

# PRO TEM

Volume IX, Number 4 Toronto, Canada, September 24, 1969

STAFF MEETING

T O D A Y

4:30 P.M.

PRO TEM OFFICE

Come one, come all (you, too)

## Reid hedges on CPUO repudiation. Tucker doesn't

By ANDY MICHALSKI

Principal Escott Reid took the defensive Monday afternoon. At the general meeting called to discuss the report of the Committee of Presidents of Universities in Ontario (CPUO), Reid refused to repudiate in whole the report's recommendations. A.V. Tucker, principal-designate gave a conditional repudiation of the document.

Reid claimed that he saw no need to do it, and furthermore, "the working paper for discipline is and should be the article of mine that appeared in the Globe, Sept. 9."

When questioned by student Andy Raven, Tucker stated that the report had not been submitted to be "officially recognized by Glendon" and that he himself had not received an official statement. He also felt that it had "little relevance" and did not "apply to Glendon."

The CPUO document 'Order on the Campus' has called for the expulsion of those students who "obstruct the normal processes by which the university carries out its academic functions and those which, whatever their other characteristics, invoke violence or the threat of violence".

Under this classification comes "obstruction of the normal processes and activities essential to the functions of the university community".

This rather liberal classification of campus disorders could encompass almost any sort of student demonstration, disruption, or strike.

Tucker said that he disagreed with "some of the basic tenets of the document." He thought that it stressed an overly harsh theme and was calculated to offend and alarm students. He regretted that the document was published at all.

Reid felt it was 'not appropriate' to repudiate the document. But, he did disassociate himself entirely from one part of the report. He read his September 29 news release, where he urged the Presidents of the Universities of Ontario to state that they believe that police should not intervene in a campus disorder ex-

cept at the request of the college or university.

He felt that this was necessary in order to restrain police from thinking that they could enter the campus at their own initiative. He referred to his September 9 article in the Globe and Mail ('When to Call in the Cops') and said "I therefore take it for granted that the police would not intervene on the campus of Glendon College to deal with a disorderly student demonstration except at the request of the principal of the college."

At the Senate meeting last Thursday, FAS Dean John Saywell commented that York University had rejected a draft of the document last spring because of its unacceptable tone. He wondered why York should accept the document now even as a working paper.

According to Acting-president Dennis Healy, the paper was 'a working document' which did not necessarily apply to York University.

Tucker claimed that he could not speak for the college, as he was not yet principal. But, he did admit that personally, he would not have participated in the drawing up of the document, did not support it, and would repudiate the tone, implications, and talk about violence.

By then, the original 300 attending the meeting had dwindled to about 150. A show of hands revealed that about three quarters of the people there felt that Acting-president Healy, Principal Reid, and Professor Tucker, and COSA, should repudiate the 'Order on Campus' paper, while the rest disagreed.

With half abstaining, about one third of the people felt that COSA should be made into a purely judiciary body, while the others disagreed.

Almost three quarters (with one quarter abstaining) felt laws should be formulated by the community as a whole, and be applied equally to all its members, including students, faculty, administration, and staff.

## ... as much



Photo by OTTLEY

Monday general meeting: Starting pitcher Escott Reid gets into trouble in the late innings. Reliever Al Tucker comes in and puts out the fire.

## Meanwhile, back outside the hallowed walls...

### 250,000 people are reading this

A TELEGRAM editorial

Sept. 29, 1969

**I**N THE U.S., university presidents who have failed to maintain a sense of proportion regarding campus discipline have been run over by the juggernaut of student unrest. It could happen on the campuses of Toronto.

The Committee of University Presidents of Ontario has recommended expulsion for students who resort to violence. Dr. Claude Bissell of the University of Toronto has associated himself with the report; Dr. Desmond Healy, acting president of York University, is vacillating.

On both campuses students are demanding unequivocal repudiation of the COUP recommendation. Dr. Bissell is right to stand against such demands; Dr. Healy is simply asking for trouble by straddling the fence.

The Telegram is not suggesting that university presidents adopt the role of martinet. That is as bad as waffling and uncertainty on the issue.

Discipline on campus — or rather the encouragement in students of self-discipline — is achieved, as the experience of American universities show, through a combination of factors.

There must be concessions to justified demands. Students deserve to participate in the agency that makes rules for keeping order, something on the order of the Campbell committee which reports to Dr. Bissell today.

There must be direct communication between the administration and faculty. No president can long exercise authority without the active support of the professors and instructors who confront students daily.

Too often a minority of student radicals has been abetted and encouraged by a few members of the faculty who have deserted scholarship to become polemicists and who have substituted dogma for reason and intellect.

If anti-intellectualism is openly tolerated on campuses, the *raison d'être* of a university, as an institution where truth is sought, is placed in question.

The third factor in preserving the university as a centre of learning is firmness when the situation demands it.

University administrators must show they can regain the initiative from the wild dissenters and mobilize faculty and student majorities to back campus order and peace.

It is possible to deal with the mini-revolution on the campuses by insisting on the rule of law, a willingness to discuss with students needed change and at the same time retaining perspective.

Dr. Healy's breast-beating — confessing to the students that it was "sheer stupidity" for him to sign the COUP report — does not contribute to the required perspective.

# 'The Glendon Experiment'

## 'Hard sell' planned by National College Committee

By **TIM ANDERSON**  
 Glendon College's hopes of becoming a truly national college are very dim. The newly formed National College Committee (NCC) has therefore made the survival of Glendon its prime concern.

Roy Hanna, a fourth year political science major formed the committee last spring. At that time Glendon College could not achieve its goals with its budget allocated from the administration of York University.

Authorized by Glendon's Student Council, the NCC's program of action calls for the recruitment of students on a national basis, the publicizing of Glendon's Canadian identity, and the investigation into the financial

aspects of developing Glendon as a national college.

### Better finances vital

The special financing that Glendon requires is a most vital aspect of the committee's work. Attempts were made last spring to start a fund-raising campaign directed towards foundations, Canadian business, as well as the provincial and federal governments. This campaign immediately ground to a halt due to administrative hang-ups.

York University submitted a budget to the provincial government for approval. This budget contains Glendon's financial needs. However, the monetary requirements of the College have

to be authorized first by York University's Board of Governors. In the light of this information, Escott Reid, principal of Glendon College, formulated an appeal for financial support. This was released March 31, 1969.

This document states that if Glendon is to make rapid progress towards its ideal, (that is, a national, bilingual, liberal arts college), it requires an additional \$ 3,712,500 over the regular allotment in a five year period.

### Fund for francophones

The items in this appeal include funds for scholarships for Francophone students from low income families;

the improvement of Leslie Frost Library; subsidization of intensive language courses; and the promotions of cultural affairs.

Although Glendon's appeal was presented to York University's Board of Governors as early as last spring, an official answer has not yet been received.

### Coverage in 'Weekend'

The NCC meanwhile, is attempting to widen the recognition of Glendon as a special institution with special financial needs. Early in October this year an article on Glendon College will appear in Weekend Magazine.

The members of the NCC

will also be involved in the recruitment of students from outside Ontario. There will soon be a meeting of all the Glendon students who fit into this category, and who wish to aid the recruitment program.

Topics to be discussed in the forthcoming meetings of the NCC will include the improvement and expansion of the recruitment program, the awakening of government officials to the importance of Glendon College; and the possibility of establishing a separate Glendon Admissions Office. The presence of such an office would allow greater financial autonomy for Glendon as well as speed up the processing of suitable applications.

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# Hanna and Triffon resign

By DAVID MOULTON

The Students Council meeting last Monday night witnessed the resignations of Council members Roy Hanna and Ron Triffon.

"Although I really enjoyed it and learned a lot, for personal reasons I must resign," said Triffon. "However given the situation of the College Student body I probably would have resigned anyways."

Roy Hanna decided to resign because he would like to continue as full time chairman of the college recruiting committee. "I shall keep in touch with the Union and I would like to thank the members of council for their co-operation," Hanna stated.

Bob McGaw, president of the Union, expressed his gratitude to both members, "I thank Roy for his setting up of the Communications Committee and Ron for the diligent work that he did for Orientation Week."

Motions of the re-

## Senate to O.K. new pres.

The choice of the successor to President Murray Ross is to be open. The York Senate will make a statement of preference.

The proposed change would give the Senate effective control over the selection.

Formal control is still held by the Board of Governors. At its meeting in the Ministry of Love last Thursday, the Senate, through a series of amendments changed the procedure for consultation on the choice of the new president.

It now will be extremely difficult for the Board to impose a president when the Senate had made a public commitment to another man. The revised procedure will be returned for further negotiation with the Board.

signations and thanks to the resigning members were passed unanimously by a sombre Council.

### Fees Referendum

Final dates for the Fees Referendum, elections for two first year Reps, and the by-elections for the empty Council seats were set for Wednesday, October 15th. The advance poll will be held on Friday, October 10th, and a general meeting on Thursday, October 9 will be held to discuss the relevant issues.

'The Year of the Baricade', this year's forum,

was given a thousand dollars in a motion passed by Council last night.

"The precedent has been to give the forum this amount of money and I think it's only fair that we pass this motion," McGaw said.

Bruce Kidd announced that his social action group is setting up a two day seminar on Toronto poverty to be held Friday and Saturday, November 8 and 9.

The big issues now concerning Council seem to be the fees increase questions and the college's ability to find suitable replacements for Ron Triffon and Roy Hanna on Council.

## Staff to vote now

By DAVID STARBUCK

Staff members can vote in the student Faculty Council elections. It is believed that this is the first time in Canada that staff have been able to vote in student elections. This is to broaden the representivity of Faculty Council.

There are 13 vacancies to be filled, seven due to resignations and six due to the recent increase in student representatives to 18 members. The two latest resignations were those of fourth year students Kathy Hamilton and Elaine Prior who want to concentrate on their studies.

The election will be held on Thursday, October 15. Nominations opened on Sunday, September 28 and will close at midnight on Sunday, October 5.

Nominations must have the signatures of 10 members of the Glendon College Student Union and the candidate. They should be handed in to the Chief Returning Officer, Dave Hoyes, E102 Wood, or to one of the Election Commissioners, David Cole, Clare Graham or Elaine Prior.

Any student is eligible to run, including Faculty of Arts and Science (FAS) students. The normal term of office is two years.

At the Faculty Council meeting last Thursday, David Cole gave notice of a motion to change the names of the 'Department of Political Science' and the 'Division of Social Science' to the 'Department of Political Studies' and the 'Division of Social Studies'. The motion will be debated and voted upon at the next meeting on October 9.

Principal - designate Tucker revealed that preliminary estimated enrollment for next year could be as high as 575 first year students. If the number of second year students stays the same this would mean up to 250 FAS students. Tucker thought that it might be necessary to consider allowing FAS students to enter second year to relieve the strain on first year enrollment.

Glendon students, faculty, welcome to Genova's Barber Shop razor cuts a specialty Sunnybrook Plaza

# Hilliard rules enforced

By SALLY McBETH

On Monday night Peggy Reece of A House, Hilliard Residence admitted that she was guilty of a breach in residence rules as laid down in the residence constitution.

According to a complaint submitted to Dean of Students, Brian Bixley by the night porter on duty at the time, a male visitor had been seen leaving the residence at 1:15 a.m. on Monday night of the previous week and after visiting hours on the two subsequent nights.

The visitor had not complied with a request for identification and had disputed the relevancy of the rules with the night porter.

House president Maggie Ringling, House Don Barbara Symmons and Brian Bixley, who read out the complaint submitted to him by the night porter.

Reece admitted after hearing the complaint that she was guilty of disregarding residence rules but stated when asked if she intended to break the rules again: "I think that if I thought I could get away with it I would but other than that, I wouldn't."

The jury withdrew for deliberation and returned with a verdict of guilty and a penalty of two weeks of suspended visiting privileges. In addition, they imposed a subsequent two week period in which Reece would be allowed visiting privileges only on weekend.

Maggie Ringling raised a question to the Dean as to whether the other members of the House should be permitted to be present at such trials, and whether Glendon students should be informed of the proceedings by PRO TEM. Dean Bixley felt that the accused girl should be allowed to make her own decision as to what should be publicized to the members of her house, and that the deliberation of the jury should be kept strictly confidential, as is the case in all normal legal proceedings.

In a meeting of B House, Hilliard Residence, also held on Monday night, house members discussed and voted on a motion for 24 hour visiting privileges circulated by house president Joan Andrew. B House passed the motion unanimously.

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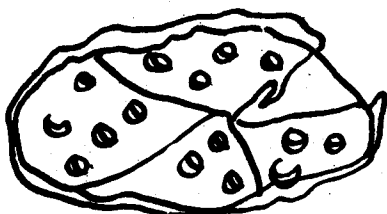
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### MESSAGE FROM STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Nominations are now open for four positions on Glendon Student Council - 2 members at large and 2 1st year representatives. Nomination forms are available in the main lobby, York Hall or from Paul Scott (CRO). Nominations will close at midnight Oct 7. Elections to be held on October 15.

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# On CPUO, violence, and Glendon

Violence cannot be condoned on the university campus, whether it comes from student action or administrative reaction. The document 'Order on the Campus' issued recently by the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario (CPUO) fails to realize this fundamental fact of college life.

Violence in any situation corrodes the basis of liberty and corrupts the personality of the individual. However, when it is directed by the university administration against legitimate political dissent, it creates an aura of repression and administrative terror which threatens the continuance of freedom in our community.

The main weakness of 'Order on the Campus' is that it lumps together student violence, which is never defined, and legitimate methods of political dissent as being acts for which it is necessary to take remedial action. We cannot agree that such actions as sit-ins, picketing, guerilla theatre in the classroom or at a ceremony, or student strikes necessitate administrative repression. They are legitimate means by which the student, professor or any member of the community can express his protest or dissatisfaction with the existing governmental and academic structure.

Even more distasteful is the giving of 'carte blanche' powers to the police to interfere in university affairs as they see fit. When the document states that "the police may on their own initiative come on campus," it makes a mockery of any guarantee that students and faculty will be consulted before counter measures are undertaken.

Principal-designate Albert Tucker has made as full a repudiation of the document as can be reasonably expected. He has repudiated the emphasis on counter-violence and the explicit right of the police to intervene on campus as they see fit. He has also reaffirmed the right of students and faculty to be legitimately consulted through COSA on any prospective use of force.

No repudiation however complete, can override the fact that Glendon is a part of York University and therefore subject to the Office of the President of the University. Any repudiation by Glendon officials is incomplete without a similar repudiation by the President. Until such a repudiation is made, there can

be no guarantee of freedom at Glendon.

Glendon College has no direct representation on the Committee of Presidents. The Principal and the Principal-designate were not officially informed of the document until a least six days after its release. Both men have previously expressed views on college government fundamentally different from those contained in the CPUO document. They were left in a lurch by the Office of the President. Why?

One must further wonder why the document was issued at all. One would expect that the university presidents would realize that the release of the document would result in a mild tremor of reaction. There is probably little that the student radicals could do which would coalesce student opposition to the university administration as much as the release of this document has done.

Any explanation must assume that the cor-

porate community applied implicit pressure on the presidents to take a firm stand against student activism. If this is so, the presidents have violated their responsibility to the university community, both students and faculty. One function of the university president is to represent the views of the members of university in the community. By releasing a document which threatens administrative terror, the presidents have failed to fulfill this function.

However, whether or not Principal Reid, Principal-designate Tucker, Acting-President Dennis Healy or any other university official repudiates the CPUO document, let there be no doubt that no member of the Glendon community will freely choose to live and study under the guidelines imposed by this document.

We affirm the right of the members of a community to make the laws governing that community.

-David Starbuck



## Lack of representation

The recent influx of first-year Faculty of Arts and Science (FAS) students at Glendon College, raising problems in the general education courses, Natural Science in particular, has revealed again a weakness in the system of student representivity here.

For two weeks after registration, the University Administration has continued sending FAS students to Glendon to fulfill the agreement made between them and the college administration that Glendon's total first year enrollment be 500 on December 1, 1969. Some fifty students have come to this campus in this manner since registration. However, most first year courses at Glendon are already fully enrolled. Thus, these FAS students have a limited choice of subjects, a choice which is further limited by timetable conflicts.

These students, however, have received little or no help from Glendon College students. The student advisor program of orientation week is defunct. Neither student Faculty Councillors nor Student Council have made attempts to advise these students of their rights here at Glendon.

Student Faculty Councillors are basically concerned with the Glendon College program, not the FAS. The student representatives on the York FAS Faculty Council probably don't realize that there are FAS students here. Student council, while it can represent FAS students in social, cultural and political activities, has formally renounced activity in the academic field.

We therefore urge one or more FAS students to run for Faculty Council in the upcoming elections to specifically represent and publicize the interests of the FAS students here at Glendon. FAS students should not be regarded as temporary visitors to Glendon, but as full and equal members of the Glendon community.

However, if Glendon students refuse to represent FAS students on college councils, the FAS students should do it themselves.

-David Starbuck

## Nobody coming here

This year one hundred and seventy five FAS students have come to This was the year that the college was to be made up of Glendon students.

Why the poor recruitment figures when other universities (like Western and York) are filled up?

Principal Reid says that the Glendon experiment will not have a chance to attempt the bilingual and bicultural reality if this situation persists.

The National College Committee, which is chaired by Roy Hanna, is working to solve this problem. The principal's fund has given the committee \$30, but surely a group that is trying to solve one of the biggest problems facing this campus deserves more monetary recognition than that.

However, the fact remains that Glendon has a serious recruitment problem. Recognizing that this college has a lot to offer to university applicants, why is the message not getting through to these people?

One suggestion to alleviate the problem has been a separate Admissions Office for Glendon. This, according to university officials, would take a year to accomplish. That may seem a lot of time, but it should be done.

The committee is also planning drives throughout Canada but Mr. Reid's thirty dollars are hardly enough to take them to Windsor and back.

Everyone seems so concerned about the problem that Glendon is having in creating a bilingual and bicultural atmosphere in downtown Toronto. We won't have that problem if nobody decides to come here.

## Course union apathy

Last week the Political Science and Anthropology (PSA) Department at Simon Fraser went on strike opposing the Administration's move of placing that department under trusteeship. This is only the latest in a series of incidents concerning the course union set-up of that department.

At Glendon the course union idea has only had success in the Eng-

lish department. The Political Science student union is well organized but has yet to obtain a response to their letter to T.K. Olson requesting equal parity. The other unions have had little success if any in their attempt to organize the student body.

The lack of enthusiasm on the part of the students at this college has been attributed to general disinterest. However the problem may run deeper than that.

Miss Ann Crutchley (PRO TEM Sept. 24/69) in her letter to the editor feels that she is under no oppression and is quite willing to accept her position at this college. In her letter she also expressed some fear that she would be tagged an 'arch-conservative' for the views that she held. Perhaps Miss Crutchley, you are a typical Glendon student.

People at this college seem to be afraid of the possibility of confronting politics. However this anxiety might be relieved on both sides if people would stop talking political issues and involved themselves for the betterment of the educational reality at this campus.

Course unions have a tremendous potential as a vehicle for both the students' and faculty as a means to discuss problems and grievances that each side has.

If the people involved, including students, faculty and administration worried less about their power positions and thought more about improving the educational situation, the fear of course unionism would quickly vanish.

If the purpose of this college is to widen our vision, then let us all get out of this political rut.

-David Moulton

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From London to Turino

# The European radicals are coming

Glen Williams, a fourth-year graduate student from Glendon College, took a trip to Europe this summer. Hardly unusual, but this was a trip with a difference.

Williams was sent to Europe for two weeks at the end of August for the Glendon International Forum for 1969, 'Year of the Barricade', his purpose was to recruit European student leaders for the conference, which will take place late in October.

## England

Williams first flew to Britain, where he attempted to contact radicals at the London School of Economics (L.S.E.). The most prominent left-wing group at L.S.E. is the Socialist Society. It developed from the British anti-war movement and contains about 30 members (from a school of about 2,000). These people are more interested in organizing the community than the university.

They go out and pamphlet workers and ignore the other students, of whom they say, '60% are unapproachable and many of the rest just want to be left alone'. They don't go to classes and believe they are workers in disguise - 'People almost afraid to be students', said Williams.

### Gates torn down

The big event at L.S.E. in the last few months was the tearing down of the university gates.

Radicals felt they symbolically separated the university from the greater community. At that time, three teaching assistants who approved of the tearing down of the gates was dismissed by the L.S.E. administration. One of them was Robin Blackburn, an editor of 'New Left Review', co-editor of a book on student power and a prominent socialist scholar in Britain.

When Williams contacted the people at New Left Review, he found that Blackburn was getting ready to leave for the barricades separating the Protestants and Catholics in Ireland.

### Blackburn agrees to come

However, Williams got to talk to Blackburn before he left, and after some discussion, Blackburn agreed to attend 'The Year of the Barricade' and to attempt to present the state of the student movement in Britain.



By ROB BEADLE

## France

After London, Williams followed the usual tourist route to Paris, and, like most other tourists, he found that Paris in August is a deserted city. Williams called all his student contacts five times a day, and visited all the addresses he had - to no avail.

The situation was desperate - it was necessary for the success of the conference that Williams get some definite commitments in France. Finally, on the third day, Williams managed to contact Marc Olivier, the international vice-president of the Union Nationale des Etudiants Francais, who had just returned from Palestine and was leaving again the next day. Olivier promised that U.N.E.F. would select and send a delegate.

### UNEF support given

U.N.E.F. is the largest of many left-wing movements which arose after General De Gaulle passed a law disbanding the 'Evenements de Mai' organization, which led the strikes and disruptions in France last year. U.N.E.F. supports a minor French political party which gets about 1% of the vote in each election. U.N.E.F. will work with students, while the party works with labour, which they feel will be the centre of the movement.

The people at U.N.E.F. feel that now is the time for planning and revamping in France. They are aware that the devaluation is not the answer. Soon, the worker will begin making wage demands that the labour unions can't fulfil, then radical action will once again be necessary in France.



## Germany

After Paris, Williams continued to Frankfurt. There he went to the Union of German Students (U.D.S.), an organization similar to the Canadian Union of Students. There, the elected secretariat is made up of members of the Socialist German Students (S.D.S.). Glen Williams contacts with the U.D.S. were poor, and the U.D.S. had not received any information about 'Year of the Barricade'. Williams' reception was very formal, however. They promised to send one of their five presidents to the conference.

By early 1968, the German government had developed and passed 'emergency laws' (Notstandsgesetz), which allow suspension of democratic government in 'times of crisis'. The same sort of laws allowed Hitler to take power. It was at this stage that the German student movement began to think of itself as the 'extra-parliamentary opposition'.

The student movement has recently become more and more interested in university reform, and has had moderate success last year in having their demands accepted at Germany's archaic universities.

This year, the German parliament passed laws to change the country's universities. There are a few improvements in the structure of university government, but the reforms deal mainly with technocratic and scientific reforms, to bring German universities into the twentieth century.

However, these laws also provide for the increasing repression of rebellious students. Already over 2,000 arrests of students have been made.

As a result of this repression, and because they found that simply stopping the universities at any time, which they had the strength to do, their movement did not develop and expand. The S.D.S. has decided to decentralize into basic level committees and attempt to improve connections with young workers and apprentices. (Apprentices in Germany receive extremely low wages until their apprenticeship is over). Eventually the S.D.S. may evolve into a student syndicate.

This summer in keeping with its role as extra-parliamentary opposition the German student movement will be attempting to prevent the election of neo-nazis such as Adolf van Thadden to the German parliament.

Williams left Germany assured that the Socialist German Students would choose a delegate who could adequately represent them when everyone returned in September.



## Italy

From Germany, Williams crossed the Alps to Italy. In Turino, the heart of Italy's industrial area, he had the address of a radical student organization at the university.

Williams was fortunate to catch anyone at Turino - all the students had just returned from a mass holiday the day before, where they had been helping peasants in the South of Italy.

Williams learned that this organization was part of the student-workers alliance which had been so successful in 1967. Their movement began with a general strike of universities and high schools for one year. (The high school students were mainly from working class backgrounds).

However, the student strike in which their children were participating at the same time convinced the industrial workers that a spontaneous strike was possible to improve wages and end police repression.

The students participated in this strike. They met the workers at the gate, organized meetings, passed out leaflets. At times there were 600 to 700 workers at the meetings and a nation-wide meeting of Fiat workers was organized.

Since the fall of 1968, the workers have been using an internal strike. In an internal strike, some sort of sabotage shuts down one part of the production line. This means there is no work for the rest of the plant. However the workers must still be paid. This hurts the productions in two ways by cutting production to a trickle and raising costs.

Labour contracts are renegotiated every two years in Italy. This year, the contracts for irons, steel, autos, petrochemicals, and most other major industries, run out. While he was there, Williams was allowed to attend an extremely intense planning session where students and workers discussed another general strike this year. Williams left Italy assured that the Turino students would send a delegate.

Williams says that the trip underlined for him the direct relationship between the history and culture of a country, and the direction its political movements take. He says that too often, Canadian radicals take their direction from U.S. movements.

The 'Year of the Barricade' conference, the significance of which Williams virtually saved by the success of his trip will hopefully explore this area. But paradoxically enough, Williams won't be around to enjoy it. He is back in Europe now, in Edinburgh, Scotland, taking 'Third World Studies' at the University of Edinburgh.



# JONI MITCHELL

By Terry Kelly

## I. The Interview

The interview was to begin at five, and although it was almost five the room was nearly empty. The light in the dull of the room was pale off the grey tile floor and pastel walls, of a brightness you could just read in. You made an effort to keep your face motionless, because the few people in the room were quiet.

Fifteen minutes, the room filled, and Joni had not come. David Rea opened a door at the far end of the room. He looked around, knowing that he was watched, and said something over his shoulder twisting his face, and closed the door. The people who had just entered and were standing began to talk. Those who had been there when I came in, sitting along the wall, were still quiet.

Beside me a conversation began.

"Canadian capital and like, six albums later the States start to get wise."

"If you're not controversial you don't make the news and she's not controversial."

At 5:25 the room was full. Public relations men welcomed people at the door, with fleshy smiling faces and drinks in their hands. One wore blue cotton slacks which bunched at the knee and stretched tight across his calves when he stood up every few minutes to be introduced. He didn't bother bending over each time to straighten them out.

"She's not here yet."

They started bringing in lights and recording equipment. Some members of Taj Mahal's blues band came, talked together in deep voices and left.

"Why is she late?" I asked David Rea who had come back in the room, "Isn't she here?"

"She's here all right." He looked at me tilting his head, mouth pouting and face sharp, "It's her." He turned shrugged and walked away.

"Here she comes!" and Joni was in the room hugging David. They held each other at arm's length. "You look fantastic," she said.

People turned and looked at her and she kissed her friends. A boy who had been waiting silently all the time, sitting along the wall with his guitar case between his knees, came over to her. With clumsy features he was very intense and Joni stopped smiling and nodded seriously as she talked to him. A large boy, with fair blotched skin and clean light sandy hair. The oil excreted in tiny dots from the pores on his nose. I couldn't hear what they were saying. She talked to him alone.

Nodding, he picked up his guitar and pushed his way through the crowd, his hand and voice trembling as he said "excuse me", quiet and serious and moved, as if he shared a secret, perhaps of sensitivity, or union, or a common bond, but he shared a secret it seemed easy to read. One that excluded others, or one that he had pride in because maybe no one could feel his embarrassment and lonely joy. He knew Joni and he wrote songs.

Joni, in a black corded sweater and black elephant pants, a rosary around her neck and a deep red sash around her waist. She was tall in thick square heels, her figure even and slightly stooped shouldered with long slender arms and the veins stood out lightly on the back of her tanned hands. In the bad light her face looked pale with no make-up, but later in the brightness there was colour. Her skin is smooth, light on high cheekbones, dark from the cast shadows of

steel rimmed glasses. Under her chin her skin seemed very soft, like the hollow between neck and collar bone. Her lips were dark, a deep bruise defined against her skin, and they seemed fuller than they were because of her teeth which protrude slightly. She smiles with her mouth, her face and eyes do not wrinkle.

She could have been a small town librarian who walked the green twilight streets, content yet wanting more. Satisfied in her warm house near town, watching the brown grass blow in the grey fall, yet wanting in a part of her to leave it forever.

She was quiet and happy. Her friends seemed a little irritated and ignored the press. She paid attention to her friends.

A gentle face, long light brown hair, clean with pale streaks in it, not thin, yet it didn't seem strong or coarse.

People crowded around Joni. "Just a minute now, just a minute," the public relation man in the blue slacks announced, "Could we have some light please?" The lights were turned on.

"Joni, could you go to the front. Then we can have some questions." Joni moved to the front with Neil Young and Nash of 'Crosby Stills and Nash'. They sat on some heavy wooden chairs. Someone had given them apples and oranges and they laughed as Nash peeled, then shared the orange. Joni shined her apple and folded her hands across it as she held it in her lap.

There was silence. A man stood in front of the semi-circle around them. Holding his drink and leaning on one foot he began to ask questions, his voice smooth and un-hesitating, his heavy tanned face confident in the questions.

"Why do you live in the States, Joni?"

"Oh, I like the California climate, it's so interesting."

"Will you return to Canada?"

"Well I miss Canada, but there's the climate. I don't like winter."

"In other words you won't move back to Canada."

"Oh dear," her voice was soft and unordinary, with a smoothness and a lilt. "Well I wish there was a southern part of Canada."

"Do you feel Canadian?"

"It's too late for nationalism. I don't feel I belong to a country."

Nash interjected, a defensive irritation in his voice, "Look you always want to go back to where you came from. I'm from England yet I don't feel I'm English."

And it went on too fast for me to take notes. I was staring at Joni and the questioner. When Joni lived in Canada she didn't write much, just a "few poems".

She became a song write an inspiration, and she nee

The questioner's foreh stopped for a minute. No ask any questions. What creativity quotient go up border?"

In all these people, phot reporters, all in that rc could you get close? Joi she seemed to be making was a tolerant kind per kind to be there. She was irritated for her. Nash answer as a duty and i of a group which knew versial it's not news'. c went and what it could do.

Nash and Young stood j relations man stepped forv

"Well if that's all - room," he said.

"Good by" and they left. between Nash and Young lasted about five minutes.



## II. TI

The concert had very who you were with. Joni a long green gown. She her hair golden now in th it from her eyes befor her first songs was 'Nigh she swayed and her clea of the impatience of waitin "Night in the city looks "Night in the city looks

What made her part o gown, her hair, and the h bay; Toronto; the small the stage. Joni's voice and the damp coming th green of the spring bec a transparent delicate g against the lights, fuzzi Toronto would anyone 'o

But it wasn't a song f of the east village in N stores and brownstone b side street and walking do attic in the fall, to go to a table with your friends, p long haired girls.

Joni's songs can carry yo there is no embarassme is not noticed, because y voice and the images thr across the black mass is j



r in America, New York was  
 sds time to write.  
 ead gleamed in the light. He  
 one else seemed to want to  
 could you ask? "Does your  
 or down when you cross the

ographers, scruffy professional  
 om specifically competitive,  
 ii was tolerant and kind yet  
 herself that way, because she  
 son. It was her duty in being  
 n't hurt, yet Nash was being  
 and Young seemed willing to  
 fairness, yet again as part  
 how the - 'if it's not contr-  
 or the 'GET a story' - thing

okingly impatient. The public  
 vard.  
 there is this thing in the next

Joni hunched slightly walking  
 holding her apple. It had



Concert

uch to do with the island and  
 was of that gentle night, in  
 walked on the stage swiftly,  
 hard lights and she brushed  
 she began to play. One of  
 in the City' and the way  
 gentle voice made me glad

etty to me,"

ie."  
 the night: Her green velvet  
 ze over the water across the  
 safed elm to the left behind  
 is so clean in the wet air  
 ough the grass. It seemed a  
 se of the lights, the leaves  
 en. The insects hammering  
 flying. Across the bay in  
 n your sleepy blue eyes?"

Toronto. It seemed a song  
 York, for the dark little  
 dings, the candle shops on  
 narrow stairs from a bright  
 restaurant and sit at a round  
 sts and artists, and gentle,

and in their personal secrets  
 If the cliché is there, it  
 could never look for it. Her  
 h the dark hollow night and  
 for you.

Because it was dark and because my pen wasn't working  
 and because she was singing I ignored the notes I  
 was going to take. It is hard to recall the order of the  
 songs or what they were.

I remember she mentioned artists, "connoisseurs of  
 beauty, those who go around connoiseuring beauty all day."  
 Then she introduced some new songs of hers that she  
 played on the piano, songs that had a 'Dale Evans, Roy  
 Rogers Happy Trails to You' sound. One of those songs  
 'He Played Real Good for Free' was about an artist,  
 a street corner clarinetist in New York.

Again there was the personal. He played on the  
 concrete corners with his clarinet held to-gether by  
 plastic bands, while Joni played for 'fortune' with  
 'handsome white men' to escort her to concerts. It  
 was a lyric of moving New York, the iron fenced brown  
 grass in the parks, the policemen in pairs checking the  
 public washrooms, and a clarinetist on the corner,  
 playing his ignored music as the crowds move un-  
 smilingly by. 'Real Good for Free'. It was a different  
 kind of sound for Joni without the guitar, the piano  
 chords rich and rollingly pretty.

Joni dedicated a song to 'My Man' looking down  
 into the bright faces in the press gallery at her feet.  
 It seemed too strong for her to say, as if she'd be hurt  
 again. The matter of fact tone of her voice and the  
 pride, perhaps made the audience jealous; that she  
 had a 'man' a bluesy country word coming from Joni.  
 Maybe we didn't want her to have one because perhaps  
 he wouldn't be worthy. Yet that wasn't it. Perhaps it was  
 a hard word, wounded, to come from her softness.  
 I don't know but there was a strangeness in that word.

Joni stopped singing and told a story. She told of  
 how, after she had been sick, she went shopping, because  
 shopping makes a girl feel better, but shopping in  
 Beverley Hills doesn't make you feel better. She bought  
 shoes, which she called 'witch's shoes'. The 'witch's  
 shoes' were part of the story of a stormy night, which  
 brought a skeleton of a starving cat to her Dutch doors. Joni  
 said she was afraid to bring the cat in, she was alone  
 in her big house in Laurel Canyon, but she did bring  
 it in and give it cream.

People listened and laughed and loved the story  
 because it was Joni and showed us what her music can,  
 that she loves pretty things and writing poetry and  
 painting and probably drinks coffee out of pottery mugs.

But Joni that night was her songs. A room full  
 of late afternoon sunlight, streaming and catching the  
 bronze in dark hair. A special girl's midnight feeling  
 lost: 'I had a King'.

It was an hour before midnight when she left the  
 stage. I clapped slowly at first, proud of her creation.  
 The girl I was with sat on the edge of her seat, and  
 her face so determined, proud, and concentrated as  
 she clapped made me begin clapping self-conscious-  
 ly loud, hard. She looked at me and said, "Oh please  
 not so loud."

There was anger but it slid away, it couldn't affect  
 my pride in Joni and seeing her and what she had  
 done. My clapping had been too loud, I had tried to  
 match enthusiasms. But then it was me, and I was  
 loud, without self conscious face twistings, and I did  
 have my joy.



# Residence upheaval to lead to co-ops?

The idea of communal living and family co-ops has become very popular and widespread in Canada as well as in the United States.

Glendon College meanwhile is still in the earliest throes of embryonic development towards such a set-up. Compared to advances like those at Rochdale and Simon Fraser, the squabble of Hilliard Residence's rules tend to pale in shock value.

The details of the rules controversy are fairly well known; the issues as it stands now centers around whether or not the Hilliard residents should be granted open visitors' hours. Many feel that the rules passed, without vehement opposition, last year by the Council on Student Affairs are too restrictive, and some think that they imply an arbitrary moral judgement on those living in Hilliard.

Although it is generally reasoned that having a night porter in the lobby at all times is a good way of maintaining security and protection for the girls, the objection is that invited and accompanied guests should not be made to answer to the guards in the residence before three p.m. or after 10 a.m.

## Drop-in centre problem

A majority of the students feel that the hours are inconvenient, if not ridiculous. Both those in favour and those opposed to the hours as they now stand cite personal privacy as the biggest factor for or against them. Girls who like to wander up and down the halls in their nighties want this right upheld; on the other hand, people who are accustomed to entertaining their friends after 10 p.m. dislike having to go through an embarrassing interrogation afterward.

At any rate, the conflict here has not yet been solved. It is interesting to note, however, that the Drop-In Centre sponsored by the F.R.O. and the Women's Liberation group during orientation week, a place which was better known as the Birth Control Room, went over very well with Glendon students, male and female; and was, in fact, one of the best attended activities of the week.

I heard of no one who was offended by the displays and was told by many that the centre served a very valuable purpose by informing students of the safest precautions against unwanted pregnancy without presenting any superficial moral codes or judgements.

Even at the main campus co-educational dorms are in operation, and functioning quite well so far. And, there is the obvious example of Rochdale, where community living has been as aesthetic, if not a financial success. Experiments in Family Co-ops and Communal Farms are also getting a great deal of coverage lately, and many groups which have set up such communities have noticed a great benefit and good in them as well as a realm of problems rarely encountered in the family unit set-up of our society.

But these very problems they so often emphasize, are directly because of the societal pattern in which we are brought up, and only by dissolving them can one be satisfied in some sort of relationship with himself, his friends and maybe even the world. The different groups tackle the basic problem of living and co-operating with others in varying degrees and different forms.

Perhaps the most well known example of an innovative living arrangement is that evolved by Robert Rimmer in his book 'The Harrad Experiment' and developed further in 'Proposition 31'. He introduces his alternative to the accepted family unit by writing about a college where the male and female students are completely integrated by sharing rooms with a member of the opposite sex.

## 'The Harrad Experiment'

In addition, they are supplied with every available source of information on all aspects of living together and love-making, not only the practical considerations, but also the emotional and even mystical theories concerning sexual expression.

Given this, the book concentrates on the personal and interpersonal reactions of six individuals attending Harrad College, who gradually draw closer to each other in more than just the sexual context and realize that monogamous marriage cannot be a sufficient answer to their feelings toward each other. As a result, they form a communal family, being symbolically married to each other and setting up their home on a basis of sharing.

The possible consequences of this type of arrangement are explored more fully and in greater detail in

the sequel 'Proposition 31'. Rimmer's idea of the communal family is well researched and as psychologically sound as possible, but his books are fiction and a bit one-sided.

Most of what he has to say is specifically sex-oriented (and accordingly, audience oriented) and even if his viewpoint comes across as scientific, the only true way of assessing any form of life different than one's own is to experience it. And obviously, different sorts of people will react differently. Rimmer's characters may be different, but they are still his creation and must be taken as such.

The most extreme forms of Co-op living seem to be the farm-communes springing up on the few real 'country' areas left in this part of the world. They are almost always kept very quiet and un-publicized, because of the very nature of the life they lead. LIFE magazine has been the only publication of any size to print an intensive report on one, and even that article was written in such a way as not to attract curious tourists to the commune, since the members of the family asked that their location not be printed.

The people of farm-communes are trying to get right back to the basic functions of life. Ideally, the farm would provide all the needs of the community, with each member working right on the farm, fulfilling all the needs of the commune. In other words, the farm ought to be an autonomous economic unit on its own. Its members would contribute to the farm by doing cleaning, and also as much industrial and manufacturing work as is needed. It would be an entirely socialistic organism, with all things shared equally.

Yet the farm communes are making a concentrated effort to achieve this within the bounds of one farm and twelve to twenty people. The farm covered in LIFE had been operating for over a year. They were still paying for the land and found it necessary to hold jobs away from the farm and to buy some supplies not possible to produce themselves, yet the spirit of the commune remained intact because everyone was working for everyone else.

The ideals had not been lost and they were working towards breaking even as well as for their sheer survival. These people have learned what it is like to be really cold and really hungry; because they had never lived through a hard winter before. They ran out of such vital things as food and fuel, yet they managed to keep on till spring. And the fact that they have gone through all kinds of experiences together draws



them much closer together than any ordinary family, and gives them much more to share than just sexual freedom.

Another interesting aspect of living on a farm-commune is the way the children are cared for. Each child sleeps in the teepee of its biological parents but he most likely sees little of them during the day when they are working on the farm, unless one of them happens to be looking after the children on a particular day.

Caring for the children is also a duty that is shared by all the adults and other children, so that each child has, in effect, as many loving parents as there are people in the commune. It was particularly noted in LIFE how well adjusted the children on the commune seemed to be.

But some of these children were approaching school age and a potential problem was developing because the principles of the elementary school system in the States and those in the commune are obviously quite different. Legal problems are usually the most numerous kind for any kind of communal living, but especially for the co-ops that have children.

The farm-communes are still very definitely on trial runs, but if they prove successful, and if the young people who live on them can actually make a living on them, they might easily turn out to be the most valuable form of community living.

Another type of experiment in communal living is



## By JANE RUBINSKI

the standard family co-op. By this I mean a group of people living in the same house and sharing household duties: rent, child care, and sometimes pooling incomes together. These aren't so strongly set against modern western society as the farm-communes, but are rather concerned with living within the framework of society while avoiding compromising their own beliefs. Perhaps they come closest to the 'Harrad' idea of intimate contact of a group of people larger than a family unit.

*Family co-op*

This is also the type of set-up preferred by many students who wish to live in a communal atmosphere for its economic benefits. However, it is more likely that a commune of this kind will be taken advantage of by the wrong people for the wrong reasons, because of its convenience. It is also more difficult and not as necessary to relate very closely to the other members of the co-op in this kind of situation, because everyone works independently of the others most of the time.

A beautiful example of a situation other than Rochdale that really seems to be working in Toronto on similar principles is 'Creation 2'. This is a theatre group who live in an old house downtown and put on plays whenever and wherever they can. The actors not only perform together but live together along with their director. It creates a strong bond between the players to know each other so well and in all moods.

It also helps them to relate to each other in their acting. Although they are only united through being actors, they are also drawn together as the closest of friends, and can therefore be more honest to each other and work toward almost perfect harmony as both a troupe and a communal unit.

As well as communal organizations which are based on living together, there are co-ops specifically set up for day use only. An example of this would be the Louis Riel University Family Co-op at Simon Fraser.

It is touted as 'the day-care demand expanded' and was originally set up to care for the children of busy students and faculty at SFU and save money for them by eliminating the need for expensive baby-sitters. As Melody Killian puts it: "... not one of us came into the family with a theory of anti-authoritarian or communal socialization of children ... the theory really did grow out of the action."

The socialization and equalization grew up gradually through the day-care centre. Each parent now takes equal part in the care of the children in return for being able to leave his or her own children in there as often as necessary. In this way, the adults are relieved of some of the heavy and often resented burden of child-rearing, and the children gain a much broader conception of living with people other than just their biological parents and a few friends, and sharing with others.

Simplifying the communal living idea even further there remains the category of residences, co-ed or segregated. No one is saying that meaningful relationships are not to be found in an all male or all female living situation, but it seems logical that the chances would be doubled in an integrated dorm. Perhaps Rochdale as a free choice residence, or apartment building, falls best under this category.

The Rochdale community is so diversified that it is difficult to classify it anywhere. It probably includes many different examples of forms of communal living, depending on which part of the building you happen to be in. About the only generalization that can be made is that it is a free community and that lots of people like it.

The co-educational dorms at the York campus are again a different matter. They are organized parts of the university which have become integrated as a result of pressure from the students living in residence. So far, men and women are separated on different floors even in Vanier. Thus some distinction is still evident in university procedures. Some sort of compromise is inevitable when co-operative structures must exist within the framework of a larger organized body.

*Existing facilities unfavorable*

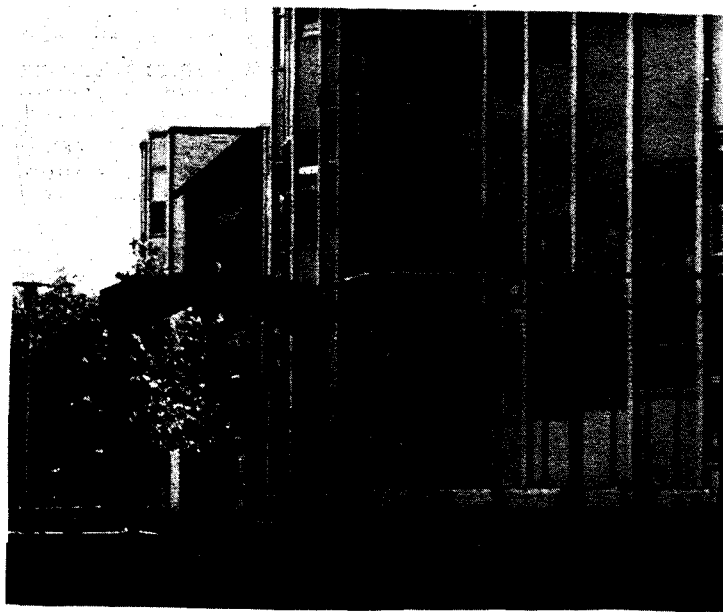
At Glendon itself, it would be only through college channels that an atmosphere conducive to some sort of community living could possibly be set up, at least on campus. The existing facilities are not especially favourable for forming any workable co-op, and the stage of relations between those in charge of boarding facilities and those wishing to change in the present running of the residences is very low key.

A greater number of students are beginning to feel that the new addition being discussed for Wood Residence should be built with the possible establishment of co-operatives of some kind in mind. Toby Fyfe thinks that the idea would be a psychological improvement on the existing situation, where, he feels, the 'unnatural' separation of the sexes is actually more apt to produce adverse behaviour.

Those involved in any kind of commune would have

to take complete responsibility for things such as maintenance of their own facilities. "They couldn't expect Mr. Bevin's people to look after them as if they were in residence. The whole co-op idea implies sharing all duties and responsibilities."

The Women's Liberation people are completely in



favour of the idea of not only liberalizing the addition but opening both residences to both sexes. This is very relevant to their own beliefs as brought out by the Drop-in Centre. The paper on the Louis Riel Co-op was made available through them, and expounds a great deal of theory on women's liberation.

Many groups feel that communal sharing of child rearing between both men and women, instead of the traditional motherhood role is one of the only ways in which women have a chance to escape their 'social stigma'. The general equal division of duties in most co-ops are carried out without discrimination by sex.

Although any Glendon commune would necessarily be based on something different than economic factors, this type of organization could encompass the school as an entire community in itself. Naturally, a complete overhaul of what the school stands for would be necessary. It might be discovered that a mere college atmosphere is inadequate as a basis for a large scale co-op.

It must also be emphasized that there are a large majority of people here who have simply no desire to take part in any kind of commune, but prefer things as they are now. The commune idea as a practical functioning organism is still in the experimental stage, and no great deal of information on it is readily available to most people.

Yet there are some who are genuinely interested in doing something about the Glendon situation, and are trying to convince people of the realities of the ideas. They argue that people who are opposed to co-op living on moral grounds aren't really trying to do anything about the already existing moral problems of the present situation, here at Glendon or in society as a whole.

It becomes simply a question of attacking or rehauling the system on the surface or at the roots. The root attackers are labeled radicals by the surface people; the surface attackers are, in turn, called incompetent, or cop-outs. Those stoically against any change beyond the individual level also enter into the controversy when they see attempts at reform or change.

It is probably largely as a result of this that experiments in communal living have had to be kept quiet and independent of control on any large scale. A co-op, possibly by definition, is a highly personal concept that must be developed by the individuals concerned, and maintained as aloof as possible from the organized structures of society.

If this is true, then perhaps Glendon should not push for one or more on-campus co-ops. Perhaps they could be set up as bodies independent of the university community.

This is not to say, however, that facilities should not be made available, or that the existing rules not be altered to accommodate for such individual preferences. Rather, the present system is in itself so outdated that the sooner the rules are liberalized the less chance of trouble there will be.

It seems that all that can be done at present is to sound people out, get opinions, and decide for oneself what is needed. But it should be remembered that the co-op idea raises a lot of valid points and is hard to shrug off as just another radical plaything.

# EFFECTIVE STUDY TECHNIQUES

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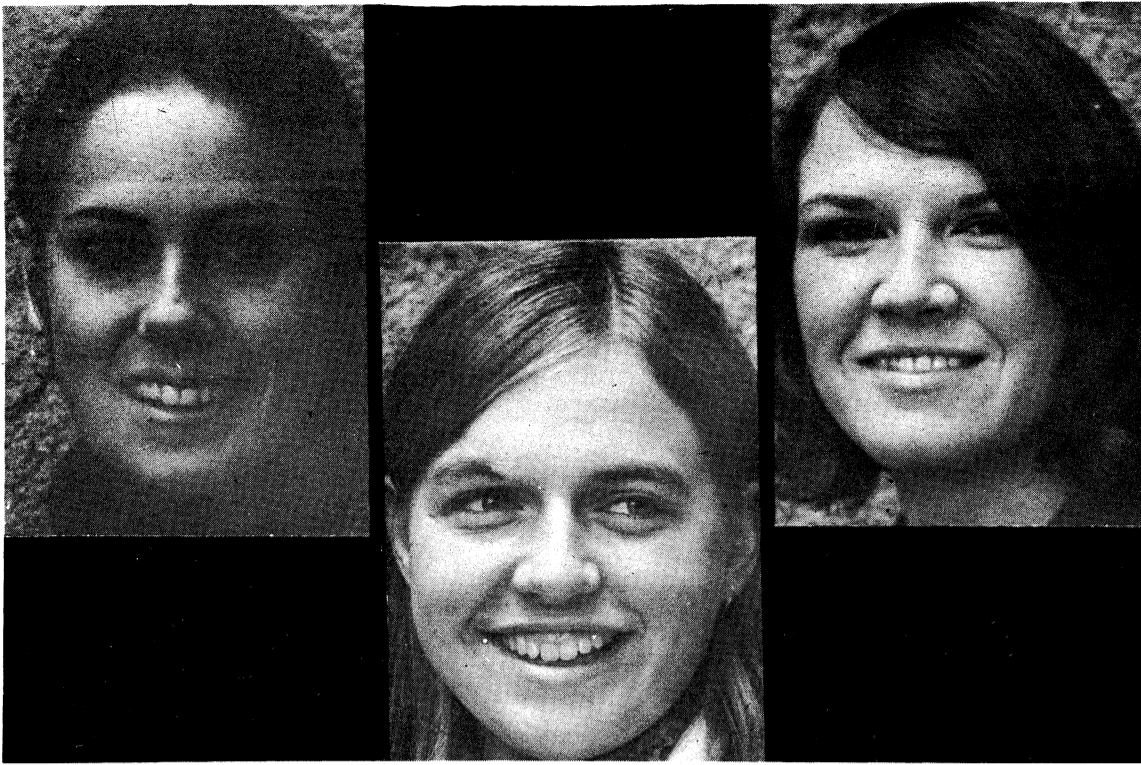
Dr. I. Kusyszyn of the Psychological Services Department recommends this course to students ranging from freshmen to graduates.

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The course will span a period of 4 weeks. Two lectures will be shown each week. Thus, you will be required to attend 2 hours a week.

## REGISTER NOW!!



Karen Howells, Carol Fitzwilliams, and Sharon Allen are contesting WAC chairmanship. Vote today between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. outside the hearth room.

# sports

## We want women

Three women have announced their candidacies for the vacant position of chairwoman of the Women's Athletic Council. Sharon Allen, Carol Fitzwilliams, and Karen Howells, all first year day students, will be contesting the post.

The election is set for October 1st. Women's athletic director Jane Shortts has had election day moved up in order to fill the vacancy as soon as possible.

For those who want to get in some practice at nagging and henpecking, head referee Pat Brundrit needs lots of officials for volleyball and basketball. You can get in touch with Pat through the Phys. Ed. office.

Women's intercollegiate hockey starts in a few weeks; practices are held on Wednesday afternoons at York Arena. Any interested girls should meet in the foyer of Proctor at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, with skates and sticks to get ready to go to the main campus.

An invitational golf tournament will be held in Scarborough on October 3 for all budding Carol Manns.

Still no young lady has come forward to answer our request for a girl sportsie. The sportsies have been too long without a pretty face to look at, and even the Masked Beaver is starting to make funny looks at his faithful steed Squirrel.

"We'll have a hard time getting those vital locker room interviews," sports editor Nick Martin told PRO TEM in an exclusive interview. "We hope to have the situation in hand soon," added Larry Scanlan. "Arriba undula Mung ayayayii," stated the Masked Beaver.

We desperately need a girl sportsie to give women's sports the full coverage it deserves.

Any guys who want to join our elite group are certainly welcome also, and we still need lots of help.

Report to the office right away if you're interested, or flag down the Masked Beaver and give him your name as he patrols the campus in defence of truth, justice, and ways that would make the mind boggle.

## Ririgmen don't show

Mike Salter's instructional programs appear to be overwhelming successes, with the possible exceptions of boxing and wrestling. Salter will schedule a second meeting before making a final decision on these latter activities.

Turnout for boxing was sparse, and there was absolutely none for wrestling. Apparently they were discouraged at having to face Glendon's leading rasser, Percival 'O 1' thimply adore all thothe groovy holth' Exelcior.

Judo was by far the most popular sport offered. If you missed the meeting, you can still take part in this activity by attending the first session. The times and places of the first sessions are available on the bulletin board or from Mike Saiter.

Men's intercollegiate hockey will begin on October 14th with practices starting this week. The powers that beat York have magnanimously given Glendon the rink from 10:15 to midnight every Thursday at the main campus.

"We should give all sports a chance, and see just how many people show up," Henry Wood, men's athletic representative was quoted assaying by TIME which scooped PRO TEM. At least four colleges must field teams in a sport to be included in the inter-college program.

## BROADWAY BILLIARDS

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(one light north of Eglinton)

Bring this coupon for one, free game (30 min.) of billiards in Canada's only mod billiard lounge on any of the following times:

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Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

\* Good for only one game, per person per day.

## Gridiron upsets abound.

By NICK MARTIN

Fearless forecaster Ron Maltin will be sacrificed to the Serpent of the Donat midnight, student council president Bob McGaw announced today in an irrelevant statement. Three of Maltin's picks for the cellar knocked off top contenders, and the frosh came close against the Axemen, as the intramural football season got underway last Wednesday.

Only the fourth year Pensioners, picked to repeat as league champs, escaped the onslaught on the underdogs. The Oldtimers were forced to miss the opening day action while attending the funeral of last year's leading receiver, Dorian Gray.

The frosh matched the Axemen in touchdowns, but the men of A House got one more convert, to squeak out a 26-25 victory. Former varsity star Roy Hanna hauled in three majors to pace the Axemen, with Vic Borychski contributing one. Mike Brown scored the decisive extra point. Stevenson and Chris picked up two apiece for 1st year, and also scored some touchdowns.

### Reclaiming the saucer

The sons of B took the first step in reclaiming the Grey Saucer they held last three seasons ago as they clobbered the sophomores 27-8. Former 0 House stars Geoff Scoff, Garty Treek (French for 'decep-

tion'), Harry Black and Bob Stanger scored for B House. Murray Schields got 2nd year's only touchdown.

### Animals tamed

E House edged the Animals of 0 House 22-21 in the biggest upset of the young season. The Animals were a solid pick for second place in the league, and still must be regarded highly. Ron Maltin, Animal QB, informs PRO TEM that 0 House was simply off form in this game.

Renault Marrier turned in a deuating performance for E. Asked to account for his team's amazing win, Marrier would only comment: "Perhaps we were never meant to know." Lightning Lederer added a TD, while Doug Street grabbed three conversion passes and Mike Eisen booted a vital single.

Gobby Cohen, Bill Elkin and Ralph Trodd got the Animals' six pointers.

Third Year aiso pulled a big surprise as the magic arm of Paul Westlake hatpooned Ye Greene Machine 20-15. All the fan was amazed at the Beavers' victory. George Brown, editor of the Globe and Or Mail, Dave Ellis and Dave Starbuck adulterated the goalline as C House's defence was awe-struck by the deep threat of Vince del Buono.

### Rabid squirrels

We asked Starbuck to describe his scoring play. He refused to do so, stating he would have nothing to do with the bourgeois press. Peter Allen put on a one-man show for C House with two touchdowns and two converts.

We are unable to give you Friday night's scores as our secret courier disappeared as he returned from Proctor to meet our deadline. Campus cop James Weston has reported finding a single mangled shoe on the lower level, surrounded by squirrel tracks.

Athlete of the Week

### LARRYIACCINO

Larry ran for two touchdowns and passed for two more as the York Yeomen won their first game, 29-6 over Laurentian. Next home game will be October 11 at 2 o'clock against Waterloo-Lutheran, defending league champs.

### MEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL

Monday, October 6 4:15 p.m.

Freshmen Only - Tryouts for Varsity and Jr. Varsity Teams

Tuesday, October 15 8:30 p.m.

Tryouts for Varsity

Further information

635-2245

# Biafra: a modern tragedy and how it got that way

By DEE KNIGHT

Today we are witnessing the gradual extermination of a nation. The war in Nigeria/Biafra has so far caused the deaths of nearly two million people, and as yet neither side has shown a willingness to give up. The federal government of Nigeria, confident of its own supreme military capacity, feels sure that in time it can defeat Biafra. But General Ojukwu, the Biafran leader, claims his people will fight to the last man rather than return to Nigeria.

Why are these former national brothers fighting? Why can no compromise be found? Where, if anywhere, does the blame lie?

The war started in the summer of 1967, a month after the Eastern Region of the Nigerian Federation seceded and formally declared itself the Republic of Biafra, under the continued leadership of its former Regional Military Governor, Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu. His people have since promoted him to the rank of general. But the secession actually began long before that, in a complicated series of tragic events.

Since the late 19th century, for the purpose of profit, the British had attempted to form a single administrative unit out of disparate lands and peoples in West Africa. The area did not even have a name until it was called Nigeria, or 'black land', by Lady Lugard, the wife of a Britisher who seized control in 1898. Boundaries were drawn when the British could expand no further and were obliged to sign a treaty with the French concerning their African colonial possessions.

## Three tribal regions combined

With the cultural incompatibility of the conquered tribes, it took the British 60 years to institute a single administrative structure, complete with railroads, highways, postal service and telegraph lines. But they never succeeded in bringing the three tribal regions together politically. The three -- North, West and East -- were separated not only by land barriers and life styles, but by language. And the Islamic, archconservative northern tribes wanted nothing to do with the south, unless they could control it completely.

Before independence the southerners and especially the Ibos, had migrated to the North, where their talents were needed in junior clerical and management positions in the British administration. The fear and bitterness this caused among the northerners erupted after the British departure in a series of bloody pogroms, culminating in 1966 with the massacre of nearly 30,000 Ibos living in the North.

Meanwhile in the federal capital of Lagos, two coups took place in 1966 which were designed to change the structure and personnel of the government. The first in January 1966, was mounted by a group of junior military officers, about half of whom were easterners. The coup failed, but caused the deaths of the principal powerholders before being stopped by Major-General Ironsi.

General Ironsi then asked for, and received, the support of the tribes of all three regions and their federal representatives, amid general rejoicing that the old regime was deposed. His government also received immediate recognition from all African states and all of the western powers including Great Britain. An Ibo himself, General Ironsi was careful not to excite tensions by showing favour to the region of his birth. But although he was a good administrator, he was not an adept politician. He managed to upset the North by investigations of all existing political frameworks,

## Ojukwu made Eastern governor

The General also appointed military governors to each region. Among these new appointments was Col. Ojukwu, the new Eastern Governor, a careful choice since he had formerly been a commander of a northern garrison, and was a convinced federalist who had played no part in the January coup.

But General Ironsi was headed for trouble. Attempting to reform the public service, and under strong

that Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon assumed power, after the death of Ironsi and for 18 days the flag of the Republic of Northern Nigeria flew over the federal army barracks outside Lagos.

It was now clear that the goal of the successful coup, besides revenge on the Ibos, was the secession of the North, a course strongly supported by a vast majority of northerners, but shattering to the British, who continued to take pride as well as profit from the success of their prize African colony. Intense pressure was brought to bear on both Gowon and the northern leaders to remain in the federation, at the price of forming the government as they saw fit, and this was agreed to. Thus a break-up of the unstable Federation of Nigeria was temporarily averted, at the high price of outright domination by the North.

It was at this point that Biafra was conceived, though it did not become a separate political entity until ten months later. Colonel Ojukwu, who had remained in power in the East refused to recognize

emasculating the East.

Ojukwu called for a loose federation of semi-autonomous states when the Supreme Military Council met in January 1967, at Aburi, Ghana. All agreed to Ojukwu's plan.

It made no difference. When Colonel Gowon returned the plan to his civil servants, they rewrote it in reverse, so that all of Ojukwu's demands were turned down. Furthermore, Gowon imposed a partial blockade on the East -- cutting off all postal services and other means of communications as well as airflights -- and stated that the federal government could unilaterally declare a state of emergency in a region and send in federal troops.

It was this combination that led to secession, though Ojukwu did not act on his people's mandate until Gowon had in fact declared a state of emergency and simultaneously published another unilateral decree dividing Nigeria into twelve states and abolishing the former regions. Thus the Eastern Region did not in fact become Biafra until Nigeria had denied its full integrity as a part of Nigeria. Or as the Biafrans have said they did not secede until they were kicked out.

The story after May 30, 1967, is well known. Both sides prepared for war, both under grave misconceptions. Gowon told his people and the world that he had undertaken 'a short, surgical police action'; Ojukwu felt that if Biafra could resist for a few months the Nigerians would realize the folly of the war and go home, or negotiate. Tragically neither proved correct.

After two years and two months of fighting, Biafra has been reduced to about a fourth of its original area, and almost two million people have died. But reliable reports have it that since last year at this time, Biafra has expanded the circumference of its control by a third.

The most important, and possibly most tragic factor is related by Frederick Forsythe in his 'Biafra story'. 'What has started as a belief was transmuted to total conviction: that they could never again live with Nigerians. From this stems the primordial political reality of the present situation. Biafra cannot be killed by anything short of the total eradication of the people who make her. For even under total occupation Biafra would sooner or later, with or without Colonel Ojukwu, rise up again'.

## Is any conclusion possible?

In the face of such painful evidence, what can we conclude? Where can we lay blame? Possibly with Gowon, possibly with Ojukwu.

But surely the principal outrage and blame must go to the producers and directors -- to the governments of Britain and Russia, who have cynically fanned the flames of this conflict for their own purposes; and to France, which has readily taken up with Biafra against Britain, evidently in competition for oil concessions. And with the United States for her unequivocal, active support of Britain's terrible role. And of course Canada, for once again failing to do anything. And ourselves, if we fail to do something where governments have failed.



pressure from all southern factions, he announced in May 1966, a 'unification decree', which involved abolition of the regions and their conversion into groups of provinces with the same boundaries, governors and administrations. He noted that the change was completely provisional, but the move was a political error as it in fact changed nothing, to the disappointment of the South. But it seemed to be a portent of drastic changes to come -- causing deep consternation in the North.

The move was reluctantly accepted publicly by northern leaders after careful explanations, but it kicked off plans among northern junior officers and deposed politicians for a counter-coup. Planned jointly as a revenge on the Ibos and as a movement towards either secession of complete control over Nigeria, the second coup followed roughly the same plan as the previous one, except that it was much more violent and directed in large part toward eliminating the Ibos from the military in the North, West and Lagos. It was during this coup

Colonel Gowon's right to federal power, and urged that the legitimately constituted Supreme Military Council meet to name a successor to Ironsi. This was not done, and Ojukwu's course of action after this was twofold.

His first job was to attend to drastic regional problems, and quell the growing clamour for secession, as the population was overwhelmed with grief and anger. An influx of refugees during the fall of 1966, after a massacre of 30,000 Ibos in the North, West and Lagos spurred the migration of 1,800,000 dispersed Ibos to their home. His second job was to do all in his power to change the course of events in the interests of both one Nigeria and his people's security and welfare.

It was an uphill battle. Gowon had become a pawn in the hands of the North and minority tribe civil servants, and the British High Commission. For the first time in history, as northern leaders saw the opportunity for complete control, they advocated partition of Nigeria into twelve states while effectively