condone what has occurred and accept as legitimate the current destructive policies of the faculty association and the university career bureaucracy.

For the benefit of those who may not be fully aware of all the developments of the past twelve months, may I point out the following events which have influenced my decision to resign.

A year ago, two issues (one long-term, the question of the students' right to meaningfully participate in the regulation of their environment; one short-term, the question of hours of operation and non-compliance by the campus center administrator with the policies of the provost's advisory committee on the campus center) resulted in the occupation of the campus center and the subsequent transfer of policy-making and administration to the present campus center board.

This transfer was made in an atmosphere of extreme hostility among the university administrators (indeed, the president's advisory council made up of deans and senior officials were reported to have been almost unanimous in their opposition).

The campus center agreement's terms were the result of face-to-face negotiations between Dr. Hagey, president of the university, and Brian Iler, president of the student federation, and were based upon a series of proposals put forward by the old PACC (provost's advisory committee on the campus center) which made student control of the campus center the primary requisite.

To ensure this being the case, it was proposed that students form a majority of the campus center board, and that the day-to-day management of the campus center be the responsibility of the student federation.

The latter term was modified during the negotiations to read that day-to-day operations might be delegated to other person or persons designated by the campus center board. In the spirit of the original intent, the first act of business of the board was to make that delegation of authority to the federation; and Mr. Pete Yates, business manager of the federation, became the day-to-day supervisor and signing officer for the campus center.

A second major premise of the recommendations to Dr. Hagey and Brian Iler was that the campus center remain just that, and not become merely a student center. It was clearly stated that the PACC board viewed the current and deepening estrangement between students, faculty, administration and staff as an evil which had to be overcome if the term community of scholars was to have any meaning, and therefore PACC made it a basic premise that the faculty association and (if possible) a staff association should appoint their own representatives to represent their interests, rather than have these appointments made by deans and other administrators as had been the case in the past.

In particular, great emphasis was placed on the desirability of having a staff voice, since those members of the university who contribute so much to the comfort of our surroundings were almost entirely excluded from meaningful participation in the affairs of the university.

The career administrators' attitude to the latter premise was demonstrated by the fact that almost six months were to pass before staff elections were held to fill the staff positions on the board, and elections were held then only because of constant pressure by the student federation.

As might be expected when a governing body has emerged from the stress and turmoil of a student-administration confrontation, the past year has not been an easy one.

The situation, however, has been rendered almost impossible by the continued (and indeed almost pathological) hostility of senior administrators who have placed almost every conceivable obstacle in the way of orderly development of policy and maintenance procedures in the campus center.

This obstructionism has ranged from failure to process normal orders for maintenance, refusal to accept pay

orders for personnel, and personal hostility to campus center employees, to unexplained delays in processing budgets (and attempts to restrict hours of operation by budget cuts), reduction in cleaning staff (from seven to five at the time of the institution of the campus center board) and the constant declaration that "nothing can be done to improve maintenance until the new budget year" (but no new allocations were included in that budget).

As a result of this studied hostility and refusal to live up to the terms of the campus center agreement (which makes the university responsible for cleaning and maintenance and replacement of furniture), the physical condition of the campus center has deteriorated to the point where it is minimally livable at best, and where large sums of money will have to be spent in order to return it to first-class condition.

The most serious example of administration hostility, however, has been the so-called "drug problem". Ever since the distribution of the *Ontario* in the highschools last fall, and the invitation to highschool students to attend a conference on the highschools in the campus center last winter, local highschool principals have expressed concern about student radical-highschool contact, and this concern has centered upon the image of a "radical-controlled" campus center where these "subversive" contacts are supposed to take place.

This subversive image has been intensified, apparently, by the dirty condition of the campus center, the presence



Leo Johnson, resigned chairman of the campus center board.

of bearded and long-haired students and faculty, and the playing of modern (and loud) music over radio Waterloo.

Suffice it to say university administrators have seized upon each complaint about dirt, beards and music to justify their own lack of cooperation.

Last summer, the fears about teenager-radical contact found expression in rumors that the campus center had become a chief center for drug trafficking and since all administrators and highschool principals know that all persons with long hair are drug-taking, sex-perversed, slogan-spouting, communist radicals, these rumors were seized upon and elaborated into a full-scale attack upon the campus center board and campus center employees.

Needless to say, the fact that RCMP agents (I use the plural advisedly) had kept the campus center under surveillance all summer, and conducted a raid in august—all without making a single arrest for drug activity of any sort—had little effect upon these administrators. They knew that drugs were being trafficked whether there was evidence or not.

Now, based upon their "knowledge", the characters of myself and other board members and employees are under attack, and at least one legal action has resulted. The hoped-for result of this attempt to discredit the board, its

officers and policies would seem to be the return of campus center administration to the university, and a reversal of the events of one year ago.

Where Dr. Petch stands in all this is hard to discern. While his personal attack on me in the meeting in the modern languages foyer would suggest he is in agreement with the other senior administrators, still his obvious ignorance of the function of the campus center board and his misunderstanding of the roles and duties of the turnkeys, secretary and student federation suggest that he may have been the victim of ignorance and bad advice.

His request for an analysis of maintenance and other physical-plant problems suggests that he does not agree with the obstructionist policies of his subordinates. His reaction to the Fitzgerald committee report will tell the tale.

The immediate cause of my resignation as chairman is that, piled upon the manifold problems of board-administration relations, there has emerged a new disruptive element—"faculty power".

A few weeks ago, I was visited by Jim Ford, the president of the faculty association, who after a long discussion issued an ultimatum: either the campus center was to be closed for several hours every night and outsiders kept out altogether, or the faculty association would withdraw its four members from the campus center board. When I asked whether I was being ordered personally to present a faculty association position, Dr. Ford said no, but reiterated his demand and ultimatum. I thereupon asked that this statement be put in writing and presented to the campus center board. Dr. Ford has declined.

When I pointed out that I was only one member of a student-dominated board, Dr. Ford made it clear that he believed that my position and influence were sufficient to pass such a policy. The meeting terminated with our positions substantially unchanged.

Subsequently I and other faculty delegates to the board were invited to a meeting with the executive of the faculty association where the basis for Dr. Ford's demands was made clear. The executive demanded that day-to-day operation of the campus center be removed from the student federation and vested in an official appointed by the campus center board, and that, in effect, the faculty members take command of board policy. The alternative would be that faculty members would be withdrawn—the justification being that the faculty association was tired of being made a punching-bag by administration and students.

Reassurances that the faculty association's only intention was to strengthen its representatives' hands rang hollow indeed when they were accompanied by a statement by one executive member that he was unworried that this new get-tough policy would be misinterpreted by the administration as an attack on student participation—an interpretation which would be bound to lead to further aggression and obstruction by the senior administrators.

Above all, I want to make it clear that there is not, and has never been, conflict or difference between the campus center board and the student federation. The student federation and the campus center employees have cooperated to the best of their ability to carry out board policies despite administration harassment. Furthermore the staff members, i.e., janitors, coffeeshop employees and maintenance staff, have done their best to create a livable environment against overwhelming odds.

In recognition of their dedication, the student federation has now undertaken to include both the campus center employees and university employees in the day-to-day process of evolving means of carrying out campus center board policies. The demand made by the faculty association that administration be placed in the hands of a hired bureaucrat would inevitably destroy this important innovation.

Since the faculty association and the advocates of faculty power seem determined to destroy the avowed principle of the campus center board; i.e., to attempt to create a community out of our fragmented university, and since they have reiterated their position that they believe that, as chairman, I have the power and influence to introduce and enforce their faculty-power policies, I have no choice but to resign.

I will, however, remain as a board member until such time as the faculty association sees fit to remove me, and will continue to resist the efforts of any segment of the university to deepen the fragmentation which now exists.

I hope that the next chairman will find himself in a happier and easier position than was my lot during the past year.

Yours fraternally,
LEO A. JOHNSON

Faculty association abandons campus center board



And you wonder why the campus center is a mess? Two large groups of church-college students had a mass snowball struggle in the great hall and left a watery mess for the janitors.

Guaranteed by university

Faculty, staff can get mortgages

Guaranteed loans for financing first residence purchases by faculty and staff were approved at Tuesday's board of governors meeting.

To be eligible for such a loan, the borrower must be a full-time member of the faculty or staff and must use the loan for the purchase of a first residence in the twin cities or their neighbouring communities.

The plan was suggested in

march by the faculty association. Association president Jim Ford expressed appreciation for the work admin treasurer Bruce Gellatly did on the proposal.

The loan is not to be more than \$10,000 and if the borrower's gross annual salary is less than that amount, it is not to exceed his salary. The term of the loan is not to be more than 10 years or when the borrower retires or leaves the university.

The interest rate is not to be more than three quarters of one percent, above the prime bank lending rate. The borrower must have an equity in the property of not less than 10 percent of the purchase price.

The borrower is to give the university a mortgage on the security of his residence and the mortgage is to be payable when he terminates his employment with the university, when the property is sold, or when he leases the residence for more than 14 months.

As collateral security to the mortgage, the borrower is to make the university the beneficiary to the faculty-staff life insurance plan benefits.

The most the university will guarantee in loans in any one period is a million dollars. The university has entered into an agreement with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce to provide the mortgage loans.

The faculty association has decided not to participate further in the campus center board "pending the development of a satisfactory working agreement between the federation (of students) and the administration".

Association president Jim Ford stated this in a letter Wednesday to federation president Tom Patterson and administration president Howard Petch.

Three of the faculty association's four representatives on the campus center board have resigned: physics prof Pim Fitzgerald, civil engineering prof Bill Lennox and mechanical engineering prof Al Strong.

Board chairman Leo Johnson, the fourth faculty rep, has resigned as chairman but intends to continue on the board until the association removes him.

Ford said Wednesday "not to participate further" meant they would not appoint reps to fill the vacancies, but that he would not ask Johnson to resign from the board.

The letter to the presidents says, "The basic difficulty stems from the campus center agreement, worked out between the administration and the federation of students. We were not a party to this agreement, and find ourselves caught between the two groups trying to make an unworkable agreement work."

Ford's letter makes four suggestions which "a satisfactory working agreement would encompass:

1. Board composition remain as at present.
2. Board members be elected, ensuring responsibility to the groups they represent.
3. Board assume full responsibility for implementing policy decisions—that is management be directly responsible to the board, and no other body.
4. Board be accorded departmental status, with an adequate budget to maintain and operate the campus center. The method of raising necessary funds should be jointly agreed upon by the federation and administration, but in any event, all essential services should be provided, even if it means some departure

from normal university budgetary practice for this particular operation."

Ford said Wednesday that it is definitely not his intention to take the federation of students out of the operation as such.

"These are just suggestions—that in our view the scheme that they come up with be workable. None are demands—we are not one of the negotiating parties. Whatever the two parties come up with, we will consider and decide upon."

He said it was a defensive mechanism for the faculty association—"one that doesn't leave us holding the bag".

Ford said the only alternative to working something out within the suggestions they made would be to clearly define the campus center board as advisory to the federation of students, and the latter would be the governing, responsible body.

Ford said the association would participate in that kind of situation and would provide the representatives (the creative-arts board functions similarly).

In either case, Ford feels the board should continue with a student majority.

"There has been poor cooperation between the administration and the students," he said. "I make an effort to approach people—perhaps if we had known about the situation earlier, it could have been cleared up."

Only the two staff representatives are directly elected to the board. This procedure was written into the campus center agreement because there is no representative staff body, and the federation did not want to see staff reps appointed by the administration.

One rep appointed by the administration, the four faculty reps, and nine reps appointed by the student council make up the rest of the 16-member campus center board.

Ford said the association particularly wanted to move to some kind of direct election of their reps—perhaps in general meeting of the faculty association. He admitted this could be done without any change in the existing agreement.

Homecoming parade will be

South quadrant of the village is going ahead with the homecoming parade as planned.

The parade will be led by the Elmira marching band, and will leave the Waterloo icepalace parking lot at noon.

After circling Waterloo square, it will proceed north on King and west on University. It is expected to pass in front of the

main university entrance about 1 p.m.

The church colleges, village, habitat, faculties and societies are entering floats. Both the warriors' band and the McGill redmen band are expected to be present.

For further information, contact Bob Brown, 576-5748; or Wyman Jones, 576-8797.

CUS loses critical Carleton referendum

OTTAWA (CUP)—The Canadian union of students has been defeated in what was billed as a crucial referendum in deciding the fate of the national union.

Students at Ottawa's Carleton University voted October 20 and 21 almost two-to-one to keep their student association out of CUS. Final results were 1656 to 881 on the question of CUS membership for the 6000-student campus.

Student president Lorenz Schmidt said Tuesday night the results at Carleton "would be an indicator—nothing more" of results at the University of Toronto where a CUS referendum was slated for yesterday.

The vote at the 17,000-student campus will indicate whether CUS continues to exist or goes "belly-up by Christmas."

CUS has been financially crippled by withdrawals of several major campuses over the last year.

Carleton voted to withdraw

last year by a vote of 1298 to 1043, but a change to a pro-CUS student council meant the campus remained in until the annual congress this summer.

"A lot of the blame lies with the pro-CUS people for not organizing enough," Schmidt said, "and I include myself, although I did try to make it a part of my campaign."

Both Schmidt and his closest opponent in last week's student council election supported CUS.

"I just hope it wasn't a victory for 33,000 bottles of beer and letters from Peking," said Schmidt, referring to a letter published in the student newspaper suggesting beer be purchased with the money Carleton would have paid to CUS, and a poster which said CUS was "alive and well in Peking." CUS won the first referendum of the term on September 25 when Simon Fraser students voted to rejoin. An October 2 vote at Trent University refused membership in the union.

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Faculty hiring policy debated at board

Faculty association observers at Tuesday's board of governors meeting provided an example for board member G.R. Henderson "of how unicameral government won't work". But chancellor Ira Needles found it to be the opposite. "I'd like to say this has been a very interesting meeting," he countered.

Five faculty association and two federation of students representatives have speaking privileges at board meetings, although they are excluded from "confidential" sessions.

The faculty reps were pursuing a critique of what they felt were faculty members' titles and conditions of appointment that were inconsistent with written policy.

Tuesday's meeting began routinely, with the board approving

arts dean Warren Ober's report without comment.

"We want to be better informed about the university," said board chairman Carl Pollock. "One of the ways is through these gentlemen (the deans)."

Academic vicepresident Jay Minas reported the environmental-studies division.

"If you have any further thoughts—to elaborate on what has been published (about the environmental-studies program) in the (K-W) Record—perhaps you can enlighten us."

Minas gave a short outline of the division's program.

Questions began to come from the faculty observers on the engineering dean's report, presented by associate dean Ernie Holmes.

Holmes was asked about

four appointments of "research assistant professors".

Past faculty association president Bob Huang noted that two of these appointments were for three years, and that the current policy statement on tenure limited such definite term appointments to two years.

He asked administration president Howard Petch to explain, but Petch referred the question to Minas. Minas basically said the situation wasn't covered in the tenure policy.

Physics prof Jim Leslie suggested the university "catch up on its bookkeeping"; people were not aware of the existence of a research professor.

"This is the first time I have seen this position in a document in this university," he said.

Minas said it would be covered in a new tenure document.

Leslie also asked whether any funds to pay a research professor came out of operating or teaching budgets.

Minas said sometimes it is necessary to do that to bring up the professor's salary level if external sources of funds were not sufficient.

Holmes noted that most of the research professors were "engaged in work for outside bodies."

Math dean William Forbes presented his report, and anticipating questions explained some of the appointments.

He said the ten appointments of visiting professors were the policy of the faculty. He added that five of the appointments were in the applied analysis and computer science department because it was the largest and because some math profs have interests in other areas.

Faculty association president Jim Ford wasn't satisfied.

"If large amounts of teaching are done by visitors, then our graduate and undergraduate students will suffer. Visiting profs do not usually get tuned in to the campus," he said.

Forbes said it was the math faculty's policy to divert a reasonable proportion of its budget to visiting profs.

"It is very valuable for recruiting. We try them for a year, judging how they will fit in."

Forbes gave the example of the newly-appointed chairman of the pure math department. W. Benz, who Forbes called a very distinguished mathematician, had been a visiting professor in 1967-68.

Ford said this raises the problem of using visiting professorships to bypass the tenure policy.

"Why is the present tenure document not satisfactory to the math faculty for recruiting?" he asked.

Forbes started to answer but said he was having difficulty explaining.

Minas interjected that it wasn't really recruiting because visiting professors maintain their positions at their home campuses.

Student rep Glenn Berry, math 3B said that he's rather have visiting professors than grad students.

Leslie replied, "we'd rather you have permanent profs than visiting profs or grad students working on degrees."

Faculty association reps had

questioned the number of "full-time lecturers" who were simultaneously grad students in the math faculty's appointments at the last board meeting.

Leslie went on to say that in the math report there were appointments of a "research associate" and a "part-time instructor" and that he wouldn't be surprised if he turned the page to find the appointment of a "tiddlywinks professor".

A few comments went back and forth and when the meeting calmed down, Henderson made his comment about the unworkable nature of unicameral government. He was concerned that they were going into too much detail.

Ford later replied that the faculty association observers would be happy to leave if they couldn't discuss such matters.

"It's more than administrative detail," he said.

Petch said that the titles have been used for some time and were common in Canadian universities.

Leslie replied that they were not defined for use at this university.

Henderson asked, "what guidelines can the board give on these items? I don't know how the board can help you."

"Surely the administration is responsible to the board. It's the board's duty to instruct the administration when problems aren't sorted out."

"The board has taken it on advance," said Pollock.

"This has happened at the last two meetings (questions about the nature of faculty appointments). We are left with the feeling something is wrong," said board member Bill McGrattan.

Pollock then suggested the matter could be referred to the board's executive committee, which the board then voted to do.

Interviewed after the meeting, Ford explained the faculty reps' role on the board; "We question the practices we consider unsatisfactory."

He added that the questions raised about faculty appointments had apparently been cleared up in discussion with Petch and Minas but the practices continue as before.

Ford added, "There is a broad spectrum of university operations that go through the board that we never had access to before, not even on senate. It's extremely enlightening."

Unigov faces possible year delay

Implementation of the single-tier university governing structure could be significantly delayed beyond the original target date of 1 July 1970.

Chancellor Ira Needles, a member of the university act drafting committee, told the board of governors Tuesday that he felt they should not try to meet any specific deadline, "rather we should try to have a good act".

"It is obvious a considerable amount of discussion is necessary," he said.

Administration president Howard Petch added, "Progress is very good. Consensus seems to be emerging in the university on many points."

Needles said, "This is very important work; we are charting new areas; it is easy to make mistakes. Today's experience is the kind of thing that should happen to a board of governors."

He was referring to an earlier active discussion involving the faculty association's speaking observers. Board member G.R. Henderson had seen this as reflecting badly on the future of unicameral or single-tier university government.

Henderson had also said a large body of the size proposed for the new governing council (64) would be too large.

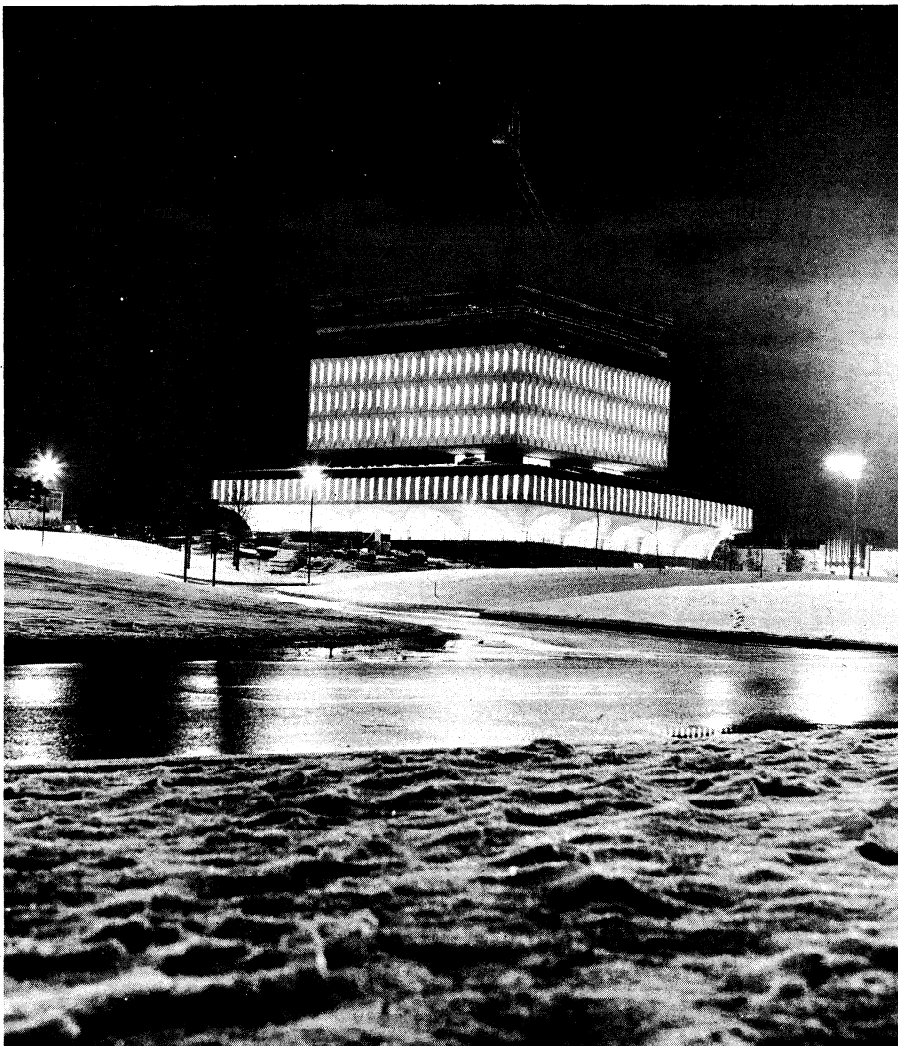
"A large group is needed for representation of various groups.

If there is good balance, good discussion and ability—there will be good decisions made," countered Needles.

When the board and senate undertook to implement single-tier government in January 1969, the project date to begin under the new format was 1 July 1970. This required completion in time for the winter session of the Ontario legislature.

That timetable assumed that the board would more or less have approved the draft act at Tuesday's meeting.

Needles suggested to all board members that they try to attend meetings of the act drafting committee.



—Dave X, the Chevron

Winter arrived early in Waterloo this year and there's nowhere to put the Christmas lights which usually adorn the top of the library. Homecoming may yet become winter weekend.

Board of governors briefs

- The board received copies of the letter sent from admin president Howard Petch and Waterloo Lutheran admin pres Frank Peters to academic vicepresident Jay Minas and WLU academic vicepres P.B. Healey "charging them to strike a committee to consider and recommend a tentative statement for cooperative arrangement between" the two universities.

- Waterloo mayor and board member Don Meston commended the presidents in their action.
- The fiscal year-end statement was distributed. The university had a surplus of \$785,661, of which the board authorized the expenditure of \$185,000 for miscellaneous improvements. The rest will be held for future contingencies and will be used for the university 5 percent share of buildings if the fund drive does not keep pace with building.

- Questions during the discussion on finances from faculty

reps about size of classes and funds for scholarships were dealt with superficially.

- The tenth anniversary capital fund has slowed almost to a stop and it is \$1,200,000 short of its goal. Admin treasurer Bruce Gellatly said the money is needed because the provincial government shows no signs of altering its 95 percent contribution to building.

- Operations vicepresident A. Adlington is still heading the campaign.

Student observer Glenn Berry pointed out that the rate of student refunds of the voluntary \$5-a-term fee was much higher than last year.

Gellatly added that the five-year federal-provincial agreement on university financing ends in 1972 and that the university would have to be prepared to tighten up its budgeting.

Lunch counter meeting reveals some problems

by Louis Silcox
Chevron staff

The liberation lunch volunteers held a meeting Wednesday night. It would have become apparent to anyone in attendance that, what started as a small service to fill in while the campus center coffeeshop was closed in August, has turned into a large impersonal production.

Although it is the intention of the people to forward any incidental profits to Camp Columbia, the lunch counter is running fairly healthily in the red. The standing debt is about \$600.

In an attempt to alleviate this, prices were increased to 75 cents for one week. Since then, the gross sales have gone down, though not by much. Once a break even is in sight, prices will return to the popular 50 cent sandwich.

But there were many other problems before the dozen people in attendance. The most important of these to the consumers (about 600-800 a day) is the requirements established by law and enforced by the medical officer of health.

A quick glance through the regulations on food premises reveals a large number of violations. According to a retired health officer in Toronto, however if there is a conscious effort being made to keep things clean, all is well. Take a close look the next time you wander past. Look at the volunteers behind the counter and decide for yourself.

Hopefully, they will soon be wearing aprons, and those with long hair will be wearing hats and there won't be any dogs lying under the table. (Live birds, animals and poultry are only allowed within the premises if they are to be used for food.)

The meeting then turned to purchasing and a herd of minor points. Should they buy a meat slicer for \$225? Not now, although it would pay for itself in a few weeks.

Should they move out of the great hall and serve out of room 208? Those of us tired of looking at flypaper and tables and coffee spills will be relieved to know that they will, after their price goes down, and they can afford to risk a loss of clientele.

A new slogan was approved: "We never close". That's right,

one volunteer who happens to be a nocturnalist will man the deal on the graveyard shift, clean up, slice meat, and guard the coffee supply.

Coffee recently has been left on the honor system in the nighttime, and 100 cups have generated anywhere from 11 cents up in revenue.

When the cold weather arrives, they hope to serve a hot broth or soup by the cup.

In a goodwill gesture, the volunteers voted to supply free sandwiches to the janitors who have been graced with extra work since the lunch counter started operating. Campus center turnkeys will get their sandwiches for 25 cents.

What do people using the campus center think? The following are some critical comments:

"Well, even if the lunch counter does provide a cheap, well-balanced meal, I just hope to hell that the litter, the complaints, the smell, and the crappy appearance of the corner they now occupy will soon be gone."

"The lunch counter is a sore point between the administration and the campus center board."

"It has drawn hostility to the building. It has messed up some of the furniture."

"It has jeopardized the jobs of some of the food services employees."

"I think the very existence of the lunch counter is itself jeopardized by the volunteer slave work it requires, and by a noticeable dissension in the ranks."

"Food services will be offering a similar sandwich in the very near future made by paid employees, with fringe benefits, in an environment much more appealing to my stomach, and I'm sure to the medical officer of health."

The liberation lunch staff meeting decided they would try to clean up the operation.

Maoist boppers

OTTAWA (CUP)—A Carleton board of education trustee says he has heard there are Maoists forming underground political clubs in Ottawa highschools.

Sidney Handleman said Monday these "far-left-wing" students are a "negligible minority" but may grow larger if reforms are not introduced.



Christmas arrived early: maybe christmas will arrive early for the campus center and admin president Howie Petch will give the CC board a big gift of money for janitors and things.

Court charges laid

Simon Fraser strike growing

BURNABY (CUP)—Simon Fraser university administration brought civil court charges Tuesday against three professors and 11 students involved in the strike of the department of political science, sociology and anthropology.

The administration has also applied for an injunction barring all strikers from picketing and disrupting lectures. A further injunction against distribution of literature by picketing students may soon be applied for.

Decisions on the administration's applications were expected yesterday.

The civil charges brought against the 14 strikers are for loss of revenue—because the administration has had to reimburse students who decided to withdraw because of the strike—unspecified damages and trespassing.

The trespassing charges grow out of an administration decree that striking professors and students are no longer part of the university.

The injunctions would particularly seek to put an end to the picketing of the mini-courses the administration has set up to

replace the missing PSA lectures. Mini-courses in archaeology and economics were prevented from meeting by PSA pickets October 17 and 20. Without these lectures, the administration policy of ignoring the strike would be difficult to maintain.

The professors named in the civil action are Louis Feldhammer, John Leggett and Ahmad Saghir.

The strike is protesting administration interference in the PSA department.

Students in the faculty of education joined the 22-day old strike on 16 October.

By a vote of 128-120, they agreed to join students and faculty from PSA and students in history and english in demanding the reinstatement of fired and suspended faculty, and the recognition of total student parity arrangements in the PSA department.

The education students' decision pushed the number of students on strike well over the 1000 mark, although exact figures are not available. Many classes in history and english as well as five classes in the PSA department continue despite strike decisions and the narrowness of the educa-

tion vote probably indicates the same will occur in that faculty.

Students from the behavioral sciences foundation and the social and philosophical foundation of the education faculty also met to consider strike action last Thursday, but the results of their meetings were not known.

Striking students have thrown up full-time pickets around the offices of arts dean Dale Sullivan, to prevent students from transferring out of PSA courses into other departments.

In an open letter to students issued two weeks ago, Sullivan and administration vicepresident L.M. Strivastava invited students "deprived of their educations" by the strike to reregister: an attempt to circumvent the growing protest against the university administration.

The invitation to reregister is part of a general strategy by the administration to virtually ignore the existence of the strikers. Striking faculty from PSA are no longer considered by the administration to belong to the university; administration president Ken Strand has declared that five "scab" professors in PSA now constitute the entire department.

Loyola students strike, show support for prof

MONTREAL (CUP)—The postponed three-day strike at Loyola College has been set for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The strike is to support demands for binding arbitration in the case of physics prof S.A. Santhanum, fired earlier this year by the administration after confusing deliberations about his contractual status.

A faculty petition for strike support had gained over thirty signatures by Wednesday. Supporting faculty will cancel classes during the strike.

Students originally supported calling the strike in a referendum October 14 that had an 83 percent turnout.

Voting for the action were 1775 students, and 1762 against.

Student president Marcel Nouvet postponed the action however in order to give the administration time to come to an agreement.

The board of trustees agreed

to give Santhanum salary for a year's sabbatical on a terminal contract and excellent references to other institutions. The administration president seemed to agree and so did the Canadian association of university teachers, called in to help mediate.

Other administration officials pressured against the deal however, particularly the academic vicepresident, and it was finally withdrawn.

The faculty association then gave the president until next Wednesday to come to terms. He failed to gain cooperation from the administration.

The faculty association is now expected to unequivocally demand binding arbitration by CAUT for Santhanum and the formation of a committee to study the entire administration set-up on the campus.

The student strike will support the same demands.

McGill admin censors own paper

MONTREAL (CUP)—Administrators at McGill University have forced their own newspaper to drop an issue devoted to former political science lecturer Stanley Gray, who was fired last year for political activity on the campus.

A 28-page issue of the McGill Reporter, an administration-financed paper established as a counterweight to the student-run McGill Daily, was scheduled to appear last Friday.

It had included an interview with Gray—now a member of the independentist front de liberation populaire in Montreal—a chronology of his dismissal from McGill last year, essays on civil disobedience and academic discontent and comments on McGill's future from graduates and faculty members.

But the McGill senate's com-

mittee on communication of information, chaired by viceprincipal Robert Shaw, informed Reporter editors the paper would be dissolved if the issue appeared.

"We have to find a new way to get across," said associate editor Stuart Gilman. "Official reactionary feelings at McGill are legitimate now that they're rid of Stan."

It's the second time the Reporter has gotten into hot water over Gray: the first occurred during the crisis over the marxist professor's dismissal last

march, when the paper criticized administration for a lack of dialogue in the case.

Reporter editors now say the administration clampdown on Friday's issue was a blessing in disguise: it will allow the paper to develop a new format which will stress "more dialog and a far greater variety of articles."

The editors expect that the "bulk of the content" of the Gray issue will eventually appear—bit by bit—in the revamped newspaper.

Blood bank open for deposit

The red cross will be on campus October 27 to 30 to hold their annual blood donor clinic.

This event is sponsored by the Circle K club. The club will again award the blood bowl and

the corpuscle cup to the faculty and residence with the largest turnout.

The clinic will be held upstairs in the campus center at 12:30 to 4:30, and 6:30 to 8:30 pm.

on the hustings

with knowlton collister

In which we wax eloquently as usual

Just as we were ready to wrap it up and sit out the presidential charade until something happens in the spring, the presidential search committee acted out a few more scenes in public to give us something to write about.

We are referring, of course, to the open meeting the committee suddenly called for last friday, after our column went to press.

The meeting turned out, as the Chevron had editorialized, to be nothing more than a sham. There was a fifteen-minute open session for questions before the doors were closed again.

The only thing worth noting was the committee's query as to whether we, Knowlton Collister, were indeed present. Of course we weren't—we wouldn't be able to find out what really goes on in the university if our identity were known.

The committee—in an attempt to portray a flurry of searching activity—reiterated their oftmade statement that several eminent candidates will be visiting campus.

However, as our decent rumor from the secret search committee disclosed, the committee has no acceptable candidates who are serious.

It appeared at one time that the committee would keep the level of their charade activity quiet; but now it seems they will troop the evidence of their sincerity around campus.

The eminent guests will visit the fair campus of Uniwat at the expense of the people. It will be pretty show—not unlike a royal engagement on a small scale.

The guests will take tea and little sandwiches and make even smaller talk with the privileged elites. The arrangers will probably have to include federation president Tom Patterson—unfortunately for them he's not uncle Tom—but that will be the only possible discomfort.

The administration Gazette will make much ado about each distinguished visit—and well they should for such visits will be much more newsworthy than the stuff they usually amuse themselves with.

The closest the presidential-potential guests will have to get to the masses will be if they accept the invitation to give "a learned talk on the topic of his choice, open to all members of the university and publicized in advance."

Such drivel, part of the academic myth of the academic administration president, will allow no opportunity for finding out what kind of human the candidate really is. But that's not the purpose anyway. And how else do you get eminent academics to participate in the charade when they are going to decline anyway—if they ever intended to face the rabble they would be serious candidates.

Inane to the extreme is the committee's minute attention to detail. Their release reads in part:

The committee's proposed program and procedures for visits to the campus by guests are as follows:

1. *Guests will be invited to the campus by the committee.*
2. *A separate announcement of each visit, detailing the name of the guest, dates of his visit and program will be made by the committee chairman at least one week in advance of the visit. The committee will announce the conclusion of the visits.*
3. *The committee has tentatively selected the theater of the arts for the guests' addresses.*
4. *Each learned talk will be scheduled for one hour at four o'clock in the afternoon.*

We, in great understatement, can only say *indeed*.

The separate announcements should help to pad out the show—because there obviously won't be much happening if the committee has to announce when the visits are over.

Whom the gods would destroy they first drive inane.

The committee has such a poor idea of what is going on that when questioned (at last friday's sham) about the actual number of guests expected, no answer was given.

Several reasons were stumbled upon including the standard reason for the committee meeting secretly in the first place—protecting the integrity of the candidates.

It's a very careful game they are playing. The wording of a recent announcement betrays the nature of their exercise:

The committee is happy to report that several eminent individuals have responded favorably to its inquiries and have indicated an interest in further discussions with the committee.

We thank the presidential search and nominating committee for providing us many opportunities from now until spring to keep our comments coming. Our editor was about to put us on quota, for if the charade had stayed behind closed doors much longer he was about to lose faith in our imagination and investigative instinct; and he feared our growing cynicism might damage our usual jovial existence.


Speaking of our subject matter, he has been the object of some communication on our subject matter and he has been upon us to make mention of some items of information.

Firstly, the faculty unionists who represent the landed gentry (not to be confused with the well-landed gentry appointed by the senate) protest that they are not careerists and that they, at least, feel they are participating in more than a charade.

Well spoken—we certainly would find less fault with an administration president who was more acceptable to the faculty association than our friend Howie Petch. But then, that may not be what our unionist friends had in mind: our apologies in advance if that be the case.

Our editor also detected another leak from the search committee. They were apparently so concerned about the last leak that all members have been advised not to keep any papers relating to their presidential searching in their offices.

But didn't our friend Howard proclaim the sanctity of offices? And is he not infallible? Oh, we are much too cynical.



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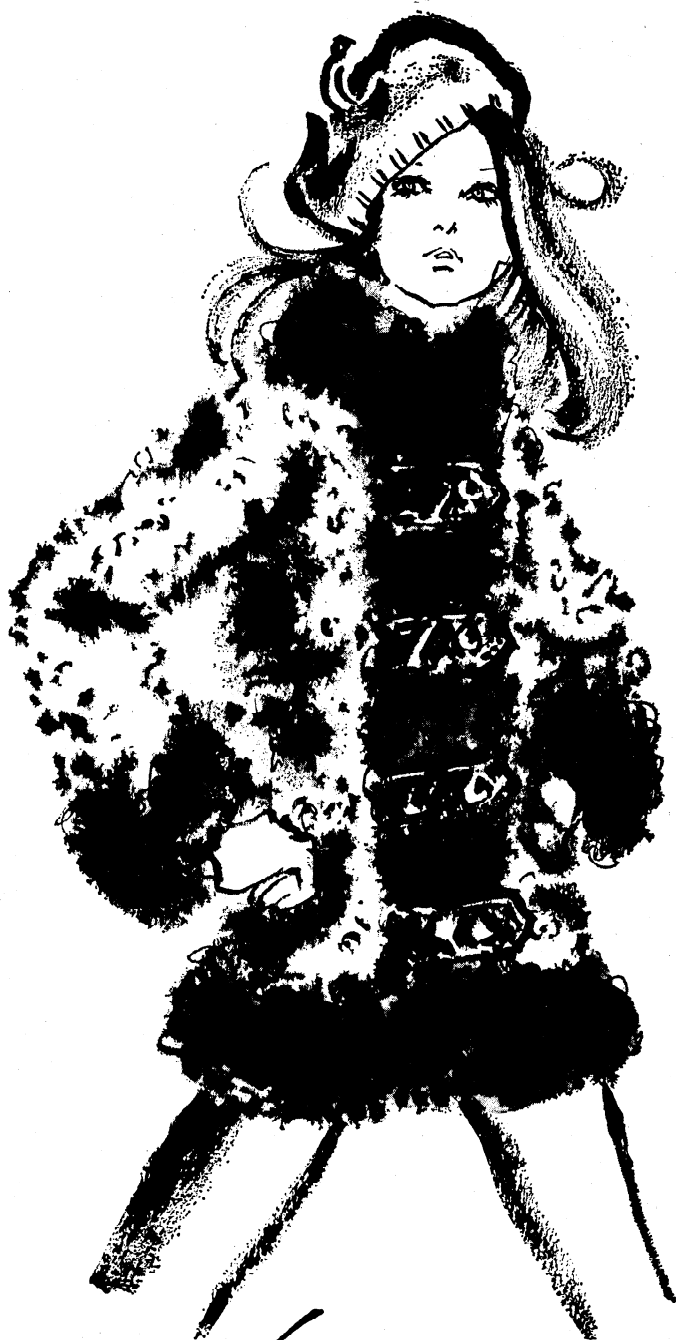
The Board of External Relations

is now accepting applications
to attend the CSOST Conference
(Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees)
Courville Quebec (Oct. 30 - Nov. 2)
Applications should be submitted no later than Oct. 28

DIRECTION SEVENTY

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Hearing problem acute, students desert lecture

On Tuesday's sociology class 101, sociology prof Beauchamp conceded the following week's test (true and false) wasn't "the best to test your knowledge in sociology. But what can you do with a class of four to five hundred students? I don't see how we can grade all those tests in a reasonable time."

One student asked if the material covered in an earlier lecture by Harold Fallding was to be included in the test. Beauchamp answered in the affirmative. The same student said, "but most of the students couldn't hear his lecture". Beauchamp replied that after the Chevron article, he had asked various students about the hearing problem, but no one had any trouble. The student shouted back, "but I was in the front row and I had difficulty in hearing." This was followed by short applause.

The mike and amplification equipment were set up, but not put to use since neither Beauchamp nor Sociology prof Gerard deGre could get them working. Here again was the old problem of inaudibility.

During deGre's lecture and question period, Beauchamp had to caution the students, "don't laugh out loud or we can't hear anyone!"

When some students began to leave, thus presenting hearing difficulty, Beauchamp again cautioned the students, "would the rest of the group please be quiet?"

DeGre tried to look at all the students in the semi-circular arts theatre, but he consistently kept his back to one section, therefore magnifying the isolation of student and teacher.

this week on campus

YESTERDAY

Boom-Boom Bidlo (famous Ukrainian hockey star) will autograph his new stick, noon in campus center room 144.

TODAY

TWO free W.C. Fields movies "It's a gift" plus "man on the flying trapeze". Free from your friendly board of student activities. 8pm, EL201.

Dr. Charles Netley from the sick children's hospital in Toronto. Dichotic listening performance after hemispherectomy. 3pm, M&C2065.

Spec 9 dance, the Motherlode. Admission \$1.50, 8:30pm, food services.

Lost city coffeehouse. Best in folk and blues. 7pm, campus center coffee shop.

SATURDAY

Missing peace coffeehouse. Free. 9pm, Conrad Grebel.

Lost city coffeehouse. Best in folk and blues. 7pm campus center coffeshop.

SUNDAY

Vaghy string quartet. Admission \$1, students 50c. 8pm arts theater.

Lost city coffeehouse. Best in folk and blues. 7pm, campus center coffee shop.

Three films from Australia, Taiwan, Ceylon. The commencement of an educational series to be shown on sundays. 2pm, B10 271.

MONDAY

Film, living in space. 2-parts, sponsored by IEEE. Noon, P145.

Red cross blood donor clinic, campus center. 12:30 - 4:30 and 6:30 - 8:30.

Fasc costume committee meeting. We're not doing HAIR so we need lots of people. 7:00pm, AL212.

TUESDAY

Prayer breakfast, 137 University ave. apt. 10. Waterloo Towers. 7:45 am. Anyone wishing transportation phone Barb, 578-5723; or Don, 744-6077.

Duplicate bridge club meets at 7pm in the S5 lounge. Faculty and staff welcome. Cost 50c per night.

Red cross blood donor clinic, campus center. 12:30-4:30 and 6:30-8:30.

UFT aircraft cleaning. Inside hanger no. 5. WW airport, 6:15-8:30.

Meeting for those interested in intercollegiate waterpolo. 6pm, Swimming pool.

WEDNESDAY

Seminar by Dr. L.Y. Wei, New horizons in bio physics electronics, sponsored by IEEE. Noon, P145.

Movie, Ukraine Today. A glimpse at a republic in the USSR. 8pm, M&C 2066.

Red cross blood donor clinic, campus center. 12:30-4:30 and 6:30-8:30.

General meeting of the U of W broadcasting association. 7:30pm, reading lounge, campus center. New members are welcome.

Noon concert - program of piano music by Alfred Kunz, Joanne Elligsen pianist. 12:15pm, arts theater.

Homecoming 69 makes its gala opening with two big movies. A man for all seasons, and Who's afraid of Virginia Woolf, both for only 50c at door. 7pm, AL113 and AL116.

Inter-varsity christian fellowship invites you to hear Paul Scott speak on Jesus Christ the radical. 8pm, campus center TV lounge.

THURSDAY

Red cross blood donor clinic, campus center. 12:30-4:30 and 6:30-8:30.

Share-study romans discussion, sponsored by IVCF. Noon, campus center 211-A.

UFT aircraft cleaning. Inside hanger no. 5. WW airport, 6:15-8:30.

Pub - dance with the trollie. Another homecoming special for only 75c at the door. 8:30pm, campus center pub.

Dance with a big band as homecoming moves into second gear. We bring you this one for just 75c. 9pm, food services.

CUSO informational meeting. Two volunteers (CUSO West Indies and Nigeria) will discuss CUSO and its role in international development. 1:30pm, campus center rm217.

classified

PERSONAL

OPEN your heart to an evicted pussy cat, gray and white, female, 7 months. Free. 742-4133.

YOU may like to live with your own garbage, but your fellow man may not. Keep the campus center clean.

ARE you making all the money you need? Do you have a car? For further information call Fred Koehler 745-0034.

VOLUNTEER counsellors for campus center rap room. Contact Carol Jones, campus center office.

FOR SALE

TWO snow-grip tires, 775 x 14, 1 rim included, excellent shape, reasonable. Call local 3574; 743-5892 after 6pm.

GOOD 1963 Volks, mechanic's certificate. 1966 1300 engine, new clutch, brakes, front end, paint. 745-2101.

ABARTH exhaust system for VW, lifetime guarantee; one year old. Call 576-7365 after 5.

1963 brown beaumont Acadian convertible, six cylinder, automatic, reasonable condition. Best offer. Phone Mary 743-4686.

WANTED

ONE pair of used skates, size 10-10½ in good condition. Phone Tom, 578-1653.

RIDE WANTED

LOS ANGELES and back for christmas holidays. Approximately 20 december to 4 january. Phone 578-1517.

TYPING

THESES, essays and assignments typed. Located on campus, reasonable rates. Call after 5pm, 576-2450.

TYPING done. 35c per page, phone 744-7681

HOUSING AVAILABLE

HOUSE, beautiful architecture design, open fireplace, patio, private gardens. Located on private estate. 653-9203 evenings.

ONE double room, own shower, kitchen, cable TV, for fall term in quiet home near university. Dale Crescent. 578-4170.

GRAD room with carpeted floor, use of a kitchen, very close to parking, \$14 weekly. Also a study room at \$5 weekly. 745-6401.

WANTED male to share double room with other male student, cooking facilities, private entrance, private bath, parking. Phone 743-7531.

TIRED of waiting for buses? Room available for male student just four blocks from the university. Call 743-6592 after 5, or 743-7237.

WINTER term 70 2-bedroom furnished apartment, central kitchen, \$110 monthly. Bob Floyd, 32 Simeon at 578-6474.

FURNISHED single rooms available april 1970. Complete kitchen facilities and lounge area. Call 743-6544.

HOUSING WANTED

WANTED 2 bedroom apartment near university for winter term. Contact Peter Wilkins, 611 Cumberland, Cornwall, Ontario.

WANTED: accomodation, spring term, preferably town house or 2-bedroom apartment, will sublet. Phone 576-3048.

WANTED: sublet, 2 or 3 bedroom apartment january to may 1, furnished, near university. Phone 578-5568 or 578-3957.

Bilingualism unfair to french people, Lemieux defends unilinguist movement

Raymond Lemieux is president of la langue pour l'integration scolaire. He is faced with six charges, including three of sedition, for his participation in the struggle for all-french schools and is at present out on \$10,000 bail.

The young socialists on campus invited him to speak at the great hall monday. The following is an abridged text of his speech.

Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable and sacred right A right we hope and believe is to liberate the world.

This was not said by some minority group struggling for their rights, but a former president of the United States (Abraham Lincoln, 1848).

In Quebec the head of the government (Jean-Jacques Bertrand) was not elected by the people, a phenomenon which is possible under the english democratic system. The repression in Quebec since the latest events have reached levels unheard of anywhere.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau sends his federal troops in to quell disturbances in Montreal and places them under the control of Rene Paul, justice minister, who has been a member of the Nazi party and is an avowed fascist. This type of government does not suit the people at all. The only way the present government can stay in power is with physical force.

Montreal is at present dominated by an english minority with no sign of a change in the near future. Recently forty briefs were submitted to the Gendron commission (a royal commission to study the language situation throughout Quebec). Each brief was submitted by an anglo-american company and each one concluded that if Quebec was to remain prosperous, Montreal must continue to be english.

The truth is that Canada has never been bilingual, where Quebec has tried to be, against the best interests of the french people.

Quebec has a thirty percent lower standard of living than Ontario. The unilingual english in Quebec have a higher standard of living than the majority of bilingual people.

Consider the following comparison between Toronto and Montreal. Can you imagine a french-speaking independent school system existing in Toronto. Imagine one-half of the hospitals, radio stations, and newspapers, and over seventy-five percent of the wealth being in the control of the french-speaking minority.

I don't think that the english-speaking people would tolerate that situation for very long.

When Manitoba joined the confederation the majority of the people were french, but there was no talk of bilingualism. If the french speaking people were allowed equal language rights, it could well be that Manitoba would be mainly french today.

It is easy for the federal government to grant language rights today when they are no longer of any use. Trudeau has done too little, too late.

In order for Quebec to survive as a basically french entity, it is time for Quebec to decide what is the best way to bring this about. It is my opinion that the first place for action is the educational system.

Quebec has at present two educational systems, one for each language. History has shown that two systems have always been used for a phasing out of the dominant language in favor of the other. At the present rate, english will become the predominant language within ten years.

Ireland has faced a similar problem. After five hundred years of struggle, it now stands divided with the north still in British hands. In Quebec the bulk of capital comes from Wall street and english Canada through english hands to be used to control the rest of the people.

Education belongs to the Quebec people in order to bring about a change. There should be one school system with french as the main language. It can be flexible enough to allow individuals to keep their original tongue, but french should be a prerequisite.

In St. Leonard the citizens realized the dangers of the dual system sooner than elsewhere.

They organized to bring about this change by local means. Candidates were put up by us in the school board elections. A referendum was held in which seventy-six percent of the population approved the position of the successful candidates. The one system proposal was implemented by the board.

Contrary to common belief, there is no law that states that english must be the language of instruction. The english language has only been tolerated all these years.

The international court of human rights has set a precedent in Belgium relating to the matter of the language of instruction. The local language, it has been ruled, is not a violation of anyone's individual rights. The existence of two or more separate systems can never produce a harmonious situation in any community.

There is a racist overtone when kids have to divide off to different schools.

Italian, english and french kids

play to-gether outside school hours, but split up when the school bell rings.

After a while there is a tendency to think that there is a difference between themselves and the other group since they have a different school.

The only separatism practised in Montreal is on the part of the english minority. Quebec can contribute to the rest of the world through its majority language and culture. It can reconcile national unity with individual language rights.

It is forecast that in the year 2000 America will have 360 million english-speaking people and 780 million people speaking latin-american tongues. The argument that Quebec must learn the international language of english just doesn't hold.

Who knows, someday the world will be compelled to speak the majority language of chinese in order to communicate to other peoples.



Raymond Lemieux

Conflict's roots are not racial

This editorial ran in the McGill Daily (CUP) september 17. It provides the background to the politics and power struggle surrounding the Quebec unilinguist movement.

It is now more than a year since the Montreal Star and the Gazette deemed the St. Leonard school situation of interest to the public eye.

In august 1968 the referendum on the unilinguism plan was held: it was followed closely by elections to the local school board. It was also in august of 1968 that a strenuous attempt was being made by anti-unilinguist elements to stack electoral rolls with illegitimate and sometimes fictitious english names. It was this attempt at subversion of the "democratic process," in fact, which enraged french-speaking citizens of the area, prompting them to come together in an organized political group, le mouvement pour l'integration scolaire (MIS).

A year has passed since then. During that time the Quebec government, supposedly representative of the people of Quebec, has remained curiously inactive, watching the situation develop with no less detached disinterest than the government of Albania.

Other forces, however, have more than made up for that inactivity. Elements of the english speaking community, particularly wealthier people in the west end of Montreal and in Ontario, have continued to intervene in St. Leonard by providing funds and other resources for Robert Beale and his "parents" association. The Montreal (and canadian) press has foamed at the mouth with emotional tirades in defense of much treasured "minority rights," which, they would have us believe, form the "cornerstone of democratic freedom."

All this has been going on against the little-mentioned but nonetheless historically dramatic backdrop of continuing and increasing recruitment of immigrants by the government of Canada, immigrants recruited through false promises of paradise in an english-speaking Canada.

Now the situation has escalated. The LIS and the Quebec independence movement, having exhausted the "democratic" alternatives open to them (successfully in the case of the school board elections), and finding itself at the same time frustrated by the hegemonic power of the anglo-canadian establishment in Quebec, has resorted to overtly "extra-parliamentary" action.

The LIS called a demonstration. Mainstream national liberation groups in Quebec came through with active support, principally the front de liberation populaire (FLP),

the CEGEP-student based mouvement syndicale et politique (MSP), and many of the grass-roots citizens committees.

What happened september 24 was not surprising. Montreal's english newspapers spent a year inciting the italian community: and english canadian money made possible Beale's continuing political presence. That there should be thus created an active counter-revolutionary force among the immigrants is only to be expected.

More unexpected was the depth of the cynicism and contempt with which ruling elements regard the Italian community: and their cold, even merciless willingness to use immigrant working class kids as front line troops against the developing liberation movement. More than 500 policemen stood by and watched the violence, moving in to mop up and make arrests only after it was all over.

At operation McGill last spring, the cops made damn sure no one got near the McGill campus, or made any physical attacks on counter-demonstrators. They'll protect the property of the wealthy English community in Montreal; but it seems that it means nothing to sacrifice a bunch of "wops" in the war of repression against the Quebec left.

The same newspapers, the same governments and the same affluent business men are now making tear-jerking statements about the tragic and regrettable nature of the violence which they themselves have created and are continuing to promote (immigration recruiting continues under the same conditions with the same misleading propaganda.) On september 24 the very afternoon before the "riot," the Quebec chamber of commerce set up special measures to encourage and increase immigration to Quebec.

Which is not to say that immigration should be curtailed. Far from it. But it must be made explicit to prospective "neo-canadians" that Quebec is a french-speaking nation, and they are expected to integrate with the people, not with the anglo-american dominated ruling group.

The roots of the St. Leonard conflict are not racial. There were racist elements in both sides of the action wednesday. But the Quebec independence movement can be blamed for this only to the extent that it has failed to emphasize the economic roots of national and class oppression, and has over-emphasized what are otherwise legitimate collective national demands. It is through clearly stressing these economic

roots that the racist overtones of the national struggle will give way to revolutionary perspective.

The real enemy in the confrontation, and the group which must hold most of the responsibility for any racial warfare which takes place in Quebec, now and in the future, is the nexus of economic power, the anglo-american ruling class, which is using italian workers as dupes in its own struggle to maintain its position of power.

French unilinguism in the schools is a legitimate, necessary and urgent demand of the Quebec liberation movement. If the people are to control the schools—essential if they are to control the economy and the government—then those schools must operate in the language of the people. And in Quebec, that language is french. Through the preservation of a separate and privileged english-speaking school system, the social and economic elite which dominates the lives of the people of Quebec cannot only maintain its own position, it can use the language differences thus created to divide and confuse the movement.


It's really nothing new. Ruling groups of this kind have traditionally made the most of racism and racial conflict to divide any organized opposition to their power. For example, american corporations are now using such a policy (with some success) to divide black and white working people.

In Quebec, they're using St. Leonard. And if immigration continues in the same fashion—there's every reason to assume that it will—the racial conflict can only escalate from here to wider and bloodier levels.

The newly formed english-speaking independentist group—the committee for socialist independence in Quebec (CSIQ)—has pointed out that italian immigrants have only two options at this stage in history. This polarization of alternatives applies to all oppressed segments of the non-french-speaking community, workers and students.

We can align ourselves, more or less actively, with the small group of english-canadian corporate capitalists who dominate social and economic life in Quebec, joining them in what will be a vain but perhaps violent attempt to hold off the movement which attacks their power and their privilege. Or we can learn the language of the people of Quebec and join them in their increasingly determined struggle for liberation. And by so doing we can at the same time help to make it clear to the people of Quebec that nationalism is not racism, and that there are 'anglophones' on the side of the people.

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Crossroads Africa: learning to communicate by sweating

The following is adapted from a release provided by the Crossroads Africa organization.

Operation crossroads Africa, before it is anything else, is an imaginative venture in communication. Started in the U.S. ten years ago by a Harlem church minister, James Robinson, it has since spread across the border into this country. During the past summer, 75 Canadians made the trip overseas along with 300 Americans.

"The fundamental aim of crossroads," says Canadian director James Ormiston, "is to provide means whereby the youth of Canada can be exposed to the international stream, with a view to deepening their understanding. It's an experiment in communication—the work is incidental."

The work can be almost anything from digging a ditch to building a school.

Crossroads are young people. They must be not only because regulation says so, but because the crossroads program demands keen intellect and sensitivity in conjunction with a desire for adventure.

Applicants must be prepared to shell out \$500 of their own money to crossroads, and must promise to speak publicly at least 50 times over a two-year period on the subject of the crossroads program.

"More than 30 percent of the 300 Canadians who have participated in the program have returned to some form of international service," he points out. "This thing is growing; we could send 100 kids next year."

Operation crossroads gets its money from the public. Last year the United Church's cross-Canada tulip campaign netted \$10,000—and this year's miles for millions march brought in an additional \$45,000.

As Ormiston points out, the venture is growing. There are plans afoot to change the name from operation crossroads Africa to crossroads international, which would make possible new

programs in, for example, the West Indies and other places as well.

Naturally Ormiston expects these things will come to pass. He is deeply committed to the project, and the strong interests of the students involved are an indication to him that crossroads is moving in the proper direction.

Nevertheless there are some who simply don't share his optimism.

"If crossroads is going to survive it's got to change very considerably—almost drastically," says John Kortright, a modern history student at Trinity College.

Kortright, 21, is one of 25 students from Ontario who participated in this summer's overseas program. He spent two months in the Ethiopian town of Gambela with a group consisting of seven girls and five boys.

"The work camp idea is no longer appropriate to the more developed areas of Africa," he explains. "It takes eight or nine months to a year to come to the point where you're doing any good, especially if you're a teacher."

But the biggest problem, according to Kortright, is that of integrating the black Americans with their white fellows.

"Blacks in general didn't really want to go with the white people," Kortright maintains. "Many of the whites were very disappointed. They felt they had no arguments to counter the blacks."

Director Ormiston is quite aware of the cultural shock involved in throwing the different races together, but speaks of it as if it were a good thing.

He calls the orientation period "a traumatic experience for Canadians," because of the high percentage of negroes who are "black power boys—some of them pretty vocal."

Kortright feels that the militant nationalism is a stage the blacks are going through and doesn't condemn it. But he does think that it necessitates a change in crossroads' thinking.

He is the first to admit that the American blacks who join crossroads are politically aware to an acute degree, and perhaps have a better chance of getting along with Africans than their white counterparts.

"In general the black people know more about Africa, they're more perceptive at understanding other people's feelings in a social sort of way."

All of which leaves one wondering whether operation crossroads Africa shouldn't be an all-black venture; except, of course, that this would make the entire program meaningless.

Kortright puts down communication on a high intellectual level as far as crossroads is concerned, since the Africans he met had only about grade 7 education. He describes the relationships that did spring up as "largely of the back-slapping technique of being friends."

The main value of crossroads, as Kortright sees it, is in the personal experience. The Africans he met had little political awareness and Kortright claims that they found it quite difficult to understand what North America is like.

As an experiment in cultural communication, its success lies open to question though doubtless many feel it has succeeded.

All those interested can contact economics prof Robert Needham, as soon as possible in order to obtain application forms for next summer's assignments. Applications must be in his hands by early November.

Radio waits for whom the bell tolleth

Radio Waterloo is not dead, but is hiding in PPandP's remote-services building on the north campus, waiting for bell telephone to connect them to their usual outlets again.

With luck, they were to have been on the line again by yesterday.

Station manager Bruce Steele gave us an optimistic quote, "the nook of the north is in".

Penalties first to parking poachers

People who park on campus without paying their parking fee will be the first to be penalized, according to security director Al Romenco.

Security officers have been directing their ticketing efforts to unregistered cars.

Parkers without permits are traced and eventually marks are withheld if fines are not paid.

"We will get the poachers first," said Romenco.

He feels he has no choice with ringroad parkers because of danger factors. These offenders are being towed.

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U of T considers single-tier

TORONTO (CUP)—After 10 months of incubation, the University of Toronto's commission on university government's report was released to the public revealing proposals for huge changes in the university structure which would grant greatly-increased powers to students and faculty, diminish the role of the administration, open up decision-making at all levels and create a new, one-tiered ruling body for the university.

Entitled "towards community in university government," the report is self-styled as "a considered attempt to arrive at a way in which people of basically different views can continue to live together."

It was authored by a committee composed of four students, four faculty, and Toronto administration president Claude Bissell, with non-voting representation from the university's board of governors and alumni association.

The report is expected to form the basis for a total re-structuring of the University of Toronto, and has been widely touted as a major panacea for the ills surrounding the modern multiversity. Administration president Bissell, the major force behind the report, tacitly reinforced this belief when he announced its release last Thursday.

Describing U of T's present structure as "fashioned in another day for other times," he said the university's very sense of tradition "make it possible for what may appear to be a radical critique to be applied dispassionately."

Change was necessary at Toronto, he said, because of "the rapid growth in size of the universities, the increasing self-consciousness of groups within the university community and the expression of this self-con-

sciousness in militant organizations, and the distrust of any authority that is not persuasively established."

CUG recommended that existing university governing structures—a separate academic senate and board of governors—be replaced by a 66-member "governing council" consisting of 20 lay members, 20 elected students, 20 elected academic staff and six ex-officio members.

Faculty councils would be revamped to include two-fifths student representation, two-fifths faculty and one-fifth administration.

Departments would be governed by councils of less than fifty members; the nature of representation would be determined by department committees.

CUG recommended that negotiations for representation be approved separately by parallel staff and student organizations representing all the members of a department.

The governing council would have sole governing authority with final control over all financial and academic matters.

The CUG report also recommended that the council decentralize power currently held by the academic senate, granting to the departments control over curriculum planning; admissions; student promotions,

evaluation, and degree granting; academic appointment, promotion and tenure. Department would also control allocation of budget and resources granted by the governing council.

Stressing open decision-making as a "basic operating principle for all university councils and committees," CUG recommended that students be included in all university committees at every level, and that all meetings should be held in public.

In one other recommendation aimed at clamping down in the power exercised by administration officials, the report recommended that all deans, chairmen and directors in Toronto faculties and departments should be appointed by an ad-hoc student-staff-administration committee of the proposed governing council.

The term of office for the administration president, deans, chairmen and directors should be limited to five years, CUG said, and office-holders should be limited to one renewal of term.

The report now goes to Ontario education minister William Davis, and eventually the Ontario legislature, which must approve all changes in the University of Toronto act. Davis has said he wants to see considerable discussion of the report.

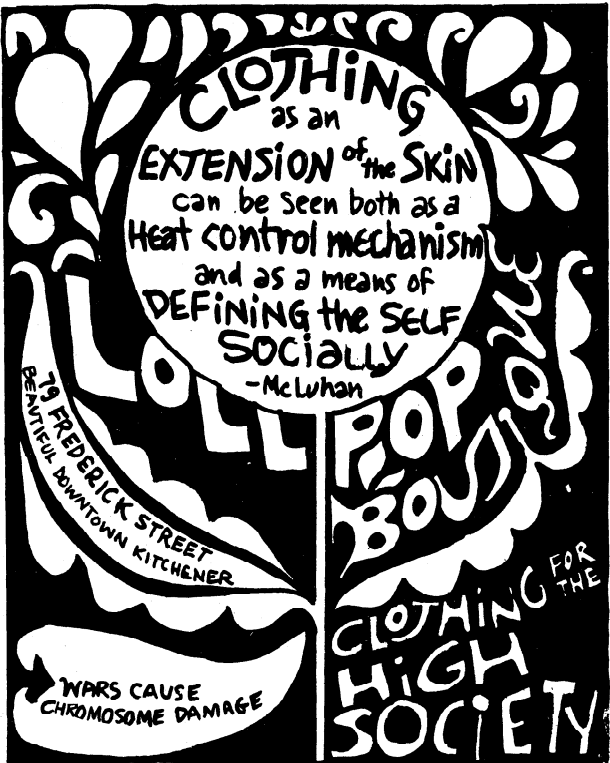
Harvard paper supports VC

CAMBRIDGE, Mass (CUPI)—The Harvard University student newspaper, the Crimson, Thursday (October 16) urged the American peace movement to throw its support behind the Viet Cong, and named the Saigon government as the real enemy of the U.S.

The Crimson, traditionally considered a moderate newspaper, stated editorially "it is time to declare that we reject not only the methods of American intervention but the goals."

"The national liberation front," the editorial said, "whom we have been trying to exterminate, has the support of the people of Vietnam. It deserves our support as well."

The editorial ended with a demand for immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops in Vietnam.



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student

awards

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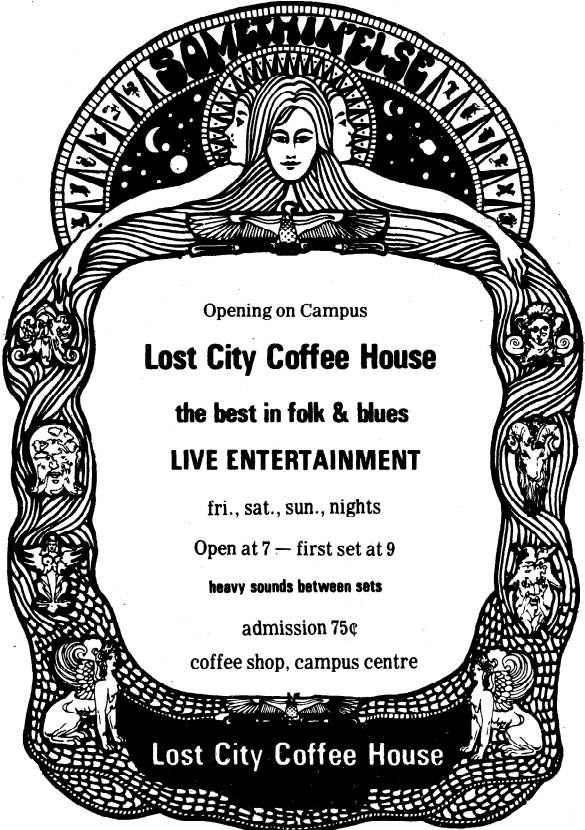
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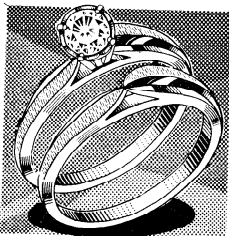
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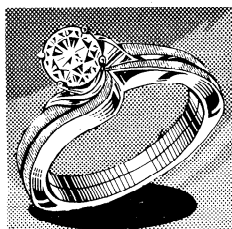
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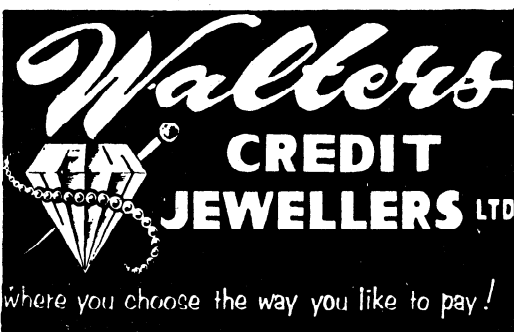
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Pollution probe started by math, engineering and science students

Students and professors from mathematics, engineering and science have finally declared themselves on a social issue.

Their concern that pollution may wipe out the human race brought at least fifty people from these faculties to a Wednesday night meeting in the campus center.

Initiated by Adrian Clark and Renzo Bernardini, the meeting was called to discuss social problems resulting from twentieth-century technology.

Most of the people who turned up, however, were only concerned with the threat to human life posed by pollution.

As one professor put it, the main thing right now is that we are being poisoned by pollution. He added, "I don't care much if my car falls apart, let's talk about making this world liveable for us."

After two solid hours of rhetoric the world wasn't much more liveable but at least a few semi-resolutions were passed.

- One member of the group was to get in touch with pollution probe, a University of Toronto group composed of students and professors. This group was successful in pressuring the Ontario government to bring about a ban on DDT.

- Another member was to dig up evidence of pollution by local industries of the Grand river.

- Somebody else was to talk to the local pollution officer to get copies of reports on the pollution situation in the Kitchener-Waterloo area.

People interested in probing built-in obsolescence, the careless distribution of drugs for consumer consumption, and the morality of the university structure, couldn't muster much support.

The discussion invariably got back to pollution and the problem of how to effectively launch an anti-pollution campaign.

It was generally agreed that the group should attack at the local level and possibly start with the Grand river.

Questioned about the condition of the Grand river one biology professor replied, "you go to the Grand hotel and watch the shit go by."

One student suggested the group shouldn't rush into things without thorough research. His long speech about the effects on workers if a factory were closed included the statement, "we can't just give the bad side of pollution". He was told by an irate professor to stop blathering.

It was finally decided that the emphasis would be on action rather than research as all the necessary research was already available.

The group would concentrate on amassing evidence, and disseminating it throughout the community.

Further action involving the mass media plus the local unions will be discussed at a later date.

Chess warriors play themselves for standings

The campus center was the scene of a successful chess tournament on Sunday, as the chess warriors battled it out for individual honors in a four-round Swiss-system tournament.

When the smoke cleared, Joe Horton, grad math, emerged with a perfect 4-0 record; David Chao, math 1, and Paul LeBlanc, physics 2, took second and third places, followed by 15 of the chess club's finest.

Directory comes

The student directory is ready early this year and can now be picked up at the campus center.

In the last three years, the fall edition has never been available before November 15.

Despite their promptness, they have been able to obtain their normal percentage of phone numbers—about half.

Editor (and board of publications chairman) Geoff Roulet could not be contacted for comment as his name and telephone number were not listed.

Processing was done by students this year instead of waiting for the registrar to complete lists. This has resulted in an increased cost.

Processing was done by students this year instead of waiting for the registrar to compile lists. This has resulted in an increased cost.

Financed by the federation of students, copies of the fonebook are free to students.

Fonebook cover was designed by Tom Purdy (the fonebook editor left him out of the credits).

fonebook

directoire d'étudiants • student directory



UNI-WAT
FALL-WINTER
1969-1970

English prof tells engineers to ignore the world's problems now

In the continuing series of talks sponsored by the education committee of engineering society B, english prof William Thomas talked on the "need of the ivory tower."

He admitted there were complex problems in the world but he believed that university students do not possess a "critical, analytical method" to find a solution.

The method is comprised of ability: analysing the problem, understanding each part of the problem, evaluating the evidence at hand, and knowledge.

According to Thomas, you have not acquired this method until graduation; he feels it is gained through the learning process at the university.

He stated "if you become an activist before graduation, you engage your emotions so your involvement is a flight from reason therefore the person will pass up the chance to get the answer."

His activism was the intellectual kind: going out of the ivory tower, coming back and meditating on the solutions.

During the question period,

one sensed the audience was against the idea of being confined to the ivory towers. Questions showed that some people were completely opposed to his views and that the university should be an agent of social change.

Later, a discussion between an arts student and an engineering student indicated that the engineers could be useful if they wanted to be. If the Ontario professional engineers association blacklisted companies that were contributing to pollution, these companies would clean up their mess fast.

THIS IS a time of crisis in the institution of the school, a crisis which may mark the end of the "age of schooling" in the western world. I speak of the age of schooling in the sense in which we are accustomed to speak of the feudal age or of the christian era. The age of schooling began about 200 years ago. Gradually the idea grew that schooling was a necessary means of becoming a useful member of society. It is the task of this generation to bury that myth.

Your own situation is paradoxical. At the end and as a result of your studies, you are enabled to see that the education your children deserve, and will demand, requires a revolution in the school system of which you are a product.

The graduation rite that we solemnly celebrate today confirms the prerogatives which Puerto Rican society, by means of a costly system of subsidized public schools, confers upon the sons and daughters of its most privileged citizens. You are a part of the most privileged 10 per cent of your generation, part of that minuscule group which has completed university studies. Public investment in each of you is 15 times the educational investment in the average member of the poorest 10 percent of the population who drops out of school before completing grade 5.

Puerto Rico has been schooled. I don't say educated but, rather, schooled. Puerto Ricans can no longer conceive of life without reference to the school. The desire for education has actually given way to the compulsion of schooling. Puerto Rico has adopted a new religion. Its doctrine is that education is a product of the school, a product which can be defined by numbers. There are the numbers which indicate how many years a student has spent under the tutelage of teachers, and others which represent the proportion of his correct answers in an examination. Upon the receipt of a diploma the educational product acquires a market value. School attendance in itself thus guarantees inclusion in the membership of disciplined consumers of the technocracy—just as in past times church attendance guaranteed membership in the community of saints. From governor to jibaro, Puerto Rico now accepts the ideology of its teachers as it once accepted the theology of its priests. The school is now identified with education as the church once was with religion.

Upon your generation falls the obligation of developing for Puerto Rico an educational process radically different from that of the present and independent of the example of other societies. It is yours to question whether Puerto Rico really wants to transform itself irrevocably into a passive product of the teaching profession. It is yours to decide whether you will subject your children to a school that seeks respectability in north american accreditation, its justification in the qualification of the labor force, and its function in permitting the children of the middle class to keep up with the Joneses of westchester county, New York.

The church, holy, catholic, apostolic, is rivaled by the school, accredited, compulsory, untouchable, universal. Alma mater has replaced mother church. The power of the school to rescue the denizen of the slum is as the power of the church to save the moslem moor from hell, (gehenna

meant both slum and hell in Hebrew). The difference between church and school is mainly that the rites of the school have now become much more rigorous and onerous than were the rites of the church in the worst days of the Spanish inquisition.

The school has become the established church of secular times. The modern school had its origins in the impulse toward universal schooling, which began two centuries ago as an attempt to incorporate everyone into the industrial state. In the industrial metropolis the school was the integrating institution. In the colonies the school inculcated the dominant classes with the values of the imperial power and confirmed in the masses their sense of inferiority to this schooled elite.

We have, I hope, outlived the era of the industrial state. We shall not live long, in any case, if we do not replace the anachronism of national sovereignty, industrial autarchy, and cultural narcissism—which are combined into a stew of leftovers by the schools. Only within their sacred precincts could such old potage be served to young Puerto Ricans.

It would be difficult to find a society whose political and industrial leaders are as concerned with education. They all want more education, directed toward the sector which they represent. These controversies merely serve, however, to strengthen public opinion in the scholastic ideology which reduces education to a combination of classrooms, curricula, funds, examinations, and grades.

I expect that by the end of this century, what we now call school will be a historical relic, developed in the time of the railroad and the private automobile and discarded along with them. I feel sure that it will soon be evident that the school is as marginal to education as the witch doctor is to public health.

A divorce of education from schooling is, in my opinion, already on the way, speeded by three forces: the third world, the ghettos, and the universities. Among the nations of the third world, schooling discriminates against the majority and disqualifies the self-educated. Many members of the black ghettos see the schools as a whitening agent. Protesting university students tell us that school bores them and stands between them and reality. These are caricatures, no doubt, but the mythology of schooling makes it difficult to perceive the underlying realities.

The criticism today's students are making of their teachers is as fundamental as that which their grandfathers made of the clergy. The divorce of education from schooling has its model in the de-mythologizing of the church. We fight now, in the name of education, against a teaching profession which unwillingly constitutes an economic interest, as in times past the reformers fought against a clergy which was, often unwillingly, a part of the ancient power elite. Participation in a "production system," of no matter what kind, has always threatened the prophetic function of the church as it now threatens the educational function of the school.

Student protest has deeper causes than the pretexts enunciated by its leaders. These, although frequently political, are expressed as demands for various reforms of the system. They would never have

gained mass support, however, if students had not lost faith and respect in the institution which nurtured them. Student strikes reflect a profound intuition widely shared among the younger generation: the intuition that schooling has vulgarized education, that the school has become anti-christian or Israel idolatrous.

The churches, incapable of dialog between their ruling clerics and their dissidents, have become museum pieces, and this could easily happen with the school system of today. It is easier for the university to attribute dissidence to ephemeral causes than to attribute this dissidence to a profound alienation of the students from the school.

The university has to learn to distinguish between sterile criticism of scholastic authority and a call for the conversion of the school to the educational purposes for which it was founded, between the alienated mob and profound protest based on rejection of the school as a symbol of the status quo.

In no other place in Latin America has investment in education, demand for education, and information about education, increased so rapidly as in Puerto Rico. There is no place, therefore, in which members of your generation could begin the search for a new style of public education so readily as in Puerto Rico. It is up to you to get us back, recognizing that the generations which preceded you were misled in their efforts to achieve social equality by means of universal compulsory schooling.

PUBLIC funds for education go directly to the schools, without students having any control of them. The political justification for this practice is that it gives everyone equal access to the classroom. However, the high cost of this type of education, dictated by educators trained largely outside Puerto Rico, makes a public lie of the concept of equal access.

Public schools may benefit all of the teachers but benefit mainly the few students who reach the upper levels of the system. It is precisely our insistence on direct financing of the "free school" that causes this concentration of scarce resources on benefits for the children of the few.

I believe that every Puerto Rican has the right to receive an equal part of the educational budget. This is something very different and much more concrete than the mere promise of a place in the school. I believe, for example, that a young 13-year-old who has had only four years of schooling has much more right to the remaining educational resources than students of the same age who have had eight years of schooling. And the more disadvantaged a citizen is, the more he needs a guarantee of his right.

These facts leave us three options: leave the system as it is, at the cost of justice and conscience; use the available funds exclusively to assure free schooling to children whose parents earn less than the median income; or use the available public resources to offer to all the education that an equal share of these resources could assure to each.

The same choices apply to other parts of Latin America where frequently not more than \$20 a year in public funds would be available for each child if the 20 percent of tax receipts now destined for education were distributed equally to all children who should be in school under existing laws. This amount could never pay for a year of conventional schooling. It would however be enough to provide a good many children and adults with one month of intensive education year after year. It would also be enough to finance the distribution of educational games leading to skills with numbers, letters, and logical symbols, and to sponsor successive periods of intensive apprenticeship.

Youth wants educational institutions that provide them with education. They neither want nor need to be mothered, to be certified, or to be indoctrinated. It is difficult, obviously, to get an education from a school that refuses to educate without requiring that its students submit simultaneously to custodial care, sterile competition, and indoctrination. It is difficult, obviously, to finance a teacher who is at the same time regarded as guardian, umpire, counselor, and curriculum manager. It is uneconomical to combine these functions in one institution. It is precisely the fusion of these four functions, frequently antithetical, which raises the cost of education acquired in school. This is also the source of our chronic shortage of educational resources. It is up to you to create institutions that offer education to all at a cost within the limits of public resources.

There is no intrinsic reason why the education that schools are now failing to provide could not be acquired more successfully in the setting of the family, of work and communal activity, in new kinds of libraries and other centres that would provide the means of learning. But the institutional forms that education will take in tomorrow's society cannot be clearly visualized. Neither could any of the great reformers anticipate concretely the institutional styles that would result from their reforms. The fear that new institutions will be imperfect, in their turn, does not justify our servile acceptance of present ones.

The basic purpose of public education should be to create a situation in which society obliges each individual to take stock of himself and his poverty. Education implies a growth of an independent sense of life and a relatedness which go hand in hand with increased access to, and use of, memories stored in the human community. The educational institution provides the focus for this process.

The university itself, if it is to be worthy of its traditions, must be an institution whose purposes are identified with the exercise of liberty, whose autonomy is based on public confidence in the use of that liberty.

Ivan Illich was formerly vicepresident of the University of Ponce in Puerto Rico and served as a member of the board of trustees of the Puerto Rican government's education system. This article is an abridged text of his commencement address last year at the University of Puerto Rico.

**'School' like church
is a victim
of class society.**

by Ivan Illich

Council By-Elections

Thursday, November 6

ARTS — 2 seats

PHYS-ED — 1 seat

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In the pages of history

1968

A year ago this week, administration provost Bill Scott, tired of fighting admin types and admin president Gerry Hagey, submitted his resignation; and the campus center was given to the students.

Federation president Brian Iler called a Canadian union students referendum for January, and the only visitor academic vicepresident Howie Petch had to his Petch peevies session was a Chevron reporter.

The picketing of Habitat '69 embarrassed the administration into examining the possibilities of redesigning the room layouts, and a brief for a college of integrated studies was presented.

The university paid homage to representatives of the backbone of Canadian society, money and might, by giving Omond Solandt and Sam McLaughlin honorary degrees: the former military-industrial-education complex fame and the former of General Motors.

Scott's resignation as head of student affairs was front-page news:

Scott has spent most of the last two years trying to find a better definition of his job and fighting administrators who tried to infringe upon what he saw as his prerogatives.

These fights have been as varied in importance as a fight for a reserved parking space along with the other senior administrators to a prolonged battle to preserve the independence of the counselling service.

In the latter case he was battling the deans who wanted control of counselling and segments of the psychology department who wanted to use counselling as a practice ground.

Scott's biggest fight was against arts dean Jay Minas' attempt to financially destroy the federation of students late last winter.

It was well known at the time that Minas also hoped to get rid of Scott in a move that would see the deans gain power over student activities in their faculties. Scott and Minas had numerous heated verbal battles in the president's council.

Minas lost the battle in an arts faculty meeting that voted without dissent to leave the federation alone.

Federation officers feel he has taken his activities underground, continuing to work toward eliminating the student affairs office.

1967

The university of Waterloo is ten years old, announced the Chevron on the front page. And in the tenth anniversary week issue we found the federation of students judicial committee was attempting to gain a form of power to uphold students' rights.

Uniwat's first departmental union—poli-sci—held its presidential election, and the Chevron proudly announced that 15,000 visitors were expected on the Uniwat campus during the three-day openhouse celebrating tenth anniversary week.

The vicepresident of the federation at a board of governors-sponsored banquet said, "We are proud of this university and you, the gentlemen who made it."

Columnist Harold D. Goldbrick attacked the registrar's office and protestors gathered at the Kitchener city hall to hear speeches against the war in Vietnam.

The faculty association submitted a brief to the senate study committee on university government proposing changes in the structure of the university:

"The new senate would consist entirely of academics and would exclude students and newly-arrived faculty members. However, the senate would be required to at least listen to submissions by the federation of students.

The new senate would continue to be drawn from the faculties, schools and colleges. A simple majority of its membership would be academics who did not hold

high administrative posts.

The brief recommends that the faculty councils be strengthened by allowing them to place their views before the senate or other high bodies. At the same time, the councils would be reduced in size by limiting membership to assistant professors who have been with the university one year, and all higher-ranking academics.

1966

The Coryphaeus reported a panty-raid on the Village, and two printshop employees were charged with theft in connection with the disappearance of over \$2000 in university funds.

The Homecoming 66 parade was worth two pages of pics, and gripes about the bookstore were many.

An item from the days prior to health services' location overlooking beautiful sickbay:

Note from nurse to federation building janitor: "We have mice again under the cupboards and our old mousetrap is kaputt."

Answering note from janitor Bob Robinson, found by the nurse the next morning:

"As your trap is kaputt, may I suggest feeding them with a mixture of pulverized antifertility tablets and grated cheese.

"In the meantime a requisition will be made out for one mousetrap and a pound of limburger cheese."

1965

The Cory announced that degrees were conferred upon 71 grads at the fall convocation, and IBM had a full-page ad.

Circle K had a car bash; and John Conway, editor of the Carillon of the University of Saskatchewan Regina campus, was fired for his anti-Vietnam war policy.

The CUP people provided an article on women written by a bachelor, which concluded:

"I've met very few married men that have said they would marry again if they had it to do over again. One woman I once knew said, 'Women don't need men.'"

Then why do they try to capture us?

Women are fine in their place. But to put it bluntly, "Women are not good things to marry."

1964

Two-and-a-half-inch headlines screamed "beat WUC", and a chaplain at Carleton university was greeted with a flood of criticism when he spoke out in favor of pre-marital sex.

And from the want-ad section:

Work reports for sale. These are regulation sized reports, complete and unabridged. Since the content

must be precise but vague the added remarks (in red ink for impression) will be most helpful

by Ron Thompson
Canadian University Press

IN OCTOBER 1968, Graham Spry, former ambassador to Saskatchewan house in London and a respected name in Canadian communications theory, was granted an honorary doctorate by the fall convocation of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus.

In his address to the convocates and audience, he expressed his fears at the striking similarities he perceived between modern North American student radicals and Nazi youth of the thirties.

Minutes later, a student at that convocation refused his degree, asking to speak in rebuttal to Spry's remarks. The chancellor refused to allow it.

"Oh, my God," said a woman in the faculty wives' section after the student had removed his robe and left, "I was afraid he was going to set fire to his robes."

There were no such illusions among the administrators on the stage.

Their only worry was that they would probably have to call in the police to remove the student.

It was the beginning of an ideological debate that was only slowly to become concretized.

Nine months later, in Saturday Night magazine, George Woodcock, author of a number of books on anarchism, authored an article which raised again many of Spry's fears.

Documenting several examples of similar critiques by many western leftists, Woodcock wrote, "In Canada we are not far behind the rest of the world in a type of activism which pretends to be libertarian but is in action authoritarian and in prospect totalitarian."

"Like academic freedom, fair play is unrecognized by authoritarian activists."

He defined fascism for the purpose of his argument. "Fascism is not conservatism...nor is a police state necessarily a fascist state...Fascism is in fact a radical movement aimed at social transformation."

Two months later the debate continued in the letters column of Saturday Night.

Woodcock says in a letter to the magazine, "I am not implying anyone can at present be termed a fascist; I am talking about tendencies and threats."

And perhaps there is enough hedging in the remarks of men like Woodcock to satisfy their own requirements about objectivity.

But in the meantime, the past year has seen an extension of that debate from the arena of liberal dialog to the points of real confrontation on the campus. The extension was gradual.

Virtually every article or program in the mass media has raised the spectre of *extremism* in coverage of the problem of *student unrest*.

Since the fire in the Sir George Williams computer, even Newsweek has seen fit to consider "Canadian students...among the most militant in the world,"—a merely parenthetical comment in a report on student unrest in the U.S.

But almost every university and college administrator in the country is by now on record as in favor of change so long as it is achieved through *the proper channels*—that they like students to be 'concerned with change, so long as they aren't extremists.'

In this context, all the terms are applicable anywhere, because they remain undefined.

For instance, the chancellor of Carleton University, Lester Pearson, talks of the need for change and the dangers of extremism; although extremism is hardly descriptive of the situation at Carleton.

At Carleton, 'radicalism' is at the stage of a student attempt to get a petition to ask the senate to set up a committee to look into overcrowding in the university.

Yet Pearson sees fit to warn against extremists, and Davidson Dunton, the administration president, has already been established as the sole person who can give the directive to the police to come onto the campus.

Perhaps the function served has



"They're here to prevent militant takeover of this office."

The rhetoric of *anti-democratic disruption* creeps into the press statements of the *liberal* administrator.

And when confrontation occurs, the issues are shoved under the table.

When a charge of racism is raised at Sir George Williams University, and over the year escalates to an occupation and a destroyed computer, the problem is seen merely as one of control. A new discipline code is introduced which outlaws all dissent.

In Ontario, the presidents of the province's 14 universities caucus and come out with a working paper *order on campus*, in a virtual vacuum of any kind of confrontation. But then a spokesman for the group did say the release of the paper had been *premature*.

It somehow follows, in that kind

Liberal concern and its backlash

been to move everyone's political definitions to the right. Where there is no real confrontation taking place, it may have become easier for people to define the students who were farthest to the left as extremists.

At any rate, this past year has seen the creation of a new label in student 'politics'—the moderates.

The last academic year also saw two incidents that were firsts for Canadian campuses—at Simon Fraser University on the west coast and the University of New Brunswick on the east, the RCMP were called on campus to remove and arrest protesting students.

Perhaps that is the function of the 'liberal philosopher' in this society—a symbiotic relationship that allows him to retain a position on the fence, edging away from taking a stance, while the society feeds off his rhetoric to create a climate for repression.

of an atmosphere, full of the rhetoric of disorder and anarchy, using a logic which defines the strongest dissent around as dangerous extremism, that Simon Fraser would work out the way it has.

Administration president Kenneth Strand, for the second time in a year, is able to set the stage for whatever means necessary to break the dissenting group on his campus without ever having to answer their charges or speak to their demands.

This time it is the department of political science, sociology and anthropology, trying to shuck off an administrative trusteeship imposed over the summer which resulted in the probation, demotion or firing of eleven PSA faculty.

Students and faculty eventually voted to strike. Faculty said they were on strike but that they would teach a class if only one student wanted it held.

But the rhetoric in the air was against them. The Canadian association of university teachers, the university faculty lobby, was going to have no part of such *emotion-laden atmosphere of confrontation and strike*.

Strand, right on cue, called the whole thing *threat and coercion*—it was depriving students of their rights (although nearly 700 PSA students had voted for the strike)—and said the university could not operate under such conditions.

A week later nine profs had been suspended pending their dismissal. Now they fear only a court injunction to keep them off campus.

Only eight months ago, such an injunction resulted in a demonstration that ended in a police raid.

And, well, if the police are there, that just about proves that the students really are, if not fascists, then *tending* that way.



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The psychology department at the university of Waterloo is one of the largest and most diversified, in terms of programs offered or planned, of any such similar department in Canadian universities.

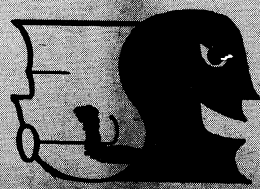
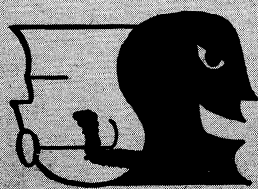
With well over 30 faculty members, it possesses the largest number of qualified instructors in the entire arts faculty.

Existing side by side are academic research programs of both experimental

and clinical natures, and a vigorous attempt in the development of applied psychologists to work directly in face-to-face situations with patients.

Extending this latter category is a planned division of Human Studies which presumably will associate itself fully with the relatively new psychological practice of treating patients in analytic or counselling situations not as objects, but as subjects, with independent wills.

It is just this attempt to acknowledge the patient's sense of reality about



A PSYCHOANALYTIC DIALOGUE WITH A COM
B There is something I want to have clarified. Up to now I have followed *your* rules, now *you* must try....

Dr. X If you don't mind, we are going to stop right here.

B Are you afraid of the tape recorder then?

Dr. X I don't want it. I won't go on.

B But why? At least tell me that much. Are you afraid of the tape recorder?

Dr. X I'm cutting this off!

B You're cutting this off? That's quite interesting. You're going back to the "cutting off." A while ago you were talking about the cutting of the penis; now all of a sudden it's you who wishes to cut something.

Dr. X Listen! We're finished now with this tape recorder.

B I think you're scared. I think you're scared, and it's a mistake because what I came to do is for your benefit. No joke. I'm taking a big chance, and I'm doing it for you and for a lot of other people. I want to get to the bottom of this mystification, and I intend to keep at it.

Dr. X Fine, then...

B No, Doctor! You're going to stay there and you're not going to touch your telephone. And don't try getting me locked up.

Dr. X I won't have you locked up if you'll leave the room.

B I am not leaving the room! I have some accounts for you to settle, some important accounts, and you're going to give me some answers. And I'm not only asking in my name, but in the name of... Come on, be nice and sit down. Don't get mad. I'm not trying to screw you up... You don't want to sit down? OK, stand up. Fine! Now then, "the cutting of the penis." That's it, isn't it? My father wanted me... No? What was it again?

Dr. X Listen. You are in no condition to talk.

B But it's you who won't talk. You're the one who's not fit.

Dr. X I asked you to put away your tape recorder.

B But my tape recorder isn't a prick, you know! It's an audience which listens to us with a great deal of benevolence.

Dr. X I was in the process of explaining something to you...

B Yes, well, go on!

Dr. X And rather than trying to understand, you...

B Because you wanted to just drop something crucial which you had been cramming into my head for years, and I simply wouldn't want you to try and get out of it by evading the problem—that is, the problem once again of your responsibility.

Dr. X Yours!

B What?

Dr. X Right now you want to make me responsible for things that are your responsibility.

B Not at all! I'm doing some work at the moment. Some scientific work!

Dr. X That's possible.

B Fine, let's continue. You know that things go a lot better when scientific work is recorded. That way we are free; we don't have to take notes. We will make some progress.

Dr. X It's not a matter of scientific work!

B Of course it is! I thought I was dealing with a man of science! At any rate I placed my trust in a man of science, and I would like to know precisely what science we are dealing with, because I'm no longer convinced that this "science" is not quackery.

Dr. X I have the right not to speak in front of a tape recorder.

B Of course you have the right, and you don't fail to assert it.... You feel indicted, and you talk like an American who won't talk except in the presence of his lawyer.... Sit down! Now, why were you going to make a phone call?

Dr. X I didn't want to have you committed, but...

B You couldn't have me locked up, you know! Because if there is anyone who should be locked up, it would be you—if it were determined which of us is unbalanced. But listen, I like you, I don't want to harm you. This is lots of fun. Although I wish you would stop being afraid.

Dr. X I'm not having fun.

B But you are afraid. And the libido—what are you doing with it? Do you think I want to cut off your weenie? Don't worry! I've come to give you a real one; a real... This is great! Oh well. You've had this little party coming to you for a long time! Listen, admit that you're getting yourself out of this mess in style. Doctor!!! Doctor, I wish you well, but you—you don't wish yourself well. I wish you well but—but I find that you take advantage. Yes, you have greatly taken advantage of me. I would even say that you swindled me a bit, if we had to look at things from a legal standpoint, because you didn't fulfill your obligations. You didn't cure me at all, because you don't know how to cure people; you only know how to make them a little crazier. All you have to do is to ask your other patients—that is, your "patients," those whom you call "patients," those who come to you in search of a little help and don't get any, who get only the expectation... Come on, sit down! Relax

Dr. X Now let me go, this situation is dangerous.

B Dangerous?

Dr. X You're dangerous.

B Not at all; you're just saying that! You won't stop trying to make me believe that I'm dangerous, but I'm not at all.

Dr. X You're dangerous because you misjudge reality!

B But what is "reality"? We have to understand each other first. I know one thing—from the point of view of your reality—and that's that you are really furious. You're having a hell of a time containing yourself and you're going to burst for sure. You're going to blow your top; you're going to collapse for

sure, and it's for nothing. I don't want to harm you.

I've no reason; I am not your father.

Dr. X You have a tape recorder with you!

B I am not your father!

Dr. X I don't want this kind of interview.

B Say, do you want a spanking?

Dr. X I told you, you are dangerous!

B Of course not, I'm asking you a question, if you would stop acting like a little brat.

Dr. X I'm telling you that you're dangerous.

B And I am telling you that you're acting like a little brat!

Dr. X Let's stop this here.

B We have some accounts that you must settle!

Dr. X You see, you are dangerous!

B I am not dangerous; I am merely raising my voice. But you can't take it. Does it scare you to hear someone scream? If you hear a scream, you don't know what's happening; it's frightening; it's awful; it's daddy who's screaming.

(For the past few moments the two speakers have been standing about one foot from each other.)

But I, Billyboy, I only scream to show that this time it's not serious. You see now, you're already getting over your fear. There! You see, it's not that bad. I am not your father.

Dr. X Are you trying to imitate your father at the moment?

B Of course not—yours! The one I see in your eyes.

Dr. X You're trying to play the part...

B I don't want to play a part with you; I only want to free myself from your agonies! You're the one wetting your pants at the moment. No doubt about it! Look at that: why are you crossing your arms like that? You're the one who's trying to defend himself! You really think that I am going to hit you! I'm too smart for that! I'm restraining myself; I don't want to do you what you want me to do. It'd be so much simpler: I'd hit you. It'd be my fault. I'd have started it. I'd have committed an act which would give you the authority to... I don't know... to be a doctor, to play the part of a doctor... a psychiatrist. If I am dangerous, I'm not dangerous for the little Billyboy; I'm dangerous for the doctor, for the sadistic doctor, not for the small Billyboy. He too has suffered; I don't feel like hitting him at all... But the doctor, the psychiatrist, the one who's taken the father's place, that one—he deserves a kick in the ass. Now, let me explain something to you.

(He points to the professional couch.)

It is not possible to be cured on that thing! It's impossible. And you yourself aren't cured because you spent too many years on that. You don't even dare look people in the face. A while ago you started by saying that one must "face one's fantasies." I could never have *faced* anything; you had obliged me to turn my back. That's not the way to cure people. It's impossible, since, in fact, to live with others is to know how to face them. What did you want me to learn on that couch? The opposite! You had me for-

get the desire even to try confront anything. And ⁴ is! That is the reason why in that position. It's because and you cannot cure them own father problems that from session to session you just that—the father protest a little of what I'm great deal of difficulty un of it and turning my back me do mental exercise—that it was a bit expensive there is worse: with proper how to face things and I could see you, I couldn't going to give me what I was waiting for your I You'd have been pretty if you think—to set me straight was feeding you, you were sucking me. I was tor. At last, you had turned problem of being the infant You had the right, well, I ample, not necessarily in authority to have other people, Dr. X I was calling the 609, the police—to have you B The police! Daddy? policeman! And you were him to come and get me. interesting. Why did you would have missed the w Dr. X You are a doctor B ...that I was right to Dr. X When someone house, you call the police B Look at the way you story! You get yourself cause someone takes out going to let you understand It's ridiculous. Besides, explain why you don't want even want to tell me why cause all of a sudden I v you were used to being situation, and suddenly strange that gets in, that Dr. X I am not used to B What do you mean? Dr. X It is a violent recorder now. B Physical violence!

(Extreme surprise)

Dr. X Besides, you know have to do is to see where is physical violence.

(The telephone is indicated incident: "You were

B But listen: are you pleasure from saying what

himself that challenges traditional psychoanalytic practices of creating dependency for "cure" from a source external to the patient.

As the essential root of a new **existential** psychology, this concept will add an almost revolutionary dimension to the study of psychology at Waterloo, and its development both here and elsewhere will be explored further in at least two Chevron feature articles.

But for the present, the following story—taken intact from Ramparts, October

69—will serve to introduce the **subject-object** conflict which has proven to be the nemesis of traditional therapeutic involvement.

What follows then, is the actual transcript of a tape-recorded psychoanalytic session, translated from original French. The patient had been under analysis from the age of 14 to 28. The commentary following on the next page is philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre's defense of its publication and his assessment of its significance—**RACS**

DIALOGUE



versus THE COUCH

live with others or to
is what **your** problem
u want people to stay
you cannot face them,
I can only unload your
I can't get rid of. And
ag victims along with
I, hmmm. You under-
ing to say? I have had a
ast a little. But admit
only that were all! But
s you made me forget
ed you—except that as
agine when you were
me to get from you. I
ission. That's right!
I to give it to me, don't
t, to free me—since I
iving at my expense,
ick; you were the doc-
around your childhood
up against the father.
ight to lock up, for ex-
ut you do have the au-
cked up...
o make you leave—the
spelled.
t's it. Your daddy is a
ning your daddy to ask
en, this is really getting
to call the police? You
thing. Admit, anyway.
aw.
you...
n't want to leave your

reacted. What a nutty
upset, all excited, be-
nall machine which is
what's going on here.
haven't been able to
a recording. Don't you
u're so angry? It's be-
aking over. Until now,
mplete control of the
e there's something
es in your place.
ical violence.
ical violence?"
take out this tape re-

it very well...all you
phone is to see that it

the floor from the ini-
uch the phone..."
us? Do you get some
a just said?

Dr. X You ought to listen to yourself again.
B Undoubtedly, and you too, listen to your silence.
Dr. X The time I had reserved for you has run out; you must leave. Listen, now, there is someone who is waiting for me.
B I don't care! The next victim is in no hurry.
Dr. X I care.
B *(Categorically)* We won't leave this room as long as things won't be clearer about what happened. Please don't speak of physical violence, because it's you who, by forcing me to get back on the couch, initiated physical violence. You twisted me; you are the one who put my head upside down. You falsified the conditions, don't you realize that? Don't you realize that you are ridiculous all of a sudden? There is something that goes beyond the present moment! There is something shameful in your present behaviour, something childish!
Dr. X You see that you are dangerous; I told you that you were dangerous.
B Doctor X, you are a clown!...you are a sinister clown! You are dodging...How many years did I come to see you two or three times a week, and what did I get out of it? If I am mad and dangerous as you say now, you'll only harvest what you sowed, what you invested with your misleading theory. You must realize that. And actually you might get out of this pretty well, with the little fear you have at the moment and the little thinking I am asking you to do. It's a little duty that I impose on you—a tiny duty; it's not so bad! It doesn't hurt! Come on, smile; don't make such a face! It's important, you know, to occupy yourself curing people, to be a doctor. And psychoanalysis—many books have been written on that subject. It's worth thinking about it and worth thinking about it and worth trying to understand each other frankly and to understand what happened between us, because perhaps we can get something out of it for other people. And I am not dangerous, so don't keep telling me that all the time, because you are trying to confuse us! You benefited from the prevalent situation: you came after Freud, someone paid for your studies, and you managed to put a plaque on your door! And now, having the right to do so, you are bugging a lot of people and you think that's enough. You're a flunky and you won't do anything with your life except unload your problems on other people....OK....Well, now that's all over, you understand! You'll be very glad for what I made you go through, because I am not doing anything to you at all, nothing at all.
Dr. X Yes, I have to suffer your presence.
B I am not forcing my presence on you; I would like you to sit down.
Dr. X Physical violence! Physical violence!
B Not at all; I would like you to remain seated.
Dr. X Physical violence!
B Sit down, won't you.
Dr. X Physical violence!
B *(Fatherly and reassuring voice)* But no.
Dr. X Physical violence!
B No, it's like in the theater.

Dr. X You are imposing physical violence on me.
B Not at all; I am not doing anything violent to you.
Dr. X I gave you a chance to explain yourself.
B Now I would like you to explain yourself.
Dr. X Now the interview is over.
B No kidding! I dare you! I say that it isn't! So? Who is going to take the first step towards physical violence?
Dr. X You are doing it right now.
B Not at all, I like it here! I am like a Southern senator who won't move from his desk.
Dr. X You are really dangerous, yes, you are obviously ver...
(The doctor goes to the window, loud noise of the shutters being opened)
B Are you going to jump out the window? That's fantastic! You're really going to do that?
(Shutter noise again, as B closes them, while laughing)
You see that this is really like theater.
Dr. X It's going to end badly.
B It's going to turn into a melodrama!
A bloody melodrama! Blood is going to flow!
Dr. X There is going to be blood for sure.
B No, no, there won't be blood; it won't end like that! It's going to end very quietly! We're having lots of fun.
Dr. X It's going to end with physical violence.
B No, it won't end with physical violence.
Dr. X Let me open the door and leave.
B But you're afraid? You're starting all over again?
Dr. X You see, you are dangerous.
B And moral torture! What do you make of that?
Dr. X You are acting on the physical level.
(It should be added that B, leaning against the door, occupies a strategic position.)
Well, I'm serious now: time is up.
B What do you mean?
Dr. X I have to see other patients.
B It's time? But how? It's time to settle accounts! Surely the time has come.
Dr. X I am very sorry.
B What do you mean, you're sorry? Just a minute! I'm the one who's sorry. You don't understand! You made me crazy; you made me crazy for years. For years! And you want to leave it at that?
Dr. X Help!...help!
(From now on the doctor screams a dozen times, louder and louder, with a voice that sounds like a pig being slaughtered.)
Help! Murder! Help! Help!
B Shut up and sit down.
Dr. X Hell! Hell!
B Shut up or I'll tie you up!
Dr. X Hell! Hell!
(Screams again)
You are dangerous.
B Of course not, I am not dangerous.
Dr. X Hell!
B You're afraid I'm going to cut off your weenie?
Dr. X Hell! Hell!

(That's the most beautiful scream of them all.)
B That's a funny recording!
Dr. X That's going to be very funny indeed! Help! Help! Help!
(This time it's the sinister and final scream of a puppet losing its stuffing, like a dead animal—followed by a long silence.)
B Come on, my good man, pick up your glasses.
Dr. X They're broken.
(That was not true.)
(Pause)
B Well! I sure didn't expect you to behave like an ass like that! I sure didn't! You are really childish! You're the one who started the fight. Sit down. You're a man of science! Some science! That's something; Freud would really be happy! I bet he never got into an insane state like that.
Dr. X Now, if you don't mind, let's call it off. People have been warned outside. You'd better leave.
B I'd be delighted if you could go till the end of it.
Dr. X You are chancing being locked up, but it won't be my fault.
B Very well—delighted. I'm waiting for it; I'm curious to find out if you'll have the nerve to go that far. We are in the process of writing an excellent chapter in psychoanalysis.
Dr. X What else do you want me to tell you?
B Let's sit down and wait for the police—Daddy's arrival. Sit down; quiet down; you are terribly upset, Doctor Jekyll...He...Mr. Hyde is never very far, hmmm...When I think that I wanted to help you...
(Pause) I am not dangerous, I am very gentle.
Dr. X Certainly, believe it.
B No, no...we are now going to begin the indictment of psychoanalysts and we are going to find out what's going on in the offices where they're alone with their patients. We are going to see, and I think it's going to be a fascinating discovery, to find out just who has his bean upside down. What, you want to go away? You want to scam? Coward!

(The Doctor can be heard a little farther away talking to his wife: "Lulu, please call 609!")
B *(Imitating the Doctor's voice and intonation)* Please hurry. OK, I'm leaving...
Dr. X Next time...
B Yes?
Dr. X I won't say anything else today. I don't mind talking to you again, but today I'll only speak in front of people who can restrain your physical violence.
B Very well!
Dr. X I am ready to explain myself to you without a tape recorder and in front of people who can restrain you.
B Fine! You have nothing else to add? It's over? We are cutting it off then? We are ending the session?
Dr. X Yes!
B Very well, the session is ended. It's the first one. See you next time. Goodbye, Doctor.
* continued over page



Commentary by Jean-Paul Sartre

FIRST OF ALL. A FEW WORDS to avoid a possible misunderstanding: I am not a "fair-weather friend" of psychoanalysis but a critical companion, and I have no desire—and no means—to ridicule it. The preceding dialogue will make people smile: it is always entertaining to see Guignol punch the commissioner.

But personally I don't find it funny—either for the analyst or for the person being analyzed. Of course the latter has the best role and I'll explain it later on why I find him exceptional. The doctor pulled through the affair without glory (who could do better) but without disaster: he said nothing.

B calls this a "psychoanalytic dialogue"—an ironic title. He wants us to see that, as Merleau-Ponty says, "One who analyzes another is often analyzing himself." Thus Dr. X is seen as projecting his own "childhood problems" onto B. This interpretation, however, concerns only B. For us, it is in any case not the problem; even if a mistake was made, this isolated case cannot be an indictment of psychoanalysis.

If this is so, why was I so fascinated by this dialogue? Well, because it brings out with overwhelming clarity the intrusion of the subject into the analytic setting, or rather the reversal of the one-sided relationship between the subject and the object. By "subject," I do not mean the self or Ego, that quasi-object of reflection, but the one who acts, the agent. In this brief adventure, B is the subject in the same sense in which Marx refers to the proletariat as being the subject of history.

Let us understand: B admits that he "needed help"; he criticizes Dr. X for not having "cured him" and for having held him at his mercy by "promising" to give him some day the "authorization" to get better. Dr. X, he claims, has aggravated his case. B does not, therefore, present himself as a completely free and healthy subject (who is?), but rather as a wounded subject or, to put it differently, as the subject of his wound, the tormented unity of overwhelming problems that he is asking others to help him solve.

This said, what does he accuse Dr. X of? Let him speak: "One can never be cured on that (he points to the professional couch)...You don't dare look people in the face. A while ago you began by talking of the need to 'face one's fantasies.' I could never have faced anything! You forced me to turn my back. You can't cure people that way. It's impossible because...to live with others is to know how to face them."

Does B question the method, the couch, the studied silence of the professional listeners? Yes and no. For years he did his best to express himself, to expose himself, not unaware that his words, apparently free and random, referred back to an obscure text that he had to elaborate. But in this striking metaphor, to "face," to "turn one's back," he presents to us his profound experience: that by his mere presence, the silent and invisible witness to his speech transforms, in the very mouth of his patient, the words into objects. This is true for the simple reason that there could not be any kind of reciprocity between this turned back and this man sitting, invisible, inaccessible.

Of course, the "patient" must free himself; it is for him by degrees to discover himself. The trouble, B tells us, is that it is understood from the start that he will discover himself as a passivity, through the intermediary of this gaze which assesses him and which he cannot grasp.

This man with the tape recorder is convinced that the path which leads to independence (facing his fantasies and other people) cannot be achieved through total dependency—through transfer and frustration from the promise, at least implicit (I'll cure), of a doctor's "permission."

He is disappointed—it's true. He is mad at his analyst and some will call it a poorly resolved transfer. But what should B be told if he says that the cure of the "patient" must begin with *confrontation*, face to face, and become a joint enterprise where each takes his risks and assumes his responsibilities? Was he castrated? So be it. He doesn't mind being told that—but face to face.

Such an interpretation should be proposed to him, to him, B...in the course of a long adventure in which two are taking part; it should not just "befall" him anonymously, impersonally, like words of stone.

In the "psychoanalytic Dialogue," the roles are reversed. But because the analyst now becomes an object, the encounter of man with man is thwarted once again.

This is violence. Dr. X claims. This is undoubtedly true. But is it not rather a counter-violence? B puts the issue very well: this "interminable psychoanalytic relationship," this dependency, this transfer, counted on and provoked, this feudality, this long childbirth of the man prostrated on the couch, returned to his childhood, mumbling, breechless—isn't this the initial violence?

I am sure that, had the tape recorder not been there, Dr. X would have answered him in the following manner: "We never use force, anyone can come and go as he pleases; when a patient wants to leave us, we may try to dissuade him—because we know very well that this break is harmful for him—but if he insists, we yield." This is true and, as far as I am concerned, this is not an indictment of the analysts.

But B would not give in so readily. He tells us: setting the men aside and considering only the situation, the weekly or bi-weekly abdication of the person being analyzed in favor of the analyst becomes an increasingly imperious necessity. That is to say that the condition of being an object has advantages; the violence is always concealed and surreptitious.

To be a subject is tiring, and, on the couch, everything invites the patient to *replace*—with the anonymous society of external impulses—the agonizing responsibility of being alone.

THE REVERSAL OF ROLES IN THIS dialogue clearly shows that the analytic narration is in itself violent, regardless of what pair of doctor and patient is considered. In fact, when violence reverses the situation, the analyst immediately becomes analyzed, or rather subject to analysis. The power move and the doctor's powerlessness put him artificially into the situation of neurosis.

B calculated his move well. Listen to him: "Up to now you were accustomed to completely controlling the situation and suddenly something odd seems to overcome you...." And the analyst's answer proves that suddenly he has turned "patient." His words must now be deciphered: "I am not in the habit of employing physical violence." What a strange sentence: why not simply say "violence"? Is moral violence, then, a regular norm for him? And why is it that he gives as an example of physical violence the mere action of "setting up this tape recorder now?"

I don't intend to take advantage of these few words spoken understandably enough in a moment of confusion; I only wish to explain that violence disrupts the discourse and that the meaning of each word becomes magnified, because it means either too much or not enough.

Dr. X's sudden change—from subject of the analysis, the agent of therapy, into an object—creates in him a crisis of identity: how is he to recognize himself? This explains the strangeness which he suddenly experiences and the desperate resistance with which he opposes B: he will not speak in

front of the tape recorder. The explanation of this should be sought first of all in professional standards. But is that enough? Does it account for his abhorrence of the tape recorder? Doesn't he discover, just like the object of an analysis, that the words with which he was so miserly and which fly away so lightly in the silence of his office (a "patient" is not a witness) will be recorded forever?

They were but the whisper of his supreme thought; they threaten to become its petrification. Lifeless, they will testify. This tape recorder exasperates the most gentle of men, because it corresponds to the warning of British Law to the accused: from now on, everything you say may be held against you.

Dr. X makes a last attempt to intimidate B, to deal with him as if he were an object, to remind him of his dependency: "You are dangerous because you misjudge reality." But he gets this most ingenious answer: "Reality, what is it?"

Indeed, what is reality when analyst and patient are facing each other, when, with the help of violence, the analyst can no longer decide by himself and from a position of authority what is real—in other words, when he can no longer select a privileged conception of the world? What is reality when the patient refuses to leave? When in a farcical reaction of antagonistic reciprocity each man psychoanalyzes the other, or rather when they apply the same schemas to one another: it's your father you're imitating, no, it's yours; don't be childish, you're childish. When the analytical language, re-doubled, repeated in echoes, anonymous, seems to have grown insane?

Such a limiting situation—and I should add that other analysts have found the same situation and that it is one of the risks of the profession—allows us to raise this question: is it necessary to choose between psychoanalysis and the subject-being of the patient?

Observe the man with the tape recorder (whether he made a mistake or not is unimportant). Notice how he has elaborated his scheme in his head, plotted his move, how he executed it; listen to him speak, notice his irony and also his anguish ("I must have a lot of nerve to pull something like this..."), and his poise when he plays with the concepts that have been applied to him for so long.

Now I ask you, who is he? Who is this B who is talking? A blind, objective psychological process, or the transcending of this very process through an action?

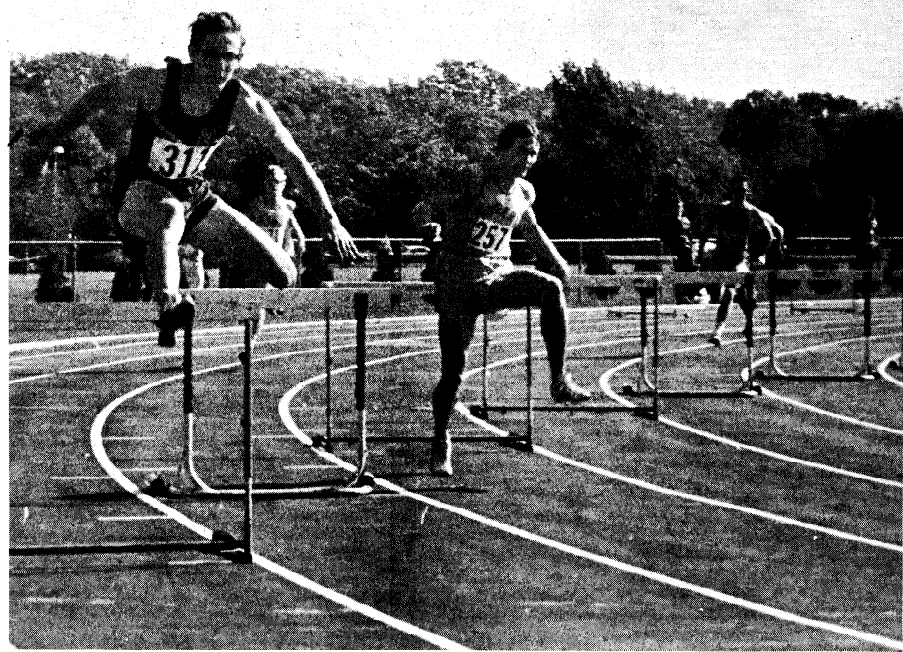
I have no doubt that even the most minor of B's words and actions can be interpreted analytically—but this can be done only at the cost of returning him to the status of analytical object. What will disappear along with the subject is the inimitable and singular quality of the scene—in other words, the action as such. And don't tell me that it is a "patient" who is organizing the scene. I grant you that; I agree that he organizes it as a patient. But he does it nonetheless. The analysts can explain motivations for B's "acting out." But it is the action itself—which at once internalizes, transcends and preserves the morbid motivations by use of a single tactic—that they don't bother to account for.

In England or Italy, B would unquestionably have found what he was seeking: a new generation of psychiatrists trying to establish a tie of reciprocity between themselves and the persons they treat.

Without abandoning any of the tremendous gains made by psychoanalysis, they respect in each patient the freedom to act as an agent, a subject—a freedom which has somehow been thwarted. It doesn't seem impossible that some day the "pure" psychoanalysts will join them.

Meanwhile, I offer this "Dialogue" as a benign and beneficial scandal.

Track and field warriors repeat as OQAA champs by large margin



Warrior Bill Strenge on way to setting new Uniwat record in 400 hurdles in meet Saturday.

by Jerry Krist

Last Saturday the University of Waterloo track and field team successfully defended their OQAA championship. Ten schools and the wind took part in the meet held at McMaster University.

The 19-event meet was held under metric standards for the first time. On a scoring basis of 6-4-3-2-1 the warriors scored points in all events but the 5,000 metres.

Waterloo won the meet with 90 points compared with 52.5 for Toronto, 45.5 for McMaster, 42 for Western and 28 for Queen's.

The best of many good individual performances was given by Cam Crosby who won both the shot put and the discus throw. In the latter his distance of 47.15 metres (146 ft. 10 in.) broke the previous standard by 1.31 metres. Lorne Johnston took fourth in both events.

Glen Arbeau extended his own javelin record to 66.57 m. with Terry Wilson's second completing the sweep.

Warriors Dennis McGann and Les Jolivet finished second and fourth respectively in the long jump behind Canadian champ Michel Charland of Montreal. Bill Lindley finished second in the triple jump with McGann third. McGann also picked up a third in the 100 metres.

Barry Sandercock and Lindley finished third and fourth in the

110 metre hurdles behind Queen's Brian Donnelly. Donnelly also won the 440 hurdles with warriors Bill Strenge second and Sandercock fourth. Strenge's 54.8 set a new warrior record.

Larry Dixon came from last at the half-way point to win the 400 metres with a time of 49.6 seconds. He also anchored the 400 metre relay team of Jolivet, John Balcarras and McGann which defeated Western by inches.

In the 10,000 metres Dave Northey surprised pleasantly with a first place finish in record time off 31:41.1.

The name of Pearson did a lot of travelling on Saturday. Paul Pearson 1 placed third in the 10,000 metres, fourth in the steeplechase and sixth in the 5,000 metres. Paul Pearson 2 ran third and fifth in the 800 and 1500 metres respectively.

Another warrior distance man, Danny Anderson, set a Uniwat record with his time of 9:59.3 in taking third place in the steeplechase.

According to OQAA rules only 21 men are allowed to compete from each team. This limit forces individuals to give up an optimal performance in one event in order to represent the team in several events. Coach Neil Widmeyer hopes to have the limit raised to 27 by next season.

According to OQAA rules only

21 men are allowed to compete from each team. This limit forces individuals to give up an optimal performance in one event in order to represent the team in several events. Coach Neil Widmeyer hopes to have the limit raised to 27 by next season.

The track and field training continues. The cross country team under Mike Houston are aiming for a repeat OQAA win at Kingston on November 1 and coach Art Taylor will work with those in the field events for the indoor season.

Athenas 2nd in tennis

The Uniwat women's varsity tennis team showed very well in Ontario-Quebec women's conference of intercollegiate athletics tournament last weekend at Laurentian University.

The team repeated their performance of last year placing second to York and Waterloo's MaryAnn Gaskin successfully defended her singles championship.

Gaskin had a close final match against Nancy Green of York. The match went to three sets with Gaskin winning the first 7-5, losing the second 6-2 and then taking the third and deciding set 7-5 for the championship.

Rounding out the athena team were Sue Purkis in second singles division and the doubles team of Verna Campbell and Sue Weir.

The team under Anne Powlesland, the new head coach of women's racket sports, compiled ten points, eight behind the victorious York team. University of Montreal tied the athenas, Carleton had four points and Laurentian two.

In other women's sports the field hockey team travels to MacDonald College in Montreal this weekend for the first part of their league tournament and the track and field athenas see action today at McMaster.

JOCK TALK

The basketball warriors are preparing for the intra-squad game which will take place on November 11. Negotiations are underway for exhibition games here at Waterloo with a couple of top-flight U.S. college basketball teams.

The 'pucking about' warriors had their first intra-squad game yesterday. The teams pre-season schedule opens on October 31 in Kingston against the Royal Military College. The league opener follows that by less than three weeks.

The interfaculty competition en-

tered its final week of flag football. Renison, village south, upper eng and grads led their respective divisions at the beginning of this week. Playoffs begin on the 28th.

Dennis Yool of habitat won the interfaculty archery tourney eight points ahead of second place finishers Jerry Contois (frosch arts) and Ted Gornall (St. Paul's).

Upcoming November activities include squash and badminton singles and a swim meet. Hockey and basketball league play starts on the 26th of October.

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for the remainder of this year.*

*Please apply in writing to Federation of Students no later
than Friday, Nov. 31.*

PILL E G M

Maudie

Once upon a time, just outside Toronto, there lived a little old lady and a houseful of cats. Seventeen cats, to be exact. Now, that's a lot of cats. Whats more, they all died on the same day. Thats a lot of dead cats. What to do.

* * *

There are several things one can do with a dead cat, the most common of these being the silly waste of a good dead cat. I am talking about burial. All over the world, back yards are infested with rotten and rotting cats. What's the use? None I say, so its time you became aware of a few alternatives.

Perhaps the most lucrative use of your dead cat would be to sell it. A very active buyer of dead cats is the department of highways. They use them as highway markers to warn of approaching towns and settlements. Dogs were also used for a brief time, but it was found that where a cat would squish itself firmly into the asphalt, a hearty mutt would quickly bounce off into the ditch and be useless. So now they stick pretty much to cats unless you happen to have an old pet rabbit.

* * *

I'd like to wager that you never thought of using your dead cat as a throw cushion. This is the simplest and most effective way of keeping your feline friend of yesterday around the house. As soon as he/she is dead, place him in that special spot you have for him in your freezer. Let him lie there long enough for you to forget his "back door meow". A few weeks later, bring him out and place him on his favorite end of the sofa.

He'll look so natural, curled up there sleeping, you'll never think he's dead. But he is. And he's frozen, too. So whatever you do, don't hug him, or have him lie on your toes, except on a hot summer afternoon.

Also remember to turn him over after a little while, and return him to the freezer for a nap if the air begins to get a little, how shall we say, heavy.

* * *

One important aspect of keeping your old cats around is to have them preserved. If you are very rich, or if you don't like smells, take him to a taxidermist and have him mounted. The cheap way of doing the same thing is to simply pickle the little dear and then give him a good coat of spray starch. If your plans are to use him outside, I would also advise a coat of shellac or a marine varnish.

Once mounted, he may be used to guard the front door, or maybe support an ivy vine. If you happen to run the kind of a business that might be called a "cat house", your little pussy could be used to attract people if properly displayed at the front gate.

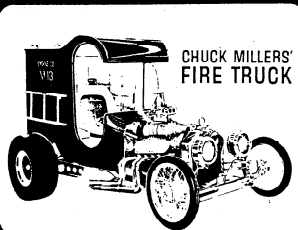
* * *

I am sure I have set your mind to thinking, and will not go on to all the possibilities for dead cats. Think up your own little scheme. How could you best use a dead cat? In a salad? In a stew? How about a Vietnamese dinner?

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keep those cards and letters
coming in anyway.

Kids revert to jungle rule



by Martin Noval
Chevron staff

"I made ritz cracker sandwiches out of cream cheese and snot and gave them to my cousin."

I found *Last summer* a nostalgic and embarrassing film. It brought back in a particularly poignant manner, the awkwardness, insecurity and inadequacy that I felt during my adolescence.

However the film goes much further than merely to point out what is by now a cliché: the inferiority complex of the teenager. And insofar as it goes further I found it offensive, not in the sense that I was turned off but in that certain values I hold dear were brutally, if not nonchalantly, transgressed.

The film could be coarsely described as a teenage, heterosexual lord of the flies.

A lovely, brutal highschool girl is the ringleader of a group of three. The other two members are boys who are very sexually attracted to their chief, and are in fact dominated by her (through their sexual longing) to the extent that many of their values are forsaken.

For example, Sandy (the ringleader) is promptly forgiven for having crushed her pet seagull's head after the bird turned on her. A cruel and brutal act which certainly turned the stomachs of her two compatriots, Dan and Peter.

The three of them are spending the summer with their families (who are not exactly all-american types—divorce and adultery and alcoholism run rampant—perhaps they are all-american

types) in lavish beach houses on an island near New York. The kids spend most of their time playing a teenage version of doctor; or you touch me, I'll touch you.

One day a new girl, rather plump and with braces on her teeth appears on the scene and Sandy feels that her feminine dominance is being challenged. Rhoda, the new girl desperately wants to belong to the group and is made to do several embarrassing and painful deeds to become eligible for acceptance—an acceptance she never wins.

Peter, the more sensitive and strong-willed of the two boys, seems to have become attracted to Rhoda and Sandy, who cannot possibly accept this kind of challenge arranges in a subtle way to have Rhoda brutally raped, and what is even more horrifying, with Peter's active participation.

I think that the two boys felt much the same way about Sandy's brutality as I did but they had a motive which I could not possibly have had: "Let's try to lay her". We all know that this kind of influence can be very powerful for the uninitiated adolescent.

Although a message emerges from the film it does so very indirectly and this saves it. Three kids left along together will become savages—this of course is the lord of the flies theme.

It is the cinematically powerful and horrifying way that this theme is brought to fruition that made the film so vital for me.

Blood and gore all too vivid

by Michael Church
Chevron staff

The wild bunch is undoubtedly the most bloodthirsty movie ever made. Many people just couldn't take it for more than ten minutes (the night I saw it) so they left, noticeably unnerved.

Since most of us aren't even fazed by those napalmed children in Life magazine any more, this says something about the impact of the movie.

Director Sam Peckinpah hides absolutely nothing. When somebody is shot he doesn't just fall over, we are treated to a full-screen slow-motion view of his guts being splattered all over the set.

After two full-scale massacres, and as the prelude to another, the film reaches a gory high point with the graphic slitting of a human throat.

The producers are said to have made some cuts in the originally released version, as lip-service to the general anti-violence outcry in the United States, and the Ontario censors forced a few more.

Having seen the film in its present state, I have absolutely no desire to see any of the material that was cut. To be honest, I can't imagine any explicit gore that isn't already in the movie.

It's difficult to keep count but somewhere in the order of several hundred souls are vividly promoted to glory, including just about all the main characters and numerous innocent bystanders. The whole purpose of this movie is the portrayal of wanton violence.

What plot there is chronicles the decline and fall of an aging gang of outlaws. Set in 1913 when the old west is dying, William Holden, Ernest

Borgnine and company are determined to make one last stand.

Flying to Mexico after a botched hold-up they get caught between the Mexican civil war and a pursuing band of bounty hunters, led by ex-pal Robert Ryan. In the end, just about everyone gets shot.


One never knows whether or not to take this movie seriously. Is it really trying to make a strong statement against violence by showing how senseless and horrible it can be or is director Peckinpah crassly aiming at the biggest boxoffice he can get?

Certainly the movie is well made. The action never lags, and the excellent photography ensures the impact of the violence.

Holden, Borgnine, and Ryan have just the tired, worn faces for their parts. There's even a nice bit of comic relief provided by a couple of whore-mongering drunks (Warren Oates, and Ben Johnson) and their whores. But the essence of this film is the violence.

Perhaps Peckinpah, in his own way is making a sincere indictment of the violence in American society. Certainly, seeing *The wild bunch* is enough to make anyone think seriously of pacifism. But somehow, I see a lurking dollar sign.

There have been other pictures at least as violent as this one; the Clint Eastwood oat-burners, and *The dirty dozen* come to mind. But in those movies the violence was fun. Eastwood solemnly knocked off three badmen at once and the audience roared. In *The wild bunch* the violence is not fun; nobody laughed.



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The Wild Bunch

THE WILD BUNCH
is the face of violence...it will disturb you!

WILLIAM HOLDEN ERNEST BORGNINE ROBERT RYAN EDMOND O'BRIEN

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Continuous
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'Sexual experiences are filmed in
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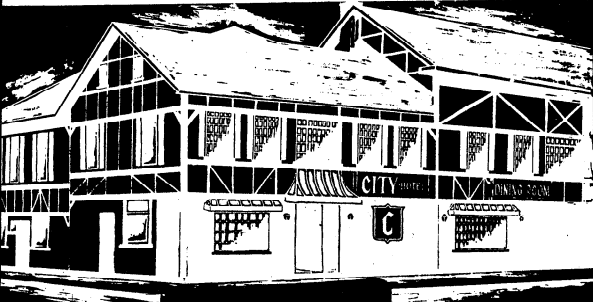
THE NIGHT TRAIN

Vaghy String Quartet



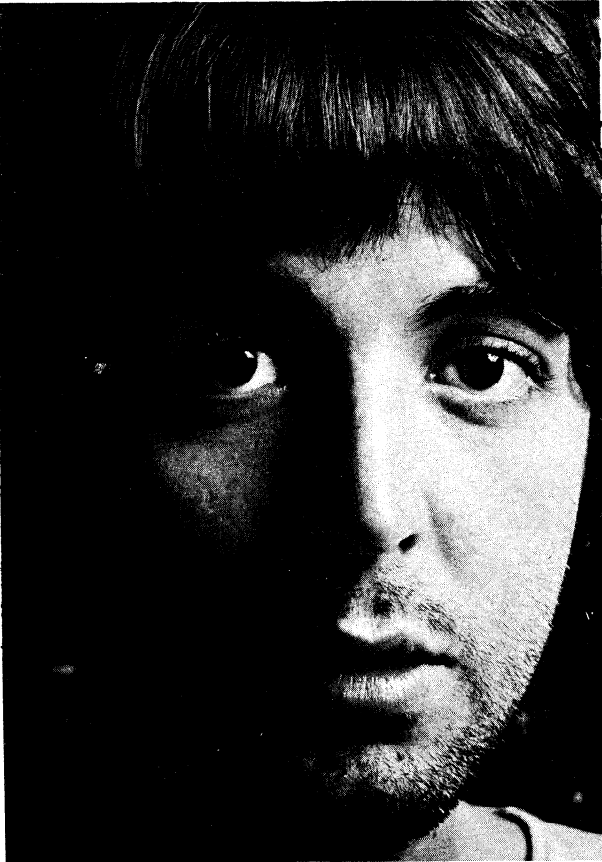
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**Are
the
Beatles
really
all
there?**

by Thomas Edwards
Chevron staff

Rumors that Beatle Paul McCartney has been dead for several years have emanated from the underground press.

It was originated by a number of sharp-eared, eagle-eyed fans, who noticed a common theme (plus other sundry clues) running through the past four Beatle albums starting with *Sgt. Pepper*.

We've all heard Lennon's outrageous statements in the past, especially the one intimating that since the public love to be conned, the beatles are more than happy to oblige.

In any case whoever is conning whom, the available clues gathered by ardent fans are rather interesting.

The continuous theme of death running through the last four albums released, *Sgt. pepper*, *The magical mystery*, the *double album* and *Abbey road* have piqued the curiosity of many.

- Who was it "blew his mind out in a car" in the lyrics of *A day in the life*, from the *Sgt. Pepper* album.
- In this song the following lines from King Lear "He's dead; I am only sorry he had no other deaths man," reinforce the death theme.
- Death again pops up in the *Magical mystery* album in the form of *The walrus*, symbol of death in Nordic mythology.
- At the end of the walrus song someone says in a slurred voice "I buried Paul".
- In *Glass onion* on the double album released last winter, the lyrics include the words, "Here's another clue for you all, the walrus was Paul".

The mysterious surrealistic electronic composition found on the same album include many garbled phrasings. Try taping this track backwards and you will hear Lennon repeating clearly and distinctly, "You know he's a dead man".

Fans have also gleaned clues from record covers.

- The *Sgt. Pepper* cover shows a crowd gathered around a coffin laden with yellow flowers, symbolic of death rites in Egyptian mythology.
- Also in this album Paul's back is towards the camera while the other three face it.
- The *Abbey Road* album shows the Beatles walking across the street fully dressed except for Paul who is barefoot.
- The licence plate of the Volkswagen shown in the foreground of this album is 28 IF. Paul was (or would have been) 28 recently.
- Paul was involved in a car crash early in 1966 and reportedly escaped with just a scar on his forehead. Photos printed since then suggest that the scar is a fake.
- Many fans believe his death is somehow tied in with that of the late Brian Epstein, who discovered the Beatles.
- Epstein's funeral was closed to all except the Beatles and a few close friends. His tombstone contains the letters PM RIP.

The double album foldout contains a film strip of Epstein with a big pink question mark across his head.

The picture of Paul that came with this album is said to be taken in 1966 while those of the other Beatles were quite recent.

Is this another big con job by Lennon or does the death theme mean something?

After all, McCartney's wife of half a year, the former Linda Eastman, miss photographer of the pop music world, just had a baby recently.

Something's going on but whether it's a huge hoax or for real, nobody knows for sure.

Records

by David Hart
Chevron staff

The previous albums of Sssh have been filled with heavy blues and jazz rock.

In this, their fourth, the first over which they have had total control, they venture into the solid rock scene perhaps indicating that they have stopped trying to be a blues band.

Lead guitarist-singer, Alvin Lee, while not as brilliant as some has many fine musical ideas. He takes the unit through a surprisingly fresh arrangement of Goodmorning little schoolgirl and completes the album with the hardest rock number they've ever done—I woke up this morning.

Lee's competence is especially evident on the album's two acoustic tracks while the bass, drumming, and organ work are steady and adequate, but never exciting.

One of the record's most interesting tracks is The stomp, a boogie done in the style of John Lee Hooker. It is also one of the few tracks that is properly produced compared with the rather tepid tone of some other cuts caused by inferior engineering and production.

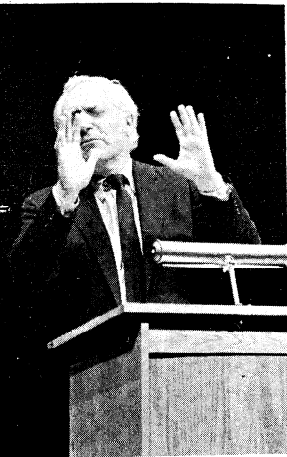
Sssh is a good album, and although I feel they can do better, this is their best yet. If you're a rock fan it's well worth owning.

Sssh. Ten Years After



Future of film lies with the Antonionis

by Martin Noval
Chevron staff



Traditional film? its finished

Stanley Kauffmann is pleasant, soft-spoken, personable and a very engaging speaker.

It is these qualities rather than what he had to say that kept his lecture on film last week this side of the boring.

Informal, and sprinkled with personal anecdotes and experiences, his talk presented no stand, controversial or otherwise. He did however, mention that he prefers Antonioni's kind of film to that of Andy Warhol.

His entire lecture was an attempt to characterize three types of film, namely, Antonioni's Warhol's and the traditional or classical film.

According to him each kind of film has two aspects, a view of the world, and a method of reflecting that world.

The traditional type of film has a moral. It sees man in a world

which will continue beyond him. Man exists in a framework within which his particular goals are ascertainable, and the way in which he attains his goals will be praised or condemned, depending on his methods.

This particular type of film has a protagonist with an obstacle placed in his path. His success or failure in trying to overcome this obstacle is irrelevant, only the manner in which he reaches his goal is important.

Kauffmann's cinematic example of this type of film form went something like this. We see, at the opening of the film, the skyline of New York City, as the camera zeros in on one tall skyscraper.

Then through a window we see a secretary typing at her desk. The camera moves across the room through a door to an office in which Cary Grant is seated behind a desk.

In this way a particular order has been established as has man's place in that order.

The second type of film (such as the Warhol films) is at the opposite end of the moral spectrum. It rejects inherent values in the universe and claims that a belief in a moral order is the height of hypocrisy, a narcotic of the masses.

Filmmakers reflect this rejection of inherent order by radically altering traditional film order, sequence and technique.

Characteristic of this type of film are utterly personal films which the filmmaker indulges in for purely personal reasons.

The third and final view of the universe and its corresponding fictional form lies, as one might expect, somewhere in between the other two views.

It agrees with the Warhol view that the world is intolerable,

but does not feel that because the answers are false and phony the questions are necessarily the same.

This group of filmmakers are slavish neither to what has been done nor to the merely new.

This view exemplified by the Antonioni movies seems to have a special freedom to which Kauffmann is partial.

According to Kauffmann, film has three powers, clearly emphasized in Antonioni style movies.

- It is an image maker in that it dictates fashion, style and behavior set by Bonnie and Clyde.

- It is a myth maker in that people subconsciously model much of their intimate behavior and mannerisms (kissing for instance) on the personalities or actions of characters they see in films.

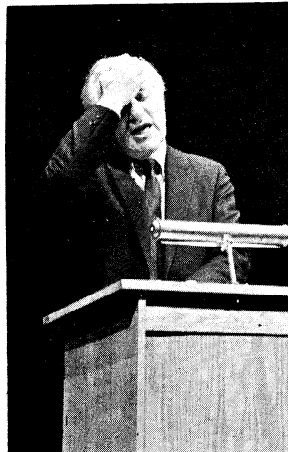
- Film sets up a reciprocal action between the audience and the screen. For example, society responds to the swinging honest private detective who protests us against the establishment, by bringing him into the establishment, as in *Bullitt* with Steve McQueen. This illustrates a demand of the establishment. One can be free and still be inside the establishment.

Kauffman gave the following examples of films representing each major view.

A man for all seasons is representative of the traditional view. It provides an escape into an ordered moral cosmos through the assurance of the saintly and perfect Thomas More. The film, in order to illustrate this, was shot, by choice, in a strictly traditional narrative manner.

Andy Warhol's *Chelsea Girls* was chosen to illustrate the personal film. Two pictures

appear bearing no relation to each other. This plays with our idea of time in the film. Two



Warhol? Garbage, pure garbage

pictures appear on the screen at the same time often bearing no relation to each other. This plays with our idea of time in the film (since earlier and later actions are often shown simultaneously).

By slightly changing the coordination of the two pictures to the screen from one performance to the next, our idea of the fixedness and uniformity of the film is destroyed.

We endure much of the boredom of the film in the hope of satisfying expectations which in a traditional film would be fulfilled. Of course in this film they never are. We are upset by seeing actions on the film for no reason.

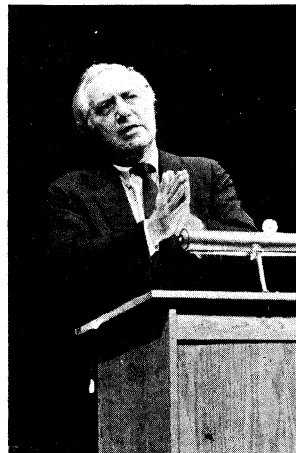
The third view, the one to which Kauffmann is so sympathetic, is exemplified by Antonioni's *Blowup*, a film which, Kauffmann implied, is one of the greatest. For the characters in *Blowup*

exactly what happened in the park is a mystery. No one except the protagonist and the audience has access to the truth. The audience has become a god, it can see what no one else can.

The theme of the film is that modern technology as exemplified in his camera has brought the main character of *Blowup* more consciousness than he is able to deal with.

Modern man is unable to cope morally with the expanded awareness of modern technology. Antonioni plays with the perfection of classical tradition and uses it for his own ends, rather than unequivocally discarding it as does Warhol.

Kauffmann concluded by remarking that whereas he admires traditional film he sees no future in it. He claims that he wants to keep up with what the personal filmmakers are doing but that his real interest and the real future of film lies in the Antonionis.



Antonioni? He's our only hope

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the best in folk & blues

LIVE ENTERTAINMENT

fri., sat., sun., nights

Open at 7 — first set at 9

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admission 75¢

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Lost City Coffee House

Coming -Tuesday, November 4 - 8 p.m.

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| RESERVED SEATS FLOOR IN REDS \$4.54 + \$.46 (tax) \$5.00 BLUES \$3.64 + \$.36 (tax) \$4.00 | TICKETS ON SALE AT: CLAIRE MILLER'S Ticket Agency Colonial Record Bar Art's in Waterloo Theatre Box Office U. of W. |
|--|--|

KITCHENER MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

there is a Chevron staff meeting monday at 9pm in the Chevron office—new recruits always welcome

friday 24 october 1969 (10:25) 409 21

homecoming⁶⁹ is not a Secret!

WED. OCTOBER 29 7:00 AL 113 & 116 50c at door

movie—'A Man for all Seasons'

'Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?' =====

THURS. OCT. 30 8:30 CAMPUS CENTER PUB
pub-dance with THE TROLLIE 75c at door

FRI. OCT. 31 (8:30 PHYS-ED BLDG.
concert—**iron butterfly** \$3.00 per ticket

10:30 FOOD SERVICES

dance with THE TOWN CHOIR & THE HOOKER
FAMILY \$1.00 at door

SAT. NOVEMBER 1 MORNING || AFTERNOON
Car Rally || Football/McGill

9:00 pm VILLAGE 1 DINING HALLS

havaball⁶⁹ semiformal

9 til 12 — two dance bands ~ M·B ENSEMBLE

GENERATION GAP

2 til 5 — two rock bands ~ BRUTIS & PHASE III

9 til 5 — three folk groups \$10.00 per couple

Bar ————— Midnight buffet ————— Breakfast 5_{am}

9:00 C.C. PUB

pub-dance with THE PENNY ARCADE \$1.00 at door

SUN. NOV. 2 2:00 CAMPUS CENTER Free
dance — The oldie mouldies =====

7:30 SEAGRAM GYM
concert—**james & cotton** Blues Band \$2.00 per ticket

HAVASALL 69 tickets available at Federation of Students office

ALL CONCERT tickets from Fed of Students, Collonial & Kadwell's

tracy 201069

Unintentional satire department

Hitler would have agreed

This is an editorial from the Kitchener-Waterloo Record October 18 entitled, "Discipline seems slack". One wonders if they ever heard of Nuremberg.

One of the zaniest facets of the American military effort in Vietnam is the report that some soldiers went into combat this week wearing black armbands.

The black armband is the civilian symbol of protest against the war.

It cannot often have happened in the history of any country

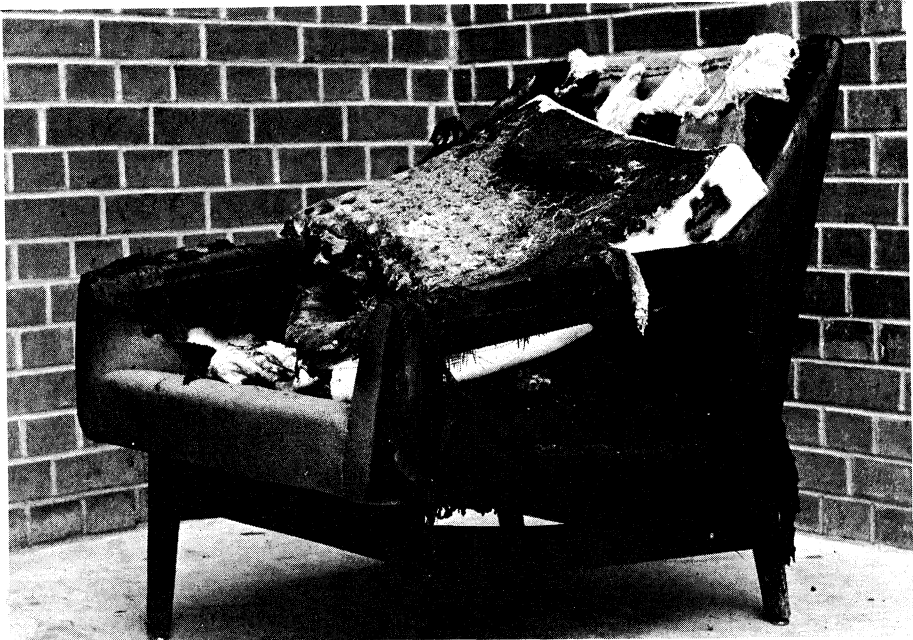
that its armed forces, at war in a foreign land, have entered battle wearing the insignia of revolt against their own military duty.

Could one imagine Julius Caesar's legions wading ashore for the conquest of Britain with blue dye on their faces and Druid symbols on their tunics? Would lower ranks of the Russian army have shouted "Dubcek, Dubcek" as they invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968? Would the American soldiers who assaulted Quebec

in 1775 have carried placards lettered "God Save the King?"

It does not surprise us that the ordinary American soldier in Vietnam dislikes the war he is fighting. Grousing is normal among the men who have to do the duty work in the front line.

It is startling that soldiers on active service should feel free to demonstrate against what they are doing. As a disciplined fighting machine the U.S. army in Vietnam must be something short of efficient.



Another campus center pic: another comfy campus center chair went the way of ashes to ashes last week. Maybe cigarette taxes should be even higher for an unsatisfied claims fund.

Glendon councillors, editors resign

TORONTO (CUP)—The defeat of a referendum to increase student fees October 15 has resulted in the resignation of seven of nine members of the Glendon College student council and the top two editors of the college's student newspaper, the Pro Tem.

The referendum asked for student approval of a \$10 increase in student fees from the present \$17.

It needed a two-thirds majority vote with 50 per cent of the students voting to be approved. Although 69 per cent of those voting supported the increase,

only 37.7 per cent of the electorate cast ballots in the referendum.

A joint statement signed by the council resignees said the defeat had "effectively shown that (the students) do not consider the issues that are of importance to the councillors to be important to themselves."

Council hoped the resignations would "spark some kind of action on the part of the students."

Editor-in-chief Graham Muir and managing editor Andy Michalski resigned from Pro Tem for "personal reasons," but it is known the paper had been

looking for \$2 of the proposed increase to pay its debts. The defeat of the referendum sees it placed under a severely curtailed budget for the rest of the year.

The remainder of the fee increase had been slated to pay for expanded student activities and a bursary fund.

The resignations from council leave only the Glendon Forum, a speakers' bureau, and L'Association Culturelle Artistique, which arranges social events, functioning from the council bureaucracy.



MILLYUWAIRES NITE

October 24/69
9 - 1 a.m.

Card Games, Dice, Women, Refreshments

K. of C. Hall — Corner of Univ. & Weber

The Next Student's Council Meeting

will be
Monday, October 27, 1969
Campus Centre - Great Hall
7:30 p.m.

Communications

Fed. of Students

SPEC 9 presents:

tonight

food services dance:

"The Motherlode"

8:30 p.m.

Admission \$1.50

Buy the year's biggest value now



...at the year's smallest price.

If you're in the market for a small sedan, don't bother shopping around. The Austin 1300 America has it all. If you buy an Austin America now, at the present very competitive price, you can get a car so full of features it'll knock the competition right off your list anyway. The America is chock full of standards that would come only as costly extras on other cars. No one else gives you so much for your money as Austin... and that's what makes it the year's biggest value. See your British Leyland dealer now, and see the America for yourself. While other makers strip their cars, we strip our price!

BUILT-IN "EXTRAS" AT NO EXTRA PRICE

- Head rests
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- Fold-down center arm rest in rear seat
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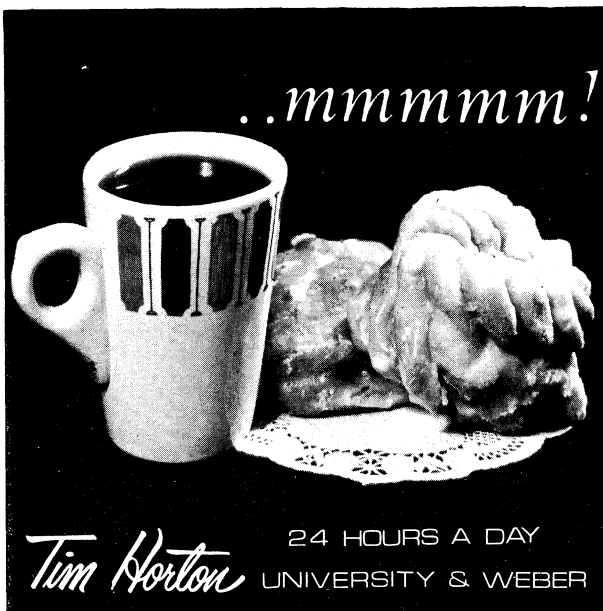
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Ontario Student Awards Program **DEADLINE** is **October 31st, 1969**

(For students in programs which began in September.)

If applications are submitted after October 31st, awards are based on one half of the assessed need.

Arts Society Election

Nominations for:

**PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT
TREASURER
SECRETARY**

Will close at 5 p.m.

Monday October 27

Nomination forms are available in the
Federation office

feedback

Address letters to Feedback, The Chevron, U of W. Be concise. The Chevron reserves the right to shorten letters. Those typed (double-spaced) get priority. Sign it - name, course, year, telephone. For legal reasons unsigned letters cannot be published. A pseudonym will be printed if you have a good reason.

Why oh why oh why? because...because...because

Who is running this thing called the Chevron? Are there really reporters? Perhaps there are just photographers and an editor who listens to rumors and close friends? Just maybe those friends are in the RSM?

In the October 17 edition there were two articles on the science society and one full page picture attempting to humiliate science students. Both articles were the same—it seems to me that instead of 28 pages they could easily have said what they wanted in maybe 16 pages.

In reference to the science society—was any attempt made to publish their statement of position? Did a reporter ever go to the science society office to try to get the facts? Why wasn't there a reporter at the General meeting on October 8? Maybe the societies on campus don't count—people shouldn't know what their societies are doing. Do any reporters go to the engineering societies' meetings or do they just sit in front of their new baby—the telex?

Where did the Chevron get a copy of the memorandum? Could be that a certain biology demonstrator who is an avid member of the RSM decided that this was the best way to smash capitalism?

Enclosed is a copy of the science society's statement. How about letting people judge the political position for themselves?

JIM MATTHEWS
biology 3

The Chevron staff runs the Chevron. The names of the people who work on each issue appear in the masthead (at the bottom of the editorial page).

A copy of the science society's statement of opinion was not sent to the Chevron. Without a large paid staff of reporters, it is impossible to fully cover every activity of every club, organization or society. Decisions are made on the known importance of an event and on the willingness of the volunteer staff to spend large amounts of their time covering what could easily turn out to be trivial meetings.

There was an engineering society meeting covered in the issue you are complaining about.

The memo was brought to the Chevron by a member of the biology department. It was published because anyone in a position of power who makes a political statement should make it publicly.

The copy of the statement is printed below.

One question. Do you accept the liberal, pluralist definition of the university and the accompanying concept of academic freedom?

That concept at least gives the professor the right to withdraw his services for political reasons.

—the lettitor

SCIENCE SOCIETY'S STATEMENT OF POSITION, 14 October 1969

The Vietnam moratorium group held meetings on October 8 and 9. Quoted from the October 7, 1969 edition of the Chevron, "Their proposal is to close down the uni-

versity on October 15 as a gesture toward stopping the Vietnam war." It was at first understood by most as stated in the Chevron that "universities across North America will be boycotting classes". A boycott implies that normal classroom activities will be maintained. Certain factions on the University of Waterloo campus, however, have seen fit to demand that these normal activities be halted.

We as science students are opposed to the closure and disruption of classes on Wednesday, October 15. We believe that the closure of classes is an imposition on individual beliefs and that any student who should so wish should be able to attend classes. We as a Society representing science students do not either condemn or condone the demonstrations planned to protest the war in Vietnam but we maintain that support of these activities is entirely up to individual conscience. If an individual is in sympathy with the demonstrations he should feel committed enough to miss classes. Similarly if the individual is a professor he has the right to express his views but if he does not plan to teach that day he should supply a replacement.

The science society at a general meeting for all science students on Thursday, October 9th passed the following:

The science society, representing all science students objects to the closure of classes Wednesday, October 15 and requests that professors be obliged to lecture or supply a substitute.

He wants facts in editorials, but his letter lacks some

One would think that the least the Chevron could do when writing editorials would be to present the facts. Or perhaps the Chevron needs the use of rhetorical questions and vague statements to give strength to otherwise meaningless arguments.

I am referring in particular to the editorial which appeared in last Friday's issue concerning the stand the science society took to the Vietnam moratorium.

First, the science society is not "almost dead", but is in fact functioning in full capacity this year, as a visit to its new office in the chem-bio link will substantiate.

Secondly, the meeting which decided on the society's stand was a general meeting, one of which is held every other week, and is open to all science students.

Finally, the meeting was well publicized for a week before the meeting. Not only were posters placed on all bulletin boards, but members of the society went in to most science classes during the week to impress upon all science students the importance of the meeting, and to urge them to come out and present their views.

The vote at the general meeting was ninety-six percent in favor of adopting the resolution to back the continuation of normal classes on Wednesday.

The article also states that, "the proper-channel student viewpoint" was used "to further the ideological ends of the elite in the science faculty". This is just not true. It was the

science society which initiated the protest and which approached the dean of science to see if the faculty would back the society's decision.

Now that the record is straight on this account, maybe the Chevron will make an attempt from now on to research the facts before preparing an editorial, instead of using vague questions and statements to present its opinion.

GEORGE GREENE
applied chemistry 2A

Chevron editorials do occasionally use rhetorical questions. Is that anti-truth?

The Chevron editorial said the science society "was almost dead not too long ago".

The experiences of last year showed that general meetings were not valid unless they were well-publicized with the questions to be decided included with the publicity.

This does not appear to be the case with the meeting under question. Apparently only about 50 students attended the meeting that decided in the name of all science students.

In any case, the meeting was not advertised in the Chevron (not even the free "this week on campus" column) even though the science society finds it necessary to advertise their social weekend in this paper.

The point of the editorial was that it was convenient for the people who run the faculty to accept the science society demand.

—the lettitor

Wendy's story is whine for social approval, says prof

"This is Wendy's story..." (October 17) is a whine for social approval to commit an act that results in taking the life of another person. Abortion is justified because:

- The alternative of bearing a child and placing it for adoption is "too terrible to consider." The parents will apparently sleep much better if they know it is dead than if they must wonder what happened to it.

- Taking the child's life was acceptable because to them "it was more like a disease" than a baby. Therefore it was a disease and they were justified (in fact their lives are "much fuller" now) in treating it as one.

Young men and women are, according to this article, not to be held responsible for the consequences of their behavior, nor are they to be denied respect for taking a life if it is the simplest, easiest, most overtly respectable thing for them to do. One must not, of course, draw an analogy between the girl's treatment of her child and the treatment by her of parents who are so inconsiderate as to "meddle in her life."

By what tortured process of reason can the same generation that protests against the political murder of Vietnamese women and children justify the convenience murder of unborn human beings?

DOROTHY COUNTS
anthropology prof

feedback

Address letters to Feedback, The Chevron, U of W. Be concise. The Chevron reserves the right to shorten letters. Those typed (double-spaced) get priority. Sign it - name, course, year, telephone. For legal reasons unsigned letters cannot be published. A pseudonym will be printed if you have a good reason.

Chevron thanked for factual St. Monica's house story

Many thanks to the Chevron and especially to Una O'Callaghan for the very fine and factual story re St. Monica house.

You are to be commended for breaking the story, which the other media were unwilling to do. They say they could not do a story on everyone who is unfairly fired.

However, this was four people, which seems to me would take it out of the ordinary. It is not just the firing but the concept that is such a great loss.

Thanks again.

ALICE TROTTER
Elmira

Read poetry, play music, don't be destructive force

What the hell has happened to the school paper? No longer does the Chevron express the views of the majority of students (as it democratically should) but serves as a media for a radical minority.

Practically every article we now read in the Chevron is destructively critical. The paper is always willing to say what is wrong but never able to recognize what might be good.

In my opinion, the university fails, as a conditioning norm, to produce citizens who will hopefully aid in the construction of an improved society.

Unfortunately the Chevron complies with this flaw fully. When the school paper becomes as great a destructive force upon individualism as the computerized administration, they are in the same boat, together and alone—both without the support of the student body.

I feel it would be of extreme interest to the majority of students on campus if articles on personal philosophy and possibly drugs were printed rather than bullshit about what all large organizations keep doing wrong.

The largest organization of all is the people—so recognize them if you're not afraid to.

An interesting idea might be getting Laurel creek cleaned up. A second step might be organizing a get-your-heads-together night with students entertaining each other by reading their own poetry and playing their own music.

If the Chevron wants to complain about anything, let the percentage of the paper be used for complaints that corresponds with the percentage of students who have these views.

In short, the Chevron should start being more broad-minded and consider the reactions and feelings of the majority of students on this campus.

If this letter is perchance published, it probably will only be done so to prove what it says about narrowmindedness to be wrong.

He who takes not time to look has not time to see.

Love and peace,

S.W.KIRK
human being
arts 2

Local greasy spoon features covercharge fun and games

Something unique and interesting awaits the adventuresome diners-out in the celestial form

of Kitchener's charming Palladium restaurant.

Always a favorite, this imaginative eatery has of late added yet another feature to its long list of attractions. This thoughtful establishment has now put an end to the boring routine of standard restaurant service with a delightful game, "cover charge lotto."

What delightful fun to wait and see if you are the one selected to pay a cover charge tonight! Look around. At nearby tables sit couples languishing in conversation over single cups of coffee as you yourself may have done here before. Your chances seem good! What excitement as the waitress approaches! But what disappointment as she takes your order without a mention of a cover charge!

You've lost the game, but wait; you still have a chance. A new waitress appears. Can it be true? She heads for your table! With heart a-flutter you can scarce believe your ears as she cheerfully giggles those magic words: "There's a cover charge of fifty cents each ya know."

How can you contain your joy when you find that as a bonus winner: "Ya can leave if you don't wanna pay it." With what a warm heart and feeling of mystification do you leave scarcely believing your good fortune to have been chosen a winner. Nevermore will you consider straight-forwardly buying cup of coffee in a normal restaurant having seen how easy it is to win. Who can blame you for being unable to wait for a second chance to play the delightful game of "Cover Charge Lotto"?

Mindful that this is a university town, the Palladium management insures that students have an inordinately high chance of winning.

BILL GARTSIDE
economics 2

MARIE MAIDMAN
english 2

BRIAN COLLERAN
York University

SUSAN MASON
University of Toronto

Reviewer goofed: Dvorak not Smetana by symphony

Lest anyone be overly impressed with the knowledge of the Chevron reviewer who covered last Saturday's Toronto symphony concert, the encore piece was Dvorak's 1st Slavonic dance (opus 46), one of his most popular and well-known works, not Smetana's "bartered bride overture".

DOUG INKSTER
math 4

The reviewer realized his error Tuesday morning. Your letter should suffice as a correction.

—the lettitor

Residents should attempt solutions—admin won't

An open letter to residents in habitat.

Dear inhabitants,
We've been here over a month now and have survived not only anarchy of registration but the multiple indignities of dwelling within the confines of

a building which was not even complete in its sterility.

The oppressive all-pervading white walls were devoid of such luxuries as beds, lamps and curtains. The lounges will not have stoves for several months but one ray of sunshine is that ironing boards (no irons) will arrive "soon".

To try to get action on these or any other problems is, to understate, difficult. You will recall that the women requested locks on their floor entrance doors. PPandP graciously and unflinchingly accepted the challenge.

Unfortunately, after they installed the lock they placed a handle over it so that you could not fit your key into it.

When a girl tried to complain she was informed that the department in charge of habitat had no phone and could not be reached.

Thus any complaints we may register will be best resolved by our own collective initiative as mature individuals.

There are several which strike me at present.

On the lot adjacent to the east hall and the trail, they put in grass seed instead of sod. When it rains there is a sea of mud. Now this gross quagmire will only disappear if you refrain from short-cutting across the seedlings when it is dry.

The hall lounges will be pleasant (someday) if you don't remove the couches for your room.

The cost of residence is high but it will get higher if you sneak your friends in for dinner.

The carpets may be ugly, but cigaret burns and buckets of water don't help.

We all have gripes, some we must endure, others we needn't.

It's up to you.

ALEX O'GRADY
student services committee

Towing from ringroad but not freeloaders in lot C

The parking situation on campus this term is atrocious. Sure, the campus cops are ticketing and towing from the ringroad but what about the lots?

Hundreds of students have purchased (that's money) decals to park on lot C, yet based on a recent survey 30 percent of the cars parked there didn't have decals. Although this is contrary to regulations, none of these people are afraid of being ticketed or towed. Why?

Furthermore, as any of you who have tried to use lot C will know, cars are parked all along the roads, beside the islands, and in general anywhere that obstructs traffic most.

Of these parked incorrectly, 80 percent were registered with security, yet they too were not afraid of being ticketed or towed although security has a record of their name against that vehicle.

Why were they not afraid? Is not security enforcing the regulations mailed to each of us last year?

The time has come when we should all decide whether we should continue to blindly buy decals or should we refuse and/or park anywhere until orderly parking is resumed.

Long live free parking!

GERALD MATTINSON
mech eng 2

Compendium '69 is Late But We Expect It December 2

Definite notice will be given later.

To avoid lineups come into the Chevron office and pay a dollar to have it mailed to you.

at Compton Motors



DATSUN 1000

a little money and a lot of fun

The newest thing in the small car world is happening now! It's the Datsun 1000 and it comes in two deluxe models — 2 and 4-door.

Both are sporty small cars that look good, feel right and go great! And practically all they need to run on is your love.

These Datsuns deliver more horsepower and perform better

than other cars anywhere near the price. The new Datsun 1000 produces 82 wild horses and winds up to 84 MPH on the road. And for every gallon you'll go 35-40 miles. What's more, Datsun gives you 100,000 mile reliability.

Datsun 1000 introduces you to a fun way to drive with 4-on-the-floor — and gives you all you

can use in the comfort department, including reclining bucket seats. All the extras are standard equipment.

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Come in and tell us you're a student we want to help you save money

"I think we should sleep on it."



Some people prefer to feel certain when they are searching. For something special.



Dunnette

PROJECT ECONOMY

ON THURSDAY EVENING August 28 1969, twenty-three youths, (aged 16–22) met at Hidden Acres mennonite camp, near New Hamburg, Ontario. The instructions were made very clear. That anything which is acceptable in present day society would be our only guidelines.

All began to play monopoly with a mixture of fear and determination. Tension and frustration became evident as gradually some were slowly squeezed into bankruptcy and others sagaciously benefitted. The losing players tended to become suspicious of others and some made attempts to quit while they were ahead.

Eventually the games ended with a spread of about, \$0, \$2000, \$4000, and \$7–12000 in the hands of the respective players. This money then became the cash assets of each for the continuing experiment.

After all games were concluded the bank-government offered the facilities by auction to anyone interested and financially able. Approximate figures which would set the cost of living for the weekend at about \$4000 were suggested as general guidelines.

The meals, sleeping blankets, washrooms and so on, were sold. Each purchaser with an eye to making a profit from its resale or rental.

The poorer waited patiently during the above procedure, anticipating work so that they too could afford at least some of the necessities. Some were given advance pay by their employers so that they could afford at least a sleeping blanket for the first night.

As might be expected the first night proved to be more of a lack than a hardship, but the realization that there were two more nights to worry about had its sobering effect.

It became very obvious that a tax scheme would be necessary to bring reality into the situation, for things were being given away freely and little care shown about frugality.

Thus the following tax scheme was implemented. Ten percent tax on original income over \$2000; 10 percent property tax a day on the value of the property which the buyer had purchased from the government; luxury tax, \$50 on swimming and \$10 for all other entertainment to be collected from owner of facility; 30 percent gift tax, collected from anyone who gave money or other value to another. The tax scheme put the squeeze on everything. The rich groaned and raised the price. The poor moaned and often did without.

The government auctioned tax-collecting jobs to any who wanted work. The government also accepted sealed bids for FBI agents. The agents were later secretly employed and served very effectively since no one was sure who they were. It was their job to report any irregularities in tax collection or other financial transactions.

By late Friday evening and early Saturday morning the dynamics resulting from poor sleeping conditions and lack of meals became quite clearly evident.

By Friday noon there was considerable discontent because of the high price of meals (\$300), which led to an attempt to boycott the noon meal. Those who could afford it gradually broke down and thus the boycott became ineffective, much to the dismay of the poor.

A mild brawl on the part of a number of discontent resulted in the dismantling of the pingpong table which was owned by an especially aggressive business government felt it wise not to attempt punitive measures.

An enterprising and creative person made a contract with the government to supply the camp house with window-holder-openers. She then in turn sublet various parts of the job to sub-contractors. Such an effort helped to stimulate the economy.

When jobs were offered by the government, the middle-class who wanted just a little more money, so that they could have another swim or play more shuffleboard would usually underbid the poor who then despaired; since the meals were \$2-300 what sense is there in accepting a job for \$50 or \$75.

A complication which caused us some considerable difficulty arose in that we did not seem to have a built-in hoarding or saving drive. Many citizens began to plan to spend all their money simply seeing that it lasted until the end of the experiment. After much thought we decided to offer \$1 in actual currency for every \$1000 which the players could produce at the end of the experiment. This seemed to do its work, for from that moment on the drive to get and keep money began to operate.

By Saturday it became apparent that taxes were draining the economy and the poor were just not getting enough work. A general mood of despondency prevailed. At this time the government instituted a government-make-work-project.

The terms for the government project were that the government would pay \$50 each time a picnic table was carried around the lake. While the task itself was obviously non-productive a number of fellows began to work very hard at it. This in turn brought considerable hostility and ill will from those who despised the coolies and peasants who would stoop to such demeaning labours.

After the workers carried the tables for a few rounds, they discovered and began to use a farm trailer.

They then laded three tables onto it and four boys began to pull it around the lake. You can imagine their chagrin when they were informed that the government would charge \$20 rental for the trailer for each round. When they could not prove any private ownership, they finally concurred that it followed that it must then be the property of the crown, and thus they worked all the harder paying Caesar his due. They hauled the tables around the lake (about 1/4 mile) some twenty times.

About Saturday noon a group of harried tax collectors and some irate citizens declared that they had enough of a certain fellow who was evading taxes and swindling various other people. The accused was brought before the government and although he denied all charges the general public declared him guilty. When given a choice to pay a \$500 fine or be imprisoned he defied the court and was thus sentenced to four hours in solitary confinement.

His jail was a small confection booth which was securely locked and guarded. (During this time the government learned the high cost of confining prisoners.) After three hours the prisoner was released for good behavior, but he immediately faced the problems of the ex-convict. Where should he go. Should he admit his guilt? How would people accept him? Would anyone trust him?

At first he avoided facing others, swimming by himself and sunning alone. Finally with some difficulty he was again accepted by society; but not without some suspicions.

While the government did subsidize some cultural entertainment (poetry reading), by and large there was by design no extra activities or program, so that the poor would have to face idleness and boredom.

On Sunday morning everyone was given a free breakfast, the savings were traded in for real money (one player had \$13,000). We then spent the next several hours evaluating the

experience. Participants shared their various feelings and emotions. To hear them report with real feeling, "what it it's like to be despised" or "why I had to charge high prices" made it obvious that this had been a deep learning experience.

A questionnaire was administered to help determine further facts and evaluations.

Since some of the conclusions and dynamics are quite obvious in the foregoing we will not repeat such.

- It became obvious throughout the experience and in the questionnaire that there was considerable feeling and some open hostility toward the government. Some of this was no doubt justified, in that the government was run quite arbitrarily and taxes were levied after investments were made. Suggestions that the government should have been elected by the people have real validity, although this would consume much time and could almost be a very part of the common man's lot it may have been realistic to have such.

- About half admitted defrauding others or the government, mostly in tax evasion and using certain facilities without paying.

- About half missed at least one meal, although only five people missed more than two meals.

- Less than half were able to determine who the secret agents were, thus this abated many irregularities.

- They noted that they learned much by way of seriously weighing priorities, in light of sparsity.

- Several noted that they became sick and fed up with the money obsession. Everything was so money-oriented no one would do a thing without pay, and one almost had to pay for friendship.

- One youth told an adult later, "It makes you feel low down and ugly after you sneak some left overs from someone else's plate. It made me feel like a dog."

an experiment in simulation



by Andrew Ross

Surface only scratched

"We are left with the feeling something is wrong," said board of governors member Bill McGrattan, after the faculty association reps kept raising questions about faculty appointment procedures.

What is wrong is hard to tell, because this university is run by an inner circle of presidents pro tem, vicepresidents pro tem and deans, with occasional assist from career bureaucrats and academic department heads.

What they decide only pops up when the formal decision-making body does its duty.

The faculty association, trying to bring some control to hiring procedures, has pressured the administration to stick to a single hiring policy, basically contained in the statement on tenure.

This is a fairly conservative

policy, but the people who run this institution are hard to hold to even that much.

The university is basically an authoritarian institution which survives by allowing faculty members comfortable salaries and relative freedom to do as they please as long as it isn't done loudly and by allowing students token participation.

The faculty association has barely scratched the surface of this authoritarianism with their recent probings at the board of governors level.

Only when departments and faculties are opened to meaningful control and participation by faculty and students will the university's functions come under full scrutiny.

Then the real fun will begin.

Faulty fund-drive fails

The tenth anniversary fund, now three years old, has failed. On paper it has fallen short by \$1,200,000 on a goal of \$5,500,000.

In the end it may be worse because the amount is pledged, and the student donations may never make the planned \$500,000 because of an ever-increasing number of students getting refunds.

The fund failed for many reasons.

First, the university could not get a large block of blood money to get it started.

McMaster and Laurentian got large donations from Stelco and Inco—pay-offs to the "community" for the pollution, among other things.

Other universities have particular benefactors who profit from the university.

The natural for Waterloo was International Business Machines. Fund executives were trying for a million or more, and got peanuts.

Uniwat blatantly tried to buy money with honorary degrees.

General Motors chairman Sam McLaughlin and money-laden "philanthropist" Cyrus Eaton both failed to make the big gift. The university even tried Honest Ed Mirvish. These three probably failed because they were so blatant.

Another more important reason why the fund failed was because the smaller magnates who profit

from this institution didn't feel contributions to the fund were one of their costs of doing business.

Contributions from members of the board of governors and their companies were grudgingly small. Board chairman Carl Pollock is reported to have pleaded ill-health in his company—Electrohome.

As a result, the fund went after the little guy—the student, the janitor and the working man of Kitchener-Waterloo.

The latter two groups were turned off by insincere men in business suits and contributed accordingly. By the rate of students taking refunds, that group must be now thinking the same way.

The faculty gave as poorly as the board of governors. Most felt the university was underpaying them anyway.

A positive note is that the failure of the fund may finally slow Uniwat's growth down to the point that some serious thinking can be done about the whole purpose of the game.

For too many years, the name of the game has been enrol-as-many - students-as-we-can - and-we-can - always-get-the - money-from-the-government-and - worry-about-what-the - hell-the-students-are-here-for-later.

The threat of insufficient buildings may not stop the game, but it may put a serious crimp in it.



"I hereby wish that all the peoples of the world would live in peace and brotherhood, and that you and I would inherit a million dollars each."

Discredit where its due

Perhaps the most interesting development to date in the campus center controversy is what resigned chairman Leo Johnson has called faculty power.

The faculty association executives, through president Jim Ford, speak of themselves as being in the middle while a new working agreement is drawn up between the students and the administration.

In the first place, a new agreement is not needed. If the letter and spirit of the existing agreement were followed there would be no problems. Administrative foot-dragging—which by now can only be seen as intentional—is the only real cause of dissatisfaction.

And while the faculty association was not a party to the agreement, they were unofficially represented by physics prof Pim Fitzgerald. He was appointed to the original advisory committee by the science dean and was a member of the subcommittee that drafted the agreement creating the campus center board.

Fitzgerald did represent the faculty position well in that drafting committee and he was subsequently appointed by the faculty association to the new board.

The numbered suggestions that Ford makes really boil down to nitpicks.

Direct election of representatives to the board is really their prerogative. The intention of the

original agreement was to give the representative bodies of faculty and students the power to determine the nature of the representation.

A clear management role does currently exist between the campus center board and the federation office. There have been no screwups here.

The campus center board is given department status already in the agreement. It is now and always was a matter of getting a sufficient budget.

The faculty association seems to have carved out a role for themselves where none should exist.

They seem to see themselves as knights in shining armor—being objective and fair, doing only good deeds and mouthing rhetoric about keeping communications channels open.

All very admirable, except that it is at the expense of people like Leo Johnson and Pim Fitzgerald who are reduced to having spent a lot of valuable time in a futile struggle with an entrenched administration.

It is also at the expense of the officers of the federation, who deserve no fault. The faculty association is capitalizing on a popular belief that the "students" running the building didn't give a damn.

That's hardly the case.



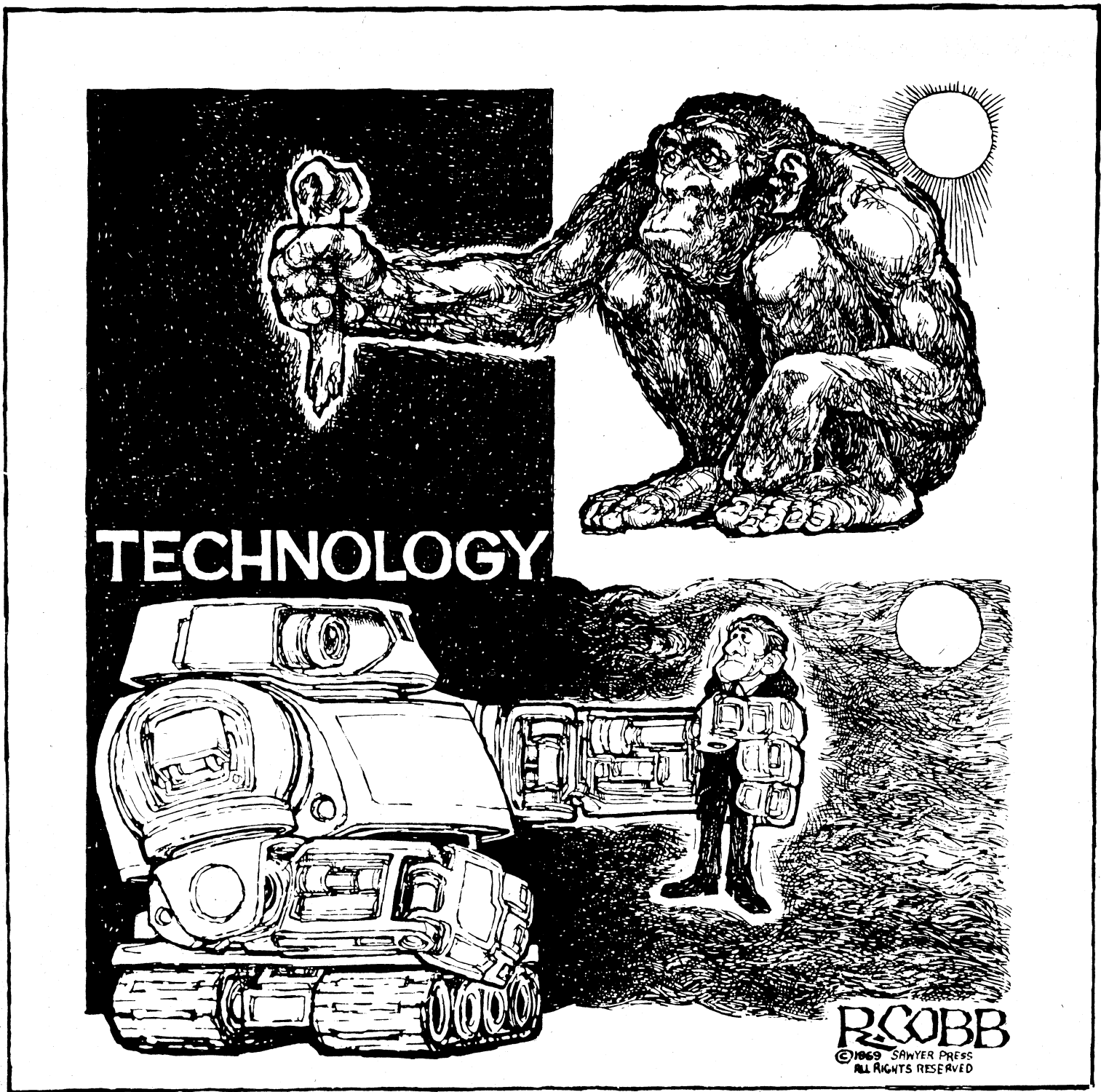
"I'd heard that that company wasn't doing so well."



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Next issue we'll enforce midnight deadlines. This issue's sleepy crew: Eleanor Hyodo, David X Stephenson, affectionately called littleprick, Jerry Krist, Louis Silcox, ronato ciolfi, Pete Marshall, Bob Brady, Allen Class, Paul Lawson, Michael Church, Una O'Callaghan, Al Lukachko, Wayne Bradley, Jeff Bennett, Alex Smith, Andre Belanger, Bruce Meharg, Jim Bowman, David Hart, Tom Purdy, Bob Epp, Marty Noval, dum dum jones, Brenda Wilson, Thomas Edwards, Sue Burns, and thank to Leo Johnson for giving us the biggest single front-page story we've ever had—unfortunately too late for tuesday's paper. Now if we can get certain administrators (we won't mention your name, allenkennethadlington) off their addled derrieres perhaps the campus center will be livable again.

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