

Farquhar Quits

President Hugh Farquhar has announced his intention to resign. The president announced his plans at a faculty meeting last Thursday. "It is my desire that a replacement be found for me," he told the gathered faculty members.

"My request to be relieved," he reassured them, "is not based on any pressure or unhappiness."

"My relations with the Board of Governors could not have been better, I have also enjoyed the most harmonious relationships with the deans and all those who have worked closely with me."

Farquhar said he just wanted to go back into retirement but promised to remain until a replacement is found.

He promised his presidency will not become a "lame-duck administration" in its waning days but assured a "smooth transition" when the new president is found.

"The Board of Governors is proceeding with the establishment of a committee to bring nominations for the president of the university," he said.

"This committee will be a truly representative committee composed of members

from all sectors of the university," he went on, "the Board of Governors, the Senate, the faculty association, the students and the alumni association."

Board secretary Jim Currie said the structure of the committee had not yet been made public by the BOG.

"We did discuss it at Monday's board meeting," he said.

"I'm unclear on just what the next step is," he added, "maybe I should approach the groups to be represented by the committee."

Currie praised President Farquhar's presidency saying "he's certainly improved the climate of the university."

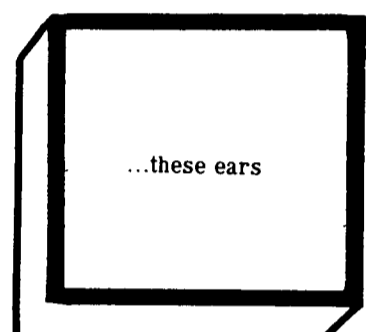
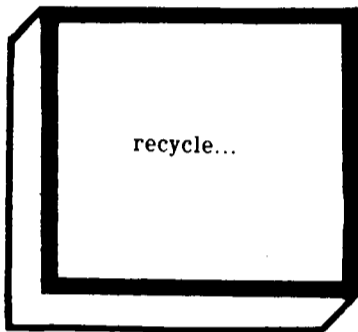
He said it may take as much as two years to find a successor. "As soon as they find one he'll step down."

"I hope it doesn't take too long," he added.

Farquhar was appointed president "pro tem" following the resignation of former president Bruce Partridge, February 1, 1972.

He was named full-time president on July 1, 1972.

Partridge resigned in the aftermath of a dispute over, among other things, his academic qualifications.



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Mose Allison

gets it together at sunday's concert

Activities Council Quits Too

The UVic Alma Mater Society's Activities Council has quit.

The Activities Council, created last term by Activities Co-ordinator David Oscienny, resigned following the September 12 meeting of the Representative Assembly after a fight over money.

The council, which organized the Mose Allison concert and the upcoming Paul Horn and Ravi Shankar concerts, threatened to resign if they weren't given money for their services at the recent AMS dance -- when they didn't get any, they quit.

The council members, Oscienny, Mike Nightingale and Arthur Underhill have been rehired as AMS employees to do the same job.

The dispute arose after the Activities Council members awarded themselves an honorarium for working a council-sponsored dance September 8.

The grant was stopped by treasurer David Clode after he was queried about the legitimacy of the self-awarded honorarium by SUB manager Dave Titterton.

"Titterton thought his policy of not giving Student Union Building jobs to AMS political representatives was being violated," said Clode, "by giving money to the activities boys for working a dance."

"Are you going to overrule me, Dave (Titterton) asked me, and I cut off the money to them."

Titterton and Clode instituted the policy this summer to avoid "the conflict of interest created when Titterton, as general manager, is someone's boss who is Titterton's boss because he's a council member, if you see what I mean," said Clode.

Activities Council members argued that the group had worked so hard they deserved the money regardless.

The real bone of contention, according to Oscienny, was another honorarium awarded to another RA member, Andrew Whitaker.

Whitaker was given \$250 for his work in putting together the Academic Guidebook, Oscienny explained.

"We worked just as hard, if he deserved it we deserved it."

The real problem, said Clode, was one of "philosophy."

Stated Clode: "I didn't expect anybody to ask for money for jobs they did in connection with elected positions."

"Everyone here is overworked, I guess the whole premise behind my philosophy of student government is going out the window."

"I just can't see being paid for doing a job you ran for and were elected to."

"I didn't approve of Whitaker's honorarium and I don't approve of this one," Clode went on, "but Whitaker's was already approved."

"Now we've tabled them both."

Clode said the Activities Council had wanted money all summer but that he had been able to talk them out of it.

"Then this Whitaker thing came along."

He said he couldn't argue with the council, "some feel one way and some feel another," but he objected to the threat of quitting used by Oscienny's group.

"That was just blackmail."

The Activities group has now been hired back by manager Titterton to do the job they were doing before.

"At least," added Clode, "until someone better comes along."

Coffee Prices Jump

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Prices of coffee, hot chocolate, soup, and milk have risen 5 cents in the vending machines on campus.

Those of you who use the machines regularly may be annoyed, but shouldn't be surprised.

Lewis Vending Machine Co. Ltd. operates them, and states that UVic is the last of their large

contracts to feel the increases, which the company holds down as long as possible, then raises in nickel increments.

Milk and cream prices have skyrocketed most drastically but those of coffee, sugar, chocolate, equipment such as trucks and the vending machines themselves, and human labor, have also risen.

Stated Lewis Vending Machines' manager, "When you get every facet of your overhead going up there comes a point at which either you raise your prices or you don't break even."

Though coffee in the Subcaf is still 10 cents, the Cafeteria hasn't the overhead that the vending company necessarily shoulders to supply this service to the campus.



US Blamed

For Chile Coup

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The Nixon administration not only actively supported the military coup in Chile, but may have taken a large role in initiating it.

After Allende became president of Chile in 1970, the United States government suspended all foreign aid to the country. It prevented Chile from obtaining loans from the World Bank and virtually destroyed that country's economy.

But, military aid was not suspended. In 1973 alone, United States military aid totalled \$12.3 million -- \$900,000 of this went to the training of military personnel.

In April, the Washington Post quoted an ex-U.S. ambassador to Chile as saying that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) spent \$20 million to prevent the election of Salvadore Allende in 1964.

The victor in the 1964 Chilean presidential election, Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei, was the darling of the U.S.-initiated "Alliance For Progress". Frei, confronted with economic stagnation, survived by plunging Chile into the heaviest per capita foreign debt in the Third World -- \$4 billion by 1970.

Most of this was in loans from the United States. Chile received the most U.S. aid per capita of any country in the world during this period. Canadian aid in the mid-1960's followed the same pattern.

Seven people attached to the U.S. embassy in Chile are listed in the "Who's Who in the CIA" published recently.

In 1971, former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers told a group of Americans with investments in Chile that "the Nixon administration is a business administration. Its business is to protect American business."

Recently, when a member of the rightist para-military group "Patria Y Libertad" was killed in a car accident in Chile, he was found to be carrying \$50,000 in American currency.

Davis, the American ambassador to Chile, arrived in Washington last Friday (Sept. 7)

from Chile. He was known to have met with Henry Kissinger while in Washington. He returned to Chile Monday (Sept. 10), the day before the coup.

A White House staff member, Dean Hinton, is thought to have helped co-ordinate the coup. He was the head of the U.S. aid program in Chile between 1969 and 1971. He was also the head of the aid program in Guatemala from 1967 to 1969. He is listed in the "Who's Who in the CIA"

On Wednesday (Sept. 12), barely 36 hours after the coup was initiated, the U.S. government recognized the military junta. The Nixon administration admitted knowing 48 hours in advance that the coup was to take place.

All these facts point to at least a substantial involvement of the American government in the anti-democratic coup. Apparently, the U.S. has once again forcibly evicted the rightful representatives of the people of a Third World country. It is not an accident that the Chilean people elected a government dedicated to opposing American control of their economy and that that government was violently overthrown.

Classifieds

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Recycling Feasibility

The recycling feasibility study now in operation at UVic is proving again that student participation is essential to a successful recycling project.

A recycling project at UBC last year never got off the ground because the student body was never involved and didn't care.

Seven tons of paper may sound like a lot, but the janitor at Oak Bay said that he burned about 30 tons of paper a year before the project.

The school population of Oak Bay is just over 1,000 so you can get some idea of the magnitude of the amount of garbage that must come out of UVic.

A similar recycling project has been started this year at Esquimalt High.

It would seem that the administration could spend some of the \$30,000 a year that they currently spend on garbage disposal on hiring a few students to pick up paper from recycling boxes. This would not take work away from the janitors (they would still have to empty the waste baskets of non-recyclable

garbage) and the project would defray its own costs in the money earned from the sale of the scrap and the money saved in disposal, as most of the garbage from this university is paper.

It is feasible and it can work. The computing centre recycles all its cards and printout. It gets upwards of \$30 a ton for computer cards.

Another small-scale project carried out at Mount Douglas High School last year has failed to resurface.

Oak Bay High's project last year was successful and will operate this year.

A group of concerned Oak Bay students formed a club and placed two recycling boxes in every classroom and major area of the school, complete with a set of instructions re what to throw in and what to throw out.

The boxes were emptied once or twice a week, the paper sorted and bundled.

In all about seven tons of paper was collected last year and sold at \$5 a ton, the money going to charity.

garbage

The Recycling Feasibility Study will be completed in mid-October and will include results of the "Garbage Sampling" and compare both economic and labour aspects of the present system of garbage disposal to a proposed recycling system. After the study is approved by the RA it will go to the Administration and Board of Governors for consideration.

It is hoped that eventually a comprehensive recycling program, the first of its kind in North America, will start at UVic. A recycling program could save tons of paper from the dump, provide a steady income from sale of the paper and part-time work for a number of students.

About 50 people turned out to see a film on recycling and talk about possibilities for recycling at UVic. The film was shown to acquaint people with the concepts of recycling and the different aspects being considered in the AMS recycling feasibility study.

Research for the recycling study will include a sampling of UVic garbage to determine how much of it is recyclable and how much time is needed for sorting.

The Buildings and Grounds staff will help "teams" of volunteers to separate recyclable



ready for recycling

paper from other refuse during the two-week study period, Sept. 17 through September 29.

Special boxes for recyclable paper will be located next to the 12 green garbage containers on campus. Everyone can help by putting any paper into these special boxes (do not include plastic, metal, waxed paper or other contaminants.) As these boxes fill up, they will be taken to the Recycling Depot on Borden

Street for further sorting and preparation for shipping to Allan Paper Stock Co.

"Sampling Teams" are already at work in the evenings, measuring the volume of recyclable paper. If you'd like to be on a Sampling Team and have a spare hour in the evenings of Sept. 17 through 28, contact study coordinator, Betsy Sweeney at the SUB or phone local 359 or 477-1834.

Modern Media

The UVic Division of Continuing Education is presenting a series of courses this fall on the Modern Media.

Included under that title will be courses on Modes of Film Communication, Introduction to Creative Film Making, "A Television Production Course", and Education Media I.

Someone taking these courses will be introduced to the art and history of the cinema through the viewing of various films.

Film Fanatics can develop a greater critical appreciation of the medium through actual film production, learning all the tricks of this very profitable field.

For those of who are more interested in the ever-popular tube, there will be a course enabling anyone to become a member of a TV production crew. The course will include the creation of video-tape productions from script design to editing to completed tape programmes.

Elementary and secondary school teachers will enjoy Educational Media I which will acquaint them with all the audio and visual media available to teachers.

In addition to these courses there will be two programs of films: The University of Victoria Film Society and Mini-Cycle-The Canadian Film, a series of films produced by the National Film

Board.

Included in the Film Society's program are a few of the classic works from Hollywood's Greatest Decade - the Nineteen Thirties, such as Philadelphia Story with Katherine Hepburn, Cary Grant and James Stewart; Josef von Sternberg's The Scarlet Empress with Marlene Dietrich; Trouble in Paradise, the greatest of Ernst Lubitsch's comedies; and Swing Time, a Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers classic.

Also offered is Mini-Cycle-The Canadian Film in a new type of film programme.

The series uses the work of the National Film Board to explore aspects of Canadian life, art and history.

During the winter term The Media Cycle will offer three new courses; Contemporary Cinema, The Nature of Television, and Multi Media Man.

The instructors working in The Media Cycle have as varied backgrounds as the courses they offer. Geoff Potter, a lecturer in the Faculty of Education conceived the idea of the program, and along with Tony House of Media and Technical Services will teach the TV production course and in addition, Potter will teach The Nature of Television and Multi Media Man.

Arthur Rabin, who teaches the Creative filmmaking courses, has been involved with motion

Grasshoppers

As well as an increase in student population on campus, UVic's wooded wonderland has undergone a sharp rise in grasshopper population.

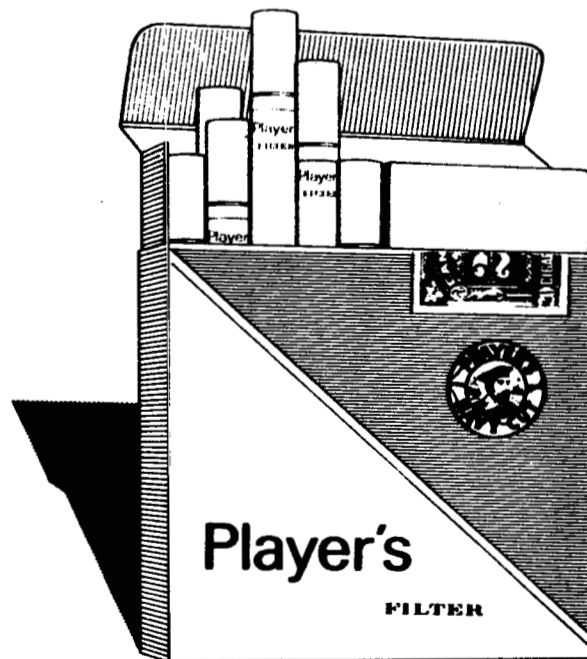
This information, has started a rash of speculation, as to what significance this natural phenomenon could have.

Several suggestions have been received, including a thought that the grasshoppers are massing for a show down with the "wasps" in the community.

Many, however, who have viewed this occurrence, see it as a sign that UVic's future will be blighted for the next 7 years by further rises in student population.

In an attempt to gain student opinion I visited the SUB, where I presented the news about the increase in grasshoppers to Harry Molson (The lucky logger) who replied, "Don't tell me that beer's going up again."

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Editorial

As our readers know, it is the stated intention of the Martlet to emphasize local stories and not articles ripped off from underground publications or the Canadian University Press Service.

However, in this issue we're running a feature on the recent military coup in Chile distributed by CUP's news service -- a story that the Martlet can't cover first-hand for obvious reasons.

The coup in Chile has great significance to Canadians. The violent overthrow of an elected government by -- if we are to believe the evidence -- American money is indeed of great significance to a nation like Canada.

For though an American sponsored violent revolution in Canada is exceedingly unlikely right now, the willingness of the American government and perhaps major American companies to protect their interest should be carefully noted by a nation in Canada's position.

Ever wonder why Dave Barrett never nationalized the phone company after all those promises? Maybe he knows something we don't? Maybe Salvadore Allende knew it too?

We would urge our readers to write or call their Members of Parliament and inform that Canada must never, never recognize the illegal and immoral "government" of Chile.

Yet Another Editorial

Last week Dave Clode accused the Activities Council members of blackmailing the Alma Mater Society.

And that's exactly what they did.

It's too bad, but Activities Co-ordinator David Oscienny may be right when he says that the days of volunteer help at UVic are gone. Maybe the days of people like Greg Fraser and Alistair Murdoch doing something for nothing have really passed.

And if they have it's a crying shame. But there's no choice, we'll just have to knuckle down and start paying people money.

What's really inexcusable, though, is the activities boys' little extortion game: "pay us or we'll throw the whole schtick in your lap."

Whether or not we agree that the general manager should be able to exclude SUB politicians from SUB jobs (and wedo) and whether or not we agree that elected officials should receive salaries for jobs in the line of duty (and we don't), one thing is clear:

Blackmail is blackmail.

Another Editorial

There's been a lot of positive response to last week's editorial on the destruction of UVic's natural greenery.

UVic students seem to be in agreement on one thing at least; they like the campus in a natural state, and they're not too wild about the idea of pretty, tame lawns and ornamental shrubs where there used to be forest.

The two most common reasons given are simply that it looks more attractive that way and, secondly, that at some future date--why not right now?--the campus could serve as a natural biology lab. Instead it seems destined to turn into some kind of "Garden Administrator's" paradise!

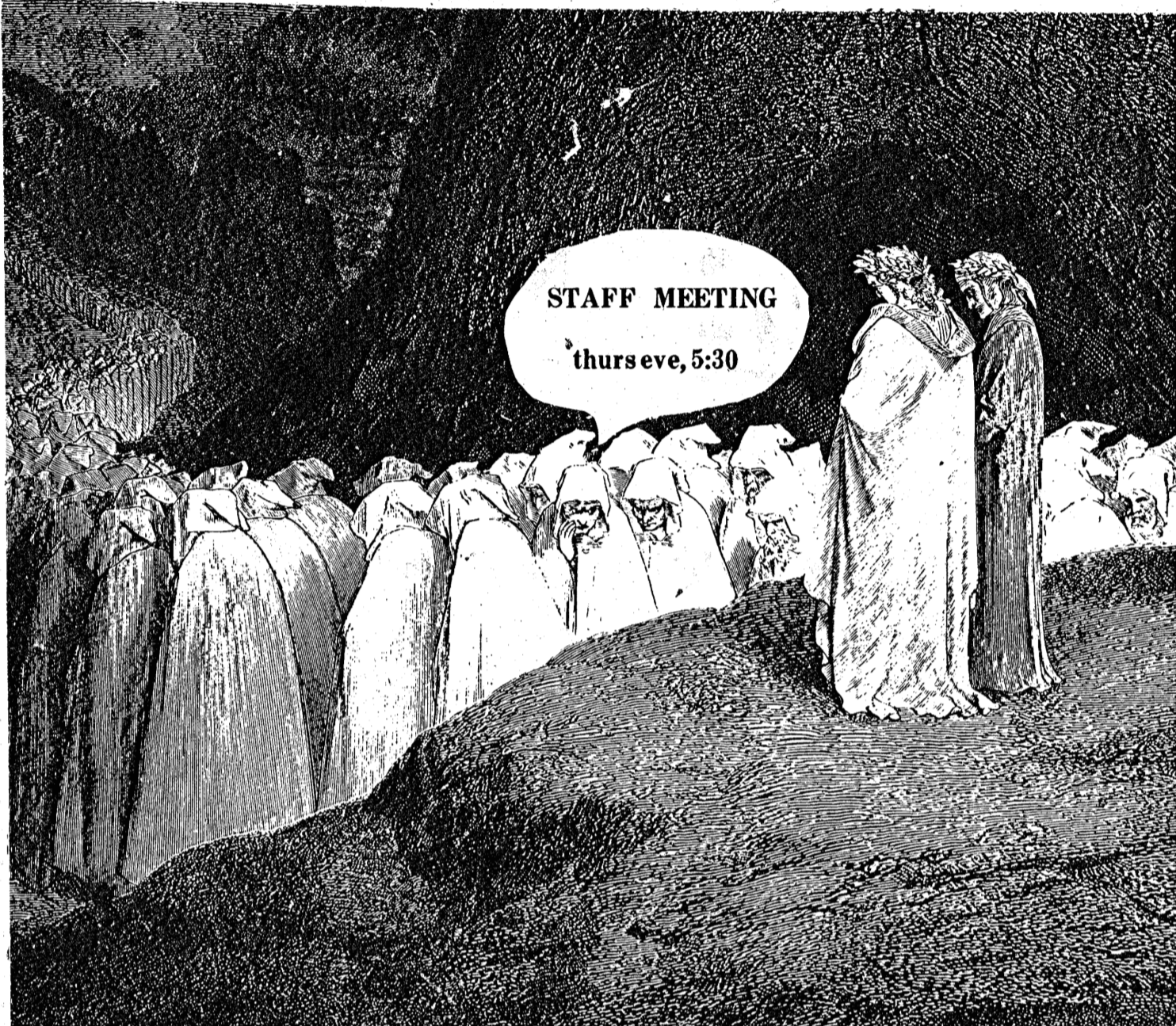
There have been plenty of suggestions about how to deal with the problem: "Why don't we get an injunction," said one angry student. "Direct action is the only answer," said another, "why don't we just sit down in front of the bloody tractors?"

There's got to be an answer. If you think you know what is please let us know.

We don't have forever!

"no comment"





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Letters

UVIC Right

Editor:

In reading your article, "Enrollment Rises" of Sept. 6 issue, I found several attitudes which I find a little surprising. I am in sympathy with your fear that declining enrollment having reversed itself, the greater bargaining power between student and administration is lost also, however, I think there is another side to the question of the "lowering" of standards which you seem to see as the root cause of rising enrollment.

Admitting a student who made the error of enrolling in the wrong programme in high-school or because he didn't or even couldn't

finish grade 12 but later as a "mature" student desired to better himself educationally is not an act which in my opinion degrades the University of Victoria but rather one which puts it in the most liberated or progressive category. A student who didn't do well in high school is not necessarily a poor candidate for higher education. Such an assumption gives higher laurels to Secondary School education in this province than it probably has earned. I once taught in a Community college and overheard a high school teacher advising a student against attending that college because "George" had gone there the year before and done very well after having almost failed in high

school. This seems to be a similar type of logic to what you are using when you equate the admitting of a "c" student to the lowering of standards. Isn't it possible that U.B.C. and S.F.U. are being a little irrelevant and elitist in their admissions and UVic by contrast has its feet firmly in the 20th century.

"Feedback"

Dunsinane Wrong

Editor:

I read with interest the article which appeared on the last page of your September 13 issue of the Martlet. Tell me: was this also a paid advertisement? The reason I ask is that the author does not appear to have a registration number, and the content ranges from the absurd to the ridiculous; it is not even accurate enough in total to be called propaganda.

Although I can't disagree with the first three paragraphs of the article, from there on the information becomes somewhat distorted, to say the least. The author talks about "Local Officers" and "Executives", two different offices. And in this respect, every union is organized somewhat the same. Unless there has been some recent change, the "Executives" of the P.P.W.C. are the same as they have been since its inception. As a matter of fact, "How the P.P.W.C. got its start", would be a real eye opener for the author of "dunsinane".

I was an active member of "The United Papermakers and Paperworkers, AFL-CIO, Local 142" at Powell River during the time the P.P.W.C. was being formed out of the U.P.I.U. and I personally still know some of the

workers who were and are involved, (some of them are now working elsewhere and are members of the P.P.W.C.).

My real concern is that I feel a sheet such as the Martlet should make an effort to print articles which seek the truth and not some individual's distorted view of any situation.

Doug Morrison

Good Idea

Editor:

It has come to my attention that the lawn of the Library proper is in such a state of misuse that it is far beyond the point of restoration. Therefore, with due respect to the pretentious landscaping of the SUB, I suggest the immediate removal of the sod apres le SUB and the relocation of

said greenery to the front of the Library. The vacant lot can be replaced with some such meager structure as an Olympic size indoor swimming pool.

J.W.R.K.

Birds Gone

Editor:

Having just returned, I have noticed quite a few changes to the campus during the past couple of years.

How nice.

Most importantly, however, what has happened to the skylark bird sanctuary between Cornett and Clearihue buildings?

Arncn

Liberate Libbers

Let Saint Bobby's defeat of Billie Jean Libber rally the maligned masculine sex to rise against the scourge of Libberism; let Saint Bobby's valiant one man crusade be taken up by those of us who still feel worthy of the title man; let us rescue that gentler aspect of ourselves--woman--from the evil direction in which the devil has turned her mind. In so doing, we shall be advancing the cause of human freedom by liberating the maleable feminine mind from the enslavement of an ideal whose consequence must be a state of lovelessness.

The Libber thesis is based upon a misconception of the nature of woman and thus a misconception of her participation in that mystical human relationship called love. A woman is not a type of man, differing only in certain surface characteristics, but a being of a complementary nature to man. Love is not some sort of equal partnership, like a two-man bob-sled team, but a far more complex union of two souls, united as the particles of an atom to form the basic unit of our reality. The man is like the stable nucleus; the woman more resembles the flirtatious electron, yet both are equally essential.

In rescuing our fair sweethearts from Libberism, we shall be doing no more than our duty, for by the very nature of the male constitution, we are endowed a greater stability of character. In God's creation we were meant to serve as the anchor for finicky womanhood. Strength of purpose and clarity of sight were given us not to be used selfishly, but to be shared with woman. Let us not, then, forsake His will, but follow saint Bobby into the battle and together defeat the devil's work.

Glen Paruk

- martlet -

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Staff: Simon Gibson, Judy Belton, Elizabeth Walker, Eddie Le Sueur, Eleanor Boyle, Richard Fyfe, Yvonne Lord, Cynthia Brand, Anne Biscoe, Roy Lepik, Jamie Ives, Eric Littley, Glen Rolston, Colin Smith, Felicia Kligenberg, Dianne Brown, Chuck Diba and Arthur Underhill. With special thanks to Valorie Lennox for building us a filing system, the first the Martlet's ever had. The deviants are still here but most of the malcontents have left. Several traffic and security boys dropped over and drank soda pop with the Martlet staff -- we're still mostly mcps.

CHILE: Nobody's Victory

by the Latin American Workshop, Toronto

TORONTO (CUP)-- The recent coup in Chile was a well-orchestrated military maneuver that came as the culmination of at least a year of right-wing attempts to sabotage the road to socialism chosen by the people of Chile.

The essential roots of this week's coup go back almost a year to the truck-owners' strike of October, 1972. At that time the obstruction and subversion of the government by rightist elements in Chile became an open strategy.

initiatives blocked

The majority parties in the congress, traditional right-wing National Party and the "Centrist" Christian Democratic party, utilized their votes in Congress to block almost every executive initiative, while at the same time subjecting governmental ministers to verbal attacks and resolutions of impeachment forcing resignations and jugglings of the cabinet.

This campaign gained momentum on the legislative front with the mid-term election campaign for Congress in February and March 1973. Eduardo Frei, former Christian Democratic president, ran for the senate and called for a return of a 2-3 majority for the right and centre so that they could impeach and dislodge Allende.

The electoral campaign failed. The Left increased their support in "mid-term" elections, something no recent governing group had succeeded in doing, and Frei's idea of a legalistic "coup" was blocked. Lacking his 2-3 majority, Frei was elected to the Senate, where as its president, he found a platform for continued attacks on the government.

The second element in the anti-Allende strategy was to use certain key economic groups to block the economic reforms of the government.

A strike was mobilized among the small-time businessmen who operated the trucking industry in Chile. While never universal, the truck-owners strike was a reaction against the government's plan for state initiative in transportation and was a bloc to the economic stability of Chile's elongated strip of land.

american involvement

Merchants and businessmen's groups, doctors and other professionals joined in. It was not a strike in collective bargaining terms -- with some potentiality for settlement -- but an all-out attempt to overthrow the government by creating such economic paralysis that the armed forces would be persuaded to intervene. There is strong evidence that shows American funding of the truck-drivers during the strike and a tremendous inflow of US dollars at this time.

Direct sabotage accompanied the legislative and economic attacks. Supplies were hoarded and destroyed; factory owners attempted to lock out workers from production; and right-wing groups attacked non-striking truckers and various government agencies.

But the strategy failed. Allende was able to keep his coalition together, to maintain order and to gain the effective co-operation of the armed forces. With the addition of several military men to his cabinet, led by army commander, Carlos Prats, he out-foxed the right, putting them in the unenviable position of having to attack their long-potential allies, the armed forces, who, in turn, were assuming the mantle of the "defenders of the constitutional presidency." While this strategy enabled the President and the coalition to maintain control of the situation and the country, the key to their survival was the massive support the government received from Chile's people.

Chilean workers, students and peasants mobilized and created a new revolutionary consciousness and direction.

The response of workers, students and peasants to the truck-owners strike was tremendous. Medical students and nurses staffed hospitals in the face of the doctors' strike. Vigilance committees were established in neighbourhoods and factories to prevent sabotage. In October, the military and the organized working class joined forces to keep the country going in the face of a direct challenge to the revolutionary process.

neighbourhood committees

Most of this activity occurred in response to the situation rather than as a result of formal governmental initiatives. The government had taken one key initiative; the organization of committees of price control and supply in the neighbourhoods. The committees were designed to protect the daily welfare of the Chilean working people and the poor. As workers' real wages had increased and demand for everyday needs arose, prices rose as well, and scarcities became acute. Everyday necessities were subject to hoarding by merchants and the rich scalpers abounded.

The minister of the economy's initiative of neighbourhood committees found support from the networks of the various coalition parties making up the government, especially the Communists.

Working class neighbourhoods established committees which went to merchants and invited them to co-operate by charging official prices. If they co-operated neighbourhood residents would patronize them, and the state distribution agency would give them priority in the delivery of scarce items. If they charged speculative prices, they would not receive those scarce items (from the state at any rate) and the neighbourhood women would organize a boycott of the stores. These actions gave a large measure of power, backed up by the state authority, to ordinary people in their everyday lives. Housewives, previously unorganized and largely powerless, gained a new control over their lives.

consciousness growth

What happened in October 1972 couldn't have occurred two years previously. Heightened consciousness and better organization had developed before and during the strike. The former consciousness of the Chilean workers and peasants, which focused on trade-union organization and traditional legislative channels, was changing. It was giving way to a broader class-consciousness perspective; new social relationships were emerging within and beside the shell of the old forms of social relations.

A similar growth in consciousness occurred in rural Chile, where peasants and landless workers were organizing into new cooperative farming units. The truckers strike played havoc with the deliveries of supplies essential for spring planting.

Once again, confronted with the difficult realities of their situation, the people realized an increasing amount of support for the Allende government.

worker's committees

While the Christian Democratic party had formerly counted on large segments of the peasantry for support, in the elections of March 1973, the peasants showed a definite swing to the socialist parties, which in several areas were supported by the "Movement of the Revolutionary

Left", a group which had originally not supported Allende and viewed him as too conservative. The Socialists, given this new support, doubled their representation in the Chamber of Deputies.

In the factories, a process had begun which was virtually irreversible. Autonomous workers' defense committees, 'Cordones Industriales', were set up in plant after plant. They grew out of the workers' attempts to maintain production when the employers used lock-out tactics in October. They emerged as rank and file organizations which mobilized sectors of the work force that had formerly been unmobilizable, particularly in smaller industrial centres and in the south.

In June, when an army unit attempted a coup, workers occupied factories in response to the government's call to defend them. These 'Cordones' gained new force and took the process beyond the traditional forms of political party organization.

This process was particularly threatening to the Christian Democrats who were very proud of their strength (slightly less than one third of the Trade Union Federation votes) in the labor movement. The Christian Democrats had been prone to use calls for local workers' control and participation as a way of attacking the government's need to maintain some central control over production.

In June, this process began to back fire. If Christian Democrat workers could join the Socialists and Communists in occupying factories, they saw little reason to return those factories to their owners - often prominent Christian Democrats.

rightist strategy

The base of the Christian Democrats was being eroded. The polarization was occurring at such a rate that the right wing of the Christian Democrats - around Eduardo Frei and Patricio Alwyn - saw their road to power blocked. An increasingly articulate and conscious majority of Chileans were committed to stand in the way.

The basic strategy of the right continued all summer: create economic chaos, throw in a bit of sabotage and terrorism, let nothing pass in Congress except attacks on Allende's constitutional legitimacy.

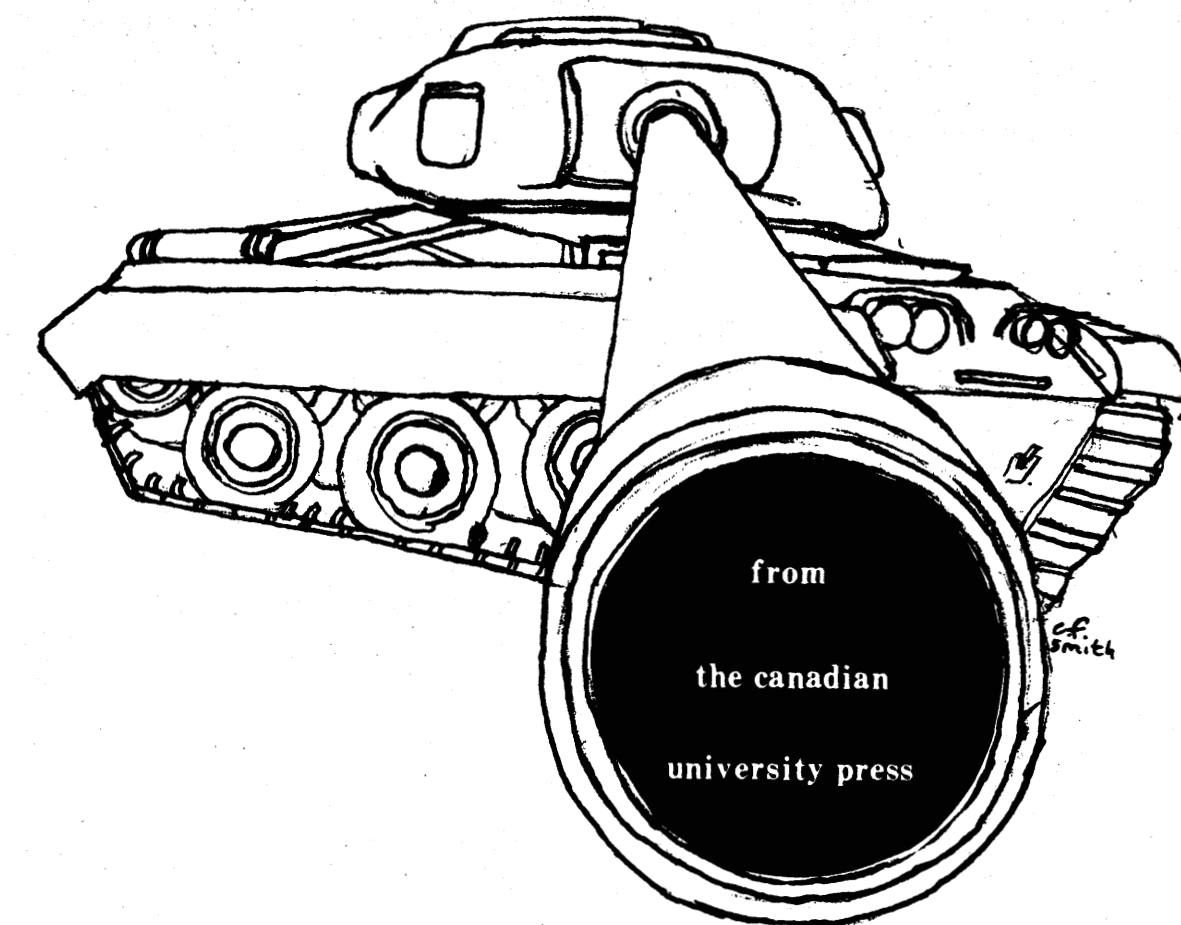
In the armed forces the political polarization broke through the rhetoric of loyalty to the constitution and pledges of political neutrality. A tank battalion attempted to initiate a coup in late June, attacking the presidential palace, and hoping for support in the navy and air force. General Prats, leader of the moderates of constitutionalists within the armed forces crushed the attempted coup, and rejoined Allende's cabinet a month later.

seamen tortured

But Prats found an increasingly desperate situation in the armed forces. Naval commanders, annoyed at men who had prevented their participation in the June 29th coup attempt, undertook a purge of 100 seamen, accompanied with torture and brutality.

Army men and police undertook searches for arms among factory workers and left wing militants, one worker was shot dead in an arms search in the southern city of Punta Arenas.

Meanwhile the germ of insurrection was spreading in the armed forces as officers and men of upper-class backgrounds and conservative sympathies conspired to undermine Prats' moderate constitutional leadership.



These rightist elements in the armed forces were increasingly in touch with like-minded elements in the Christian Democratic and Nationalist party leaderships. Eduardo Frei spun a complex web of careful but subservice contacts with a multitude of officers.

government 'illegitimate'

The 'democratic' legislators from the Christian Democrats and National parties passed a resolution in Congress, August 22nd, calling the Allende government "illegitimate" and suggesting that the military men who had re-entered the cabinet in early August should separate themselves from Allende and his coalition.

Allende made a direct, and what now seems a prophetic reply to this campaign. He said that the resolution symbolized the abandonment by certain sectors of the civic values most essential to democracy. To propose that armed forces carry out government functions outside the direction and political control of the President is to promote a coup d'etat, he said.

That is precisely what Frei, the Nationalists and their allies were doing. As one member of the National Party put it to journalists on August 28th, "Even if we must kill twenty thousand enemies in order to liquidate the government, we must be ready to do it."

pipeline bombed

The game of confrontation played by these elements was leading to a further shearing away of their support. Radomiro Tomic, the Christian Democratic candidate for President in 1970 refused to support Frei's strategy and was joined by other prominent Christian Democrats, including the former president of the party. Tomic pointed out that it was reasonable for the President to ask the military to close down congress as it was for Congress to ask the military to impose their will on Allende. But these sweet and reasonable thoughts did not shake the control of the right-wing over strategy.

The para-military goons of the ultra-right were adding their unique contribution as well. "Patria Y Libertad", the fascist clandestine movement responsible for much of the sabotage attempts of the past, undertook an enlarged campaign of bombings, assassinations and subversion in August. They bombed a pipeline wounding 17 workers; they assassinated Arturo Araya, a trade union leader; they attacked the Mopare, a movement of truck drivers who favored the government and who were transporting primary necessities and fuel in defiance of the truck-owners strike. The headquarters of the Trade Union federation was bombed, as was the Cuban Embassy and North Korean Embassy.

leader captured

The police captured the leader of Patria Y Libertad, Roberto Thieme, in August, while he was dining in an expensive Santiago restaurant. He declared that he had been involved in close coordination between the leaders of the truck owners strike, and the National party. He outlined the PYL campaign to discredit constitutionalist elements in the Army and strengthen the rightist elements.

familiar theme

The themes familiar in the strikes of October 1972 were repeated in August 1973: legislative obstruction and conspiracy; attempts by transportation owners and professionals to bring the country to its knees economically; overt sabotage and assassination by the ultra right with the ominous support of increasingly powerful right-wing groups in the military.

rotton fruit

These forces converged in the operation "ripe pear" (the code name of the effort to discredit and undermine the government).

The fruit of their efforts has turned out to be particularly rotten.

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5:00 p.m. SUBPUB, Band at 9:00

Saturday, Sept. 22
 7:15 & 9:15 p.m. CINECENTA: Millhouse: A White Comedy program includes new Canadian Shorts and finally, Batman Chpt. No. 1. It's at Mac. 144.

Monday, Sept. 24
 12:30 - 1:30 Soccer Field behind new gym. P.E. 460 challenges all comers. Willing to take on students, faculty and-or staff. Contact Dr. Collis, 5th floor Mac or drop a note in his mailbox.

8:00 p.m. P. Hut: Fencing Club. Beginners and Zorros equally welcome to this group. Info: 477-1764 ask for Colin "the Rapier" Hart.

Tuesday, Sept. 25
 12:30 p.m. Lansdowne 203. Everyone welcome to break bread with the Varsity Christian Fellowship.

Wednesday, Sept. 26
 6:30 p.m. Lighted field by stadium. Girls' soccer organizational meeting. Expert coaching by members of the predominantly male Vikings' squad. Learn to dribble, shoot and score, as well as what a jock strap is.

Thursday, Sept. 27
 12:30 p.m. Broad (sic) Room of the SUB. UVic Women's Action Group.

5:30 p.m. P-Hut, Fencing Club. See Monday 8:00 p.m.

Coming in the future: Murray MacLaughlin, Saturday, Sept. 29 in concert. Folk-rock artist from Toronto.

Mose Allison

by david climenhaga

When Mose Allison walks on stage he looks like Sir John A. MacDonald.

He looks like Sir John all night, but he sure doesn't act like him. Allison is the professional's professional. Just how much of a pro he is surfaced in an interview with the Martlet following the American Jazz musician's sparsely attended concert in the UVic gym Sunday night.

"I've been playing professionally for 23 years," he stated, his soft deep-South accent not quite covering the tightness left by too many nights on the road, "but I've been playin' 40 years."

Like the act he presents, Mose Allison is incredibly tight and controlled -- but the strain is always there, on stage and off.

Allison said he was born in Tippecanoe, Mississippi and received some piano lessons as a young child but got his real musical education by hanging around southern black night clubs.

"I came up before the Black revolution," he said, "so I never had any real trouble."

"I was just lucky, I guess."

Allison said he had some trouble in Black pubs in New York in the 50's. "I guess some of them just thought a white man couldn't play blues," he said softly.

He started out listening to the likes of Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington and later on got into "a boogie piano thing."

"There's some country too...there's a lotta country in Mississippi."

While his many imitators have gathered laurels Mose has quietly and busily toured the cocktail circuit, never becoming well known.

"Yeah, I play mostly nightclubs," he said, "but there's not too many cocktail lounge type jazz places left."

"You've just got to make adjustments," he said of playing in UVic's gym.

"Some places are better than others, that's all."

His act is tight and well rehearsed. Drummer Lee Charlton and Bass Jack Hannah respond instantly to Allison.

Interviewed they still seem to be keeping an eye on their leader. Allison said he isn't much into developing things any more, just working on his act, and getting it tighter.

"I'm supposed to be working on a record soon, I don't know just what I'll do," he shrugged.

"Record companies always want new material, that's why I don't record much any more."

"People sometimes recognize my sound," he concluded, "'cause they've heard some younger guy do it..."

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Shareholders Speak

Readers who were shocked by last week's issue of the Martlet will be happy to know President Farquhar's office has not been bugged by overeager staffers and that the announcement here that he was about to quit came on the same day as the official announcement only by chance. The latest word is that at least two members of UVic faculty are interested in the job and could be

strong contenders if they are asked.

Fine Arts Dean Peter Smith and Political Science chairman Walter Young are the two most frequently named as being interested in the job. If the job goes on the basis of a popularity contest then it is no contest because Smith would win easily. If the contest is decided on the basis of ability to juggle hot

potatoes then again Smith is way out in front.

The Board of Governors will no doubt have his achievements with the Visual Art Department before them if he decides to chase the top UVic job. Smith has saved that department from extinction and seems to have it on the track since he took over as dean and temporary chairman of Visual Arts.

Visual Arts is said to be ready to announce the appointment of a new chairman and thanks to Smith the faculty seems in the clear.

It would be a fine thing if the BOG could resolve its traditional myopia and see its way to appointment of student representation to the committee that will search for a new president. They might care to remember that there are over

5,000 of us with a vested interest in the destiny of this institution and we pay more than \$250,000 into the kitty that runs UVic each year. Perhaps the business oriented board could see its way to giving the shareholders a say in the choice of the chief executive of UVic for after all how much a year do the BOG pay into the kitty?

Chile's Tears

In the final moments of the coup, President Salvadore Allende was defending himself with a machine gun in the Presidential Palace, after pledging that he would "defend with my life the authority given to me by the people."

This is the report of Tulmosi, head of Prensa Latina Santiago Bureau, the Cuban-Latin-American News Service. Tulmosi returned to Cuba after the early days of the coup. He was in the offices of Prensa Latina, two blocks from the Presidential Palace, throughout the coup, and was in phone contact with advisors to Allende inside the palace during the takeover.

In his report Tulmosi gives an hour to hour account of events beginning at 7:30 a.m. Tuesday, when Allende arrived at the palace after a night of rumors about an impending coup. Before leaving for the palace, Allende had been notified that naval units at the port of Valparaiso had risen up against the government and were heading for Santiago.

Four light tanks took up positions at the main entryway to the palace area and Allende broadcast over the short-lived "voice of the homeland" radio network his determination to resist. From his office two blocks away, Tulmosi heard fighter planes sweeping low over the palace.

At 9:15 a.m. said Tulmos, "I succeeded in calling the Presidential office. One of Allende's advisors said, "You can report that we will die right here, that we will resist until the end." The aide said that the group in the palace included members of the palace guard along with advisors and administrative staff, Allende ordered lower ranking aides and women to leave the palace.

At about 9:30 a.m. most communications to the rest of the world were cut off by the military. Tanks moved in on the palace, Tulmosi said. Planes flew low and scattered shooting began to intensify. At 11:00 a.m. the Junta issued an ultimatum giving Allende 3 minutes to surrender. "The smell of explosives, oil and burnt flesh reached our offices on the 11th floor," said Tulmosi. The downtown streets were deserted.

At 1:50 p.m. Tulmosi said, "I received a phone call from the Moneda palace." It was Jaime Barrios, a presidential economic advisor who was fighting from one of the windows at the front of the building. "We're going to the end," he said. "Allende is firing with a machine gun. This is infernal. The smoke is suffocating us." The aide said that two people had been sent to meet the Junta. Allende demanded "a written guarantee for the working class and the gains that have already been made," he said. "As soon as he gets an answer, we'll decide what to do." These were the last words Tulmosi heard from the palace.

The two aides were arrested and later reported dead. Within 25 minutes of the last phone call, Tulmosi said, "Salvadore Allende who had fought with an automatic rifle and a steel helmet lay in a puddle of blood on a carpet in the office."

The Chilean chief of state died between 1:50 and 2:15 p.m. The military Junta did not inform the Chileans until a day later.

A terse communique stated that Salvadore Allende had committed suicide and had been buried privately at noon.

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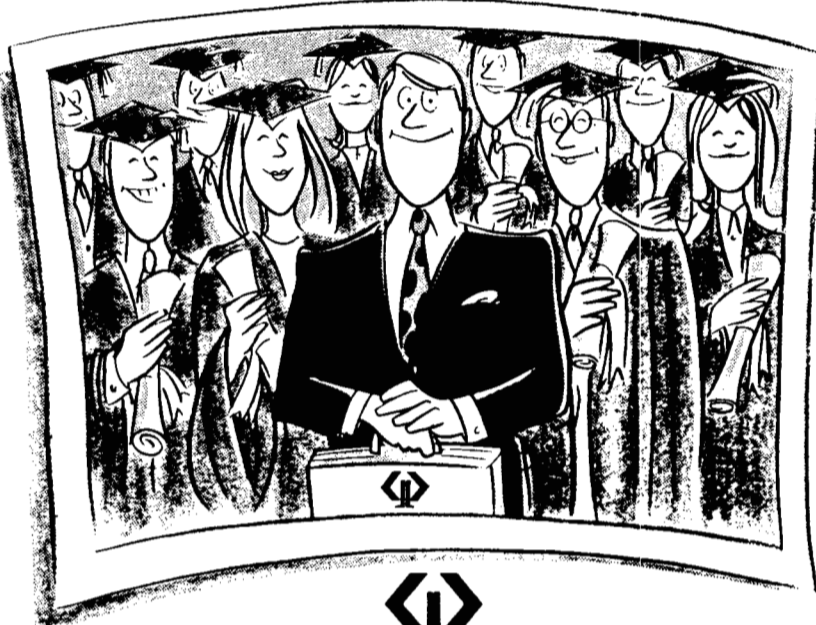
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walter
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Generation after generation has seen the handwriting on the wall.

Since the beginning of time disgruntled individuals have been scratching out their innermost thoughts on walls everywhere.

In most ancient civilizations paper was at a premium and the Bic Banana was unheard of. If an individual wanted to learn this new and mystical thing called 'writing' he practised on whatever was available.

I would imagine people scratched their A B C's on the sand and in the dust. However, as walls were everywhere and you didn't have to bend over to reach them they were the obvious choice.

Along with spelling exercises, comments written by those who had graduated to literacy are to be found on the walls of ancient cities. Sex, scandal, gossip and braggadoccio cover the walls of Pompei. Festus brags that he made it with Sodalibus; Romula tarried to write his name where Colepius is libeled. One advises that if you want to waste your time "scatter millet and pick it up again"; while another comments that it is amazing that the particular wall has not fallen down - so many people have written on it.

(Admiror, Paries, te non cedisse ruinis, quo tot scriptorum, taedia sustineas)

After the Greeks and Romans the epigraphic art falls into a Christian slump, confined to funeral inscriptions and pious thoughts. However, the influence of the church could not be all pervading and in those dark corners and recesses where wall-scribblers hide out, walls were scribbled on.

Then, as now, a social disease that is acquired in dark corners was the subject of many of these dark comments.

Here I lay my Celia down
I got the pox
while she took half a crown.

Although the art of defacing walls is as old as man, the word graffiti did not arrive until 1851 when it was used to describe wall drawings in an ancient city. By this time graffiti as we know it was well established in all parts of the world.

Graffiti did not come to public attention until Kilroy, whose name appeared on four continents during the second world war. Kilroy appeared mysteriously even before the reconnaissance flights over a target. His name was found in top secret papers and on Generals' desks.

We now associate graffiti with toilets and urinals. It has been driven into the washroom by the law and social censure.

In the quiet and solitude of the cubicle whatever comes to mind, in what may be an individual's only moment of real peace, can be scribbled on whatever is within reach.

The most entertaining graffiti may be that which is witty and topical but perhaps the single words scrawled quickly across the wall may satisfy some unknown, irresistible need.

My spirit has been lifted to find out that W.C. Fields was alive and drunk in Philadelphia. I was happy to learn that the Edsel was coming on in paper back. SDRAWKACB was a mystery to me until I read that it is 'backwards' spelt backwards. Who wasn't well warned by the advice that crabs can jump 16 feet. And isn't the maxim that 'one orgasm in the bush is worth two in the hand' of relevance to all of us.

Write on you scribbling sons of b-----s.

Women's Theatre Co-operative

Beginning Friday Sept. 21, through Sunday Sept. 23 Victoria Open Space, 510 Fort Street, will host the Women's Theatre Co-op. The Women's Theatre Co-op consists of nine women who have combined to do plays, readings, and workshops focusing on the problems of women in today's society.

The nine members first got together to present a play at UBC for Women's Studies. As a result of the play's success the women were able to obtain an Opportunities for Youth Grant so that they could stay together over the last summer and continue their performances. They have performed at Vancouver City College, Vancouver Public Library, City Stage, and wherever else they have been

invited.

To facilitate their aims and to better expand on the theme of the development of women on their own terms they stress the use of scripts written by women using an all woman cast. The group say they are about women finding their own language, articulating their own feelings and expressing their own perceptions. However, this does not mean that men have been excluded from participating as audience in these performances and their interaction is much appreciated by the women in the form of discussion following their performances. Svetlana Smith, one of the initial members says, "It is stimulating to listen to the outpourings after a performance - from men as well as women."

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October 15

October 22

Entries due Thursday September 20 at 4:30.

MEN'S & WOMEN'S INDOOR SOCCER
THURSDAYS at 7:30 p.m. October 11

U.VIC GYMNASIUM October 18

Entries due Monday October 8 at 4:30.

MEN'S & WOMEN'S FLOOR HOCKEY
THURSDAYS at 7:30 p.m. Monday
October 22 Women

U.VIC. GYMNASIUM Thursday
November 1 Women

Thursday November 8 Men

Thursday November 15 Men

Thursday November 22 Men

Thursday November 29 Men

Entries due October 18 (Women)
Entries due November 5 (Men)

Every Monday at 4:30 p.m. from September 24th to October 22nd.

Trophies to be won. Enter your team NOW. Entries must be in to "P" Hut, Office 23 or 24 or SUB by September 20th at 4:30 p.m. and can be obtained from the Athletic Office "P" Hut or from the S.U.B. Office.

dunsinane

by birnam wood

Last week I made the statement that MacMillan Bloedel's position in relation to the Harmac mill strike is a complete hypocrisy when compared to the manner it deals with pulpmills represented by the international unions.

The truth of that statement is best known in the difference between recent events and consequences at Harmac and Port Alberni.

As I explained last week, the Port Alberni local of the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU) went out on a wildcat strike in an effort to swing the vote on the new contract being offered by the company, a contract which offered 8 1/2 per cent in each of two years.

On July 6, the day after the strike began B.I. Howe, vice-pres. of MB's pulp and paper group, issued the following statement:

"Alberni Pulp and Paper has been shut down by illegal job action. The company views this as a most serious matter and appropriate action is under consideration today."

"Appropriate action" was rumored to be anything from suspensions for the 13 or so employees who formed the original picket line, to a court injunction against the entire union local. Neither action was ever taken.

The wildcat walkout lasted for five days, at which time the office workers and electrical workers began a legal strike which went another two weeks. The company issued a statement during this time which said that publishers could expect a cutback in supplies if the strike lasted much longer. Three days after the wildcat began, the company's Somass Division, a very profitable lumber mill, had to close for lack of steam pressure, which is normally supplied from the pulp mill. Thus not just one money-making operation was closed by the wildcat strike here, but two, and for a period of 19 days.

To this date however, not one single employee at Alpulp has been suspended or even reprimanded as a result of the walkout. Moreover, since the men at Alpulp are still disgruntled over the sellout of their demands by their own union executive, there have been a series of work-to-rule campaigns in effect since that time.

The shipping department of the Port Alberni mill has worked to rule so effectively (or rather ineffectively) that ships loading at the mill's paper dock have had to weigh anchor with only half of their consignments aboard, and the huge paper barges which the company uses to carry newsprint to California have been thrown weeks behind schedule.

This action has undoubtedly cost MB thousands of dollars in penalty clauses with buyers, and probably has much to do with the \$10 increase in the per ton cost of newsprint announced shortly after the UPIU settlement.

The shipping department's work-to-rule campaign works like this: Both the union contract and the Workman's Compensation Board have rules defining the safe operation of such things as fork lifts, papercarriers, etc. These rules include maximum speeds in the warehouse, on the docks, and the number of men required to perform certain operations.

Normally speaking, these rules are almost always exceeded, especially if there is a big push on to meet a contract deadline on a shipment--which these days, is almost all of the time. Now by simply refusing to exceed the speed limits, etc., the shipping department has managed, since the wildcat strike ended, to back up supplies of newsprint, kraft paper, and pulp to the point where there is never a nook or cranny in the warehouse that isn't filled to the ceiling. In fact, some of the supply has had to be stored outside the warehouse at times to contain it at all. The men are very particular--if a roll of paper comes into the warehouse, then one roll is released--but not one second before.

Now although the UPIU heavies would never admit it, the fact is they've been pouring on the pressure from head office in Vancouver for weeks in an effort to get the men to stop the slowdown--all to no avail.

Herb Grutman, second in command to UPIU boss Paddy O'Neal, was virtually hooted off the platform at the last union meeting here. The membership was so hostile the chairman had to step into the audience to move a motion of adjournment in order to avoid a fist-fight.

On Thursday of last week, the clothing crew, which is responsible for machine maintenance in the mill, also went on a slowdown. This means that vital repair work on broken machinery will be held up, and in a semi-automated mill like Alpulp, where it takes up to eight hours to shut the process down completely, the value of maintenance work is calculated in thousands of dollars per minute.

For example, the Number 5 newsprint machine, the biggest at Alpulp, produces paper at a speed of 2,800 feet per minute. At that rate, it's not hard to calculate the loss involved in seven four hours production due to a breakdown.

But this is what the company is facing at the moment because of the clothing crew job action.

Yet in spite of this, Gordon Towill, vice-president of industrial relations for the company, has the gall to tell the Victoria Colonist (Tues. Sept. 11) that "we must continue to reject illegal acts of harrassment which make orderly operation of the mill virtually impossible and, as we have done in the current Harmac situation, we will seek appropriate remedies to end such acts when and where they occur."

In complete contradiction with the 'take-it-or-leave-it' attitude that Alpulp employees have thrown in their employer's face, Towill maintains that any suggestion that MB has singled out the Canadian PPWC union at Harmac for specific retribution, and is trying to break them, is "sheer nonsense and ignores the facts."

Well the facts remain the same despite Towill's interpretation of fairness. The fact is Alpulp employees have told their bosses to their faces that they intend to continue to disrupt production for as long as the contract they didn't want lasts--which is two years.

And the fact remains that the legal strike of chemical employees at Hooker Chemicals in Nanaimo, which began on Aug. 13, would have shut down the Harmac plant anyway within two weeks of the wildcat. (Hooker Chemicals supplies the caustic and chlorine for Harmac by a direct pipeline.)

And the fact remains that the Harmac walkout itself would have become legal one week after it started anyway, as Justice Berger noted when he refused to grant the company an injunction to stop it.

The clear assumption is that the only difference between the two situations is the unions involved in them. The action by the rank and file at Harmac is supported by their executive; the action at Alpulp has been disowned by theirs. All of which makes any claim that MacMillan Bloedel and the international, American-controlled UPIU are not in a de facto collusion with one another highly suspect.

Both seem quite willing to sacrifice the demands of the vast majority of their own workers in order to get rid of a union which has solid rank and file support: the PPWC.

PPWC Local 8 president Bud Hehr put it this way: "MB's assistant manager of services Ron Neil told us at the bargaining table, 'It's to the company's advantage to have a good strong union. It means the workers are happy with their representatives and support their positions, which keeps the company on its toes and makes for honest bargaining.'"

"Well, the company liked it so much they fired the entire union executive," he said.

So much for good faith. So much for honest labor unions.

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FRI., OCT. 5—Mia Farrow, John Cassevetes in Roman Polanski's "ROSEMARY'S BABY" Plus Malcolm Macdowell (star of Clockwork Orange and in Lindsay Anderson's O Lucky Man "H").

FRIDAY, OCT. 12—THE BEATLES "HELP" Plus "A HARD DAY'S NIGHT".

FRI., OCT. 19—Woody Allen's "PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM" Plus "A SEPARATE PIECE".

FRI., OCT. 26—Kurt Vonnegut Jr.'s "SLAUGHTERHOUSE FIVE" Plus John Paul Jones in "PRIVILEGE".

FRI., NOV. 2—WOODSTOCK stereophonic sound.

FRI., NOV. 9—Mick Jagger "PERFORMANCE". Plus Peter Sellers "ALICE B. TOKLAS"

FRI., NOV. 16—BEATLES "YELLOW SUBMARINE" Plus "LET IT BE".

FRI., NOV. 23—Double Horror Action "NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD" Plus "HOUSE THAT DRIPPED BLOOD".

FRI., NOV. 30—Joe Don Baker, Elizabeth Hartmen "WALKING TALL" Plus Riptorn "PAYDAY"

FRI., DEC. 7—Elliott Gould, Candice Bergen "GETTING STRAIGHT" Plus "GODSPELL"

TICKETS ON SALE AT 10:30
DOORS OPEN AT 11:45

simon sez

by simon gibson

I have this idea for a brand-new quiz show that would certainly be a sensation on the CBC.

It would involve a French-Canadian, an Eskimo, an Indian, and a female W.A.S.P. The host would probably have a strong

English accent, something like Ron Collister and be similarly incapable of putting two simple sentences together without blinking or gulping.

The object of the quiz program would be flexible in the early stages, much in keeping with the CBC desire to attain a remarkably low level of professionalism. Further, the actual rules of the 'game' in this

show would not be revealed; this would be done for two reasons: one, to make the show more suspenseful, and, two, to allow the producers to transform the style according to the wishes of the CBC management.

I can picture the host now, walking across the stage. He's wearing a purple jacket and celery-green bell-bottom pants. He approaches the microphone on the wallpapered pink moderator's desk and clears his throat.

'Good evening my fellow Canadians and welcome to Swing Canada. We're going to have a groovy happening tonight and everybody's going to find out more about what makes us different from any other country in the world...etc.'

Don't forget he's going to be saying all this with the best accent of London's worst section.

Now we need some questions to ask of our four regulars and the weekly guest -- this week, how about Hector Bubby, former Assistant Deputy Minister of Social Welfare of New Brunswick?

A good quiz question to start with might be one on Canada's

national animal: what was the largest beaver ever run over by a CN train? Or, keeping it patriotic: in what year did the Indians of northern Labrador discontinue using maple leaves as serviettes in favor of the paper variety?

Yes, I think Swing Canada could really make it. Besides, what the CBC needs is a truly Canadian show.

Front Page Challenge is wonderful but we've only just begun.

The Dave Barrett Kit



LOOK JUST LIKE BIG DAVE! FOOL YOUR FRIENDS!

SHOWN HERE IS MP GRACE McINNES MODELLING HER KIT!

Dave Glover THE MARTLET

LOOK AT THESE FEATURES !!

NEANDERTHAL FOREHEAD



DAVE DEVELOPED HIS "SLOPE" BY SLAPPING HIS FOREHEAD EVERYTIME HE SAID, "SHUCKS ... I DIDN'T KNOW THAT!"

THE BARRETT-BEAK!



SNAP-ON

THE SMILE BAR!



ADJUSTABLE

JUST LIKE THE ONE DAVE REALLY USES. IT'S RUMORED THAT HE FOUND HIS WHILE RENOVATING HIS NEW OFFICE.

DAVE'S IVORIES



GUARANTEED STRONG ENOUGH TO CHEW SHOE LEATHER!

BARRETTBELLY BAG!



FILL WITH WATER

INCLUDES JOWELS

DAVE'S ELVIS-WIG



LIFETIME LUBRICATION

FITS ALL SIZES!

★ ELVIS PRESLEY SAYS ...
"I USE THE WIG AS A BATHINGCAP!"

★ W.A.C BENNETT SAYS ...
"I BOUGHT A BARRETT KIT TO GET MY SMILE-BAR BACK!"

★ DAVID ANDERSON SAYS ...
"I'M RETURNING THE NOSE AS IT DOESN'T FIT OVER MINE."

★ ARTHUR MAYSE SAYS ...
"YOU GET HEARTWARMING ATTENTION IN CHINESE RESTAURANTS!"

PLUS !!

DAVE'S DUDS ... VERY FASHIONABLE