

Rudd deceptive - rejects press

With short hair and no beard, Mark Rudd looks like a contemporary Joe College right out of men's residence.

He dresses like Joe College, he even walks like Joe College, but he sure doesn't talk like Joe College.

Th Students for a Democratic Society leader packed Uvic students into the SUB upper lounge Monday, even though he arrived two hours late following a hassle with immigration officials at the Canadian border.

He arrived on-campus unannounced with a student-made film about the bloody Columbia troubles, softened up his audience with a session in the clubs rooms of the SUB, then socked it to 'em in the upper lounge.

Rudd is the individual most centred on by the press as one of the students behind the dramatic upheaval that rocked Columbia University to its hallowed foundations last spring.

Before meeting with Uvic students in the question and answer session, Rudd made a point of refusing to co-operate with the downtown press.

He rejected onepress photographer and ignored a TV camera crew attempting an interview.

The grounds: "the press consistently quotes me out of context and distorts my statements."

Following the incident he told students the established commercial media have misinterpreted almost completely what happened at Columbia, and what SDS was attempting to accomplish.

"The press couldn't understand that the Columbia strike wasn't led by one person or a small group of persons," Rudd said.

"They consistently failed to recognize that our movement is a mass movement."

"They think that politics is the work of elites."

Rudd told the audience the significance of the SDS movement at Columbia was in the fact that it moved masses of people into building themselves into a community.

"Social change in the United States can only be made by mass democratic political movement," he said.

"We want to get people involved in a mass political movement against the governing structure."

The primary goal of SDS at Columbia was not to achieve political concessions from the administering structure, but to affect the thinking of other students so they could begin to move politically in a mass.

"The strike won thousands over to radicalism, and it gave new direction to the movement—it gave it militancy," Rudd said.

He said the political mobilization of students manifests a general unhappiness among middle class American college kids.

"People are feeling the life that's available to us is just shit. The society and the culture just aren't enough—people turn to rock music and pot."

But he said the militancy of the movement at Columbia made people happy because they were hitting back effectively at a de-sensitizing socio-economic system.



"... raw, naked power, the only power they had was cops ..."

—SCOTT TANNER PHOTO

"At Columbia we not only had personal liberation, we had the satisfaction of struggle," Rudd said.

"When some of the people were jammed into the liberated buildings with the cops outside they said they had never felt so comfortable at Columbia before."

"They were comfortable because they felt they were doing something meaningful."

He was asked by the Victoria Youth Council's Charles Barber whether SDS endorsed Eugene McCarthy's presidential bid.

"McCarthy was ignoring the whole drift of US foreign policy," he said, "he called the Vietnam war a mistake."

"Vietnam represents American interests and it's not a mistake."

"McCarthy wants to get the US out of Vietnam because we're getting whipped."

"The radicals want to be out because they know we ought to be out."

An elderly man accused Rudd of being an "intellectual enema," and warned the audience to "be careful, friends, that you don't get flushed down the drains of degeneration and moral decay."

He accused intellectual pimps of attempting "to seduce unsuspecting youth to the perils of marijuana and LSD."

CUS shafted at marathon session

Highlights

- deletion of the CUS budget.
- BCAS budget increased from \$1250 to \$3500.
- Grad class grant deleted.
- general meeting Thursday to ratify co-op loan.
- academic guidebook budget to revert to AMS non-allocated fund and symposium fund, barring appointment of an editor.

AMS treasurer Dan Gerwing wore a coat and tails to the annual budget meeting Sunday, but the tone of the 15-hour marathon was anything but affluent.

The 36-member representative assembly tackled the mammoth task of balancing the AMS budget, which meant chopping some \$4000 from the preliminary budget in order to make up an operating deficit left over from last year's spending.

The AMS administration budget of \$21,000 and SUB director budget of \$675 were passed in quick succession.

But three and one-half hours after the start of the meeting, representatives were still debating a motion to delete the third proposed budget, \$5000 in fees to the Canadian Union of Students.

Following a dinner break, the RA quickly passed the motion that ends Uvic's membership in the national union, but left in \$1000 to pay the cost of sending four delegates to the next annual CUS congress as observers.

AMS president Frank Frketich strongly opposed the deletion motion which represents a de facto withdrawal from the national organization.

Frketich felt he was obligated to back a previous summer commitment to CUS, and interpreted the RA action Sunday as a vote of non-confidence.

However, the CUS deletion motion was followed by a unanimous vote of confidence in the AMS president.

Advocates of CUS withdrawal had stated money destined for Ottawa would be better spent to beef up other financial requests that had been cut to the bone to accommodate the cost of remaining in CUS.

Supporters of the provincial B.C. Assembly of Students then called for an increase in funds for the provincial body, and its budget was accordingly tripled, from \$1250 to \$3500.

Main difficulty in balancing the unwieldy budget stems from a Uvic commitment to the Western Canadian Inter-collegiate Athletic Association. The athletics department budget is therefore up some 50 percent over last year, but its \$17,000 request was approved within 15 minutes Sunday, after undergoing a slight cut of \$250.

The infant co-op housing group, VISCRA (Vancouver Island Co-op Residence Association), was granted \$2100 to continue furnishing houses on Pembroke and Hillside Avenue. The RA rejected an additional request of \$6000 to go toward the purchase of the Hillside residence, but agreed to co-sign a \$3000 VISCRA loan, subject to approval of a general meeting Thursday.

A new precedent was established when the members voted not to give any money to the grad class, following a flurry of amendments and sub-amendments that lasted for more than one hour.

Activities and Publications budgets totalling \$6,300 and \$12,000 respectively were passed with minor changes.

The RA also decided the budget of the Academic Guidebook would be turned over to the AMS non-allocated fund and the symposium budget, unless an editor for the guidebook is appointed by December 1.

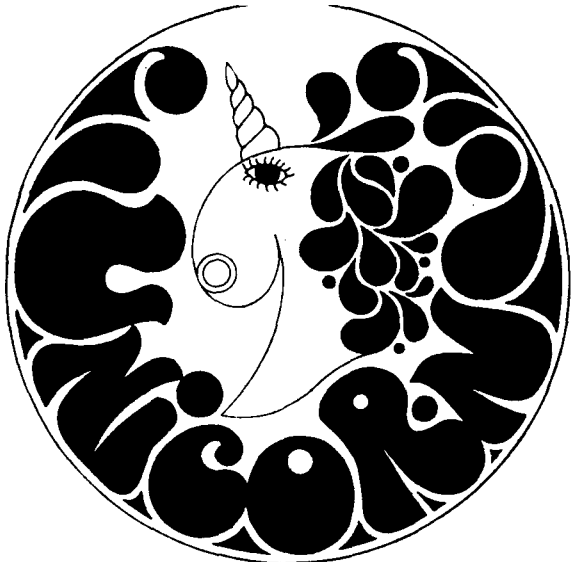
Prairie aces blast Uvic in WCIAA cross country

Uvic's cross-country team finished last in the Western Canada Inter-collegiate championships held in Calgary Saturday.

University of Saskatchewan finished first with only 34 points and was trailed by the University of Alberta with 49 pts., University of Manitoba with 85 pts., University of Calgary with 95 pts., and Uvic with 103 pts.

Each University was allowed seven runners with only the first five counting.

Larry Corbet was the best Uvic runner, turning in a time of 28:43 for the five-and-a-half-mile course, and finishing ninth. Also counting for Uvic were Charley Thorne, Ed Day, Wayne Morrison and Lloyd Bullevant.



**NOW,
THAT YOU'VE
SEEN US IN
M'LEAN'S, LIFE
CHATELAINE ETC
COME "FEEL" US
VILLAGE FAIR
BASTION SQUARE
385-5119**

**QUALITY DRY CLEANING AND
SHIRT LAUNDERING**

Convenient Drive-In Service

NU-WAY CLEANERS LTD.

1590 CEDAR HILL CROSS ROAD
Across from the Shelbourne Plaza
HOME OF THE FABRIC DOCTOR



MODERN SHOE STORE
for the collegiate look in
MEN'S SHOES

MODERN SHOE STORE

1321 Douglas (right by Rose's Jewelers) 383-1821

Sports shorts

Soccer

Soccer Vikings out-kicked and out-hustled the Hourigan Kickers Sunday at Heywood Park.

Rick Baldwin led the Vikings with a two goal effort in the 3-1 victory over the young Kicker team.

Next weekend Vikings go to Seattle for games against University of Washington Huskies and Seattle University.

Rugby

Rugby Vikings defeated Cowichan 13-8 Saturday at Gordon Head. The win moved the Vikings into a first-place tie with Oak Bay Wanderers.

Uvic tries came from Dave Slater, Jim Wenman and Ken Neufeld, while Ted Hardy and Mike Alcock each kicked a convert.

Norsemen suffered an 8-3 loss, their first in four starts, when they met Oak Bay at Layritz park.

Dave Pue scored Uvic's only points on a penalty goal.

Hockey

Hockey Vikings could only manage a 4-4 tie Friday night when they went against Butler Brothers.

Sloppy uncoordinated play cost the Vikings a chance at an easy victory.

Uvic's goals came on individual, rather than team effort and were scored by Carl Naso, Paul Bion and two by Terry Foreman.

Field Hockey

Uvic's varsity women's field hockey team lost 1-0 to Oak Bay in a game Saturday at Windsor Park.

A late goal by Oak Bay's Shirley Cox won the game for Oak Bay. It was a Vancouver Island league game.

The Uvic team's game with Sailors vs Grasshoppers is scheduled for Saturday at Victoria High.

NOTICES

French Theatre

Dr. Ralph Allen speaks on Theatre in the French Classical Tradition, 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, Mac 144.

VCF

Seminar discussion meeting on the work of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship in foreign universities 12:30, today, Clubs A, B, & C. Come and get the world perspective.

Paul Little, Nov. 19.

Car Rally

Sign up on the list posted in the SUB. Registration in four classes at 11 am, Saturday. Maximum entry: 120 cars. Trophies and prizes for the winners, and a dance 8 pm Saturday for participants and one friend. Entry fee for sports car club members \$1.50, for non-members \$2.00. Only two people per car (driver and navigator).

Uvic Track Team

The girls will be having a telegraphic meet with the University of Saskatchewan

on Nov. 2 and 5. Regular practice Sat. 10 - 12.

CUS

The CUS is having a Christmas Flight from Toronto to London. Leaving on Dec. 1968, it returns on Jan. 4, 1968. For further information, inquire at the general office.

Rod and Gun

The Rod and Gun Club will hold a meeting Tuesday, Oct. 29 at 12:30 pm. Clubs C.

Married Couples

There will be a general meeting of the Married Couples' Club, Thursday, 31 Oct., 12:30 in Clubs rooms A&B. The purpose of this meeting is to organize a social evening on Saturday, 9 Nov. in the SUB Upper lounge.

Liberals

The next general meeting of the Campus Liberal Club, originally set for Friday, Oct. 25, has been changed to 12:30 pm, Wed., Oct. 30 in clubs

rooms A&B. The election of officers, postponed from a previous meeting, will take place. All members and interested students are urged to attend.

Peter Pollen

Peter Pollen will lead a discussion on Revolution or Evolution on the Campus? in Christ Church Cathedral Hall at 8:00 pm, on Wed., October 30. Part of the series Evolution or Revolution. All welcome.

Folk Music Club

There will be a general organizational meeting on Friday, Nov. 1, at 12:30 in clubs rooms A&B. This meeting will be instrumental in organizing the club's activities.

Duet Recital

Winifred Roberts, violin, and Geraint Jones, Harpsichord, a well-known duo from Britain, noted for their interpretation music, are appearing in recital tonight, at 8:00 p.m. in MacLaurin 144.

Tickets \$1.50; \$.75 for students.

PINTER AT HIS MOST BRILLIANT . . .

The HOMECOMING

TONIGHT at the MacPHERSON PLAYHOUSE

Special performance for students 8:30 p.m.

All seats \$1.00

Tickets at the door or SUB general office

"... a cesspool..."—Vancouver Sun

"It's about love and light of love."—Harold Pinter

PRODUCED BY RPA PRODUCTIONS

60-plus attend China teach-in

About 120 people, the majority of them either over 60 or students, attended the China Teach-in held Friday and Saturday at the university.

The teach-in got under way Friday evening with films on Mainland China, and ran all day Saturday, offering a menu of panel discussions, lectures, and dialogues.

Participants in the teach-in, which was described in its advertising sheet as standing "for the cultivation of better informed public opinion," came to some conclusions about the situation in Mainland China today.

Distortion by the press, they decided, had led to exaggeration about violence and disturbance which visitors to China did not find in evidence.

They also felt that the Canadian government should recognize China, and that Canada should take the first step.

The United Nations too should allow China to become a member, they said.

Professor Charles Burchill of Royal Roads outlined the historical background of the Asian country on Saturday morning, and his talk was followed by a dialogue between people who had lived or visited in China.

The afternoon session included a panel on Canada-China Relations and discussion.

The teach-in wound up with a Chinese dinner in the SUB caf.

Booming beer sales at SUB pub opener

Opening night of Uvic's pub was a success, despite a \$25 loss, says Paul Watson, the man who set it up.

Over 50 cases of beer were sold as patrons packed the 170-seat cabaret, located in the lower SUB cafeteria, Friday.

Watson said business was so brisk SUB manager Dick Chudley, SUB director, Jim Bennett and himself had to aid waitresses serving beer and wine.

Entertainment was provided by a student band called The Third Time Around.

CLASSIFIED

RATES: Students, faculty, clubs —
3 lines, 1 issue 50c; 4 issues \$1.75;
8 issues \$3.00.
Commercial—3 lines, 1 issue 75c;
4 issues \$2.50; 8 issues \$4.50.

Typing

TYPING DONE, MY OWN HOME.
Please supply own paper, 20c a page.
—477-4403.

IBM ELECTRIC TYPING. — PHONE
Mrs. Giles, 388-5084, evenings.

TYPING DONE, MRS. L. TEDDES.—
388-5991, 1712 Oak Bay Avenue.

Personal

THEY MIGHT NOT ASK FOR YOUR
I.D. in the Red Lion, Judy.

Opportunities

INTERESTED IN A HOBBY THAT pays? Why not become an officer in the Canadian Scottish Regiment under the Reserve Officer University Training Plan? ROUUTP offers you a commission as a Lieutenant after a training period of only one night per week during the academic year and a full summer's employment. The Canadian Scottish Regiment has only three vacancies left for men of intelligence and initiative, who are between 17 and 25 years of age. Those interested should contact D. Grubb in the Linguistics Department, N Hut, or come to the Canadian Scottish Regiment Recruiting Office in the Bay Street Armoury on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, or on Saturday mornings.

Veiled pornography in Tower

Tower '68 does not fall into the innocent picture-book category that includes most university year books, a fourth-year arts student revealed Friday.

The student, who wishes to remain anonymous, said a number of "somewhat dubious photographs of undetermined origin and equally obscure significance" are scattered through the geometrically arranged pages of this year's Tower.

Upon close examination the student discovered the photos were imitations of well-known renaissance and post-renaissance paintings and sculptures.

He said the key to understanding the significance of the photos is the first photo or front-piece of the book, which is recognizable as a representation of Milais' Man With A Hoe.

Anyone who recognizes the photo will be able to spot the other visual subtleties. Corbet, Michelangelo, Rodin, and French romanticist and impressionist artists delicately, but ambiguously, line the succeeding pages.

Following the fairly innocent visual trickery of the Man With A Hoe, the other photos become more subtle in their import and meaning.

However, all the disguised images

have one thing in common: the works of art they represent are all nude male or female forms.

Among the most obvious are Rodin's Thinker, Michelangelo's Creation of Adam, Manet's Luncheon in the Park, Corbet's Studio, and Ingre's Odalisque, the student reported.

"Of course, if one is familiar with these works of art, the corresponding association invites one to mentally disrobe the figures as they stand on the page," he said.

"If one accepts as a contemporary definition of pornography: titillation of the senses through sexual connotation and partial visual suggestion (Playboy style with arrangement of sheets and forms etc.), then this is indeed a sophisticated form of intellectual pornography."

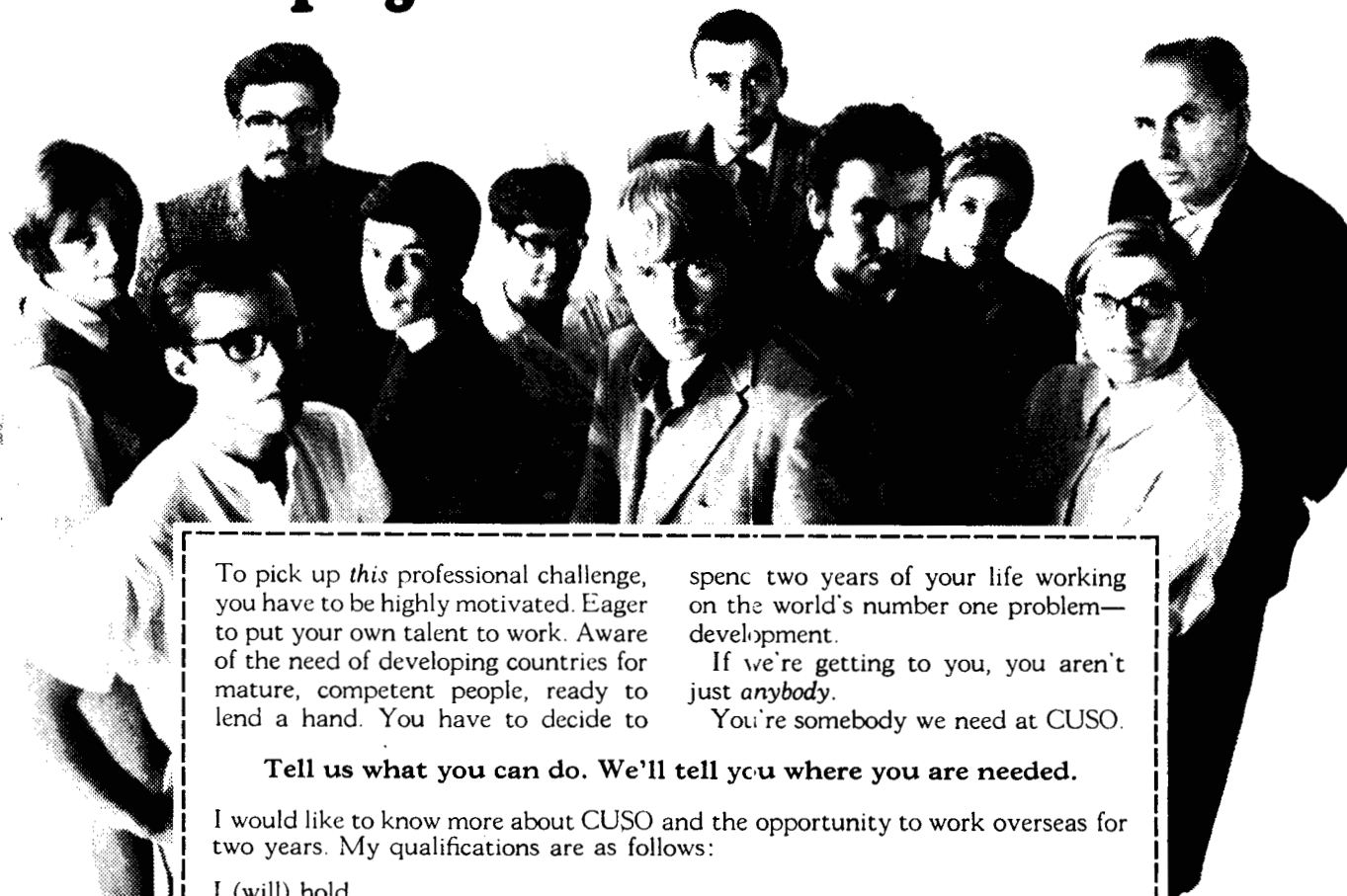
Either that or some absurd form of an academic visual joke.

The student said he had reason to believe a lot more "of the same thing" is going on between the covers of Tower '68 but as yet he has not been able to "put my finger on it."

Martin Seggar, editor of this year's seemingly innocent Tower, was not available for comment.

We won't take just anybody

Only qualified technical and professional people willing to work for a low salary under demanding conditions in any of 45 developing countries around the world



To pick up *this* professional challenge, you have to be highly motivated. Eager to put your own talent to work. Aware of the need of developing countries for mature, competent people, ready to lend a hand. You have to decide to

spend two years of your life working on the world's number one problem—development.

If we're getting to you, you aren't just anybody.

You're somebody we need at CUSO.

Tell us what you can do. We'll tell you where you are needed.

I would like to know more about CUSO and the opportunity to work overseas for two years. My qualifications are as follows:

I (will) hold _____
(degree, diploma, certificate or other verification of skill)

in _____ from _____
(course) (university, college, trade or technical institute, etc.)

Name _____

Address _____

Prov. _____

Send to:
CUSO (University of Victoria Committee)
Attention: Dr. A. R. Fontaine,
Department of Biology,
University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.



CUSO
Development
is our business

Black congress slams white oppression

From the news services of
Canadian University Press

MONTREAL (CUP) —

catch a whitey by the throat
Eeny, meeny, miny moe
if he hollers
cut it.

—Ted Jones, black poet

Black rhetoric, so popular because it's vicious and so vicious because it's popular, threatened to sweep the Black Writers' Congress at McGill into the dark, mysterious regions of Lethe.

But amid the shouting, exclusion and pro forma attacks at whitey, began to grow an articulate, coherent position of black strength.

The conference developed as the newly emergent black consciousness has developed. At the beginning was the black consolidation: black caucuses, blanket condemnation of whites ("every white man, objectively speaking, is my oppressor" — Dr. Walter Rodney). White credentials were checked closely, black not at all. The press was relegated to an overhanging balcony, and not permitted to use television cameras or tape recorders.

Whites fidgeted

Blacks revelled in the brutal sweeping rhetoric; whites fidgeted uncomfortably — unwanted outsiders. All the preliminary speakers (other than C. L. R. James, a brilliant black historian) devoted themselves to painting the stage a glossy, glorious black.

Rodney spoke of oppression and undefined revolution. Whites must kill other whites to win the respect of blacks, he said.

Michael X, a black muslim from Britain, called the whites in the audience "pigs" and said their very presence inhibited his thought and delivery.

Media control

James was the only thoughtful and restrained speaker of the early sessions. He told of bourgeois control of information, a control that revolution would break. This control of information, he said, is the major obstacle to the development of a better world. James, a revolutionary historian and long advocate of black power, uses African history as a guideline for a new Marxist revolution.

After three days of press coverage and white audience tension, the conference almost fell into the black-über-alles pit. The media tried to be restrained but failed. Blacks were resentful of the treatment and tightened up.

Then, in quick succession, came Harry Edwards, James Forman and Stokely Carmichael. The three took the consciousness and tried to guide it on a new path. The path to disciplined revolution rather than reflexive destruction.

Edwards, a sociology professor at San José State and leader of the black athletes' Olympic boycott, said blacks were confronted with a system "that turns out Hitlers — and and they're not all white."

He attacked forms of protest designed to single out individuals when it was an entire system that must be overturned. He defined the black man's enemy as the perpetrator of the system and stressed the need for education about this "genocidal system."

The sociologist said the system turns out Hitlers in much the same way it turns out "Chevrolets, Jaguars and hydrogen bombs."

James Forman, head of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee, took the process a bit further. Forman based his discussion on Franz Fanon, "a black Ché Guevara", who isolated lack of a revolutionary socialist ideology, rather than colonial control, as the greatest danger facing Africa.

Forman hit out at black bourgeois leaders in Africa and said legitimate independ-

ence must be won by long violent struggle against the oppressor state and not negotiated by bourgeois spokesmen who represent the opportunistic minority.

Stokely overpowering

But it was Stokely who tied everything together. Carmichael is an overpowering speaker; his voice booms fearfully, or alternately soothes. He brought the audience leaping to its feet throughout his hour-long speech.

Carmichael sensed the mood of the sessions and bowed briefly to that mood. At times, he was the old Stokely. The Stokely that delivers the blow to whites that every black man wants to deliver but doesn't quite succeed in doing. There was the usual lines about taking power, grabbing guns and fiery destruction. The rhetoric is the credential. Everybody before had simply shouted their credentials. Carmichael just flashed his and went to work.

After he had thrown his sop to the emergent black we-ness, he proceeded to stake out his own revolutionary dream.

He first differentiated between exploitation, non-racist oppression and colonization (racist oppression). Second, he explained all black are Africans whether or not they live in Africa and must deliberately turn to that culture and use it as a unifying tool.

Third, colonization makes the victim hate himself and ape his masters—a divisive process. "We cannot let white people interpret our struggle for us," he said.

When all this is realised the process of education begins, the stage most dangerous for the oppressor. The oppressor will then react in a three-stage sequence; he will at first be nice, then employ agents provocateurs, and lastly send in the troops. "The three Ms," says Carmichael, are "missionary, money and marines."

The process of cleaning themselves of self-hatred sometimes leads to violence against the oppressor but this violence "must be directed."

"We must begin to develop undying love for ourselves — we must develop an ideology to fight racism and capitalism."

Carmichael calls for a Marxist-Leninist revolution and wants political, economic and military equality with whites to fight the revolution. He also sees common cause of blacks everywhere.

Analysis unimportant

It wasn't Carmichael's analysis that was important. Whether it be right or wrong or just another stage in his search, the impact was enormous. Suddenly, blacks in the audience, perhaps a little bored by the continual bitch, rose to cheer an ideology, a framework for action.

The conference had been tied up.

It started with consolidation: it ended with a call for action, a movement on disciplined lines. It became the black revolution in microcosm, a lab demonstration of what has happened in the United States over the period of years.

Whites in the audience relaxed, they felt they were no longer dealing with something they couldn't understand, a vicious racist revolution they couldn't join because of their skin colour. A thing they were afraid of because they were powerless to cope with whiteness and blackness.

Radicals relaxed because here was another revolution they could understand and join. Maybe.

Other whites relaxed because the bogeyman of racism — incomprehensible and impossible to deal with—had suddenly changed into the bogeyman of radicalism, maybe even communism. That at least they have been dealing with all their lives.

But they don't realize how much more dangerous it has become.



To help us understand the deep-seated malaise felt by the young we have invited a Mr. Jerry Rubin to have a little tea with us.

Uvicious saith:

1. Now it chanced, in the year that the ruler Frketich fought the wicked Gowans, that there came among us a young man, in search of wisdom.
2. And he sought where he might lay his head, for he had left father and mother in a distant land, and followed a large white bird, called in his homeland a seagull, in search of truth.
3. So he looked for a place to lodge, that he might sleep dry and warm, and eat daily, even indifferent fare, for the cattle in their barns have so much, and there was no place:
4. For some said tohim, "Thou art a student, yea, and unwashed, and fit only to kiss the boots of decent folk,"
5. And others, "Thouseem a good fellow, and art welcome here, but that it is forbidden; thou wouldst soon be caught and turned out of our house."
6. But on the tenth day he came unto an old woman, who welcomed him, and gave him a place to rest and to bathe, and a kitchen wherein he might cook for himself such food as might suit him, for he had much money.
7. Then he closed himself in his room, and took off his clothes to wash himself,
8. And he heard a noise at the door, and went and looked out at the keyhole, for he was naked,
9. And he was sore afraid, for a glittering, bloodshot eye looked back at him, and in his fright he lifted himself through the window, and brake it, and ran away screaming,
10. But he hath now found a place to lodge, and take his meals, in jail, for that he did brake the window and did run through the streets naked,
11. And the old woman hath his purse, and a new lodger, of stouter spirit.

VISCRA working toward cheaper housing

VISCRA, or Vancouver Island Co-op Residence Association has tackled the problem of high-cost housing in Victoria. Right now the group is renting a co-op house on Pembroke Street and moving toward ownership of a second on Hillside Avenue.

Aside from the administration, VISCRA is the only Uvic group currently working toward an economic solution of the cost of housing, says Gibbon.

The concept of co-op housing was established in Ontario 25 years ago, he said, and this year saw the opening in Toronto of an 18-storey high-rise apartment building at the successful new free university, Rochedale College.

This kind of venture in student housing is what VISCRA is aiming toward, Gibbon said.

A general meeting of all students has been called Thursday noon to approve co-signing by the AMS of a \$3000 loan to VISCRA to cover the cost of furnishing the Hillside residence.

Gibbon said VISCRA is counting on solid support from a large number of students when the loan application comes up for discussion Thursday in the SUB lounge.

Johnson in Vietnam :

... last stand in another Alamo

Lyndon Johnson is still the most interesting man in Washington. He is supposed to be the great American politician of the century, but his party is a shambles. He has the reputation of being the most compulsive talker of the age, but he has nothing new to say. He is fast becoming a character in an Allen Drury novel, remote and cornered, defending his Vietnam policy with quotations from his marine son-in-law on the field of battle.

For anyone with a taste for strong, stubborn men and lost causes, Mr. Johnson undoubtedly has a fascination. The novelists and dramatists and maybe even the historians will probably be kinder to him than the journalists of his time.

He has done many remarkable things. He is in many ways a remarkable man. He has not evaded but grappled with the most powerful issues of the day, and they have overwhelmed him and driven him from the presidency, as they might easily have driven any man.

But now he is merely playing out the role in the last act, and it is good theatre but it may very well be bad policy. He is the central figure in a rerun of the old Texas drama. He looks more and more like the last man at the Alamo, and he is willing to die for it as his forefathers were in Texas, and this may be appealing, except that he turned Vietnam into the Alamo, and the Alamo was a disaster.

It is easy to admire his battle against odds without admiring his judgment. He is a good poker player but he raised the stakes in Vietnam and forgot that he couldn't play his aces. He came into office proclaiming the virtues of "consensus politics" and he is going out of it complaining that the consensus left him, instead of other way around.

It is fairly clear now what Mr. Johnson meant by "consensus" — the people should back the President, particularly when he had troubles overseas. At least his own party should be loyal to its leader, he thought, even if they disagreed on Vietnam.

In his view, the Democratic Party is a shambles today, not because he was wrong on Vietnam, but because the party deserted him in that part of the world.

The results of all this are rather sad, both for the nation and the President. He feels betrayed by his party. He thought he had arranged things just right for his old friend, Associate Justice Abe Fortas, to be Chief Justice of the United States. He summoned his other closest confidant, Clark Clifford, out of private life to be Secretary of Defense, but the Senate balked, not so much against Mr. Fortas as against the President and Chief Justice Warren, and even Mr. Clifford is now reported to be taking a different position from the President on continuing the bombing of North Vietnam and negotiating peace in Paris.

What is tragic about all this is not only Mr. Johnson but particularly Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. The clear and simple test of the Johnson policies in this election would have been Mr. Johnson's. He believes in his Vietnam policy more than Mr. Humphrey does. Maybe, in retrospect, it would have been better if he had stayed on in the race.

The main issue was not so much Mr. Johnson but Mr. Johnson's policies. The Democrats could either have chosen to go with the President and his policies, or go with Senator Eugene McCarthy who opposed the Vietnam policy. As it was, they did neither, but dumped the past on Mr. Humphrey, who could provide neither a new personality nor a new policy.

Still, the historians, who interest Mr. Johnson so much these days, are not likely to miss the achievements and ironies of the Johnson Administration. He has done a great deal on the home front, particularly in the field of education, where the educators are among his most articulate critics, and he has done something else.

He has proved that political cunning in the United States does not always pay in the White House. The country is bigger than the Senate cloakroom. What works on The Hill does not necessarily work in the presidency.

By JAMES RESTON
New York Times Services, Washington

Bomb better than rusty knife - or, how to stop worrying and learn to love Lemay

By DONALD ZOCHERT
reprinted from the
Toronto Daily Star

Curtis E. LeMay is a bear-trap of a man, a frontline war hero and an honorary Girl Scout.

Like most generals and all politicians, he has an image. Girl scouting is not part of it.

To the liberal, Lemay, 61 and former air force chief of staff, cuts the figure of an unyielding, crackpot general with his finger thrust out toward the red button of nuclear war.

"I'll be damn lucky if I don't appear as a drooling idiot whose only solution is to drop atomic bombs all over the world," he told newsmen at Pittsburgh yesterday when he was announced as the running mate of third-party presidential candidate George C. Wallace.

He introduced a nuclear weapons issue into the campaign almost immediately after he became Wallace's running mate.

Asked whether he would use nuclear weapons to end the Viet Nam war if he found it necessary, Lemay replied:

"If I found it necessary, I would use anything we could dream up, including nuclear weapons, if it was necessary. I do not think it is necessary at this stage of the war."

Lemay said that "to most military men, nuclear weapons are just another weapon in our arsenal." Although he said he did not want to use them unless they became necessary, he criticized what he called phobia against their use.

STONE AGE

Lemay has opposed U.S. defence policies and once proposed that, if North Viet Nam did not "pull in its horns," the United States should "bomb them into the Stone Age." In his recently published book, *America Is In Danger*, he declined "to rule out any strength we have, if the (Viet Nam) situation demands it."

Answering a question yesterday on Viet Nam, Lemay said the major flaw in U.S. policy was a "lack of a will to win." Asked whether the war could be won militarily, he said:

"I prefer to win some other way. I've been shot at many times, and I'd prefer to talk rather than fight any day, if you can get them to talk."

"I don't think they're going to negotiate at Paris until we twist their arms a little more."

"We seem to have a phobia about nuclear weapons. I think that to most military men,

nuclear weapons are just another weapon in our arsenal.

"Nuclear war would be horrible," he added. "To me any war is horrible. To me, if I had to go to Viet Nam and get killed with a rusty knife or get killed with a nuclear weapon, I'd rather be killed with a nuclear weapon."

"I don't want to explode one unless I have to. I don't want to stab anyone in the belly with a rusty knife unless I have to."

Lemay said one of the first things he discussed with Wallace when approached about the vice-presidency was segregation.

NOT RACIST

He said Wallace had been painted as a racist in the news media but he found in talking to him that this was not the case.

Lemay said the U.S. Air Force had been integrated without trouble and he believed the same principles could be used in civilian life.

In the air force outstanding Negroes were taken from all-Negro units and placed in white units and whites soon realized the Negroes were capable.

Lemay is a military man, thinks like a military man, speaks like a military man. Honoured in war, feared in peace. If you're in a war, he says win it.

Unscrambling the image of Curtis Lemay is not easy.

"He turned out to be right so much of the time," a former top civilian Pentagon official recalled yesterday, "He was always six to nine months ahead of where we finally got."

"But he disqualified himself as an adviser because of the ultimates he proposed."

Lemay would be the first to insist that it is the ultimates that make a soldier. Others might add: but not necessarily a statesman.

As a soldier, he was among the best: Fair and fearless. The men who served him in World War II called him "Old Iron Pants."

"You always knew where he was," one of them remembered, and by that he meant Lemay was at the front.

For instance, in 1942 when he headed the 305th bombardment group. Bombing results were bad. Pilots were taking evasive action to avoid anti-aircraft fire and interceptors, and were unable to hold their bombing runs long enough for accuracy.

Lemay fixed that in typical Lemay fashion. He himself led a raid on the Brest sub-

marine works, held his run for seven minutes through heavy fire, and scored.

Then he ordered no more evasive action.

But Lemay was more than brave. He devised the stacked flight pattern that was adopted by all U.S. bomber squadrons during the war. In the Pacific, he ordered the big B29s to fly at less than half their normal altitude in a gamble that paid off in the devastating fire-bombing of Tokyo.

After the war, he headed the Strategic Air Command and built it into an integral part of America's military arsenal.

And in 1961, he got into politics: He was appointed air force chief of staff. For the four years until his retirement, Lemay differed frequently and strongly — although never publicly — with Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

It was only in 1961, as an ex-military man, that Lemay began to speak out. Not surprisingly, he sounded like a military man.

TRUMPET CALL

Throughout his career, Lemay had been a fierce partisan of the air force in general and the manned bomber in particular. That was the trumpet call he sounded in no uncertain terms.

He specifically decried civilian military strategists. "Hot-eyed evangelical intellectuals," he called them, and you could almost hear him spit.

It was language like that which made him a general, gave him a bad press from the columnists and made him George Wallace's running mate.

Lemay was not a soldier from West Point, where they teach social grace, statesmanship and diplomacy as well as war.

He was a do-it-yourself soldier, the son of a French-Canadian iron-worker.

A native of Columbus, Lemay received a civil engineering degree at the University of Ohio and entered the old army air corps in 1928. He was a fighter pilot at first, switching to bombers in the late 1930s.

He was credited with organizing and training the 305th bombardment group that battered Germany from bases in England, and later the B29 strategy employed in the Pacific to bludgeon Japan. He was in command of the aircraft that dropped the first atom bombs.

Some of his World War II experiences were immortalized in the movies *Command Decision* and *12 O'Clock High*.

Civil liberties book guides laymen

When a nation sets up shop, if it does not inherit them, it earns a set of rules to protect itself against the arbitrary use of power. Most continental societies had to earn them by severely restricting the rule-givers themselves. Canada, on the other hand, is an inheritor nation.

The rules are generally called civil or human or individual rights and liberties. The idea that a man has certain inalienable rights over and above government is still a relatively new concept to both government and citizenry and not easily understood.

Sometimes the sophistication of the founding fathers outruns that of their sons. Convention then replaces conviction and manners morals. If there is internal anarchy or external threat, individual rights are further threatened, if not abrogated altogether. Tyranny follows hard upon the heels.

But we believe the rights of men come before the pragmatism of government.

Recently many citizens have even instituted watch-dog committees to maintain and even broaden existing liberties. These committees often work closely with lawyers and other jurists to insure that the theory of rights carries over

into practice. Most active is the American Civil Liberties Union; the nearest is the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association (BCCLA).

There is a distinction in that, in the States, the ACLU works within an entrenched rights' structure called The Bill of Rights (1791), and in Canada, the BCCLA has to translate the various human rights documents, which carry the power of intent, into a traditional exercise of restraint of judicial review. According to the BNA Act, civil liberties fall under the purview of the provincial legislatures and any federal liberties bill, such as the 1960 Canadian Bill of Rights, cannot override.

We should not conclude that U.S. citizens enjoy more rights, but rather, that we in Canada have a more complex system of rights, one which requires more attention to assure a standard of liberty.

Even in B.C., the procurement of freedom is a problem of place. If Vancouver wants open housing, it amends its own charter; Victoria, however, must agitate for amendment to the Municipalities Act, which is in everybody's hands but Victoria's own.

The Vancouver-based BCCLA has had con-

siderable experience working within this structure of liberties, and Victoria and the Island have had to rely upon the time and deliberations of that office. Now Victoria is setting up its own.

Still, many Victorians apparently feel that there is no need for an awareness of our civil liberties because government operates at our discretion. Yet in the quite recent past, some groups — mainly youths, transients, the poor, Indians, some students, and others — have encountered discrimination both from their neighbors and from law-enforcement agencies.

The BCCLA is designed to assist us in realizing our full civil liberties, in a variety of ways. Such things as the ARREST booklet printed below acquaint us all with our duties and rights in society. But the main, continuing aim of the association is to be of service at any time to anyone who feels his rights have been abridged (or threaten to be abridged) in this area. If you feel this is the case with you, do not hesitate to call in Victoria either 382-5439 or 388-6533; if you are on campus and would like either to join or discuss the BCCLA, visit Dr. W. J. Goede in the Sedgewick Building. The Arrest booklets are on sale in the University Bookstore, Ivy's, the Haunted Bookstore, and Munro's for a quarter.

Hassle with cops — know your rights

Arrest

Section 434, Criminal Code of Canada (CCC) states "Any one may arrest without a warrant a person whom he finds committing an indictable offence." A police officer is further empowered to arrest a person who "on reasonable and probable grounds" is believed to have committed or to be about to commit a

crime. A private citizen who makes an arrest must turn over the arrested person to the police immediately.

These are the main reasons for which you might be placed under arrest by a police officer who does not have a warrant from a justice; but there may be other lawful grounds for such an arrest as well.

If a police officer says he is arresting you

and has no warrant:

(1) Ask him the reason for the arrest; he is required to tell you. Note carefully what he says. Also note his identification: e.g. his number (if he is in uniform), or identification from his badge (which you should insist on seeing) if he is in plain clothes.

(2) If the police officer will give no reason, communicate the situation to any lawyer, **AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT**, whether you have any money or not.

(3) If he is properly identified as a policeman it is usually advisable to go with him, especially if he has stated a clear reason for the arrest. If the arrest is not proper it is usually subject to remedy later.

If the police officer does have a warrant to arrest you:

(1) Ask to see the warrant. This **MUST** be produced on arrest if the warrant concerns civil debt (including non-payment of maintenance). If the warrant alleges an offence it is not necessary that the officer have it in his possession, but it must be shown to you or read to you as soon after your arrest as possible. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO READ IT YOURSELF.**

(2) Make sure the warrant really means you; if there is no mistake about your identification in the warrant see if it allows you to be released on bail.

(3) Ask him whether he is arresting you. If he says he is, observe the advice above.

(4) If the officer is not arresting you, you are not forced to go with him (he may not be certain whether an arrest would be lawful). Usually it will be in order to accompany the officer and ask the reason or purpose of his request.

Within twenty-four hours of your arrest you must be taken before a magistrate; the police are not entitled to hold you without accounting for your detention before a magistrate at once.

Questioning by police

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO ANSWER ANY POLICE QUESTIONS. If you prefer not to say anything it is advisable to tell the police that you do not wish to answer any questions without getting legal advice. If you simply remain silent, without any explanation, the police officer, or witnesses, may interpret your silence as agreement with their statements. In this case your silence may also be misunderstood later by the court. Make sure the police officer knows the reason for your refusal to answer questions.

Before questioning you the policeman should give you a warning: "Do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you wish to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence." But the officer is not forced by law to give you such a caution, and just because he does not warn you will not mean that your statement cannot be admitted in court.

If you choose to make a statement, then either write it out yourself or, if you let the police officer write it out, tell him you wish to read his written notes to make sure that the statement he has written is accurate and complete. You have every right to insist on making corrections — it is your statement.

Do not expect that the police officer can "make things easier for you" if you answer his questions. He has no right to threaten you nor to suggest promises, e.g. "it will be better for your family—or friends—if you answer questions or to admit to the charge."

Further, the police have no lawful authority to use physical violence nor to expose you to suffering in order to induce you to comply with their requests.

IT IS NOT IN THE POWER OF THE POLICE OFFICER TO MAKE A PROMISE IN THE NAME OF THE COURT. INVOLVING ANOTHER PERSON CANNOT HELP YOU.

(continued on page 7)



—AP WIRE PHOTO

'Hassle' continued . . .**Bail**

A person charged with an offence may be allowed to be released until his trial is concluded. This is an important provision since prolonged arrest may result in the loss of employment, as well as making it very difficult to make the necessary preparations for an adequate defence.

Bail is a form of security given to the court for the purpose of ensuring the presence of the accused at the time of trial. Bail may consist of cash, certified cheques, Dominion of Canada bonds, or documents showing that the accused holds an equity in real property (land and/or buildings) equal to or greater than the value of the bail.

You may not be permitted bail under exceptional circumstances. These include charges of murder and attempted murder, treason, and where circumstances tend to indicate that you are not likely to appear at the time of trial if you are permitted to be at large.

If you are not granted bail or if it is set at an unreasonably high figure you may apply to a Supreme Court Judge who will decide whether to allow bail or to change the amount of bail.

In minor offences a magistrate may release you on your "own recognizance" (O.R.). This simply means that you pledge that you will return to stand trial. If you fail to do so you may be placed under arrest so as to ensure your appearance at trial; such failure may also weaken your position in the eyes of the court.

Seeing a lawyer

If you wish to consult a lawyer while you are under arrest, insist in using the telephone to tell him you wish to see him. **DO NOT SAY ANYTHING TO THE POLICE ABOUT THE ALLEGED OFFENCE OR SIGN ANYTHING UNTIL YOUR LAWYER HAS ADVISED YOU.** You have a right to talk with your lawyer in private, although you will probably be in view of a police officer to make sure that you do not attempt escape. Neither the police nor anyone else, however, has any right to overhear or to record your conversation.

If you want a lawyer, but cannot afford to pay for his services you may be eligible for **LEGAL AID**. This is a form of voluntary legal service which is provided under certain conditions only. Ordinarily legal aid is open to persons who have had no previous criminal convictions, or who have had no such conviction for at least five years since being last released from a prison.

Screening for legal aid is performed by the Salvation Army in Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster. In other parts of the province you are advised to make your request for legal aid directly to either the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary, Law Society, Court House, Vancouver, B.C. (MU 4-9311).

Communication with relatives or friends

The purpose of this communication is to inform your closest relative or friend of your situation and to give them any essential message or instruction. If such communication can be completed by a local telephone call you should insist upon using this method. Do not expect to be allowed unlimited use of the telephone, however, since it is likely to be in considerable demand by others as well. If, because of distance or other circumstances, the use of a telephone is not feasible, request writing material from the police or ask them to arrange for you to send your message by telegram or other feasible means. Any expense connected with this communication will be your responsibility. **DO NOT MAKE A STATEMENT OR SIGN ANY DOCUMENT AS A CONDITION FOR PERMISSION TO COMMUNICATE WITH LAWYER OR RELATIVES.**

Usually you will not be able to see relatives or friends while you are under police arrest. When such a visit is permitted it will not be in private, as in the case of a lawyer's visit. The conversation will be listened to and you will not be permitted to give nor to receive articles during such visits.

Criminal identification

If you are charged with or convicted of an indictable offence, or if you are apprehended under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act you may be subjected to identification procedures commonly known as the Bertillon Signaletic System, or to any other processes sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council for the identifica-

tion of such persons. These procedures may include the obtaining of fingerprints, photographs, and physical measurements and descriptions.

It is not lawful for these procedures to be carried out if the subject is a juvenile charged with being a delinquent; nor is it lawful in any case unless a charge has been laid.

Police searches

(1) Search of person: The police have the right to search your clothing, bags and car once they have charged you. The purpose of such a search is the obtaining of articles which may have a bearing on the charge which has been laid. It is also intended to remove from your control any object with which you might injure yourself or someone else while you are under police custody. Other articles in your possession, **INCLUDING THIS BOOKLET**, you have every right to keep. You will be asked to sign a list certifying the things which have been taken, and to sign again when they are returned to you. It will be your responsibility to check on both occasions to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the items taken and returned.

(2) Search of Premises: Ordinarily neither a police officer nor anyone else may lawfully search your house, place of business or other premises without a "search warrant" issued by a magistrate. You have a right to see the warrant or he cannot lawfully enter your premises. As in the case of an arrest, ask for and take note of the identification of the officer demanding to make the search.

The police may—and probably will—force an entry if you refuse admission after seeing a proper warrant.

If the police do not have a warrant and you refuse to admit them, they may post an officer outside your premises until they obtain a warrant. Since this may take some time, if you are totally innocent you may have the legal right to sue the police for defaming your character in the eyes of your neighbours.

In Canada officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are provided with "Writs of Assistance" which have the force of a search warrant although they do not name particular persons whose premises are subject to search. This constitutes an extraordinary extension of police powers and implies that exceptional circumstances demand an immediate search.

ASK TO SEE THE WRIT AND THE OFFICER'S IDENTIFICATION. It is also reasonable and advisable, especially where an ordinary search warrant is not used, to ask the police the reason for making a search under these exceptional conditions.

As in the case of arrest, the police officer has no authority to promise you any favours on condition that you permit a search which is not properly authorized.

Evidence in court

When you come to trial you do not have to give evidence. In legal theory you are "presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt"; it is up to the prosecution to establish its case beyond such reasonable doubt. If you do not give evidence no one may question you.

Police identification

Police officers are provided with badges which identify them as bona fide policemen, or detectives. They must produce this identification if you request to see it. A police officer who is performing his duties legitimately should not object to such a demand since you are entitled to know that he is not a bogus officer.

In summary

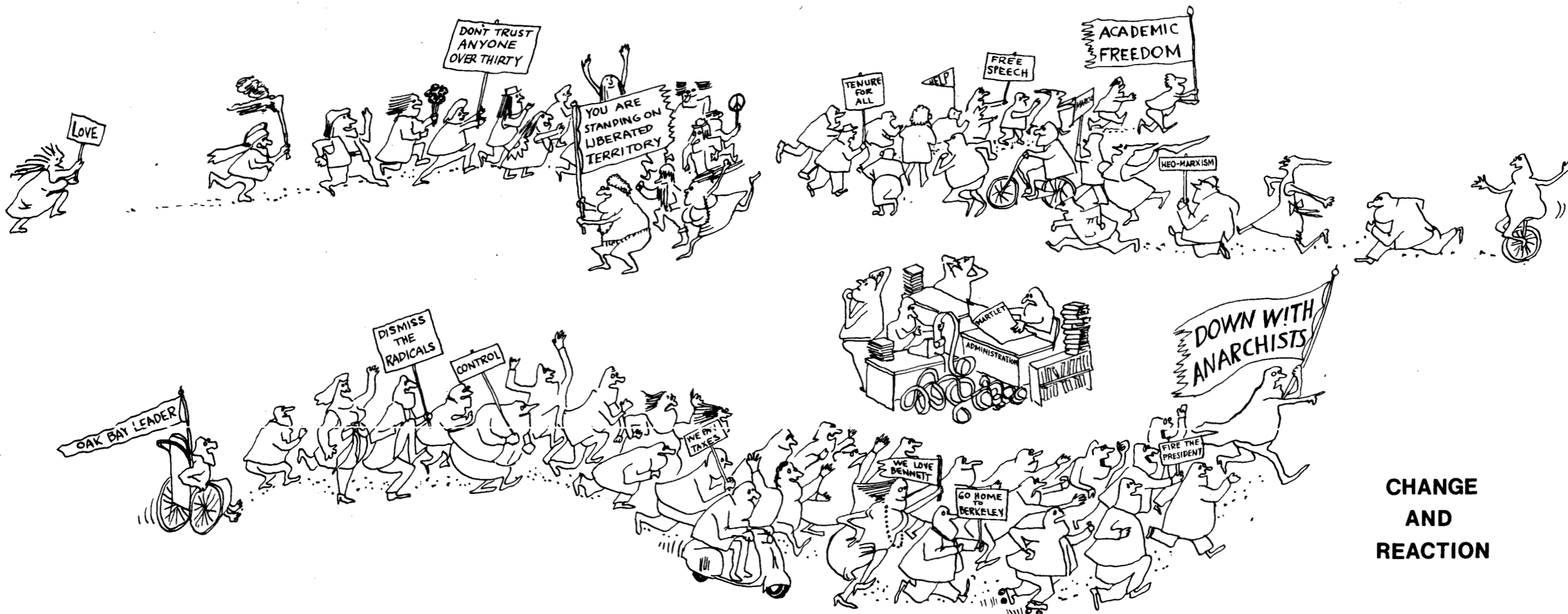
The Police **MUST**:

- (1) Tell you at the earliest possible moment what offence you are charged with;
- (2) Show you the warrant, at the time of arrest, or as soon as practicable after arrest if not in possession of it at the moment;
- (3) Allow you to communicate, by telephone or other expeditious means, with your lawyer or family immediately after you have been placed under custody;
- (4) Allow you to talk with your lawyer **OUT OF THEIR HEARING**;
- (5) Take you before a magistrate within twenty-four hours of your arrest;
- (6) Identify himself properly, upon demand, whenever he proceeds to place you under arrest, interrogate you or carry out a search;
- (7) Produce a proper warrant **BEFORE** being permitted to enter and search premises.

The police cannot lawfully

- (1) Compel you to accompany them to the police station unless they have placed you under arrest;
- (2) Obtain fingerprints or other related forms of identification unless you have been charged;
- (3) Compel you to answer any question or sign any statement;
- (4) Use physical force or intimidation to secure your answers or statements;
- (5) Hold out any inducement, make any promise or threat in order to obtain a statement from you (note that you may "make a statement" simply by answering questions). **If you do make a statement under the influence of a promise or a threat you should make this known to the court so as to have it ruled inadmissible;**
- (6) Insist upon your answering questions after you have been arrested;
- (7) Search your house or other premises without a magistrate's warrant (or a Writ of Assistance in the case of the R.C.M.P.), which you have a right to see **BEFORE** admitting the officer to your premises.





CHANGE AND REACTION

Visiting lecturer stimulates productivity of Phoenix

November will be a big month for Uvic's theatre division. One of the men who is directing his energy to making the Phoenix so artistically productive is visiting lecturer Keith Johnstone. The end of next month will see no fewer than three plays, all directed by Johnstone, playing in the Phoenix. The first will be an improvised play with an all-woman cast, to be followed by Johnstone's own interpretation of *The Wakefield Crucifixion*. Last production of the series will be *Moby Dick*, a short play written by the director. Keith Johnstone used to be a short story

writer, but he began his association with the theatre when in 1958 he was asked to write a play for the Royal Court Theatre. He did, a play called *Brixham Regatta*. It was during his association with the Royal Court's group of writers that he got involved with improvised theatre. The group included playwrights such as Ann Jellicoe, John Arden and Arnold Wesker who studied improv under William Gaskill. Johnstone was asked to teach a class of comedy and masks in the Royal Court Studio, which "taught actors what playwrights should know." He said his comedy classes became so popular he was invited to demonstrate them in

public and at other schools to see how they "would hold up to reality." The public demonstrations proved so successful directors of the Studio decided comedy is best learned in public, because certain skills learned outside the Studio could not be learned inside. Johnstone and his group of actors later toured Wales and were also invited to perform in Vienna and at Expo '67. Following the Royal Court's production of *Brixham Regatta*, several other short comedies by Keith Johnstone were also produced, including *Moby Dick*. Johnstone directed the first production of *The Knack* and about sixteen "Sunday

nighters," or plays that open to private audiences on Sunday nights to give the playwrights an opportunity to assess their affect on the public. The upcoming production of *The Wakefield Crucifixion* should see new techniques designed to relate the play to contemporary culture, rather than the medieval culture in which the play evolved. The director says he is anxious not to have any children in the audience, due mainly to the horrifying nature of the play. *Moby Dick* he describes as "a sweet, charming comedy about a sperm whale, actually more suitable for students than grown-ups."

Times changed

Owing to the recent illness of Dr. Charlotte Girard, of the department of history, several lectures in the current series of Wednesday evening sessions on the age of François Couperin, have been rescheduled. The lecture on *The Historical Background* to be given by Dr. Girard will now be heard on October 30, MacLaurin 144, 8 p.m. Theatre in the French Classical Tradition, the lecture by Dr. Ralph Allen, chairman of the theatre division, has been moved to November 13. All of the above sessions will be held in the MacLaurin Building auditorium. Admission is \$1.50 per evening (students \$.75).