

Hostel plans aired by Cool-aid

BY HELEN MELNYK

Cool-Aid opened the doors of Emmanuel Baptist Church last Saturday for the public to view plans for converting the church into a youth resources centre.

"We hope suspicious neighbours who haven't met us yet will come out to this open house to see what we're trying to do," said Greg Welsh of Cool-Aid. Residents of the Fernwood-Gladstone area have expressed concern that a youth centre in the neighbourhood will cause a devaluation of property, vandalism and attract drug freaks to the vicinity.

As people trickled in all afternoon, they were met at the doors and guided through the building by long-haired Cool-Aiders. The church, located at 1900 Fernwood Rd., consists of a complex of three inter-connecting buildings.

The Emmanuel Baptist congregation is asking \$55,000 for the building. Cool-Aid estimates that operating and purchase costs will be \$2,000 per month. They hope to individual subscription and "government sources".

If successful in purchasing the building, Cool-Aid plans to set up a youth hostel, with accommodation for 100 boys and 30 girls. The kitchen will serve 2 meals a day to transients. The Drug Dependency Society will utilize the basement for offices. A lounge will function as a drop-in centre for kids. The gym will be used for community sports and cultural activities. The church sanctuary will be converted into a capacity of 400, for plays, films, and concerts. The Victoria Free Clinic, which provides free legal and medical aid, will also be accommodated.

The proposed centre differs from other youth organizations such as the YMCA and Boy Scouts in that it is organized and run by youth themselves, Greg Welsh. "We hope that kids in the community will regard the centre as their own and come up with ideas for its use", he said.

Response of Victoria City Council has been encouraging. Council voted 8 to 1 to approve the centre in principal. Before the zoning by-law can be amended to accommodate the youth centre, a public hearing of the issue will be held on Dec. 10, to enable property owners of the area to express their opinions.

"The people in charge seem to be very nice. If kids abide by the rules, I think this will really work out," said a gray-haired woman, sipping tea in the lounge after touring the building.

Not everyone shared the optimism. One pensioner was convinced kids would take advantage of the centre. He claimed high school students were doing a lot of damage in the neighbourhood; the lady next door to him had her windows smashed recently.

"The trouble is that those who rant and rave the most never come down to see what it's all about", said Terry Stone of Cool-Aid.

A petition, opposing the proposed youth centre, bearing around 80 signatures, was submitted to city-council.

"The woman who drew up the petition came around here saying that Cool-Aid was run by a bunch of dirty, sponging hippies," said Diana Butler, a employee of a bakery across from Emmanuel Baptist Church. "She told us if we didn't sign the petition we were agreeing to turn the church into a house of prostitution and that the devil would get after us. When we refused to sign she left in a huff."

Cool-Aid helped some of Diana's friends. Last summer she was visited by a couple, with sick children and no money to pay for medical treatment. Cool-Aid procured a doctor who treated the children free of charge.

Many other people have been helped by Cool-Aid — runaway kids, impecunious travellers, and drug freaks.

"Kids trust and come to Cool-Aid for help, because the workers are young themselves," said Charles Barber. "Help is available 24 hours a day".

According to Greg Welsh, response of the community to Cool-Aid projects has been great. Last summer Victoria police picked up transients sleeping on beaches and in parks, and brought them to the hostel, rather than booking them for vagrancy as in Vancouver. "Little old ladies and men kept bringing in food and preserves," he said.

we like
Trotskyites

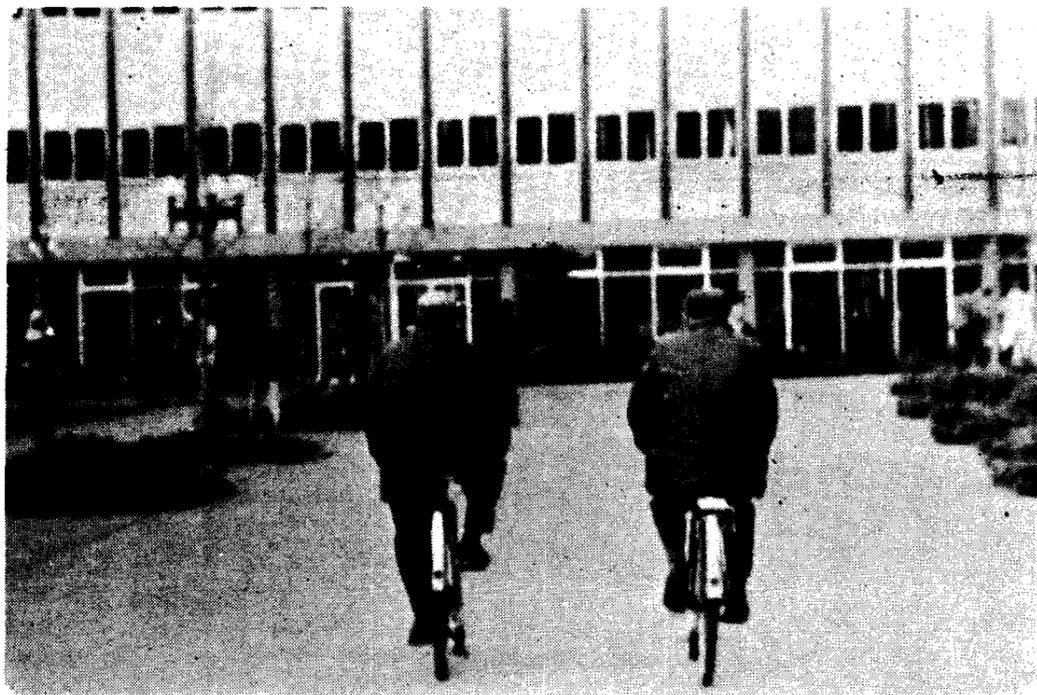
the Martlet

better than
Maoists

Volume 10, #14

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Thursday, Nov. 26, 1970



Bicycling on campus seems to have become popular even with UVIC maintenance men.

Membership fee to be challenged

The outcome of a case to come before small debts court in January could affect the way university student governments collect their fees.

Robert Smith, 28, a UVic arts and science student, plans to present a claim to recover his \$32 AMS membership fee.

The case was due to be heard last Tuesday but has been remanded to January 15.

"These guys can't compete with me, a college grad; everybody knows that," Smith said.

He said he felt the AMS could not claim to be a democratic organization and collect compulsory membership fees. He does not want to be a member of the AMS.

"I've asked quite a few lawyers and officials in the attorney-general's department, and they all agree there's no such thing as compulsory membership in a society," he said.

AMS Academic affairs chairman Brian Green, said he though "its about time the legality of fees is decided and that it would be interesting and perhaps useful if Smith won."

"Then the AMS would really have to justify itself," Green said.

Creative meditation gives understanding

Transcendental meditation gives a platform for the experiences of life and is the science of creative meditation, according to David Ristish the President of Students International Meditation Society.

Meditation is one of the fastest growing phenomena in Canada today and is providing an alternative vastly superior to drugs, he said.

While drugs give a glimpse of higher personal prominence they never allow persons to reach these; but meditation allows the attainment of such prominences, according to Ristish.

There is at present a course being taught at Mount Douglas High School, and plans are being made to conduct courses at several other city schools, all of which will add to the more than 2 thousand persons now practicing meditation in Victoria.

At present the greatest hold-back to meditation is the lack of teachers, with Ristish being the only full time teacher in Canada.

However, Ristish says, there are many others interested in becoming teachers, as shown by 150 Canadians attending a month-

long pre-teacher training session in Humbolt, California, during the past summer.

Maoists mad

Two Maoists in the SUB foyer refused to talk to a Martlet reporter on Friday because of an earlier "slandrous" article.

The Maoists, members of the Victoria Student Movement, were selling copies of their newspaper "Mass Line"

They refused to comment other than to say that an article printed in the Martlet on October 29 "was slanderous."

The truth hurts

The Uvic athletics department has warned the Martlet not to publish stories critical of the Vikings' hockey team.

The caution came in the form of a note, signed by Ian Kinsey, Sports Information Officer, written on the back of a hockey story allegedly written by the manager of the Vikings.

The note, (re-printed in full on pg. 13) said in view of the "critical" hockey story in last week's Martlet, "it would be better if the Vikings wrote" their own news stories.

The note further suggests censorship of the Martlet, stating "if you don't like the idea of trying to build up the morale of the hockey team then leave them out of the sports news all together."

Athletics director Bob Bell, out of town with the varsity basketball squad, was not available to comment on what steps would be taken if the Martlet continued to cover Viking hockey games.

Canadian PhD's can't find jobs

TORONTO (CUP) - Highly trained university graduates can't find jobs and their employment prospects will probably get worse, according to a report written and researched by Marjaleena Repo, a former employee of the University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union who Nov. 17 released the report.

The study is a combination of findings from the U of T survey and other national studies, in-

cluding an unpublished study by the Science Council of Canada, called, "PhDs piled high and deep."

The study of job prospects for graduates with doctoral degrees found that only 105 of the 190 PhD graduates at U of T this year found work. Also less than half of the 158 PhDs looking for university employment found positions.

The report urges "immediate restrictions" in Canadian im-

migration policies on foreigners in professions where there is "abundant Canadian manpower."

It also calls for prohibition of further expansion of graduate schools but warns that a drastic cutback in graduate enrolment by itself isn't the solution.

"As long as the economy remains foreign-dominated no real solution is possible, only short-term measures to temporarily avoid explosive situations," the report says.

Many students with MAs are going into PhD programs, and many PhDs are taking post-doctoral fellowships, because they can't find jobs. This situation will get worse when graduates of the "mass

enrollment years" of the late '60s start competing for jobs in 1971 and 1972 with the already existing backlog of PhDs, according to the report.

The report says the Science Council of Canada tentatively estimates the cost of producing one PhD at \$144,000.

Canadian PhDs aren't likely to find jobs in the U.S., the report adds, because recent changes in U.S. immigration laws restrict emigration of Canadians and the U.S. also has a surplus of PhDs.

"The incredible thing is that this surplus of recent PhDs, as well as older and more experienced university teachers and scientists from the U.S., move freely across the Canadian border and compete quite suc-

cessfully for scarce Canadian jobs," the report charges.

It cites federal statistics that the Canadian government let over 500 chemists in the country in both 1968 and 1969 and over 2,200 "professors and principals" each year over the same time. This while Canadian chemists were finding it "next to impossible to obtain employment" and "hundreds of Canadian PhDs are being turned down in their attempts to find academic positions."

The U of T survey found women had "great difficulties" in finding jobs and "married women had the greatest difficulties of them all."

GENTLEMEN!

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO AFRICA TO GO ON SAFARI...

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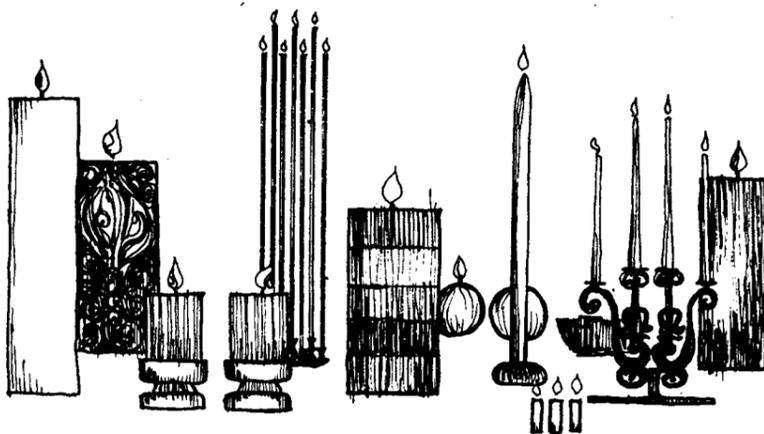
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Student Identification



Bennett flees from unemployed

Unemployment was too much last Thursday for Premier WAC Bennett.

The premier's planned tour and formal opening of Douglas College in New Westminster was aborted when his limousine was surrounded by 125 unemployed trade unionists, students and unemployed young people.

Without stepping out of his police-escorted black Cadillac, Bennett ordered the driver to flee the fledgling campus and leave students and faculty, waiting for the opening, high and dry.

The demonstrators then opened the college themselves, naming it Tom Clark College after a famous B.C. labor leader.

The college opening had been planned to follow an address which Bennett gave at New Westminster Secondary School to some students and invited guests.

Bennett wheeled up to the Secondary school at about 10:30 a.m. and was greeted by a loud chorus of boos and hoots from angry trade unionists and unemployed people.

Beaming his famous Beautiful B.C. smile he strode into the building, ignoring the demonstrators.

The protesters were there to remind him that B.C. is not in fact beautiful.

Speakers outside the school pointed out the level of B.C.'s unemployment problem. They said unemployment in Vancouver is between 30 and 70 per cent in many union locals.

Groups represented were the longshoremen, fishermen, building trades, electrical workers, railway & transport, and woodworkers' unions.

Others were the Unemployed Citizens Welfare Improvement Council, The Action Committee for Unemployed Youth and UBC Left Caucus.

Police at the door refused admission to the protesters as well as many students of the Secondary school. Some of these joined the demonstration and the march to Douglas College.

One trade unionist was told by a New Westminster policeman he could not enter because he was "a protester."

"How do you know I'm a protester?" he asked. "Because you look like one," replied the cop.

A middle-aged man in a natty grey double-breasted suit, blue shirt and flowered tie was allowed to enter without an invitation.

"My wife has mine," he apologized, as the cop waved him through.

Bennett finally consented to a request for an audience relayed by the protesters through New Westminster police chief Petey Meehan.

The three representatives selected were Lynn Atkins of TACUY, Bob Clair of the International Woodworkers of America, and Frank Kennedy, acting president of the Vancouver and District Labour Council.

The three-minute meeting was closed to the press. Clair later explained that much of it was taken up with an argument about Atkins' refusal to shake Bennett's hand.

"Lynn took a principle position," said Clair, "but Bennett wanted to make that the issue instead of unemployment."

"We gave him the facts on unemployment and he turned around and walked away."

"Grass is definitely addictive" by Mark Hume

A six man panel and an audience of approximately 800 persons discussed the Le Dain Commission's interim report on non-medical drug use, in the Newcombe Auditorium, Tuesday night.

The panel consisted of moderator Hugh Stephen, former mayor of Victoria; Sgt. Bill Chisholm, a member of the Saanich police; Saanich Mental Health Centre director Dr. John Wood; Peter Stein, of Vancouver, a member of the five man Le Dain Commission; Jakob S. de Villiers, a lawyer in Victoria, and Cool-Aid worker Charles Barber.

For more than an hour, before throwing the meeting open to the audience, the panelists presented their views on the Le Dain paper.

Just as the meeting was getting underway an automatic projector screen was accidentally lowered onto Stephen's head. It was promptly raised again.

Chisholm, the opening speaker on the panel, said that "school drop-outs and social misfits result from the use of marijuana" and that "many turn to trafficking and petty theft in order to support their habit".

Chisholm, who was forced by a previous commitment to leave

before the audience entered discussion, was both laughed at and applauded by the audience which ranged from teenagers to old age pensioners.

The sergeant closed his speech with an appeal to the commission "to refrain from bringing about any changes in the existing drug laws."

Later in the meeting, in order to back up the argument that the use of marijuana leads to harder drugs, Chisholm said that he had recently talked to a youth - "who had escaped from a mental institution" - who had admitted to him that "grass definitely is addictive."

Wood, the second panelist to take the floor, came out partially in favour of the Le Dain report, but for the most part argued against it.

In agreement with the report Wood said that he felt "marijuana should be put under the Food and Drug Act."

He attempted to discredit the commission's paper, however, by questioning the accuracy of certain phases of its research.

Wood said that he had once asked a patient of his if he had ever taken part in the Le Dain questionnaire which had been

circulated by the researchers. Wood said that his patient replied "Yes, wasn't that a ball, we lied like hell."

De Villiers was the third to speak, and said that he thought it was "rather naive" of the Le Dain Commission to suggest that a fine rather than a jail sentence be imposed on those arrested on drug charges "because who would expect to be able to collect \$100 from a hippy?"

Barber's opening comments seemed to have more to do with the importance of Cool-Aid than the recommendations of the Le Dain report, but later in the meeting he got into some of the more important aspects of the Commission's findings.

After the audience had been taken into the discussion Barber said that he didn't think the use of marijuana led to the use of harder drugs.

The casual use of heroin has increased tremendously among young people in Victoria, he said, since the drinking age was lowered exposing more young kids to an environment - found in a local hotel pub - where hard core heroin users are predominant.

Marijuana does not lead to harder drugs, said Barber, but may bring the user into an en-

vironment where the use of drugs such as heroin is much more frequent.

After Barber had spoken, Stein addressed the audience. He said that he was extremely impressed by the attitude, and size of the crowd.

The audience completely filled the auditorium, and overflowed into the adjacent lounge. Many, who came in after all seats had been taken, sat in the aisles for the duration of the meeting.

Two microphones, which had been set up in the aisle-ways so that members of the audience might address the panel, were in continuous use after those present were invited to express their views.

During the question period, which lasted until the meeting ended at 10:30, the moderator called upon all "the straight middle-class people in the audience who use marijuana" to stand up and be counted.

Nobody did.

Stein said, however, that he thought a large number of such people were using marijuana, and he said that the fact that very few ever get busted is indicative of the fact that the law does not apply consistently to all age classes.

The Martlet

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Member of the Canadian University Press

Published weekly throughout the University year in Victoria by the Publications Department of the Alma Mater Society, University of Victoria. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Editors of the Martlet and not necessarily those of the Alma Mater Society or the University of Victoria.

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for Payment of Postage in Cash.
 Subscription rates: \$4.00 for students and alumni per academic year. For non-students, \$5.00 per academic year.

Days: 477-3411

Printed in Canada

Editorial:

The void among student leaders

We're three months into the term and AMS president Robert McDougall hasn't shown his face in public, at least to students. His only public appearance, other than his bi-hourly appearance in the little boys' room, has been his speaking engagement at the Rotary Club, where he reassured the Rotors that student radicals were really just spoiled children.

There seems to be nobody on the executive council who is able or willing to fill the void in student leadership. Gary Zak, the treasurer, is the logical alternative to the lack of direction from McDougall, who has changed his primary field of interest from crossword puzzles to logic puzzles, but Zak seems to be unwilling to take on McDougall's job. Who can blame him? The record of council so far has been not so much poor as it has been non-existent.

There are eighteen members of the executive council, and it is very rare to find more than six of them at a meeting. The representative assembly, on the other hand, has about 45 members and so far this month, there haven't been enough members show up to call a meeting to order. The last meeting they had was also their first, the budget meeting. There has been a dearth of programs this year, with McDougall the man who must be held responsible.

What possible grounds can he have for fighting a voluntary AMS fee proposal, if students wish to bring it to referendum? With a voluntary AMS fee it is obvious that student functions would be organized by university administrators, but they have shown themselves to be no less imaginative than the student government.

Academic affairs chairman Brian Green thinks he is presidential material, and is busily thinking up ways to get himself elected. Brian Green is not only bad presidential material, he isn't good for much else either. His fame spreads to the far corners of the student council office, but that's about all. He'd better not do much campaigning or even more people might get to know him.

The council is trying to get a referendum going to change the constitution in such a manner that council will once again become a tight little clique of about a dozen people. That is the solution they offer to student government ineptitude. According to these higher-ups, the present representatives assembly is too unwieldy a body to actually do anything. That opinion is false. When it becomes impossible to get twenty members out of forty-five to show up, the problem isn't that council is too large. The problem is one of quality, not quantity.



Letters To The Editor

I quit

Dear Sir:

On the 29th Oct. I officially withdrew from this University. My reasons for doing so are important but not really relevant to this letter.

I have paid \$246 in tuition and A.M.S. fees, enough to cover half a session. Having attended the University for only two months, I think most people would agree that it would be reasonable to expect a refund of approximately \$120.

According to the rules laid down in the Calendar I am not entitled to have any of that money refunded. In my opinion it is just not reasonable to expect a person to have to pay for something that he is not receiving.

I cannot afford to donate \$120 to the new extension on the Clearhue building. I need that money more than the University does and so I have attempted to draw up a more reasonable system.

The fee repayment table outlined below is, I think, a fair one. A student's fees should be refunded in proportion to the amount of time he has spent at the University.

This table applies only to Winter session fees.

Students who withdraw from Winter session will receive a refund of tuition fees paid less the following changes:

- On or before September 25 - \$10
- On or before October 31 - 25 percent of sessional fees.
- On or before November 30 - 37 percent of sessional fees.
- On or before December 31 - 50 percent of sessional fees.
- On or before January 30 - 62 percent of sessional fees.
- On or before February 28 - 75 percent of sessional fees.

On or before March 31 - 87 percent of sessional fees.

One reason given in support of the present repayment system is that it: "discourages students from dropping out haphazardly and for trivial reasons."

I have my doubts about a University that uses such methods for keeping its students under the thumb.

Stuart North
 freelance human being.

Disclaimer

Dear Bob, editor, sir, your wordsnip etc.

- Because
- 1 - I used to work for the Martlet
 - 2 - You & I share the same initials
 - 3 - You printed a note on your policy for signing editorials

I have been besieged by questions & remarks concerning an editorial signed R.H.

As I have never written any editorials for The Martlet I would appreciate your printing this letter as a disclaimer.

Bob Hamilton.

Clean pigs

Sir:

May I please use some space in your column to address the readers on campus. Thank you.

Dear Anti-Pollution Fighters:

I have a great "worth-while to society" project for you. Why don't you start by cleaning up the pigs in your own ranks? Everyone SAYS they are against pollution and will do anything they can to help. Well, saying and

doing aren't as far apart as some of us believe they are.

Have you ever been in any one of the cafeterias on campus and seen it free of garbage? Have you ever walked across the campus and not had to step over some pisse of litter? What do you do with your garbage? Do you put it in the garbage cans or just throw it aside? What do you do when you spill something on a table? (I've seen you move to another.) Do you get mad and frustrated because you can't find a place to sit your books (or your body for that matter) where they aren't going to get smeared by somebody else's lunch?

How can you ever dream of cleaning up a whole ocean when you can't even keep your own campus free of garbage.

Anti-pollution begins at home.
 M. Holden
 Education.

Trotskyites

Dear Sir,

The two members of the Young Socialists who visited the campus last week would like to thank the students for their receptiveness and response, and the Martlet for recognition of our activities in the SUB basement.

We found, as a whole, that the student body in Victoria reflects the same feelings and attitudes as those found anywhere else in Canada, but lacks a responsible organization capable and willing to transform these abstractions into concrete demands and into even more concrete actions.

We, of the Young Socialists, think that such an organization exists. We think that our record on other campuses across Canada and the United States is

Continued on Page 15

Letters

Dear Sir,

Despite rumors to the contrary I, Denys Beames, have not dropped out of university. In fact I am a full time fool taking five courses to find out what I need to know and reading the Martlet to find out what I don't need to know. I am a good boy, quite polite and couth, doing no dope, smoking no cigarettes, drinking few alcoholic beverages. Ah, what a paragon of virtue, pat-pat! I even worked for the Martlet last year for a while as a photographer. Oh what a bland pedestrian character I am! Unnoticeable in the herd, apathetic to the nth degree, avoiding all my proofs as I lick

my good behaviour lollipop. And yet you accuse me, a clean-living fourth-year yes-man, of writing childish obscenities I am too ashamed of to want my name associated with!

I am not ashamed of that horrid filth. I have a copy I will show to anyone wishing to read it. I wrote the Thing deliberately, in full possession of my senses (a first!) not for the thrill of writing obscenity, but to illustrate by contrast what I consider to be a far grosser, far more dangerous obscenity we all do now and then.

What am I talking about? I am talking about mud-slinging, about the deliberate use of invective to demean and destroy people's reputations, to so demolish them that nothing they say is of value; so that other

people begin to condemn — not judge — without beginning to understand what these people really are like and really stand for. And the Martlet has accomplished just that when even one letter like that of P.M. Baker in the Nov. 18, 1970 issue of the Martlet results from one of its editorials.

Let me propose a chain of events: first one gives people an unfavourable view toward a group of people who are in a special, easily identified position — such as Jews in Nazi Germany or psychologists in Victoria. Then the people begin to express contempt for this group by calling them names learned from articles, editorials, public speeches, etc. Thus the group becomes not-like-us., less-than-

us, competition-for-us, and finally, a threat-to-us. Such as Jews in Nazi Germany were, or hippies are to Gagliardi, or such as psychologists in Victoria might be. If they are less-than-us, they are inferior breed; we are people so they are not people. If they are not people they are objects that one can play with, break, murder with a clean conscience, like the Jews in Auschwitz, the hippies at the Chicago Convention, the Indians in the play Indians, the psychologists in Victoria.

This, then, is the ultimate obscenity: the deliberate destruction of human dignity and worth merely to create a position in an editorial, an article, a letter to the editor, or everyday conversation. Compared with this,

taboo words are a pre-twentieth century anachronism.

The purpose of my exercise was to demonstrate by example the difference between obscenity on the face of an and obscenity underneath the message and behind it. Compared with the ultimate in obscenity, a word like fuck is less important than a speck of dust.

By demonstrating the point. I hoped to avoid a sermon.

And the name? I wanted it signed Mudd Slinger because that's what it's all about. I didn't consider my name particularly relevant.

Perhaps I am a child. I do not apologize.

Denys Beames,
4th year Arts.

Imagine Living

In The Aquarian

Age

by Ray Kraft

"FREE-BES" versus "PESTS"

("Homage" to

Professor "JohnPeter")

"A few days ago "Someone" asked "me" whether or not "I" (meaning "me") was "Serious" About The "Idea" of the "Aquarian Age". The "person" said that it ("Imagine Living in the Aquarian Age") "appeared" to be a figment of "imagination" and hence, "Not To Be Taken Seriously"...

"I" "thought" that this was a "perfectly" valid response since "unquestionably" no open-minded "Free-be" is ever "expected" or "compelled" to take the "imagination" of anyone "else" seriously. It is simply natural "human curiosity" that makes people want to go on "kinky" mind trips, "if" such trips are available.

"I" "felt" that if "people" "experienced" anything in the column, either in a "serious" way, or in a completely "whimsical" way, the day would be "won"; at least it would have "cut 'horizontally' across" what each and every one of us are "isolated" by, "I" refer, "of course", to the "communication" "gap".

And "speaking" of this phenomenon of the "gap" in "communication". "I" went to the "UVic" Gestalt Workshop last week and for the "life" of me, "I" couldn't "figure out" what the Uvic Psychology "Department" was/is "crowing" about. If "normal" human beings "decide" to get together and try to "solve" their "problems" and "hang-ups" it is just as well if the "establishment" keep its "categorical" nose on its own categorical "business"! "Smear" campaigns and "underhanded" personal attacks by the establishment on "involved" individuals are "simply" intolerable "ego-trips",

masking "obvious" weakness in the establishment. In this "case", that which is "exposed" is the UVic Psychology Department's "interference" in the "free-enquiry" of students.

Free-enquiry and psychological exploration is a "natural-right" of every "well-intentioned" (maybe even "bad-intentioned") human being, and it is one of the more "shameful" errors in "modern" life that hit s important "phase" of existence has been "relegated" ("forced?") to laboratories, sterile clinics, and the "sombre" black couches of "medically-approved" psychiatrists. What people "want" is simply to "engage" in a "normal" exploration of their natural right to "explore" their own psychological "make-up". Gestalt Therapy, "I" believe, provides for "precisely"t this this need.

But, "therapeutically speaking", the correct "response" would be to thank the Psychology "Department" very much for their "paternalistic" interest, and to tell them to go "fly" a "kite", just after one "rebukes" them for being "pests".

P.S.

"You're right, "Professor" Peter, there are "finer shades of irony" in quotation marks, but you have to take "them" with a "grain" of "salt."

P.P.S.

"It sure isn't "easy" being out here in the "cold" either."

P.P.P.S.

Would it be "possible" to get my PHD in "English", I have a little dissertation I've "whipped" up called: "The Finer Shades of Irony in Contemporary Liteature?" ... "cough, cough".

"R.K."

ONE WEEK
ONE HORRIBLE LITTLE WEEK
and it was gone.
AND IT'S YOUR FUCKING FAULT

CINEMA...AMENIC

Peter McNelly is the cinema critic for the Victoria Daily Times. McNELLY! may your soul withering, may your body be condemned to suffer in the everlasting celluloid flame, may your eye be tortured with an eternity of Gone With The Wind, and Dr. Zhivago. May your right hand be made to write, for all the infinity of the universe: I BORE ME.

McNELLY! O voice of Victoria, echo from the arbutus lined sarcophogus, provincial arbiter of taste, colonist, grave-sound of the sick, the old, the bored, the dying, the prissy, the fuck-giggers and sex-sniggerers.

McNELLY! Not only were you BORED by Fellini's 'Satyricon' but you also suggested that Victoria had the moral good sense to reject these miserable 'dregs of Fellini's unconscious'.

How did Victoria spew out this nauseous sludge? By staying away from the film, ensuring that its visit was as short as possible.

There wasn't even any way I could encourage you to see it. It arrived on Thursday (publication day for The Martlet), and left six days later, on Wednesday Night.

So, if you didn't see this film, pat yourself on the back. You've missed probably the most exciting and visually mind-blowing film to visit Victoria in the past two years and also in the two years to come, if anybody under thirty stays around till then.

Give yourself another pat. You've also cast your vote for the complete abolition of serious cinema (ie, European, Japanese, American underground/experimental) in this town. Once more Famous Players have found that subtitles don't pay, that the only imports worth importing are film strips like 'Carry On The Legion' or Sunflower.

+ + +

The moral stomach of Victoria, having righteously rejected Styricon, seems pretty content with MYRA BRECKINRIDGE at the Royal. The nice thing about the Royal is that even before the final echo of Laszlo Gati's latest palm court extravaganza has faded away, and the

last whiffs of Chanel 5, plastic mink and the smell of boredom still linger, you can go in and soak up movies in glorious 2d.

With Myra Breckinridge the smell of Chanel, mink and boredom is exchanged for musty odors which probably originate from the activity of busy hands under bowler hats, or through holes in trouser pockets. Actually, Myra is more likely to provide you with fantasy material for your bedroom - after the show (Heh, heh, heh)

In case you didn't know already, Myron Breckinridge is a man who undergoes an operation which cuts off his genitals, injects silicone into his breasts, removes body hair, and turns him into Raquel Welch (Myra). Myra's object is to destroy the last vestiges of male sexuality in America - which she does by strapping Rusty (all American Boy) to an operating table, and then embugging him with a huge dildo.

Good clean Fun.

When went to review the film, the doorman (who, like all doormen) is a strange combination of silver thread decrepitude and ex-serviceman love of discipline - 'Keep that Queue in line there! Move Along there! Riiiiii.....ght TURN!) with a leer told me 'Yes, it was a very popular picture. There's lots of sex in it'.

Not only is there sex, but there's Mae West, platinum blond, 75, getting laid six times a day.

Mae: (in a hoarse Dietrich murmur) How tall are you honey?

Man: Six feet seven inches, ma'am.

Mae: Let's forget about the six feet, baby, and go and have a look at the seven inches.

The whole movie is like a scene out of Satyricon. But whereas Myra is an unrelated symptom of the cultural era we're living in, Fellini's film provided a whole synthetic vision (using the metaphor of Nero' Rome) of our age. The

'Satyricon' is the key Myra: it provides context and setting, and gets above as well as in.

Anyway, if you liked Beyond the Valley Of The Dolls, you'll love this, darlings. Take your bowler hats.

+ + +

Having now campaigned (verbally) for some kind of serious cinema in Victoria, and seen only a few steps backward take place, how about a NEW campaign???? VICTORIA, CITY OF SIN AND SKIN

or

WE WANT SKIN FLICKS

The moral stomach would really have a feast. Victoria, the maw of the West.

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At the Odeon: FUN FOR FIVE

At the Fox: ALONE AT LAST

At the Royal: AUSCHWITZ GIRLS (with Raquel Rabinowelsch)

At the Capitol: ANIMAL FROLICS

At the Coronet: WHIP AND BOOT

At the Oak Bay: PUSSY IN BRUTES (or: fun for the over-fifties)

+ + +

What's that sound you hear? Victoria guzzling its own vomit.

What's that you see? McNelly eating his own shit.

+ + +

A last word: If you missed Satyriconn, don't despair. FOLLOW THIS RECIPE.

1. Contact your friendly neighborhood pusher
2. Purchase according to taste.
3. Swallow or inhale.
4. Drive down to THE FOX
5. SEE FANTASIA, (sit right up close to the screen) (Warning: avoid matinees, unless you like lots of screaming kids)

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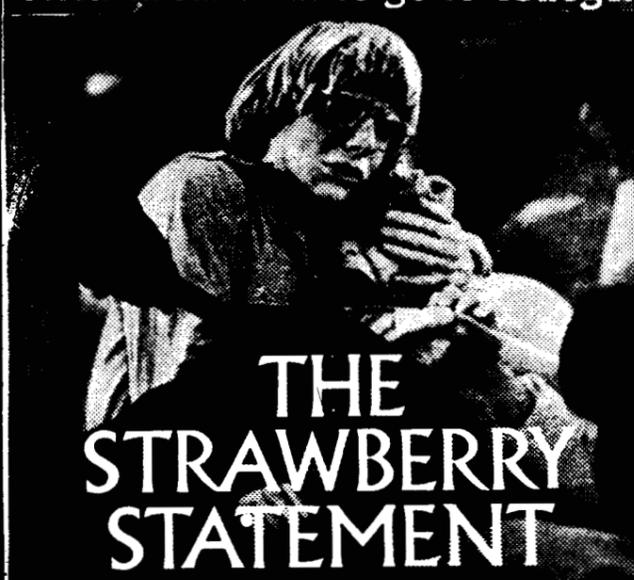
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Who killed Bobby?

by Gordon Pollard

Gordon Pollard graduated from the University of Victoria with a B.A. in English in 1966 and from Columbia University with a M.A. in modern European history in 1969. He is currently an editorial writer with the Brentford Expositor.

Although the circumstances surrounding the assassinations of John F. Kennedy (in November, 1962) and Martin Luther King (in April, 1968) have aroused international controversy, amazingly few questions have been asked about the murder of Senator Robert Kennedy (in June, 1968). The public seems to have accepted almost universally that an Arab fanatic, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, acted alone (as a jury concluded) in shooting Senator Kennedy in the kitchen pantry of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. But growing evidence indicates that the trial of Sirhan did not in fact come close to determining who was really responsible for that murder.

The most startling evidence has been unearthed and correlated by Theodore Charach, a freelance journalist who was an eyewitness to the assassination, and Godfrey Isaac, a Los Angeles lawyer. The eyewitness accounts and the medical and ballistic evidence that they have assembled indicates that Sirhan positively was not the lone gunman — and that the convicted "assassin" probably did not fire the fatal shot that struck Senator Kennedy behind the right ear and penetrated into his brain.

Eyewitness Donald Schulman, an employee of Los Angeles television station KNXT, told Charach in an interview recorded 10 minutes after the shooting that he (Schulman) had seen a security guard, standing very close to and directly behind Senator Kennedy, draw and fire his hand gun. The man in question, Thane Eugene Cesar, a member of a small security force hired through a guard service by the hotel especially for the occasion, was an ardent supporter of George Wallace and a bitter opponent of Bobby Kennedy. Cesar admits having drawn his weapon but denies that he fired it. Incredibly, Schulman was not called as a witness at Sirhan's trial, nor was his name included by Los Angeles District Attorney Evelle Younger in a list of "prime witnesses" published in May, 1969.

But the autopsy, carried out by coroner Dr. Thomas Noguchi, revealed that the fatal wound was inflicted by a weapon no more than one to three inches behind Senator Kennedy's head. Eyewitnesses say, however, that Sirhan was standing four to six feet in front of the victim. The senator suffered, moreover, a severe powder burn behind his right ear — something that clearly could not have been caused by a weapon fired from Sirhan's position.

An Ambassador Hotel employee, Karl Ueker (who also observed Cesar with gun drawn), immediately jumped Sirhan after the shooting broke out. Ueker feels certain that Sirhan had fired no more than two shots before he was subdued by Ueker with assistance from two members of the Kennedy entourage, Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier.

But even if Ueker was mistaken about the number of bullets fired by Sirhan, there is no question that Sirhan did not do all of the shooting. Although Sirhan was armed with an eight-shot revolver, 10 bullets were recovered in the pantry or in hospital from victims of the gunfire in the pantry. One bullet was recovered from Senator Kennedy's head, a second from the back of Senator Kennedy's neck, a third from the head of victim Paul Schrade, a fourth from the forehead of victim Elizabeth Evans, a fifth from the abdomen of victim William Weisel, a sixth from the left thigh of victim Ira Goldstein, a seventh from the left leg of victim Irwin Stroll, an eighth from the doorframe of the kitchen entrance and a ninth and tenth from the centre divider of the pantry doors. In other words, at least two more bullets were recovered than could possibly have been fired by Sirhan alone.

It is conceivable that Sirhan was merely a pawn maneuvered through a process of skilful behind-the-scenes manipulation into shooting at Senator Kennedy. And, because of the manner in which the murder was carried out, Sirhan himself may not even realized that he was not in all probability the person who fired the fatal shot.

But this evidence has a significance far beyond the possibility that Sirhan may have been convicted unjustly of murder. For the same conspirators who have succeeded in eliminating John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Bobby Kennedy also could take the lives of leaders with similar convictions in the future. Unless this cancer is rooted out of the American body politic, moreover, the choice of presidential candidates available to U.S. voters will remain subject to a conspiratorial vote — a veto exercised by selective assassination.



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Photo: Dave Clark

These pages are written in Montreal in the midst of a whirlpool of events whose final solution one can only begin to glimpse. This is not an explanation of the grievances of Quebec—that must come later, and some even think it's already too late for that, years too late.

This special preliminary report has been prepared by the staff of Last Post magazine, working with journalists in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec City, whose examination of events, and their treatment in the English press outside Quebec, has given them the profound conviction that too much has not been told, and too many questions have failed to be raised in the explosion of events.

It is our aim—those at the Last Post and those of us in the papers and broadcast media who have joined the Last Post in this effort—to raise questions about the motives of men in power in the cataclysmic days of October, perhaps not to answer many of them, but to begin the urgently needed examination of what some have already begun to call:

The Santo Domingo of Pierre Elliott Trudeau

In the peak of the hysteria about "apprehended insurrections", "coups", and "armed uprisings" that was being cried from Ottawa, one reporter remarked, in the wry wit that sometimes comes out of frightening events, that "This is the first time in this country we've had a counter-revolution before having had a revolution."

The remark won't stand in stead of cold analysis, but it has a grain of truth in it, and at least it underscores some of the unreality of the events that exploded on the cool morning of Monday, October 5.

It had been a singularly quiet year in Montreal, which has been accustomed over the last few years to rushing mass demonstrations in the streets, gunfights at the Murray Hill garages, police strikes, student strikes and occupations.

The most significant political event was the April 29 election, in which the liberal-separatist Parti Québécois of René Lévesque won one quarter of the popular vote and a tenth of the National Assembly's seats. But that had been an electoral battle, fought in the ballot box. The streets have been quiet, relatively. The largest demonstration this spring in eastern Canada had been in Toronto at the American consulate after the invasion of Cambodia, and nothing approaching it occurred in Montreal.

Much of the organized left was in disarray, the rest of it was either working in the Parti Québécois or working with citizens' committees. The rise of the citizens' committees, which reflected the left's shedding its student image and working in clinics and with labor unions reflected a very peaceful form of political activity.

Quebec's novice Liberal premier, Robert Bourassa, hopped down to the U.S. to make his first major plea for American investment and for loans—a reflection of his assessment that things were cool and that investors would be more prepared to shell out in the apparent climate of stability in the province.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Trudeau delivered a glowing Throne speech at the opening of parliament, expressing his confidence in the state of Canadian confederation.

Parliament was gearing for its first major debate on the most immediate critical issue—pollution.

Then, the whole balloon began to burst.

In the early morning of Monday, October 5, James Cross was kidnapped, whisked away from his home on wealthy Redpath Crescent by four men in a cab. Hours later, the police announced that it had received, via a popular French radio station, a communique from a group that claimed to be a cell of the FLQ, and that James Cross would only be released if the government released 23 men jailed for terrorist and other activities, read the FLQ's manifesto on the crown's tele-

vision network, delivered \$500,000 in gold bars, released the identification of an informer who had turned some previous FLQ men in, and rehired the Lapalme postal delivery men whom the government fired for striking.

The government, in a series of statements that culminated the following Saturday with the televised speech of Quebec's Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette, said "no".

Within half an hour of Choquette's speech (too soon for it to be a response to his speech), Pierre Laporte, the Labor Minister of the Quebec Government, and Bourassa's number two man, if not the strongman of the Liberal government, was kidnapped by four other men outside his home in suburban Montreal.

The confusion in government circles in Ottawa and Quebec City following this resulted on Thursday, Oct. 15, in the entry into Montreal of 7,500 federal troops armed to the teeth, reportedly to "aid the police" by guarding principal buildings and people. The troops were later called into Ottawa's exclusive Rockcliffe Park section to guard members of parliament and cabinet ministers.

On Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock in the morning the Trudeau government invoked the War Measures Act, the most powerful document at its disposal, giving it next to dictatorial powers.

On Saturday night, following a curious set of events no one has yet been able to explain, the body of Pierre Laporte was found by the police in the trunk of a car near the St. Hubert air force base in suburban Montreal.

A nation's hysteria is unleashed.

Suddenly we are back where we were five years ago. A cold civil war is being fought along national and linguistic grounds. The country is polarized, but not on social issues, on issues of language and race.

The political life of this country is never going to be the same. Quebec is never going to be the same.

What happened to so disturb the calm of a listless October and so hurl a nation into a tortured vortex of political explosions, so violent a shift of the forces in this country, so sudden an alteration of the stakes of the political game? Who wins, who loses?

What happened between October 5, and today?

Who was making what decisions?

What were their strategies?

What may be the fruits of their strategies?

Was it a hunt for kidnapers and terrorists, a hunt that went wild, or were there more basic, long-term motives that directed the men in power over the first four weeks?

With an urgency that cannot be underestimated, we must begin to piece together the beginnings of answers to these questions.



Photo: Dave Clark

The plot

Of all the strange answers that have blown in the October wind, none has been stranger than the coup d'état that never took place. This supposed plot—or these plots, for the exact details still depend on which government spokesman you happen to be listening to—has been referred to again and again since October 16, and it is worth examining closely.

The most recent version of the conspiracy theory is that of Defence Minister Donald MacDonald.

According to MacDonald, we are on a "revolutionary timetable", and the kidnappings are part of a "well-known revolutionary formula." In a CTV interview, October 25 he said that "on the whole, you had a pattern of incidents here which, given the revolutionary ideology we're talking about, in other situations and in other countries has escalated itself up into a state of disorder in which it will be virtually impossible to carry on the normal processes of government and which would provide, if you like, a situation ripe for revolutionary action."

Another important characteristic of the FLQ is "the fact that they're not organized. If in fact there had been a highly structured organization it would have been even easier for the police to break."

On October 15, however, Montreal police chief Marcel St-Aubin, said he was having difficulty investigating the FLQ because of "the internal organization of the movement, as it is divided into numerous small cells." It was St-Aubin's statement, along with covering letters from Mayor Drapeau and Premier Bourassa, that was used in the House of Commons the next day to justify the invocation of the War Measures Act.

According to Nick Auf der Maur, a CBC Montreal broadcaster and member of the Last Post editorial co-operative who was arrested under the Act and spent three days inside Quebec Provincial Police cells, the police in their questioning appeared to believe that every demonstration, bombing, and strike that had happened in Quebec in the last two years was part of the conspiracy. He says they see the FLQ as being organized along the lines of the Mafia, and they believe that if they could only find Comrade Big the game would be up.

St-Aubin said the kidnappings are "only the beginning" of "seditious and insurrectional activities." But Bourassa the next day said the FLQ had reached the "final stage" of its plan. The first three stages of the plan had already been carried out: violent demonstrations, bombings, and spectacular kidnappings, in that order. "The fourth step—the most important—is selective assassinations." The government had "every reason to believe" the FLQ was now prepared to carry these out. He added that "already" political leaders had received assassination threats.

There were hints at more than this. Federal Justice Minister John Turner said October 21 that "it might not ever be possible to disclose to the public the information on which the government made its decision."

Prime Minister Trudeau, however, said in the House October 26 that "the facts on which we did act are known to the people of Canada and indeed to this House." When Opposition Leader Stanfield immediately pointed out the apparent discrepancy between Trudeau's statement and Turner's, the Prime Minister said there was in fact no discrepancy. There may be information, he said, that the public doesn't know. But that is irrelevant, since the known information was what the government had acted upon.

Perhaps the fullest exposition of the conspiracy theory came from Jean Marchand, once a prominent Quebec labor leader, and today not only the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion in the Trudeau Cabinet, but also the man charged with keeping an eye on his five million restless countrymen who live in Canada's second-largest province.

"Those who are well-protected behind the Rockies or even in the centre of Toronto don't know what is happening in Quebec right now," declared the Quebec expert in the House of Commons a few hours after the War Measures Act had been signed. There were conspirators who had "infiltrated all the vital places of the province of Quebec, in all the key posts

where important decisions are taken." There were at least two tons of dynamite, detonators and electric circuits for setting off bombs, thousands of rifles and machine guns, bombs. "For whoever knows the FLQ right now," said the shuddering expert, "whoever knows this organization well cannot do otherwise than recognize that the provincial state of Quebec and the federal state are really in danger in Canada."

As the startled members of the House of Commons soaked this up Marchand perorated: "If we had not acted today, and if, in a month or a year separation had come about, I know very well what would be said in this House: 'What sort of government is this? You had all that information in your hands and you could have used emergency powers and you did not do it. It's a government of incompetent people.'"

Just to make sure that the people who lived behind the Rockies, well-protected from the fanatics of French Canada knew what was going on, Marchand re-stated and even elaborated his claims on a British Columbia hot-line show a week after the government had struck. He had a new sensation to offer: the Front d'Action Politique (FRAP), the main opposition party in Montreal's civic election, only days away, was a front for the FLQ, (whose membership had now shrunk to "between 1,000 and 3,000"). There were to be explosions, more kidnappings, perhaps assassinations on election day. Anarchy was then to spread through the province, and after the province the nation. Thrones were to topple as the conspiracy leap-frogged across the continent.

In the end, of course, none of this happened. And perhaps more surprisingly, remarkably few conspirators were turned up by police. Even with the awesome powers of the War Measures Act, with its license to search, seize and arrest on no stronger grounds than mere suspicion, and with so many raids that, after 2,000, even the most conscientious reporters lost count, the police could come up with fewer than 400 captives. And of those, they could hold onto only 150 as October closed.

Is it these 150 people then who have placed the established order in Canada in grave danger? If so, they must indeed be supermen. And the police do not appear to be trying very hard to find out. According to Auf der Maur, Robert Lemieux, the lawyer who had acted as negotiator for the FLQ, was questioned for a total of two minutes during the first eight days of his imprisonment. Pierre Vallières, a leader of the 1966 FLQ, was also questioned for two minutes in these eight days. Charles Gagnon, another leader of the 1966 FLQ, was not questioned at all.

On one occasion, Prime Minister Trudeau observed to a bemused House that Kerensky too had been "pooh-poohing the possibility of an insurrection."

Mr. Trudeau is wrong; Kerensky knew very well that there was going to be an insurrection, and with good reason. For to state the parallel is to see its absurdity. Was Montreal on October 16 Petrograd, where in the Putilov plant 40,000 workers were prepared to go out into the streets, and the Grenade works had its entire work force mobilized in the Red Guards? Or was it Moscow, brought to its knees during the final weeks of the old order by widespread strikes?

Still the government now chose to spread scare stories about a sudden revolutionary upheaval, a notion it had repeatedly dismissed in the past. A year ago, Montreal's Drapeau administration journeyed to Ottawa for the government's investigation into the activities of the Company of Young Canadians. Piles of captured documents were produced to demonstrate that a far-ranging conspiracy was on the move. It was repeatedly noted at the time that, while the documents showed lots of smoke, it was difficult to find any fire. Beyond the well-known fact that FLQ cells existed, and might carry out isolated, anarchic acts, the rest was vapor. The Drapeau administration's evidence was laughed out of town.

Two previous, abortive attempts (according to the police) at kidnapping people in high places, including the American consul-general in Montreal, had been included with equanimity. And so, indeed, had the kidnapping of James Cross: there had been no indication in the first week of the crisis that upholders of the status quo had better nerve themselves for the prouche.

Nor did even the second kidnapping, that of Pierre Laporte, bring about sudden fears of insurrection. Why then did the government choose to unleash the vast conspiracy theory on

October 16? Why did it give credence to a picture of the FLQ that could not be believed by anyone who had any knowledge of the situation in Quebec, that it could not have believed itself, but that might conceivably be widely believed in English Canada since the government and the police are the only sources of information?

One clue comes from Jean Marchand's Vancouver interview, for it contains more than the accusations that made the headlines (reaction to his statement about FRAP was so adverse that Prime Minister Trudeau had to dissociate himself from it the next day, and Marchand himself had to back off). Marchand made some other statements in that interview that, in the long term, may be a lot more significant. Having averred that there are between 1,000 and 3,000 members of the FLQ, Marchand says:

"Now all members of the FLQ are not terrorists. But there are enough to create a lot of trouble and a lot of killing and this is what we are trying to prevent."

Not all FLQ members are terrorists!
Then what are they?

Who is the FLQ?

Or more to the point: Who isn't?

If not all members of the FLQ are carrying arms, planning assassinations and stashing bombs, what are they doing? Organizing in the labor unions, perhaps. Organizing demonstrations, or working with FRAP and the Parti Québécois.

Maybe if you're a leftist or a Péquiste, you're in effect FLQ? The net is suddenly a little wider, and out for more fish, than we have been led to believe from the impression that the government was just hunting two or three kidnapping cells.

Is Marchand saying that the FLQ is everyone who is working for a socialist or independent Quebec?

Let's follow more of Marchand's interesting analysis.

He says: "How in a society like ours can such a movement like the FLQ flourish. You knew a year ago, two years ago or even five years ago that there were FLQ members. But as long as they do not recourse to violence, under which law can you do anything?"

None, Mr. Marchand. If they do not resort to violence they are not violating the Criminal Code. But perhaps exactly what Marchand is saying is that we need laws by which the government can arrest and prosecute those that follow their political aims even by peaceful means. This seems incredible, so let's follow what he said further:

He makes the point that "it is not the individual action we are worried about now. It's this vast organization supported by other bona fide organizations who are supporting, indirectly at least, the FLQ."

Mr. Marchand is not worried about the kidnapers, he seems to be saying, but about the people who "do not recourse to violence." People—it's now a "vast organization"—who are supported by bona fide groups.

What are these people doing? Where are they?

Marchand refers to "many important institutions in Quebec" that have been "infiltrated" by this strange breed of non-violent FLQers.

If there are so many people, in so many areas and institutions, it's going to be pretty hard to ferret them out. Especially if they lack the decency to commit a criminal act and facilitate the government's job of destroying them.

And so we come to the most distressing statement of all, and Marchand states the aims of the government bluntly.

"Well, if it had been an isolated case of kidnapping I don't think we would have been isolated in invoking the War Measures Act because there the Criminal Code would have been enough to try and get those men and punish them. But there is a whole organization and we have no instrument, no instrument to get those people and question them."

Let's summarize the implications of Marchand's logic.

There is a vast conspiracy of people numbering from 1,000 to 3,000.

They are not all terrorists, in fact some hold highly respectable and critical positions, and some have the protection of other bona fide groups.

They must be rooted out.

The Criminal Code permits us to root out kidnapers and killers, but not people who commit no crimes.

Therefore we need an "instrument" by which we can go after these people who commit no crimes, and it's not simply a question of kidnapers.

Is the Trudeau government seeking a circumvention of the laws of this country in order to launch a hunt that extends into the highest reaches of Quebec, into the most respected, bona fide groups, in order to ferret out these dangerous people?

Whom is the Trudeau government after?

The politics

The apprehended insurrection-coup-plot-uprising-revolt grows more ridiculous every day, and it is evident that it does so from statements made even by federal ministers. Certainly, as far as armed uprisings of one to three thousand people are concerned, the government never believed its own case. It allowed and encouraged the story to spread in order to use it as currency to buy time and public support to keep the War Measures Act in

force.

It is possible to piece together with some certainty that Trudeau, on the eve of implementing the emergency powers, feared he was losing control of the situation in Quebec, of French public opinion, to the nationalists and moderate separatists.

The Prime Minister had grounds for such fears. Contrary to the early statements by both federal and provincial spokesmen, a significant portion of the Quebec population had not recoiled in revulsion at the FLQ's action. Predictably radical youth, certain labor organizations, and a startling percentage of average citizens were reacting favorably to the content of the FLQ's political analysis, if not to their *modus operandi*. But even while most of the sympathetic repudiated the acts themselves, the FLQ's highwayman élan and the governments' inept responses left many Québécois inwardly pleased.

That much can be established. Whether Trudeau thought the strange events in Quebec were bringing the province as close as it had ever come to separating, however, can only be speculated right now.

What is very probable is that, as hints in the Marchand interview might suggest, Trudeau at least saw the opportunity to move decisively against the separatist-nationalist tide in Quebec and set it back for years, if not stem it forever.

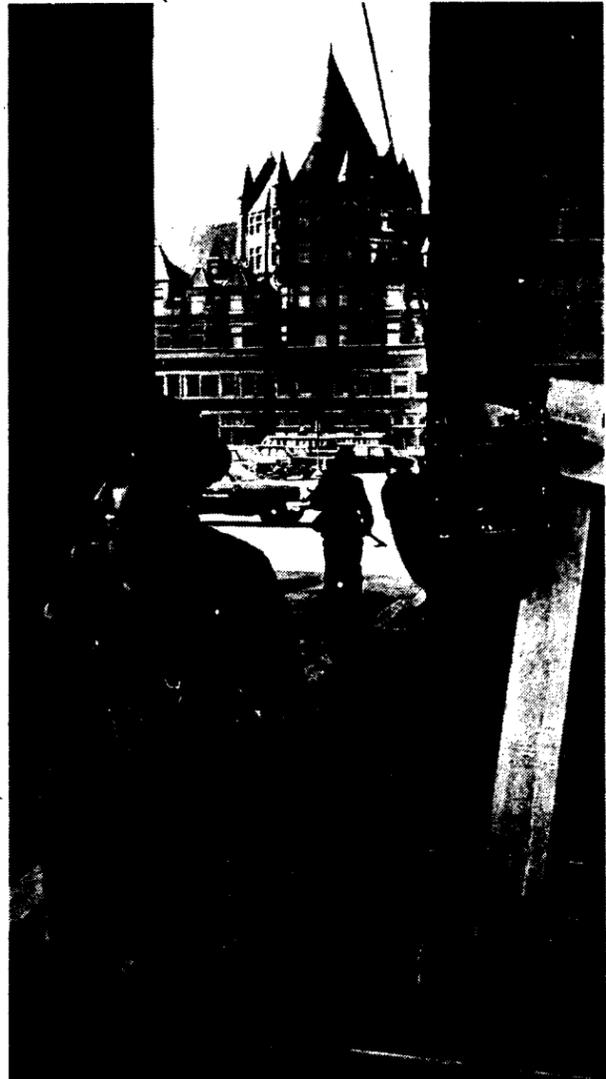
One of the most significant statements of the motives of the Trudeau government, and the steps by which it arrived at making the drastic move on October 16, is to be found in a column by Toronto Star Ottawa editor Anthony Westell appearing the day after the Act was invoked. Westell, a long-time Ottawa columnist formerly with the Globe and Mail, has extremely good sources inside the Liberal cabinet, and, along with Toronto Star editor Peter Newman, is one of the three or four most important Liberal Party intimates in the national press gallery.

Writing under the heading "The Agony Behind Trudeau's Decision", Westell examined the basic premises on which Trudeau approaches the current situation in Quebec:

"The answer begins with Trudeau's analysis of the rise of separatism in the past five years. The decline and fall of the Lesage Liberal government, he believes, left a power vacuum which Union Nationale premier Daniel Johnson did not fill because he never took a firm position for federalism. René Lévesque left the Liberals to lead the Parti Québécois into the void, and win almost a quarter of the votes in the election this year."

The Trudeau administration's entire strategy toward Quebec is to make sure that the vacuum of social contradictions and frustrations is never left as open territory to the separatists, and particularly to René Lévesque. The Trudeau government fell over backwards pumping money and organizational talent into the election campaign of new Liberal leader Robert Bourassa, scarcely concealing the influx of everything from top advisers to Trudeau's personal hairdresser to Bourassa's side. The province was saturated with a well-oiled campaign that reeked of money, and no one had any

Photocell



doubts that much, if not most of it, came from the federal Liberals.

"When the FLQ struck, Westell reports, "Trudeau's instinct was to refuse negotiations or concessions to the terrorists. Nor were there any doves in the federal cabinet."

But he stresses that "...Trudeau grew increasingly concerned at the threat to Bourassa's fledgling and inexperienced government posed by the new terrorism."

Initially, the threat came from one specific source—the vacillation of the Quebec cabinet in the face of Laporte's kidnapping five days after Cross's abduction.

Trudeau's strategy of strength depended on Bourassa emerging as the strongman, the pillar of fortitude around which Quebec could rally, the dam that could keep the flood-tides of nationalist and separatist feeling from moving into that dangerous political vacuum of which Westell spoke.

"But with the kidnapping of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, the crisis changed and deepened. It became at once a terrible question striking deep into the hearts and consciences of Bourassa's own ministers. Many Quebec Liberals owe more friendship to Laporte than to Bourassa, a relative newcomer. In the cabinet pressing around the young minister at the moment of crisis, there were agonized men who wanted nothing more than to save their colleague.

"The pressure on Bourassa was enormous. The danger last weekend that he would cave in, opening a disastrous new power vacuum, seemed terribly real."

It has been reliably reported by several journalists, and Westell carries the information, that Trudeau spent hours on the phone at his Harrington Lake summer home encouraging the premier to hold fast.

Marc Lalonde, one of Trudeau's top advisers, is believed to have rushed to Quebec City to buttress the premier at this juncture, when, according to several reports, Bourassa's cabinet was on the verge of crumbling.

The leadership of the crisis, which had appeared to come largely from Quebec with Trudeau in the background making sure things went as he wanted them to, suddenly began to revert to Ottawa.

Here the crux of the entire crisis developed.

It centres around the way public opinion in Quebec was reacting to the kidnapping. Trudeau made at least one tactical error, and one massive political blunder. Those mistakes proved to be the factors destroying his strategy.

Pierre Desrosiers suggests in the weekly Montreal paper Québec-Press an interpretation that has also been voiced by Parti Québécois economic expert Jacques Parizeau, and backed up by some reporters in Ottawa. It is this:

Trudeau's initial tactic had been to remain firm, in an effort to force the FLQ's hand. They might have killed Cross: Desrosiers and Parizeau suggest Trudeau was prepared to let that happen, betting public opinion would swing to him out of revulsion. But instead, the FLQ upped the ante. It kidnapped Pierre Laporte. Trudeau's tactic to back the FLQ into a corner had failed.

This unexpected response to Trudeau's immediate strategy, however, would only have been a temporary tactical setback, if Trudeau had not made one critical political error of judgement. He totally misread the climate of public opinion in Quebec.

Westell himself makes this point:

"Another minister feared that after the first shock and outrage at the kidnappings, Quebec opinion was being won around to the rationalization that while violence may be wrong, the terrorists were somehow glamorous patriots fighting a noble cause—the same sort of shift of opinion that happened after Charles de Gaulle's 'Vive le Québec Libre' speech in 1967.

"A backbencher close to Trudeau expressed much the same fear more precisely," Westell states, "when he said that the Quebec media—television, radio, newspapers—were heavily infiltrated by FLQ propagandists and suggested drastic action would be necessary to eventually deal with the problem." By "FLQ propagandists", of course, the backbencher meant journalists who were expressing the sympathy felt by many in Quebec for the goals and principles expressed in the FLQ manifesto.

"A Montreal MP, on the other hand," Westell continues, "told the Liberal caucus Wednesday that the FLQ was appealing dangerously well to real grievances among French Canadians, and that it would not stand for repression."

We have confirmed that this "Montreal MP" was Marcel Prud'homme, who was taken aback when he took a poll in his constituency and found that the vast majority of the young supported what the FLQ did, and that the older constituents violently condemned the tactic but frequently expressed some sympathy for the content of the manifesto. Prud'homme communicated these facts to an emergency caucus meeting.

Trudeau himself let slip in the Commons a thought that had been more and more in his mind by now: the media were playing into the hands of the FLQ by giving them too much publicity.

The government was so frazzled by this PR problem that, while the cabinet was planning the emergency regulations, it actually considered press censorship, of which Trudeau was the leading advocate.

Trudeau's aides had initially tried to suppress the publica-

tion of the FLQ manifesto in the Quebec papers, one of them arguing for an hour with the editor of the National Union paper Montréal Matin, in vain, against running the text.

"As the week wore on," Westell reported in the Toronto Star, "the question as to how to quiet the Quebec media came more frequently into conversations around the government.

"This was because the critical battle was seen as the struggle for public opinion. Would Quebecers rally to law, order and a strong Bourassa government, or drift towards a new 'moderate' position?"

Others arguing in support of this thesis report that Trudeau, when he was unable to prevent the spread of the manifesto in the Quebec press, himself ordered the CBC's French network to broadcast the manifesto, as the FLQ had demanded. They argue that this was a sign of Trudeau's overconfidence that the broadcasting of the manifesto would actually cause Québécois to react against its 'extreme' language.

In any event, on October 8, the manifesto was broadcast over the CBC's French network in Quebec, as demanded by the FLQ, and subsequently published in most of the province's major commercial newspapers. The document, broadly expressing many of Quebec's long-standing grievances, states that the FLQ is a "response to aggression", emphasizes the foreign exploitation of labor and resources, and voices the need for a mass-based revolutionary upheaval. Its spirit was one with which many Québécois found they could identify, and their clearly established failure to retreat in horror provided the federal government with its greatest shock.

FRAP, Montreal's union-and-citizen-based civic opposition movement, publicly endorsed the objectives of the manifesto, while rejecting the FLQ's tactics. It added that it could not condemn the violence of the FLQ without condemning the violence of the system, and its statement enumerated a long list of labor and political conflicts. It also noted that the FLQ's terrorism is directed not against wage workers but against the violence of the establishment. However, FRAP said it opted to fight with democratic means.

The executive committee of the Laurentian and Montreal Councils of the Confederation of National Trade Unions expressed their unequivocal support of the manifesto.

Montreal Council president Michel Chartrand (now in jail) said the authorities were getting extremely agitated by the possible death of two men but did not seem to be able to summon the same anxiety for thousands of people whose lives were potentially threatened by a walkout of medical specialists.

Later he said "who's scared of the FLQ? Are the workers terrorized by the FLQ? Are the students terrorized by the FLQ? The only people who are afraid of the FLQ are those who should be scared—the power elite. So who says the FLQ is terrorizing the population?"

The union-financed weekly Québec-Press editorialized that the FLQ's analysis was "exact", and that the horror of an armed, clandestine movement should be counterpointed to the horror of the better-armed, equally clandestine established authority.

A survey of opinions on "hot-line" programs on popular French stations in Montreal showed that the vast majority of callers condemned the actual acts of the FLQ, but over 50 per cent supported the spirit of the manifesto.

A CBC interviewer took a survey in front of a French Catholic church after 11 o'clock mass on Sunday, and found that condemnation of the acts was almost universal, but that half the people he talked to expressed sympathy for the things said in the FLQ manifesto.

Student newspapers came out in favor of the FLQ, some with grave reservations about the tactics, others not. At l'Université du Québec, virtually the entire student body went on strike in support of the FLQ's aims. About 30 per cent of the faculty walked out too. At l'Université de Montréal, 1,500 students struck and said they would go into the community to muster backing for the FLQ's goals. Several junior colleges and even some high schools closed down.

Only hours before the War Measures Act was brought in, with federal troops already patrolling Montreal's streets, about 3,000 students rallied at the Paul Sauvé Arena to hear Michel Chartrand, Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon, and the undisputed hero of the day, Robert Lemieux. Fists raised, they chanted "FLQ...FLQ!", just as Ottawa was preparing to make their cry illegal.

Opposition was also coming from other, more unexpected sources. On Wednesday, October 14, a group of French-Canadian moderates, led by René Lévesque and Claude Ryan (whom no one had ever imagined as political allies) issued an attack on Trudeau's statements, lambasted the premier of Ontario, John Robarts, for shooting his mouth off, and urged the government to release the 23 prisoners the FLQ wanted transported to Cuba or Algeria. The group criticized "certain outside attitudes... which add to an atmosphere that has already taken on military overtones—(a situation) which can be blamed on Ottawa."

It is a matter of general agreement among the Ottawa press corps that it was this statement that tipped the balance. Trudeau realized he was losing ground in Quebec, that a flood-tide of opposition to Ottawa was rising. With the Bourassa government shaking in the corner, a new alliance of nationalists and liberals and separatists threatened to fill the vacuum.

In a Calgary speech on October 20, Liberal MP Patrick Mahoney said that the statement by ten Quebec leaders (the Ryan-Lévesque statement) urging the exchange of 23 prisoners for the kidnap victims prompted the government to invoke the War Measures Act because these statements tended "to give leadership in the direction of eroding the will to resist FLQ demands."

Anthony Westell confirmed the motivation:

"Only a few weeks before, Lévesque's separatists had been extremists on the Quebec spectrum. With the emergence of terrorism as the new extreme, the perspective changed. Suddenly Lévesque was appearing with Montreal editor Claude Ryan, a nationalist, on a platform urging peace with the FLQ—a new, moderate centre, as it appeared to some.

"For Trudeau, the moment for decisive action to stop the drift in opinion was rapidly approaching."

In a democratic society, drifts of opinions are supposed to be countered by other opinions. Opinions are legal. But the opinions of Québécois who did not support the FLQ but shared some of the views the FLQ and the left have been voicing for years were apparently not to be tolerated.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau had to suspend democracy. He could not triumph in Quebec by moral leadership or by the reason of his position. He had to suspend the laws of the country and the constitutional rights of citizens to combat a drift in opinion.

On Thursday, October 15, 7,500 federal troops moved into Montreal.

At four in the morning of the next day, the War Measures Act was invoked.

The purpose

In the last week, the Trudeau government has written a new and still more implausible chapter into this already strange history.

This is the affair of the provisional government.

Rumors that some prominent French Canadians had planned to set up such a government just before the passage of the War Measures Act had been circulating in Montreal police circles for a week, but there was no public mention of it until Sunday, October 25. Mayor Jean Drapeau, who has just swept into a fifth term as Mayor with control of all 52 City Council seats, referred vaguely to the danger from a "provisional committee" that had planned to seize state power in Quebec.

The next day, the Toronto Star published a story saying the Trudeau government had implemented the War Measures Act because it was convinced "a plan existed to replace the Quebec government of Premier Robert Bourassa."

The story quoted "top level sources" saying "... a group of influential Quebecers had set out to see whether they might supplant the legitimately elected provincial government with what they conceived as an interim administration having enough moral authority to restore public order."

The Star credited the story only "from our Ottawa bureau"; there was no byline. However, the next day Toronto Telegram columnist Douglas Fisher wrote that "both the run of rumour among reporters and the internal evidence of the style and material in the story suggest that it was really the work of Peter Newman, now editor-in-chief of the Toronto Daily Star." Other sources confirm that Newman, a major Liberal Party confidant, was in fact the author of the story.

Drapeau's story now had to be taken more seriously. In an interview with an American reporter the same day, the mayor said "conversations had been held" by influential Quebecers of "good faith" to set up a regime. Although these men of good faith did not intend to open the door to the FLQ, Drapeau said, they would be used by the FLQ.

Predictably, Robert Stanfield was on his feet in the Commons the next afternoon asking the Prime Minister to account for the reports. Was this part of the unrevealed information that had led the government to invoke the War Measures Act? The Prime Minister said no. But he also refused to repudiate the rumors unequivocally, saying it was not the government's "habit to deny or confirm such reports."

Other journalists report that Newman not only went to "top-level sources", he went to the top source of them all, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and that the basic outline of the story, at least, came from him. Other cabinet ministers and high civil servants were only too happy to confirm the story to their favorite reporters. There appears to be little doubt that the story got out not only with the Liberal government's knowledge, but with its active encouragement.

Newman's story did not name names of people involved in the supposed provisional government plot, but it was clear he was implicating the "influential Quebecers" who had signed the statement of October 14 calling for an exchange with the FLQ. Claude Ryan and René Lévesque both denied the report Wednesday morning, Ryan in an editorial in *Le Devoir*, Lévesque in his column in *Le Journal de Montréal*.

Ryan strongly denounced the government for playing the game of the deliberate leak. "This is so gross," he said, "that the more one tries to untangle it, the more it appears ridiculous and stupid. I was going to write: malicious. I am not sure of that. Mr. Trudeau and his friends are out to get certain dissidents: I nevertheless don't believe them capable of such

baseness. I would rather believe that they were carried away by panic."

The next day, a far more plausible version of what had happened appeared in several newspapers, and has been confirmed by the Last Post's own sources. The alleged plot to overthrow the Bourassa government was in fact, a plot to save that government.

Just before the passage of the War Measures Act, there was widespread concern in Quebec about the position of the Quebec government. All the direction in dealing with the Cross-Laporte kidnappings was coming from Ottawa, which was imposing a hard line in refusing to negotiate with the FLQ.

In addition, Bourassa was facing extreme pressure from the Drapeau-Saulnier administration in Montreal. Most of the intelligence upon which government decisions were based was provided by the Montreal police force and their go-between, Michel Coté, the city's chief legal counsel. Earlier in the week, the Montreal police had arrested lawyer Robert Lemieux and seized all his confidential legal documents, in defiance of the provincial government. Montreal police were operating independently of the provincial government, while the Drapeau équipe consulted directly with Ottawa.

Bourassa was left with the feeling that he had virtually no control over Quebec's most powerful police force, while being faced with a Trudeau-Drapeau axis that was calling all the shots.

Within Bourassa's own cabinet, there was considerable support for the idea of making a deal to save Laporte, but, reports Dominique Clift in *The Montreal Star*, most of the political heavyweights—Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette, Education Minister Guy Saint-Pierre, Finance Minister Raymond Garneau, and Health Minister Claude Castonguay—supported the hard line. Choquette even placed his resignation on the table as a gesture of determination, Clift says.

Bourassa, who privately shared the doubts about the hard line and the concern about the position of his government, was caught in the middle. This was the reason for his ambiguous public statements during the crisis, carefully designed to pacify both the hard-liners and those who wanted to negotiate.

It was in this context that proposals were made that Bourassa open his cabinet to include a broad spectrum of Quebec leaders, to enable it to deal more credibly and effectively both with the FLQ and with Ottawa. Claude Ryan broached the idea to many people who, along with him, might be included in such a cabinet.

Clift concludes that treating the suggestion as a plot to overthrow the government "was in fact a smearing and dishonest representation of Ryan's proposal which had nothing subversive in it but had been naively inspired by vanity and misplaced sense of his own political importance."

The idea of opening his cabinet came up in one conversation between Bourassa and a friend after troops had already entered Montreal and just hours before the passage of the War Measures Act. "I thought of that," Bourassa said, "but it was too late."

What concerned Ottawa when it heard about the proposal, however, was that it might indeed have worked, that such a Quebec government might have been able to deal firmly with Ottawa and take its own course in dealing with the FLQ. There was nothing unconstitutional about the proposal, but it was one more indication of the degree to which Ottawa was losing control over opinion in Quebec. Like Lyndon Johnson, faced with the prospect of a democratic, left-liberal government in Santo Domingo, Pierre Elliott Trudeau moved in.

LBJ had his lists of "known Communists" to justify the invasion. But the New York Times found that several of the "known Communists" were in fact dead, others were out of the country, still others were in jail.

Trudeau's revelations of conspiracies are of the same order. He will no doubt come up with documents to "prove" his charges: such documents have been popping up for years. On October 29, the Toronto Telegram came up with an Alice-in-Wonderland report of terrorist plots to assassinate five hundred prominent Quebecers; these reports will recur.

But the real coup d'état this October was carried out by Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who with one stroke effected a vast shift of political power. Trudeau "seized the opportunity of the Cross-Laporte kidnappings," says Parti Québécois economist Jacques Parizeau, to carry out "the inevitable confrontation which had to come sooner or later between Ottawa and Quebec." He set back political dialogue in this country ten years, even beyond the stage of "what does Quebec want?" to "what kind of people are we dealing with?"

Initially, Trudeau attempted a policy which depended on broad support in Quebec. The policy failed because that support did not exist. The result was a new policy—a policy of making a virtual desert of all opposition in Quebec, radical, liberal, nationalist, even, in some cases, conservative. The instrument of that policy was the War Measures Act.

This policy too depends on public support, this time the blind, uninformed support of English Canadians. It cannot succeed without their support. They are being used as pawns in a cynical and destructive game.

English Canadians must decide whether they are willing to be used in that way.

Jampot gets apology

Charges by the Folk Music Club president that the club has been "pushed and pushed around" for the past two years resulted in a public apology by Student Union Building Manager Bryan Clarke and action by the Student's Council to correct the situation at a Nov. 18 Executive Council meeting.

Club president Tom Cuff told council of difficulties the Club has encountered and outlined the following proposals for council to consider.

•that the Student's Council clear up foul-ups in Jampot S.U.B. bookings.

•that a feasible way be devised to schedule events to avoid bookings conflicts with other groups.

•that the Folk Music Club be recognized as something more than a "two-bit operation taking the wrong end of the stick."

•that the Executive Council recognize the Jampot as a campus institution.

•that the council make a clear-cut value judgement of the Jampot and see if it should continue.

•and that the council provide the Club with \$400 for their budget. Cuff also said Club's Council should provide his Club with "more than a piddly budget" in future years.

After Cuff outlined his complaints and proposals, Clark offered an apology.

"I would like to apologize publicly to the Club for the conflicts and troubles they have had for what an apology is worth.

"I have no excuse, no reason, and no answers for the difficulties clubs have had in bookings in this building. It's now past history. I certainly don't have any magic answers to avoid these problems.

"I do feel strongly that bookings should be centralized under one authority," Clark said.

In ensuing discussion, council agreed bookings for events in the S.U.B. should be arranged by one person on the S.U.B. staff, in ink and in the presence of a student.

York returns

Jon York, a controversial and highly entertaining folk artist, will be back in Victoria Saturday to perform at the UVic coffee house, The Jampot.

The coffee house opens downstairs in the Student Union Building at 8:30 p.m., with the show beginning at 9. Admission is 50 cents.

York, who made his home in Victoria for a number of years, is best known for operating the Jon York Coffee House, which folded about four years ago when the folk music craze died out in North America.

Shortly afterwards, York moved to Vancouver where he became involved in several rock bands.

York, however, still enjoys folk music, and says he is looking forward to Saturday night's performance. He has promised to bring several other local musicians with him to the Jampot.

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Soviet trip under way

The UVic slavonic languages department's tour of the Soviet Union announced in last week's Coming Scene is, as yet, only a plan said department head Dr. T. Rickwood.

He said the trip, similar to one already completed by Simon Fraser University would be arranged and carried out by KLM Airlines on the condition at least 15 people come.

The trip, which would run for three weeks this summer, would visit Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and either Central Asia or Crimea.

The \$800 cost would cover travel and hotels.

The department had considered making the trip into a credit course, said Rickwood.

He said "it would be nice if the university would subsidise students" but that such help was not expected.

Anyone can come, either students or faculty, whether they are connected with the department or not, as long as they have the \$800, he said.

Anyone interested should contact Dr. Rickwood at Sedgwick 165.

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Drops Brandon...

...loses to Sask.

Hockey squad splits on weekend

by Jack Godfrey

Coach Howie Carty of the hockey Vikings feels his team is now well under way after last weekends WCIAA games.

The Vikings split a weekend double header, winning 3-2 over the University of Brandon Bobcats Friday night, and losing Saturday afternoon 7-3 to the University of Saskatchewan.

If three stars were to be picked from Friday's game Viking goaler Robin Hay would have to be awarded all three.

Hay blocked a total of 36 shots on the way to victory and the only thing he didn't do was score himself.

Vikings showed a vast improvement over previous Vancouver Island league games. Positions were played well, fore checking was tight and except for a brief let down in the second period the defense held up well.

The Viking penalty killing team played a solid game, having twice as much action as Brandon, with the penalties being 6-3 in favour of Brandon.

UVic's power play accounted for their first goal, with Dave Cousins passing out from behind the Brandon net to Larry Hackman who put a hard rising shot into the left top corner.

Kaufman and Chester teamed up for the second Viking goal at 12:31 of the third period after Brandon had gone ahead with goals at 10:10 and 10:30. Both scores came as a result of Viking defensive lapses.

George Walton scored the winner for the Vikings when he combined with Hales and Yalowega at 15:26.

For the remainder of the game Vikings played heads up hockey and managed to preserve their first ever win in the WCIAA.

Saturday afternoon things didn't go so well.

Playing before less than 200 spectators the Vikings bowed to University of Saskatchewan Huskies 7-3.

Vikings were outshot 56-29 by the Huskies who were refreshed after a 10-2 loss to UBC Thun-

derbirds Friday night in Vancouver.

The Vikings, who played the second game of the weekend only 13 hours after their tough game with Brandon were unable to cope with the Huskies potent, hard skating attack.

Larry Hackman scored twice for the Vikings, to move into a three way tie for the WCIAA scoring leadership, while Gill Gidden - a late cut from the training camp of the Los Angeles Kings - tallied the other Viking goal.

The Vikings have already bettered last year's disastrous WCIAA record of zero wins and 13 losses.

Statistics

**BOBCATS 2, VIKINGS 3
FIRST PERIOD**

No scoring.
Penalties - Kaufmann (V) 14:56; Cousins (V) 19:50.

SECOND PERIOD

1. Victoria Hackman (Cousins) 6:42.
Penalties - Gidden (V) 4:34, MacPherson (B) 6:15, Walton (V) 8:48, MacPherson (B) 8:56, Yalowega (V) 9:30, Walton (V) 10:54.

THIRD PERIOD

2. Brandon, Stevens (Wilton) 10:10.
3. Brandon, Murray (J. MacLachlan) 10:30.
4. Victoria, Kaufmann (Chester) 12:31.
5. Victoria, Walton (Hales, Yalowega) 15:26.
Penalties - Leslie (B) 6:52, Brandon (bench minor) 10:30.
Stops:
Temple (B) 7 3 5-15
Hay (V) 12 15 9-36

**HUSKIES 7, VIKINGS 3
FIRST PERIOD**

1. Victoria, Gidden 9:03.
2. Saskatchewan, Spratt (Sluchinski) 10:26.
3. Saskatchewan, O'Sullivan (Sluchinski, Hanley) 16:38.
Penalties - Cross (S) 12:25, Adkin (V) and Sauer (S) 16:05

SECOND PERIOD

4. Saskatchewan, Mitchell (King, Gillings) 4:42.
5. Saskatchewan, Sauer (Martin, O'Sullivan) 5:13.
6. Victoria, Hackman (Ruzicka, Webster) 7:03.
7. Saskatchewan, Christiaens (King, Mitchell) 9:10.
8. Saskatchewan, King (Christiaens, Mitchell) 17:26.
Penalty - Martin (S) 2:55.

THIRD PERIOD

9. Saskatchewan, Sluchinski (Hanley, Sauer) 14:46.
10. Victoria, Hackman (Webster) 16:36.
Penalty - Cousins (V) 17:08.
Stops:
Duncan (S) 8 8 7-23
Sparks (V) 13 15 16-44
Attendance - 216.

Intra-mural floor hockey

At the end of regular season play the standings in the men's intra-mural floor hockey league is as follows:

Section A	won	lost	goals for	goals against
Bvd's	3	1	27	8
Rat Patrol	3	1	23	14
Economics	2	2	17	15
Freuds	2	2	10	28
Hawks	1	3	14	26
Section B				
Smokies	4	0	32	6
Bombers	3	1	22	20
Totems	2	2	17	27
Port Rats	1	3	19	20
Courtenays	0	4	14	31

Playoff Schedule for Thursday, Nov. 26.

- Haws vs Courtenays 9:00
- Freuds vs P. Rats 9:00
- Totems vs Economics 9:40
- Bombers vs R. Patrol 9:40
- Smokies vs. Bvd's 10:00

Auditions for "Marat Sade" will be held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday (next week) clubs Room "B" in the SUB from 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - The Players' Club -



Vikettes bombed

Vikettes were drubbed 54-27 by Vancouver Molsons in an exhibition game, Saturday, at Uvic.

Molsons, who had the advantage in both height and experience, jumped into the lead early and were ahead 18-7 at the half.

The Vikettes, who start regular play in the tough Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association league next week, were led in scoring by Yvonne Letellier.

Miss Letellier accounted for nine points, while Rose Jossul pumped in seven and Lynn Haglund came up with four.

SPORTS MENU

- FRI. 27**
Basketball - Vikings vs UBC at UBC 8:00
Vikettes vs U. of Saskatchewan at Regina
Hockey - Vikings vs Stockers at Esquimalt Arena 8:00
- SAT. 28**
Basketball - Vikings vs UBC at UBC 8:00
Jayvees vs Mt. Vernon at Uvic 8:00
Vikettes vs U. of Saskatchewan at Regina
Cross Country - Admiral Nelles Cross Country Race at Royal Roads.
Hockey - Vikings vs UBC at Esquimalt Arena 1:30
Soccer - Vikings vs Vic West at Topaz 2:15
Volleyball - Men's team UBC all day (tournament)
Women's team at UBC all day (tournament)
- SUN. 29**
Rugby - Saxons vs Castaways at Carnarvon 1:00
Hockey - Vikings vs UBC at Esquimalt Arena 2:15
- MON. 30**
Basketball - Vikettes vs U. of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon
- TUES. DEC. 1**
Basketball - Vikettes vs U. of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon

SPORTS



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Two out of three... ..ain't bad

Hoop Vikings win on road

Uvic was victorious in their first game in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association league, Friday, squashing the Regina Cougars, 63-35, in Regina.

The Vikings, with a definite height advantage, led 22-10 at the half, scoring 30 percent of their field shots.

Uvic's offence sparkled, with Gordy Hoshal (18 pts.), Tom Hatcher (16), and Skip Cronck leading the attacks.

Saturday's game against the University of Saskatchewan was not as successful, with Uvic taking a 76-84 loss.

The Vikings managed a strong shooting average of 44 percent,

with Gordy Hoshal and Tim Reiger leading the way. When the Huskies put on a full court press in the second half, however, the shooting average dropped, with the Vikings only managing to hit on 25 percent of their attempts.

In their third and final game of the road trip Vikings came up with a win, dumping the Brandon Bobcats, 72-62, Monday.

Skip Cronck, with his driving attacks, led Uvic with 15 points, while Tom Holmes, Tom Hatcher and Mike Thaffe accounted for 11 points each.

Top rebounder for the Vikings, Stan Piper, was injured in Friday's game, and was sidelined with a sprained ankle for the rest of the trip.

UVic runner second

Led by freshman Jim Powell, UVic finished second behind U.B.C. in the Freshman-Junior division of the Pacific Northwest Cross-Country Championships held in Vancouver Saturday. Powell finished 6th in 24:36, over the flat 4 1/2 mile course. Other scoring team members were Wally Thorne, 8th, John Powell, 9th, and Jeff Hawker, 12th. Out of the scoring but also finishing for UVic was Russ Horton, in 19th spot.

In the Open division, veteran Charlie Thorne led UVic runners, placing 5th in 32:37 over the 6-mile course. He was followed by Larry Corbett 20th, and Chris Garrett-Petts 34th.

This Saturday, UVic travels to Royal Roads for the annual Admiral Nelles Trophy road race.

MARTLET WARNED

To Mark Hume:

This is a summary of last weekend's Vikings hockey games. I thought that after the criticism of last week's article it would be better if the Vikings wrote it up themselves. You can condense it or whatever you wish, if you don't like the idea of trying to build up the morale of the hockey team then leave them out of the sports news all together. Remember sports are supposed to build up the spirit of Uvic not break it down.

Ian Kinsey
Sports Information Officer

REPLY TO LETTER

Dear Mr. Kinsey:

The Martlet is not here to "build up the morale of the hockey team", or any team for that matter, nor is it here to "build up the spirit of Uvic".

What we do, sir, is report the facts, that's what news is all about.

We don't intend to take your warning seriously, so I suggest that in the future you limit your activities as Sports Information Officer to issuing information and not weak-kneed ultimatums.

Mark Hume,
Sports Editor.

GRASS HOCKEY TEAMS DRUB YANKS

Uvic's women's field hockey teams powered to the top in a pair of Evergreen Conference tournaments held in the States over the weekend.

Valkries won the "A" division tourney at Eugene while the Vagabonds topped the "B" division tourney at Tacoma.

Defensive efforts of both teams was superb, as neither was scored against throughout the two days of competition.

At Eugene, Friday, Stephanie Corby sparked the scoring assault of the Valkries as they swept by Central Washington 10-0 and Pacific Lutheran 8-0.

Miss Corby led in scoring again Saturday, when Uvic pounded Skagit Valley 11-0 and dumped Oregon State 4-0.

In the four games, Miss Corby accounted for 17 goals.

Uvic's Vagabonds were equally impressive in Tacoma, Friday, bombing Idaho 10-0 and then blanking Oregon College of Education 4-0.

Saturday the Vagabonds dropped Linfield College 6-0, and completed the sweep with a 4-0 win over Georgia Fox College of Newfield, Oregon.

Odette Graf sparked the Vagabonds, Friday, accounting for six goals in the two games. In the final day of the tournament Pat Ball was the leading Vagabond scorer, with three goals against Linfield and two against Georgia Fox.

RUGGER VIKINGS HOT DESPITE COLD WEATHER

Freezing weather on the weekend failed to cool the rugger Vikings, as they ran up the most lopsided score in some time, trampling Nanaimo Hornets, 51-6 Sunday.

The ice-hard ground did little to hamper the Viking backfield, and they had a field-day cutting through the tough but ragged Hornet team.

Victory in the match, worth four points in league standings, put Uvic clearly out in front place, four points ahead of James Bay Athletic Association.

JBAA tightened their grip on that second place position, Saturday, by dumping Norsemen 14-3 in a four-point match at Uvic.

Norsemen trailed by only three points at the half, but in the second period freezing set in, and Uvic's offence came to a halt after Bruce Panton scored their only points, on a try.

Saxons were also slowed by the cold, Saturday, going under 14-3 to undefeated Saanich Velox in a second division match at Lambrick Park.

FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
Uvic Vikings	8	7	1	0	226	50	18
JBAA	8	6	2	0	174	95	14
Oak Bay	8	5	3	0	116	77	10
Castaways	8	5	3	0	100	94	10
Uvic Norsemen	7	3	4	0	80	105	8
Nanaimo	6	0	5	1	64	227	1
Cowichan	7	0	6	1	30	142	1

Includes four-point games.

SECOND DIVISION

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
Saanich Velox	10	10	0	0	179	32	20
Castaways	10	7	2	1	144	61	15
JBAA	9	6	3	0	128	79	12
Oak Bay	10	5	5	0	146	121	10
Uvic Saxons	10	4	5	0	145	117	9
CFB Esquimalt	10	3	4	3	108	124	9
Nanaimo	9	1	8	0	23	164	2
Cowichan	10	0	9	1	53	228	1

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THE COMING SCENE

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROWING CLUB
All those interested in Rowing with a chance for representing Canada in the 1972 Pan-am games please phone Ross Now at 582-2560. (Evenings 5:30)

THURSDAY, NOV. 26

SKI FAIR
The UVic Ski Club and Ski Team will present a Ski Fair and Swap in the Sub today. There will be a guest speaker at the Ski Clinic and three Ski Films. If you want to buy, or trade your skis, come to the Ski Fair.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27

MUSIC AT NOON
Student Ensembles will play in Mac. 144 at 12:30.

ICE HOCKEY
UVic vs. Stockers at Esquimalt Arena at 8 p.m.

THE IDIOT
The Soviet film with English Sub-titles of Dostoyevsky's novel THE IDIOT will be shown in Elliot 168 at 8 p.m. Admission \$1.00, Students 75c.

Tickets are on sale at the Sub office, Slavonic and Oriental Dept. Office and from Russian club members.

RUSSIAN CONVERSATION CIRCLE
The Russian club meets in Sedgewick 159 for conversation practice at 12:30. Bring your lunch.

SPANISH CLUB
The Spanish Club meets in Cle. 204 at 12:30.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28

CURLING CLUB
The draw for this week's curling has been posted outside the MARTLET office. Please check your time and opposition. This is the last draw until the new year. Start getting a team together for the UVic Overnight Bonspiel. on Jan. 9th and 10th. Team must be mixed (2x2) and all UVic entries must have paid their dues to the Club. The cost will be about \$3.50.

ICE HOCKEY
UVic vs. UBC at the Esquimalt Arena at 1:30 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY
UVic vs. Mariners at Campus at 2 p.m.

SOCCER
UVic vs. Vic West at Topaz Park at 2:15 p.m.

BASKETBALL
J.V.'s vs. Mt. Vernon in the Gym at 8 p.m.

FILMS
CAN HEIROMYMOUS MERKIN EVER FORGET MERCY HUPPE AND FIND TRUE HAPPINESS? will be shown in Mac 144 at 2:00, 6:00, 8:00, and 10:00 p.m. Admission students 50c, others 75c. 30

LOLITA
A scathing satire of the American way of life, directed by Stanley Kubrick (2001, and DR. STRANGELOVE), from the novel by Vladimir Nabokov. Starring Peter Sellers, James Mason, and Sue Lyon. Restricted. Admission; College members 40c, all others 50c.

RUGBY
Saxons vs. Castaways at 1 p.m. at Carnarvon Park.

MONDAY, NOV. 30

BAHA'I CLUB
Baha'i Firesides in Elliot 163 at 2:30.

THE COLLECTOR
THE COLLECTOR will be shown in Mac. 144 at 7:30 p.m. Admission: Students 50c, non-students \$1.00.

CHES SEMINAR
Prof. J. Meinwald will speak on "Anthropod Secretions" in Elliot 160 at 4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1

CRISIS LINE
There will be a meeting in the SUB lower lounge at 7:30 p.m. More help is needed for the line.

UNIVERSITY LECTURE SERIES
Dr. A. Rae Paton Emeritus Professor of Chemistry Colorado State University and presently Visiting Professor ("Chemistry for Poets") UVic Chem. Dept. will speak on "The Alleged Scientific Method. All Welcome.

WITH DANTE THROUGH PARADISE
Dr. R. Baldner (French) will lecture to Liberal Arts 305 at 1:30 in Elliot 168. Myth of Man 12.

FOLK DANCE CLUB
The Folk Dance Club meets in the SUB upper lounge at 8 p.m. All welcome.

BIOCHEM LECTURE
Dr. J. P. Vinay speaks on "The Science of Linguistics" in Craigdarroch 121-2 at 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY DEC. 2

DEBATING CLUB
The Debating Club meets in Cle. 106 at 12:30.

OUTDOORS CLUB
The Outdoors Club meets in Elliot 160 at 12:30 p.m.

CHES CLUB
The Chess Club meets in Craigdarroch seminar lounge at 7:30 p.m.

PRE LIBRARY SCHOOL GROUP
The final meeting for 1970 will be a tour of the Provincial Library, followed by a talk by Mr. Jim Mitchell. Members should plan to meet at the Provincial Library, 2nd floor of the Legislative Buildings, at 3:40 p.m. Those having a 2:30 lecture and no transportation should advise Mr. New in Room 105 of the Uvic Library in advance.

CLASSIFIED

SECRETARIAL HELP is needed for the "Drama in Education Conference 71" held Feb. 19, 20, 21. Secretarial fees will be paid. An ideal job for a responsible part time student. Please call Mary at 592-1663 after 9 p.m. weekdays.

Two or three sun-loving young "University Types" desired to share 2-3 bedroom house with young couple. Great potential for communal food trip, as well as very reasonable rent. Sex doesn't matter, but an asset (sic). Leave Message at 382-4170. A Cactus Enterprise. (real ad).

SQUARE DANCING
Young single guys and gals 18 years and over interested in learning to square dance with a singles only square dance club in Victoria. Phone 385-2647 after 6 p.m.

1963 Renault original owner excellent condition, low mileage \$500. Phone 384-1552.

Lost at Lansdowne College Ball on Friday 13th, a small green jade pendant. Reward. Phone 382-5084.

120 Bass Titan accordion snack condition. \$100 or best offer. Phone 477-1395 Chris.

GUITAR FOR SALE

6 string Framus, excellent condition. Phone Helen at 477-3729.

To all the people who helped us at the accident Thursday night Nov. 19th, around the corner from Ring Road. Although we don't remember who you are, thank you so much for being there. Liz, Kathy & Karen.

LOST: One rare chess pawn with a red felt bottom. It was lost while hitching from Sidney on Thurs. 19 with a UVic student. Please call: Craig Matthews, 388-7182.

No tickets for senate

After 55 min. of political jockeying, amending, and sundry filibustering a motion was passed to the effect that tickets are no longer mandatory for gaining entrance to the Senate Gallery. If, however, you feel that your presence at a meeting must not be affected by the number of people who happen to get there before you, you may obtain a ticket from the registrar in the usual way thereby reserving

yourself a seat in the Gallery. (C5 - 10 are the best seats).

So there you have it — if you want to go you may at a moments notice. The next meeting is on Wed. Dec. 9 — come and watch.

Not that I expect anything — but if you do have something bothering you, Paul and I are in the S.U.B. in the mornings and at other unpredictable times in our office — K-Hut No. 20.

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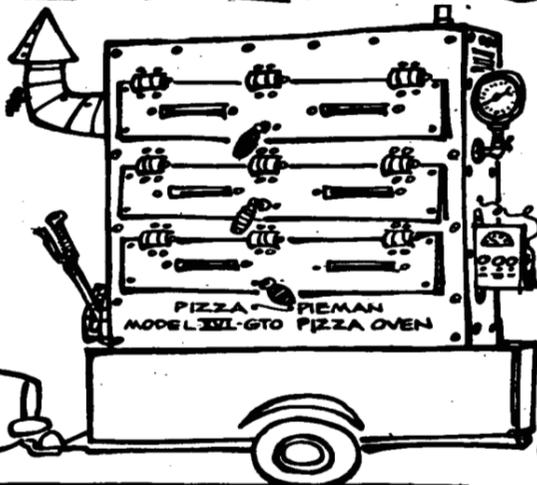
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Open letter to Dr. Kirkby

For the past few weeks, Dr. Ron Kirkby has been pricking consciences on this campus, and elsewhere, over the issue of civil liberties and public responsibility in Canada, and I for one, have found the experience very stimulating. However, from the beginning of his rise to prominence, I found, despite my libertarian leanings, that I could not swallow the 'kernel' of his message. I admit that at first, I opposed him for very vague reasons; but as time went on and I listened to him more, I found myself provoked to read, in order to justify my contrary feelings, and to refine them to specific opinions. I believe I have now done so, and wish to share them with him, and with others perhaps in the same position as myself.

Let me say at the outset that it was Dr. Kirkby himself who exhorted us not to take his opinions for granted, but to search for our own answers, and so, though I present here a damnation of his views, I thoroughly respect that he is fully responsible for my having become so opinionated, and has therefore, added to my education and enlightenment. I wish to thank him for that.

I said that at first I found myself only vaguely opposed to Dr. Kirkby's call for educational revolution, and his support for the idea of justifiable homicide for political ends. I believe that I was not alone in this wishy-washy state, yet few of us could, (or did), speak out because we recognized some essential truths in what he had to say about freedom and personal responsibility, and we were reluctant to dismiss the whole issue because of a particular ideological disagreement, especially when we were hard-pressed to express it exactly. And so, as I say, I was forced to go to the library to find out why I didn't, and couldn't agree emotionally, even though there was a rational streak in me which wanted to do so. And I finally found it. It is because culturally, and therefore emotionally, I am a Canadian, and Dr. Kirkby, by the same criteria, is not.

Let me explain. I know that Dr. Kirkby is, by nationality, as Canadian as I am. I am not attempting to discredit his citizenship; but it appears to me, through my studies, that culturally speaking, he is an alien. His character is steeped in a tradition foreign to this country. I believe him to have an American character.

One of the major prerequisites of an American character is the motivation to achieve the concrete realization of the American Constitution. This is called the American Dream. To instill this impulse in Americans, each succeeding generation is weaned on the ideals, dreams and visions of the Founding Fathers, and then set forth to make them true, not simply with the fond wish that maybe they could do it, if they wanted to; no, rather that they must do it, or face first the collective wrath of their own parents, and then, later, rejection by their own children. They are not permitted to fail, because they have no excuse for failing. After all, every generation is the 'ideal' generation, the one that has 'had all the advantages that we never had.' They have, therefore, not merely human capabilities, but superhuman ones, and they had better live up to them, or die unloved, and unwanted.

Against this terrible burden, of course, each succeeding generation has built in safeguards in order to justify itself, both to itself, and to history. The most important of these is the idea that anything that is new, is, by virtue of that fact alone, better than anything that existed before. This alleviates to a great extent the problem of improving upon ones' parents' performance, especially as it could be applied to 'things', i.e. material goods, and of course this has been the traditional 'escape route' in America ever since the Revolution. Recently however, we have seen a

generation that began with material success assured by virtue of its parents' efforts, and was forced therefore, to choose between giving up the chase, or redefining the terms. If the American Dream was not material wealth, what was it?

The 'answers' to this question have been the issue of the '60's and now, it appears, they will be the burden of the '70's as well. From the rejection of materialism, the acceptance of drugs, the rediscovery of religion to the manufacturing of bombs, the so-called 'New American Dream' has survived its bloody birth and is now ready to assault us once again. And from all the signs it appears no less likely to engulf the whole world in conflict than did the old one, for it still refuses to recognize itself as an American dream. It persists rather, in calling itself a world vision, and as something we should all aspire to. And it still fails to recognize the original fault of the whole concept of mission: that what is 'new' is not necessarily better. The latter means that not only my parents could have been wrong, but that I may be wrong too; conversely, not everything my parents did was wrong simply because they did it and they are the past, therefore it is possible that I can do right in my children's eyes as well. In short, the New American Dream still saddles the young with the awful responsibility of righting every wrong in history, and doing it right now. If there is any essential difference to be found in this new mission, it is simply that the young have saddled themselves with this one, hence the true source of the generation gap.

Against this tradition, we have what we often refer to jokingly as the Canadian 'character', that vague, inoffensive gnome who spends most of his time trying to convince himself that he really does exist, and hoping that one day, he will find out where ... probably somewhere in the files of the National Film Board. He seems assured of only two things. Firstly, his rabid anti-Americanism, and secondly, his only slightly less rabid anti-Canadianism. Yet if this character really does have an identifiable nature, separate from the American one which both fascinates and repulses him, it is this: that he is a little closer to European tradition than his American counterpart. In other words, he does not try to deny the past, but to encourage it. We call this the Canadian Mosaic. In this country it is not a sin to call oneself Ukrainian, or Chinese, or German, or Dutch instead of Canadian, in answer to the question, 'What are you?' when voiced by another Canadian. That is because the latter nationality is assumed; what the questioner wants to know is where you came from, not just geographically, but traditionally, culturally. He doesn't care especially that you are different in this respect from him, because after all, he has got his own past, his own traditions to reflect on, and that is what makes you equals, not age, or income, the house you lived in, or the school you went to; all those things are too recent, and therefore circumstantial, what concerns him is what makes you the man, the personality you are. The question implies, 'What is your link to the past?' And that is the Canadian tradition.

The past gives one a sense of proportion, a security against the condemnation of future judgements. It saves you from the debilitating necessity of constantly justifying yourself to yourself, which is the result of valuing no one's opinion above your own. Put another way, if one is already innocent, the only way to go is down.

We don't have a Constitution or a Declaration of Independence in Canada which binds us irrevocably to a missionary task of gargantuan proportions. Even our Bill of Rights is remembered not so much for the spirit of its

words, but because of the irony of those lofty ideals being associated with the particular Prime Minister responsible for passing them into law! It was as if John Diefenbaker were trying to give us all an object lesson in American history.

We simply do not restrict ourselves that way in Canada. Idealism is not a national characteristic; it is a human one, and our forefathers must have realized this when they didn't bother to frame legal definitions of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'. They must have known that the only way to guarantee that everyone could have a Canadian identity, was to deliberately avoid defining just what the hell a Canadian was! It is my opinion therefore, that the only 'true' Canadian is one who promotes that kind of thinking; who, if he is imbued with any mission at all, it is to reject anyone who tries to promote the concept of 'mission' as a national, or even just as a personal policy. And it is on that basis that I reject Dr. Kirkby; because he is a missionary, and not just any missionary, but an American one.

Yes, and not just any American missionary either, but one equal in calibre to the very archetypal Americans he so vociferously denounces! When he tells us that we are all innocent lambs who have only been corrupted by our evil-stricken parents, he is spouting American philosophy from the same Puritan pot as John Winthrop and John Cotton. When he calls for the tearing down of the whole social fabric which contains us in order to create a nation of Socrates', he has the same Americanized perception of progress as has that California real-estate developer who wants to flatten all those trees so he can build a subdivision. When he justifies the murder of a man on the grounds that the cause was just, he is mouthing American national policy in exactly the same way as it has been expressed by American generals from Sheridan to Westmoreland. He is, indeed, as American as Berkley could make him; and for that, I reject him.

I reject him, and I call on anyone who says he is concerned about the invasion of American influence in Canada to reject him, because he represents that force just as much as does Kaiser Coal or General Motors. The Ron Kirkbys of this country are selling it out as much as any magnate on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and the death of Pierre Laporte is witness to it.

The spread of American culture in Canada is, to me, no move dramatically illustrated by a bill board for Coco Cola, than it is in the way in which we reacted to that tragedy in Quebec. On the one level, (the one I prefer to think of as the true Canadian view), we were thoroughly ashamed that we should gain world notoriety for such a terrible disaster; but on another level, we were proud of it! We'd made it into the big-time by God! Even the CBC almost openly gloated over the coverage the event was getting in the world press. It was disgraceful. Was that the spirit of '67? Was that what we fondly remembered about our country?

Ron Kirkby, take your petty revolution and go back to Berkley. There at least, it has some cultural relevance; here it has none, or didn't anyway, until a couple of months ago, and I think we are far the worse for that. Should you choose to stay, I ask you to keep quiet; not simply because it is now, (God help us) against the law to speak out, but because you, at least as much as anyone else in this country, need to stop and reflect on what it means to be a Canadian, and what we should be doing about it.

Derry McDonell
Arts 3

Letters...continued

Continued from Page 4

adequate proof of our willingness to struggle over issues ranging from the dress code in some schools, to student-faculty control over all centres of education. We do not intend to leave these issues, and many others, unsettled in Victoria. We do not intend to leave the Capital isolated from a wave of student-radicalism sweeping the entire continent. To all those interested, and willing to work for change — watch for the Young Socialists in the near future.

Venceremos,
Bob Simms
Cliff Mack

AMS fees

Dear Sir:

In the weekend Victoria Times I read with great interest that a UVic student, Robert Smith of Noble Road, Central Saanich has decided to go to court to try to get the \$32 back which the AMS of this university extorted from him in September. It's high time someone jolted the smug complacency of the AMS bureaucrats. Personally I strongly resent seeing part of the

\$32 extracted from me going towards Robert McDougall's tuition fees (see By-Law 14, Sec. 1 of AMS Constitution); in fact, I strongly resent being forced to pay expensive dues in a society which, given a choice, I would never have joined. With six courses and a part-time job, I have no time for the social clubs so heavily subsidized by AMS fees. The only benefit (?) I am getting from the AMS is a weekly copy of the Martlet - at \$32 a year that's a damn expensive subscription.

I propose that students not be coerced into becoming members of the AMS, or any other society. I suggest that clubs pay their own way with money collected from

club members only. This newspaper for example could be sold to the students, at a fixed price per issue. I admit though that this suggestion would immediately put the Martlet staff out of work as your feeble rag is the sort that has to be given away, for no one in his right mind would actually purchase a copy.

Yours truly,
Pauline Siefken, AS1

Your simple approach makes me wonder why you aren't a student council member. By the way, while the Martlet is given away, nobody forces you to pick it up and read it. (Editor)

We're sorry

Dear Sir,

I think an apology is in order to the students of U. Vic and one of Victoria's finest entertainers, Valdy. On Thursday Nov. 19 at 12:30 the university had the privilege of hearing Valdy perform in the Sub lounge for approximately one hour but with "no audience (or not much of one) there just ain't no show". I don't know who did the advertisement for the free concert but he or they didn't do a hell of a lot. NONE.

JML 1 A&S



Who said politics makes strange bedfellows?

We don't think so

. . . and neither does our competition

The modern marriage has its ups and downs, sure. But it also requires co-operation and friendly co-existence to make it work. The modern woman has a need, nay a right to self-fulfillment. Besides, the competition is healthy.

That doesn't mean we don't have our little scraps. Sure we do. Life wouldn't be complete without them. And just because we're the most important couple in the world doesn't mean we can always hide our little tiffs. Especially early on. She got a little angry over Vietnam. It's only natural. We got a little angry over Cuba and

we put our foot down. Sometimes a man has to do what a man has to do.

But our marriage has matured. Now we see to it that things never get out of hand because each of us knows his/her sphere of interests. We've consolidated our positions. And we cater to each other's whims. We didn't make a fuss when she grabbed Czechoslovakia, did we? And the little disagreements make for a sort of creative tension, don't you think?

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