

No ears

the Martlet

today

Vol. 7

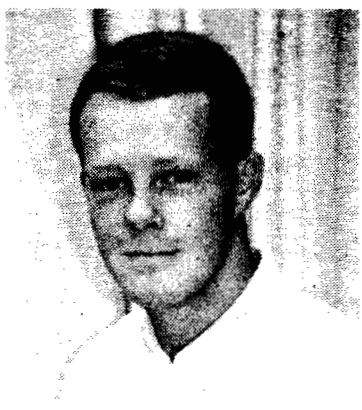
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA, VICTORIA, B.C., OCTOBER 11, 1967

No. 10



Who says Frosh don't participate? Not even the rain could dampen the enthusiasm of this unknown spectator as he braves the elements to watch Saturday's rugby game.

IAN ANGUISH PHOTO



ANGUS



CURTIS

The race for the Grad class representative's seat on council has the appearances of a tight battle.

The candidates are Jamie Angus and Garry Curtis, both arts-men, with a clear platform of how they see the role of the position they are vying for.

Mr. Angus said he feels that those active on the present students' council are pursuing goals which are "remote from the immediate and necessary requirements of the students".

He said he feels some council members also exhibit a

"marked lack of objective criticism".

"I feel it is necessary to have a Grad class representative willing to put forth an independent view point when the issue demands it. There is all too often a yawning acquiescence and lack of healthy dissension on council."

The Grad class representative plays an important role on council because of his past university experience Mr. Angus said.

"As the Grad class we have gained insight and perspective into the problems of both incoming students and facul-

BCAS Drives For Education Needs

The University of Victoria will become the centre of action for policies of the British Columbia Assembly of Students this year with three Uvic students on the newly formed executive of the union.

Rhys Phillips, a third-year arts student, was acclaimed president of the provincial assembly at the annual congress held over the holiday weekend.

Thirteen students from the university attended the affair which was held at the University of British Columbia campus.

The main goal behind policy decided at the congress was aimed at putting education on the front page of local newspapers and at forcing the provincial government to place education higher on its list of priorities.

Also acclaimed to the new executive from Uvic were treasurer Frank Frketich, also AMS vice-president and Mark Walmsley as research committee chairman.

The BCAS was formed last year in order to promote secondary and post secondary education in the province and is composed of students from universities, technical schools, regional colleges, independent nursing schools and provincial secondary schools.

Financing for the implementation of policies come from a per capita levy on member institutions. Uvic

this year will pay a ten cent levy per student amounting to a little more than \$400.

Last year BCAS concentrated on a mass student march to the legislative buildings in Victoria with close to 1200 students from member institutions all over the province.



This year, if the executive has its way, there will be no march but rather a concentrated campaign of lobbying the government and educating the public in an inoffensive manner as to the needs of higher education.

A resolution passed at the congress proclaimed January 1968 as "Education Action month" with the following program to be implemented.

- presentation of well-researched briefs listing BCAS priorities to the government
- a letter campaign from individual students to their MLA's.
- an extensive public education campaign with full utilization of the mass media.
- BCAS sponsored students speaking to groups in their own community.

The congress also passed resolutions dealing with secondary school teachers on school boards, student government autonomy in secondary schools, classroom over-crowding, student counselling, the secondary school grading system, regional colleges, and curriculum planning.

A further resolution passed which created great controversy among congress delegates condemned the action of Vancouver city council in withdrawing the business license of the publication, "Georgia Straight".

Many delegates argued such a motion was beyond the scope of the congress business and would serve only to alienate provincial education officials (continued on page three)

Serves You Right, Baby...

Moral: You can't hide anything from the press. BCAS delegates tried Monday when they decided to keep secret a motion passed at the second annual congress.

Only trouble was they had already blown their minds to the press.

A controversial motion condemning many high school administrations for opening students' councils narrowly escaped defeat on the floor of the congress and brought great consternation to the "good image seekers" present.

This then brought passage of another motion to consult legal council before releasing news of the previous motion to the newspapers.

All this, despite the fact we were there through all the discussion.

What else can they expect?

ty... an intelligent approach, based on the utmost co-operation of all members of the university community can only lead to an intelligent and viable university life."

Mr. Curtis, on the other hand, is more concerned with establishing a constitution for the Grad class, refining communication between post-graduate and undergraduate students, and placing Grad students on curricula committees.

"By 1970 graduate students will form one third of the student body, and there is an increasing need for communication between post-graduate students and undergraduate students."

"Graduate students also have a particularly important

role to play on curricula committees," Mr. Curtis said.

Curricula committees are those departmental committees which decide form courses are to take and texts to be used.

The geography department already has students sitting on the curricula committee.

"The success with which the students on the geography committee are working should ensure success within other departments," he said.

He said he plans, if elected, to approach other departments with a similar arrangement in mind.

Mr. Curtis said he also felt that there should be increased liaison between the students' council and the Grad class through their representative.

(More elections inside)

the Martlet

Member C.U.P.

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Why BCAS - well...

(A candid interview with AMS president Dave McLean following the congress of the British Columbia Assembly of Students held in Vancouver over the weekend revealed the following.)

Question: Was the weekend jaunt worthwhile in your opinion?

Answer: It will be of some use only if good action comes out of it. The resolutions must be meaningful... if there is no action the congress was wasted.

Q.: What changes do you expect to see this year with much of the executive coming from Victoria?

A.: This means BCAS will be more active here... this is better for us... we can justify their actions to the students easier... I don't know if it is better for BCAS.

Q.: Why might this fact not be so good for BCAS?

A.: The fact the executive is centered on the island rather than the mainland might prove a handicap... there are more students in the Vancouver area so logically it should be over there.

Q.: Can you explain some of the congress policy decided?

A.: This year the tone was research first, with correct information backed up with statistics and data... this type of information strongly backs up your arguments when dealing with the government and the school boards.

Q.: Do you think this a better policy than was established last year (the mass march)?

A.: Yes, because the march did more to harm BCAS and its goals for higher education... public reaction was unfavourable... a systematic presentation of briefs to the government would not have created this... we must have the public behind us before pressing the government... I think this is a good change in the direction of BCAS.

Q.: This year all but one of the positions on the executive were won by acclamation. What do you think of this lack of interest in the provincial union?

A.: I don't like to see any position not contested. I like to see elections... there should be a choice... this year there was really no choice.

Q.: How do you propose to inform and involve students at Uvic in BCAS this year?

A.: This year we will have a budget for BCAS. There will be a 10 cent levy per student and also the most of individual committees... it will probably be the job of the committees to involve students in programs.

Q.: What will this cost the AMS?

A.: Maybe around \$2,400... but actual figures haven't been worked out yet.

Q.: Do you think BCAS is more relevant to students than CUS?

A.: Yes because it's closer to home... it concerns direct reforms in the British Columbia educational process... also this year there will be more emphasis on the high schools, curriculum changes, grading, student press and student government... we must go back to the high schools to make basic changes.

Q.: Do you think students on this campus are interested in BCAS and do you anticipate much opposition to the spending of so much money on its programs?

A.: Students who are against academic reform are idiots... BCAS does it provincially and CUS does it nationally... I can't see the students being too upset about our programs.

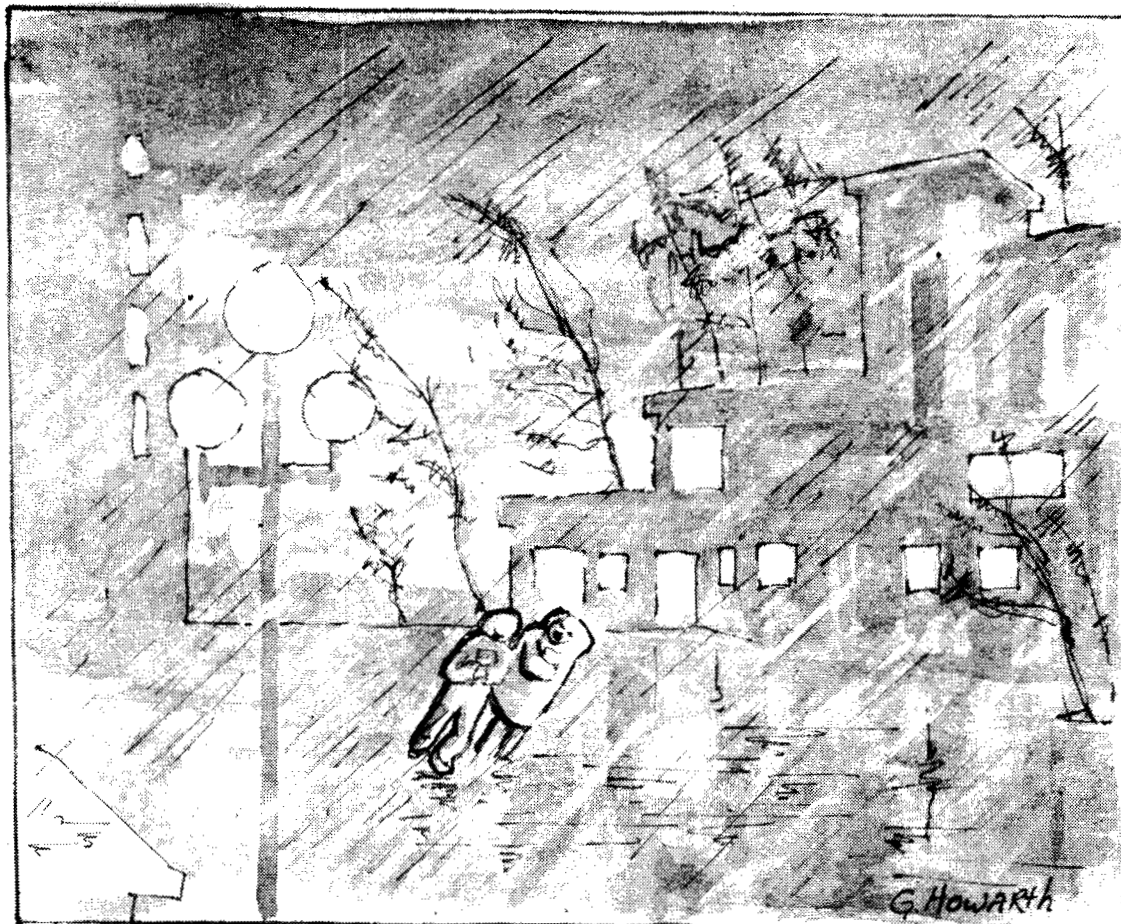
Editor's Note: In the opinion of this writer who was also present at the congress BCAS has given no indication this year it will be any more relevant than CUS but will mean only another expense to the students they don't understand or care about.

This year's students' council has yet to formally establish any policy regarding either of the two student unions which is relevant to students on this campus.

Although Uvic was represented in large numbers at both congresses this year their participation in the policy making was a sorry sight to see.

We would recommend that council and other students examine at the budget meeting what practical effects they expect from these unions before they simply rubberstamp the 75 cent and 10 cent fee levies and then seemingly forget about the unions for another year.

Deryk Thompson



"Damn you Glenn, we've been walking for two hours and you still haven't thought of a funny idea for tomorrow's cartoon."

Letters to the Editor

Better Pot

The Editor, Sir:

As one of this university's many grass smokers, I would like to voice my protest of council's recent proposal to approach the Psychology department on the cannabis sativa plant. The people who have been open-minded enough to try this mild, but beneficial drug have found for themselves the effects of pot. They themselves can attest to its non-habit forming nature, tension relieving qualities that carry no stigmas of sickness, vomiting, or disorderly conduct, which our government sold beverages seem to carry with them.

A hand-over from grass is unheard of. It seems that the people who use grass know the effects, both social and psychological better than any research dossier. The people who have mental blocks against this "evil" form of "dope" and will have nothing to do with it will not benefit from research in this area as they have no contact with it. Be it far from me to push it on them. I think, however, that the money should be put to a much better use — the development of a better plant.

Yours in "high" regard,
Pierre la Toake

Another Dance Critic

The Editor, Sir:

This blunt-headed project is aimed at the stout hearts of the swell guys in Circle K who finally overcame the controversy of the first frosh bring us a second frosh folly. Truly remarkable. Here was sweet success. Not only was the band good (rated so because they played Louie, Louie and Little Latin Lupe Lu at least three times), but there was lots of room, so much so in fact, that various and numerous couples found it advantageous to drink not only while seated but while dancing as well.

Well, the Brylcream boys are happy, and as they stagger off into the sunset, I hope they remember at the

next dance exactly what it was they came for, and the Circle K beat goes on.

Yours Soberly,
R.W.H.

Cafeteria Reminiscing

When one is exposed to the four winds of heaven and the driving sleet, as one trudges part of a mile from one building to another, or to the cafeteria for one's meagre lunch, spirits droop and one's innate optimism begins to wilt.

It is in this state of mind that I often cross the threshold of our Cafeteria, threping for the solace of a good, balanced meal. But I have long learnt to steel myself against disappointment: the organization and design of the serving counters are rudimentary, and distributed amongst the personnel. Often the selection I ask for is no longer available. If I take two pieces of bread, a lady comes running after me to tell me to replace one of the pieces. There are, perhaps, no forks left — yet I see a lady 'foreman' standing idly, presumably to 'supervise', while the line-up has to wait another couple of minutes while an otherwise overworked lady has to make good the deficiency. The cooking is so bad, that at times the meal tastes, and looks, quite repulsive. The tables and chairs are often dirty: there is an inadequate supply of waitresses to see that they are kept clean. The space, in fact, is infinitely too small for the number of people using it; and the noise is unbearable just at the time of day when it is necessary for us all to unwind and relax.

This all took my memory back to my student days at an Eastern university, where the cafeteria was the best I had ever seen. It was run by an expert, professional caterer who was also — by the way — an efficiency expert in the best sense of the word. The remainder of the diningroom staff consisted of

university students in white uniforms; and were they efficient! No sooner was a table vacated, than one of them would appear from nowhere, whisk away the soiled dishes (none of this do-it-yourself clearing of tables), clean table and chairs, and some newcomers would at once be seated. No noise, no fuss. The tables were beautifully constructed in solid oak, and the arm-chairs were to match. The building was quiet, attractive with its oak paneling, and excellently designed. The ramp along which we moved our trays while selecting the food were continuous, so that we never had to pick up our trays until after we had paid the cashier. And the food! There were about three or four selections per course and salads, etc. that were intended to be cold, were standing on beds of crushed ice garnished with parsley. And finally, the cost was well below what we have to pay here.

What are the advantages of such a system? Firstly, we would all have the chance to rest and recuperate our frayed nerves during that precious mid-day hour; secondly, we would get food cheaper, since the cafeteria would be operated on a non-profit basis; and lastly, many students could obtain part-time employment there, for (i) payment, or for (ii) free meals, or for (iii) some rebate in their fees. Take your pick.

Question: Why not at Uvic?
Gourmet.

the Martlet

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GLOVER



RANKIN

Sally Glover and Linda Rankin have quite a bit in common.

They're both pretty, and they're both candidates for first year women's representatives to the students' council.

But the similarities don't end there — both girls bring a solid background of political experience from students' councils in their respective high schools, and both express a deep concern over the communication breakdown between the average freshman, the AMS and the upper classmen.

Miss Glover said she feels that one solution could be the establishment of a specific weekly time at which freshmen could discuss pertinent issues and problems with their representative.

"More aggressive representation on council" for the freshman class is another solution emphasized by Miss Glover.

She also proposed that residence rules be modernized for women, and that Frosh Week be streamlined and revamped.

Miss Rankin proposes similar solutions to the communication problem.

She said the women's representative must "get together with first year students to let them know what their council is doing."

Only in that way can freshman "participation in student government and student activities" be increased she pointed out.

She also suggested that residences could be used as "homes" where off-campus students might meet during the day.

Last year the first year men's representative took his seat on the students' council by acclamation — this year it's a different story.

Two candidates, Pete Lawrie and Angelo Esposito, are squaring off in the political arena, and it could develop into a hot race.

Both candidates have excellent credentials as far as previous experience in politics is concerned, and both are well aware of the problems and issues which face the average freshman and the entire student body.

Mr. Lawrie said he feels students should have more voice in the administrative structure of the university.

"Students have a right and an obligation to critically study present educational arrangements, and to demand a voice on all administrative committees which will be making decisions affecting university policy and students," he said.

"President Taylor claimed



LAWRIE

the existence of an academic community and he must be prepared to deal with it. If student representatives are barred from administrative meetings the whole concept of the academic community is a farce and we are caught up in a caste system where the students are the untouchables."

Mr. Esposito, who comes from Trail, said his primary concern was with getting a square deal for out-of-town students.



ESPOSITO

"I'm fully aware of the financial difficulties faced by out-of-town students, and I fully support the idea of equalization grants," he said.

He also expressed concern that freshmen do not receive enough information regarding CUS, EUS and the BCAS.

"There must be greater involvement for freshmen in organized university activities . . . For it's self-evident that the freshmen of today will be the leaders of tomorrow," he said.

Near Sweep For Rugger

The rough, tough guys on the Uvic campus almost had a perfect weekend as rugby squads muddled to victory in first and second division games but dropped a third match to Royal Roads.

In first division action the Vikings, sparked by the kicking of big forward Rick Pike, plowed their way to a wet 6-3 victory over Oak Bay's tough Wanderers at Carnarvon Park.

Pike struck for two penalty goals in the tight match, while Eric Druce scored Oak Bay's only points on an unconverted try.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, the Norsemen were busy upsetting a fierce James Bay second team 6-3 on the Gordon Head pitch.

The Norsemen points came on a try by break-away forward Russ Popham and the first penalty goal of Bruce Irving's rugby career. James Bay scored on a 20 yard penalty goal by Ray Ramsay.

Sunday however, the Saxons, opening their BCJRL schedule had trouble with timing and went down 11-3 at the hands of Royal Roads. Uvic's sole points came on a try by Al Perry.



IAN ANGLISH PHOTO

SOCCER TWO STEP . . . out of my way buddy, and a determined Norseman carries the ball around Island Tug player during a second division skirmish Sunday afternoon.

Norsemen Thumped In Second Outing

The high flying Norsemen met Island Tug and Barge at the university pitch Sunday.

And the fine football weather didn't help one bit as the visiting crew stopped Uvic cold with a score of 3-0.

Although Norsemen had a slight edge in play during the first half they were unable to score, and during the last half of play they simply couldn't contain the fired-up Tug and Barge outfit.

Island Tug failed to capitalize on a penalty shot in the opening half of play, but they corrected that mistake pretty quickly in the second half.

At the ten minute mark of the second period Island Tug scored what proved to be the winning goal, then went on to salt away two more unanswered tallies, just to make the victory more secure.

Late in the game Norsemen, who suddenly seemed to realize they were losing, mounted a determined offensive, but couldn't crack Island Tug's modified free-float umbrella defence.

The Tug and Barge crew, bigger and hungrier, dug harder and used a passing attack to greater effect, as the Norsemen scrambled around in the middle, unable to finish, and losing valuable time when they should have been driving for goals.

Though defeated the Norsemen produced some fine individual soccer. Allan McDermott played perhaps the best game for the Uvic side, while Alex Muir, as goalkeeper, found out what it's like to be in the loneliest position on the field and still turned in a fine game despite the score.

Education . . .

(Continued from Page 1) and the general public.

After the congress Mr. Phillips said he felt the assembly created a large but important structure in which the educational needs of the province can be asserted.

"One of the main problems will be the difficulties in communication over such a large area such as B.C. More students must be brought into BCAS if it is to survive," he said.

"The acquisition of funds this year will greatly assist in carrying out the action programs," he added.

AMS president, Dave McLean, who headed the Uvic delegation, said any real value of the congress would be seen if strong action resulted throughout the year.

PLEASE HELP

Poll sitters are needed for AMS elections Friday 13th

Please sign sheets on bulletin board in SUB or phone Denis St. Claire 386-6527

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Yibble yibble yibble..

"The students' council has no policy . . . there are no issues . . . this speakeasy is for you, the students, to ask questions."

With these words A M S CUS chairman Steve Stark opened the first official speakeasy of this year.

Less than 200 students gathered in the SUB upper lounge, some with questions, most out of curiosity, last Thursday noon to see a few student council members brave the masses and waffle their way through the lunch hour.

"Why does the council not look into the juvenile delinquency problem? This is a far more vital problem in Victoria," said a fourth year student in opposing council's support at a Uvic marijuana research body.



McLEAN

Another student voiced criticism of the "lack of consideration" that appeared to



have been given the resolution.

Alma Mater Society president Dave McLean explained the reason behind council's adoption of the resolution:

"In a long interview with the mayor, three reeves, Dr. Taylor, Bishop De Roo, the president of the Christian Labour Council and a welfare official, the concern of the community was expressed about the use of marijuana."

"It was not a hasty decision," he said.

The question of the future of the CNIB cafeteria was also raised, and Mr. McLean said that the cafeteria has been given until October 18 to improve services.

"If nothing happens by then we hope the administration will take over the food management," he said.

Films Postponed

The second evening of Canadian Films sponsored by the University Centennial Committee and organized by the Theatre Division has been postponed from Saturday, October 21st. Due to the overwhelming response to Canadian Films 1, there will be two showings of Canadian Films 2: at 2:30 p.m., Saturday, Oct. 21st, and at 8:30 that evening.

Canadian Films 2 will feature Canadian underground films including John Hofsess' BLACK ZERO, a dual projection film; Iain Ewing's PICARO; and two experimental National Film Board shorts by Derek May and Ryan Larkin. Since admission is free and capacity is limited, those attending are urged to arrive early.

NOTICES

Clubs Budgets

Notice to Clubs: All Clubs' budgets should have been handed in by October 10. If your club has not done so, it is in grave danger of not getting any money at all. To avoid this, hand in your budget immediately. If you have any last minute problems, phone Pete Gibson at 477-5562.

★

Phrateres

All girls interested in joining Phrateres, the Women's Social and Service Club on Campus, meet at 12:30 in CLE 106 today.

Indian Affairs

The next meeting of the CUS Indian Affairs Committee will be held in the Board Room of the SUB at 12:30, Thursday, October 12, 1967.

★

German Club

The German Club will meet in CLE 101 at 12:30 on Thursday, Oct. 26. Slides will be shown and there will be a talk on student travel in Germany. Everyone welcome.

Astronomers

The Royal Astronomers Society of Canada (Victoria Centre) will hold its October meeting tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Room 061, Elliot Building. The speaker will be Dr. H. Grayson-Smith, Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Physics, University of Alberta. His topic will be "Some Speculation of Life on Other Planets."

★

Geography Club

Geography club: There will be a field trip to the Port Renfrew area on Saturday, October 14. Meet in the Social Sciences Parking Lot C at 8:30 a.m. Packed Lunch . . . Rain or Shine.

MARTLET DEADLINES

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Workshop Theatre

The first play of the Phoenix Theatre's 1967-68 season will be Lee Kalcheim's "Match Game," a tragic-comedy directed by Fine Arts student James Leard.

"Match Game," a one-act play, deals with the theme of the affluent society and its attitude toward family, friends, and country. Kalcheim has combined their self-centered, egotistical attitudes into the character of Marty, played by Pat Moore. The father who gives him everything is portrayed by Alan Munro, and Dian English is Jill, a tragic-comic figure who floods the room with tears, but still manages to say no.

"Match Game" will be presented October 18, 19 and 20

at the Workshop Theatre, in the Phoenix Theatre, at 12:30 noon. Admission is free.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

No. 7524

8 October 1967

Tenpence



Da Nang peasants back to work

Already, as a result of cessation of warring, Vietnamese peasants living only several miles from American air base at Da Nang can resume harvesting of autumn rice crops. Yesterday, in the province of Thai Binh, key village industries such as fish processing, were being revamped to help bring food to the country's starving, homeless thousands.

Johnson sends thanks to Foreign Secretary

PRESIDENT Johnson today, in a message to Whitehall, sent personal thanks to Foreign Secretary George Brown for the Foreign Office's help in bringing about a Viet Nam settlement.

"America is extremely grateful," said the president, "for Great Britain's tactful efforts in bringing about a conciliatory attitude among the communist Chinese delegation preparatory to a conclusive settlement."

Although full background details are sketchy, it is known that, at British inducement by means of pound sterling measures, Chinese representatives, in a dramatic reversal of policy, gave Mao-backed approval to

the entire peace document.

Foreign Office experts, meanwhile, were assisting the Foreign Secretary as he made arrangements to bring back to England a closely-guarded convoy of freighters bound for Hong Kong.

"I am anxious for the return of the quite large cargo in those ships," commented Mr. Brown. "It is very relative to Anglo-Chinese relations."

Asked to describe the contents, Mr. Brown was cautious. "It would be wrong for me to comment, really, but I can say that it is rather highly explosive," he said.

Pope, Nasser to pray

PRESIDENT Nasser will visit the Vatican tomorrow to pray for world peace with Pope Paul VI.

"We will pray that the new spirit generated at Tokyo yesterday will spread to the Middle East," said Mr. Nasser.

Israel Defence Minister Moshe Dayan also was invited but was unable to attend due to an urgent conference being held in Tel Aviv today with Jordanian Foreign Minister Muhammad El-Aaminyin.

De Gaulle at Colombey

IN THE face of major election gains by the French Communist party and other anti-Gaullist factions, General Charles De Gaulle has retired to his home at Colombey-les-deux-eglises for the winter.

Although there is yet no official statement, Elysée officials expect the beleaguered General to tender his resignation by this evening.

The General's retreat comes during a renewed slump in the French economy, increasing un-

VIETNAM WAR ENDS

RESOLUTION of the Viet Nam war was reached at a top-level conference held secretly in Tokyo late Saturday.

Six nations represented, including the United States, China and Russia, issued a joint-communiqué stating that with concessions from certain countries Viet Nam will "develop political stability" under provisions outlined in the "New Tokyo Pact."

The surprising agreement, to go into effect immediately, came about at the dramatic insistence of U.N. secretary-general U Thant and Pope Paul VI, both of whom made eleventh-hour pleas for acceptance of a revolutionary "vicious enemy" article.

The concept contained in this startling article involves "a broadening of logistic thinking and interpretation of the war effort to focus on the greatest, most vicious enemy and cause him utter devastation," says the document.

Reading their appeals for "an escalation by all powers concerned to bring a holocaust of fury against the corruption not

of Communism, Imperialism, Nationalism or Capitalism, but of poverty, disease, starvation and ignorance," Pope Paul and U Thant called for major powers to send wheat instead of arms to Viet Nam and internal factions to build ballot boxes instead of barricades in the impoverished country.

In initial stages, the plans call for the United States to halt its bombing of North Viet Nam, then begin to carry out evacuation of the thousands of military personnel from South Viet Nam. At the same time Chinese and Russian arms shipments to Viet Nam will cease, along with the halting of conflict between the forces of Ho Chi-Minh and Premier Ky.

While this is being carried out, United Nations and Vatican supervised elections will be held over the whole of Viet Nam in order to establish a firm representation of Vietnamese to guide the country in setting up a constitution and gain adequate control.

Mao, Lin advocate hard work

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung and Vice Chairman Lin Piao have called for an end to Red Guard disorders in China.

Writing in separate editorials in the fortnightly Red Flag, the leaders urged the revolutionary Red Guards to adopt "true eastern resolution" and return to the schools, universities, factories and local industries.

employment and the failure of several unpopular economic reforms.

For weeks now, the coalition government of De Gaulle has faced almost certain censure by opposition forces backed by disgruntled farmers and some of the country's largest labour unions.

The New French government is expected to join the six in asking Mr. Harold Wilson to accept British membership in the common market.

JOHN LENNON



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Vol. 3 MARTLET MAGAZINE No. 3

The Vice- President's View

Last year Frank Frketich defied the unwritten etiquette of Vic College tradition to crash the customary Victorian power clique and become, humbly, one of the few country churls to be elected to council. It was hoped his rustic manner, his homespun naivety, and his earthy innocence would bring a new and fresh atmosphere to the bogged intellectuality and beurocracy of the cultured melieu which had for years come to these positions as though by right of inheritance. But churlish or not, like a country yokel turned squire, Frank now assumes the position of Vice-President of the AMS and evokes by his presence an air of quiet and positive efficiency which deals with facts and gets things done. MM here speaks with Frank about his position and his job.

MM: The position of vice-president in any organization seems always to be a very dubious one, considered by many to be just a sort of status with little power or responsibility. What exactly are your obligations and duties regarding the AMS?

Frketich: My primary "Duty," to use your term, is to the foreign students. I work in the position of chief co-ordinator to see that they are assisted in every possible way in adapting to the new and strang environment they face by coming here from another country. I also serve as official council representative on the newly formed communications committee and have been selected to represent the students on the selection committee for the new dean of Arts and Science. But beyond these specific obligations, the vice-president works closely to advise and assist the president in policy formulation and leadership.

MM: "Apathy" is a word that is always tossed around a lot by people in your position. Do you find you have much recourse to use it in relation to the activities you have been involved in this year?

Frketich: Yes, as student leaders this is one of our biggest problems. There are many reasons why students generally are apathetic; among them are lack of knowledge, non-involvement, and a utilitarian view of their university education. Often students have little inkling as to what is going on either here or in the world about them and they pursue a course which keeps them within a closely knit circle of friends which for all intent and purpose is their world. Also many are here only to get a piece of paper which will qualify them for a secure job with good pay.

As student leaders we attempt to involve students totally both in the academic community and the world as a whole. Through CUS we are a national political force and as the AMS we are a collective voice and force here on campus. By so being the student is able to widen his fields of interest and experience.

MM: Well, how then do you intend to "involve" students?

Frketich: Our basic problem is in contacting 4,000 students. I hope our policy this year will include two main criteria. That is "openness" and "concrete limited action." All council meetings and committee meetings should be open to all for attendance and discussion. We are going to press for student representation to the Joint Faculty, the Senate, and the Board of Governors. In all these cases decisions are made which effect us, but in which we have absolutely no representation or voice. Local involvement will include such projects as bringing our issues into local politics, running candidates in the civic election, and also taking a vocal stand on such issues as the recent

Georgia Straight incident. By so doing we hope to solicit at least student concern and at most also public interest. The student should be interested in improvement of society and not in acquiescent subservience to it.

MM: Talking of involvement; what has happened to Education Action?

Frketich: This weekend we are having a joint universities meeting in Vancouver to work out the 1967-68 policy. The main issues that we intend to press will include equalization grants and more inter-university visitations. I think there will be more emphasis on local involvement and local issues.

MM: Do you feel that the students council should lead or represent students? What is it doing now?

Frketich: The students council now is primarily a leadership body. Ideally I believe it should be more representational. How this can be better accomplished I don't know. It is our hope that the policies we adopt and pursue this year will lead in the representational direction. In the meantime both Mr. McLean and myself hold our office doors continually open to people with ideas.

MM: Do you see any repetition of last year's end-of-year demonstrations and open student protest?

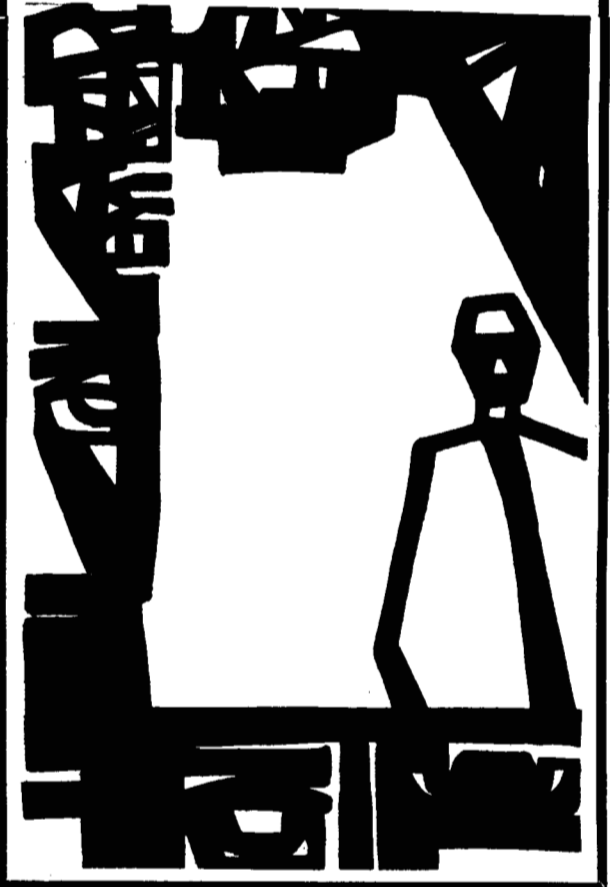
Frketich: I don't think so. Relations with Dr. Taylor are very good and we have entered the year with a general attitude of good faith. Dr. Taylor has demonstrated this by the formulation of the communications committee. This committee is composed of three students and two or three each of administration and faculty. I hope a repetition of last year will be avoided, but if necessary I would support such measures again under similar circumstances.

MM: As an outsider to the Victoria scene, do you detect any underlying malaise which seems to go against the grain of the reform movement which the council seems presently dedicated to.

Frketich: Yes. The Victorian sub-culture seems to be ridden with a strata of extreme conservatism, and reaction to the new or the unproven. This seems to be demonstrated by an aura of secrecy which veils the power and decision making. People seem to live in dread and fear of the youth and their ideas. When forced into a corner, instead of rationally defending their views, they just say: "You are unexperienced." But worse still, I see this same attitude in youth itself. Their reaction to hippies shows inherent fears and prejudices which are comparable to the white attitude toward the negroes in the deep south. If 'hippies' bother them I hate to ponder their reaction to other things they are going to run up against in later life. ●

a poem by steve hume

dusk
filled with birds' cries
and the whoosh of wings
rests on the cemetery
like a sigh
and I
move aimlessly among the dead
and listen idly
to the wind shush
and the grass whisper
as the light
drains silently away
into the rich black earth
around the crumbling stones



one poem by andrew carpenter

transfiguration

It was a long hard way up the mountain
and tiring; sharp stones in the sandals,
aching thighs, hot breath, and
sweat trickling down the back;
difficult way though he was there
to help us stumbling on
hard scree or in tearing thorns
or among split rocks, until at last,
we reached the top.

And afterwards, it was a long way down.
but now our knees ached
our feet bled with the stones
our hands bled with the thorns
and our brows prickled with hot sweat
and the sun burned;
he was too tired to lead us,
we helped him over the
dry streambeds where lizards lie,
through the bushes where snakes hide
and down the long slope to the road where the
others were waiting;
and when he was asleep,
we told them.



The American Atrocity of Liberalism

(Second of Two Parts) from a Speech by Carl Oglesby

Let's take a brief factual inventory of the latter-day Cold War.

In 1953 our Central Intelligence Agency managed to overthrow Mossadegh in Iran, the complaint being his neutralism in the Cold War and his plans to nationalize the country's oil resources to improve his people's lives. Most evil aims, most evil man. In his place we put in General Zahedi, a World War II Nazi collaborator. New arrangements on Iran's oil gave twenty-five year leases on forty per cent of it to three U.S. firms, one of which was Gulf Oil. The C.I.A.'s leader for this coup was Kermit Roosevelt. In 1960 Kermit Roosevelt became a vice-president of Gulf Oil.

In 1954, the democratically elected Arbenz of Guatemala wanted to nationalize a portion of United Fruit Company's plantations in his country, land he needed badly for a modest program of agrarian reform. His government was overthrown in a C.I.A.-supported right-wing coup. The following year, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, director of the C.I.A. when the Guatemala venture was being planned, joined the board of directors of the United Fruit Company.

Comes 1960 and Castro cries we are about to invade Cuba. The Administration sneers, "poppycock," and we Americans believe it. Comes 1961 and the invasion. Comes with it the awful realization that the United States Government had lied.

Comes 1962 and the missile crisis, and our Administration stands prepared to fight global atomic war on the curious principle that another state does not have the right to its own foreign policy.

Comes 1963 and British Guiana, where Cheddi Jagan wants independence from England and a labor law modelled on the Wagner Act. And Jay Lovestone, the AFL-CIO foreign policy chief, acting as always, quite independently of labor's rank and file, arranges with our Government to finance an eleven-week dock strike that brings Jagan down, ensuring that the state will remain British Guiana, and that any workingman who wants a wage better than fifty cents a day is a dupe of Communism.

Comes 1964. Two weeks after Undersecretary Thomas Mann announces that we have abandoned the Alianza's principle of no aid to tyrants, Brazil's Goulart is overthrown by the vicious right-winger, Ademar Barros, supported by a show of American gunboats at Rio de Janeiro. Within twenty-four hours, the new head of state, Mazzilli, receives a congratulatory wire from our President.

Comes 1965. The Dominican Republic. Rebellion in the streets. We scurry to the spot with twenty thousand neutral Marines and our neutral peacemakers — like Ellsworth Bunker Jr., Ambassador to the Organization of American States. Most of us know that our neutral Marines fought openly on the side of the junta, a fact that the Administration still denies. But how many also know that what was at stake was our new Caribbean Sugar Bowl? That this same neutral peacemaking Bunker is a board member and stock owner of the National Sugar Refining Company, a firm his father founded in the good old days, and one which has a major interest in maintaining the status quo in the Dominican Republic? Or that the President's close personal friend and adviser, our new Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, has sat for the past 19 years on the board of the Cucrest Company, which imports blackstrap molasses from the Dominican Republic? Or that the rhetorican of corporate liberalism and the late President Kennedy's close friend Adolfe Berle, was chairman of that same board? Or that our roving ambassador Averill Harriman's brother Roland is on the board of National Sugar? Or that our former ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Joseph Farland, is a board member of the South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., which owns two hundred and seventy-five thousands acres of rich land in the Dominican Republic and is the largest employer on the island — at about one dollar a day?

Neutralists! God save the hungry people of the world from such neutralists!

We do not say these men are evil. We say, rather, that good men can be divided from their compassion by the institutional system that inherits us all. Generation in and out, we are put to use. People become instruments. Generals do not hear the screams of the bombed; sugar executives do not see the misery of the cane cutters: for to do so is to be that much less the general, that much less the executive.

The foregoing facts of recent history describe one main aspect of the estate of Western liberal-

ism. Where is our American humanism here? What went wrong?

Let's stare our situation coldly in the face. All of us are born to the colossus of history, our American corporate system — in many ways an awesome organism. There is one fact that describes it: With about five per cent of the world's people, we consume about half the world's goods. We take a richness that is in good part not our own, and we put it in our pockets, our garages, our split-levels, our bellies, and our futures.

On the face of it, it is a crime that so few should have so much at the expense of so many. Where is the moral imagination so abused as to call this just? Perhaps many of us feel a bit uneasy in our sleep. We are not, after all, a cruel people. And perhaps we don't really need this super-dominance that deforms others. But what can we do? The investments are made. The financial ties are established. The plants abroad are built. Our system exists. One is swept up into it. How intolerable — to be born moral, but addicted to a stolen and maybe surplus luxury. Our goodness threatens to become counterfeit before our eyes — unless we change. But change threatens us with uncertainty — at least.



Our problem, then, is to justify this system and give its theft another name — to make kind and moral what it neither, to perform some alchemy with language that will make this injustice seem a most magnanimous gift.

A hard problem. But the Western democracies, in the heyday of their colonial expansionism, produced a hero worthy of the task.

Its name was free enterprise, and its partner was an illiberal liberalism that said to the poor and the dispossessed: What we acquire of your resources we repay in civilization: the white man's burden. But this was too poetic. So a much more hardheaded theory was produced. This theory said that colonial status is in fact a boon to the colonized. We give them technology and bring them into modern times.

But this deceived no one but ourselves. We were delighted with this new theory. The poor saw in it merely an admission that their claims were irrefutable. They stood up to us, without gratitude. We were shocked — but also confused, for the poor seemed again to be right. How long is it going to be the case, we wondered, that the poor will be right and the rich will be wrong?

Liberalism faced a crisis. In the face of the collapse of the European empires, how could it continue to hold together our twin need for richness and righteousness? How can we continue to sack the ports of Asia and still dream of Jesus?

The challenge was met with a most ingenious solution: the ideology of anti-Communism. This was the bind: we cannot call revolution bad, because we started that way ourselves, and because it is all too easy to see why the dispossessed should rebel. So we will call revolution Communism. And we will reserve for ourselves the right to say what Communism means. We take note of revolution's enormities, wrenching them where necessary from their historical context and often exaggerating them, and say: Behold, Communism is a bloodbath. We take note of those reactionaries who stole the revolution, and say: Behold, Communism is a betrayal of the people. We take note of the revolution's need to consolidate itself, and say: Behold, Communism is a tyranny.

It has been all these things, and it will be these things again, and we will never be at a loss for those tales of atrocity that comfort us so

in our self-righteousness. Nuns will be raped and bureaucrats will be disembowelled. Indeed, revolution is a fury. For it is a letting loose of outrages pent up sometimes over centuries. But the more brutal and longer-lasting the suppression of this energy, all the more ferocious will be its explosive release.

Far from helping Americans deal with this truth, the anti-Communist ideology merely tries to disguise it so that things may stay the way they are. Thus, it depicts our presence in other lands not as a coercion, but a protection. It allows us even to say that the napalm in Viet Nam is only another aspect of our humanitarian love—like those exorcisms in the Middle Ages that so often killed the patient. So we say to the Vietnamese peasant, the Cuban intellectual, the Peruvian worker: "You are better dead than Red. If it hurts or if you don't understand why — sorry about that."

This is the action of corporate liberalism. It performs for the corporate state a function quite like what the Church once performed for the feudal state. It seeks to justify its burdens and protect it from change. As the Church exaggerated this office in the Inquisition, so with liberal-

ism in the McCarthy time — which, if it was a reactionary phenomenon, was still made possible by our anti-Communist corporate liberalism.

Let me then speak directly to humanist liberals. If my facts are wrong, I will soon be corrected. But if they are right, then you may face a crisis of conscience. Corporatism or humanism: which? For it has come to that. Will you let your dreams be used? Will you be a grudging apologist for the corporate state? Or will you help try to change it — not in the name of this or that blueprint or ism, but in the name of simple human decency and democracy and the vision that wise and brave men saw in the time of our own Revolution?

And if your commitment to human values is unconditional, then disabuse yourselves of the notion that statements will bring change, if only the right statements can be written, or that interviews with the mighty will bring change if only the mighty can be reached, or that marches will bring change if only we can make them massive enough, or that policy proposals will bring change if only we can make them responsible enough.

We are dealing now with a colossus that does not want to be changed. It will not change itself. It will not co-operate with those who want to change it. Those allies of ours in the Government — are they really our allies? If they are, then they don't need advice, they need constituencies; they don't need study groups, they need a movement. And if they are not, then all the more reason for building that movement with a most relentless conviction.

There are people in this country today who are trying to build that movement, who aim at nothing less than a humanist reformation. And the humanist liberals must understand that it is this movement with which their own best hopes are most in tune. We radicals know the same history that you liberals know, and we can understand your occasional cynicism, exasperation, and even distrust. But we ask you to put these aside and help us risk a leap. Help us find enough time for the enormous work that needs doing here. Help us build. Help us shape the future in the name of plain human bone. ●

Carl Oglesby was president of the Students for a Democratic Society in 1965. This speech was reprinted from *Liberation*, Jan. 1966.

ON ANON.

TEACHERS FIGHT!

Teaching, the doggedly 'challenging' profession, continues to suffer at the iconoclastic hands of writers like Paul Goodman and newspapermen like Richard Needham; sometimes even educators themselves throw rocks. But only rarely.

Nedham complains that teachers are mere babysitters, bereft of any vital educational value and useful only in the way that the Victorian governess was to her mischievously-inclined 'charges.'

Goodman, in considering youth problems, takes a look beyond the classroom at the goal-less society that breeds inactivity, which breeds boredom, which breeds stupidity. Few people are really 'ignorant,' he says, they are just caught between a routine system determined to 'educate' them and a society which that has no use for them because it has no meaningful jobs.

In both views, the financial aspect of teaching is an inevitable worrying-point. That thousands upon thousands of potential laborers and workers are being effectively kept off the touchy employment scene is obvious; that their presence in school, meanwhile, is non-productive and non-useful to anyone, is not considered.

Obviously teaching raises many large, large questions today, such as whether it is anything more than babysitting; whether the increasingly bureaucratic education system is merely producing boring, qualified teachers who in turn produce boring educated students; and whether, in a society reeling in the throes of pop communication, the 'teacher' can 'turn on' his class.

The answers, really, are up to today's young people, the teachers-in-training who will soon get the job of explaining what life is all about to the classes of anxious, quizical and often hate-filled faces on the other side of the desk. It is the newcomers teachers alone who have the power to make the schools what they want. Older teachers, as is readily seen, have been unable to cope with today's teaching problems: they have simply fallen into the comfortable middle class rut and are out of touch both with themselves and the students they teach.

Today's future teachers should be giving great thought to what they're going to do about the problems of education. Some may be totally blind and see no problems: they will fit quite comfortably into the 9 to 3, workaday, status quo mass of teachers which make up 90 per cent of the present number.

Some, hopefully, will have their principles grossly offended by the hypocrisy, shoddiness and intellectual dishonesty in the profession and rebel. It takes guts, and it takes principles; it takes people, more specifically, who are genuinely trying to sort out what should and shouldn't be in the teaching profession. Complete answers aren't easy to find, but too many teachers today aren't even looking. ●

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Desecration of the Oceanids

by Roderick Haig-Brown

There is a theory held by industry and by many municipalities that natural watercourses are a legitimate means of waste disposal — that they are, in fact, a natural resource put to most effective use in this manner. This theory finds some support among economists and planners. In the past and up to the present pollution has been accepted all too often as a matter of practical policy. Industry and municipalities have been allowed to take the cheap way out, at profit to themselves and at high cost to all other citizens of the country.

Watercourses are, in fact, an essential means of waste disposal. Any complex of treatment and purification will leave some ultimate residue of waste to be carried off, whether in the form of solids, solubles, increased or reduced temperatures, lowered oxygen values or other adverse effects.

It follows, therefore, that the first objective should be to hold all pollution at an absolute minimum. This is not only the best protection for the many other, superior uses of water, but it also gives the best assurance that watershed disposal will be available for the unavoidable residual wastes of domestic and industrial origin.

It is essential that all pollutions be attacked at the source. At this point their demand upon a water system can be measured with accuracy and the polluting agency is fully identifiable. The policy of shifting the onus of proof on to downstream users is a denial of natural justice and sets almost impossible problems of establishing quantitative damage and identifying responsible parties.

It is not unreasonable for government at both federal and provincial levels to subsidize pollution control efforts undertaken by existing industries and municipalities, provided that substantial (in fact prohibitive) charges are made for use of watersheds for waste disposal. Where such charges are not made, the industry or municipality is profiting by abuse of a natural resource that is the property of the public in general and this is no more reasonable or tolerable than would be, say, the free use of public forests by loggers or public grazing lands by ranchers.

Pollution is, essentially, a simple matter, and it is urgently important to keep it simple. Those who have a financial interest in using watercourse for waste disposal invariably try to make it seem complex and difficult and often succeed in confusing the public. To fight this it is necessary to take the simple basic position that all pollution is evil, to insist on simple guidelines such as those suggested above and to keep these constantly before the public as the measure of what it is necessary to work for and fight for.

Canada needs the strongest kind of federal leadership in pollution matters and close co-operation by all the provinces. The federal government should establish water quality standards and other guidelines, with deadlines for their achievement.

These should be backed by direct subsidies for municipal pollution abatement and some form of tax relief for industrial improvements. Pollution is unquestionably a national problem even though much of the jurisdiction rests with the provinces; public pressure, therefore, will be essential to ensure the full co-operation of reluctant provinces and to reveal any failures or insincerities of local government.

I think it important that anti-pollution forces should be aggressive rather than merely defensive. To insist on attack at the source of pollution rather than where its effects may be felt is the most valuable form of aggression. But there is a whole range of useful and constructive attack in the field of waste recovery and this I feel has been too little examined and used. In sulphite pulp production, for instance, "the amount of wood substance discharged as waste can vary from 55 to 63 per cent of the raw material." Waste on such a scale as this is surely unconscionable and would not be tolerated by a public that was fully aware of it. It would seem that recovery would be sound if only for the purpose of restoring the "waste" to the land that produced it. But it is also true that there are commercially valuable substances in the "wastes" (i.e. chemicals in mine wastes) and that if recovery were enforced ways would soon be found to put these to profitable use. Waste disposal of organic materials for instance, must always be wrong in terms of overall land management.

At the present time public awareness of pollution as a problem is very great. But public understanding of the effects of pollution is not yet advanced. It is important to emphasize such points as ecological changes that begin long before any gross pollution is evident, the cumulative effects of chemical and organic pollutions.

The above are points to be considered in the general issue, as guide lines to policy. Federal leadership cannot achieve much without provincial co-operation and the pressure should be on all provinces to conform to and improve upon federal standards.

More local problems call for specific local knowledge and attacks based on balancing this against provincial and federal standards. Conservationists, unfortunately, are rarely in a position to finance intensive research of a specific local problem. That is why it is essential that the onus must be on the polluter to show at all times that his pollution is at the technically feasible minimum level, and legislation must be directed to this end. Even so, pollution control boards may find themselves with little to go on except the engineering and other data supplied by the polluter. It is therefore, essential that such boards be furnished with staff and funds sufficient for accurate independent assessment of all claims and proposals submitted to them. ●

Mr. Haig-Brown is a noted Canadian naturalist and author.

For God's Sake Hold Your Tongue and Let Me Love

by Robin Goodfellow

"You're a lousy kisser," she said.

"I'm sorry," I said.

"And DON'T SAY THAT. You don't have to be sorry just because you're a lousy kisser. There are worse things than a lousy kisser. And, remember, you're goot at other things."

There was a pause.

"I'm a good writer?" I suggested hopefully.

"But there's no getting away from it. You ARE a lousy kisser."

"Should I write to Ann Landers?"

"Don't be silly. You just need practice."

"Practice?"

"Yes. You should go out and kiss a lot of other girls."

"Just walk up to one on the street, you mean, and say, 'Excuse me, miss, I'm kissing my way through college,' and then land her one?"

"You're being purposely obtuse. I mean your technique is bad."

"Well, Stanley Mathews used to kick a tennis ball against a stone wall, and Mickey Mantle hit corn cobs with a broom handle on his farm in Oklahoma. What do you want me to do: suck lemons or take up the trumpet?"

"Very funny. Come here. We'll try it once more. Now close your eyes . . ."

" . . . left arm straight, head down, eye on the ball," I giggled.

"You're not trying."

"Why don't we start a TV series. There's Sam Snead's Advice to Golfers, George Chenier's Tips for Snooker Players. Why not Christine Keeler's Hints to Kissers?"

"Part of your problem is that you talk too much."

"We could have kissing pros," I went on, ignoring her. "Every YMCA would have a kissing pro — just like a golf pro or a skating pro. 'Lessons by appointment.' You know I think you are really on to a great idea."

"Do you want to kiss me or don't you?"

"Wait a minute. Don't be in such a hurry. This idea is too good to forget. You see we'd have these thousands of kissing pros all over the world, and every so often they'd all gather for a big tournament. We'd sell the TV rights for a few million dollars and all the weekend kissers would tune in to try to find ways to improve their style . . ."

"If you don't kiss me, I'm going home."

"Oh all right . . ."

" . . . You know you really are a lousy kisser."

"I guess my mother was right. She always wanted me to take up golf." ●