

Arthur



volume IX, number 6

by Tony Carlson

The report is the second the university has prepared for the city in the 10-year history of Trent. The first, pre-

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for the Democr
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right down."

Although Pres. Nind did not spe-

Nind has suggested the Executive of the student union (TSU Exec) will be per-

Nind:
I'd rather be
in Peterborough

photo: w. oettinger

University facilities are also open to members of the Peterborough community. More than a dozen different community groups, ranging from the Peterborough Lacrosse Club, to the Lakefield Ladies Tennis Group, the World Wide Church of God, and the

As for the future, the report says Trent "is willing to receive, and indeed welcomes, initiatives and suggestions about new programs and new opportunities in which the university may be able to serve the community."

Sat. Oct. 26. 440 water ST.
3 to 7 p.m. and forever.

weaving), D. Tourbin (also pottery),
Ron and Jane Eccles. and Bob Jordan.

"People always are and always will be the stupid victims of deceit and self-deceit in politics, as long as they have not learned to discover the INTERESTS of one or another of the classes behind any moral, religious, political and social phrases declarations and promises."

Arthur

unclassified

Unclassified ads are accepted free of charge.

Now open: Jolly Hangman. Free admission Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 8:00 pm to 1:00 am. Peter Robinson College.

Furnished room for rent to male student. Kitchen and bath to share with only one other. East city, ten minute walk to Peter Robinson. Phone 743-4082

SKY DIVE! At Huronia Parachute Center. Taught by Canada's most qualified instructors. Classes every weekend. Phone Jim Davey (270-7121) or Robin Talbot (1-705-534-7616).

Theatre Trent presents a new translation of Euripides' "Hippolytos" directed by Gordon Johnston. Presented in the Wenjack Theatre, Nov. 7, 8 and 9 at 8:30 P.M. Tickets cost \$1.00 to students and \$1.50 to non-students, and are available at the Wenjack Theatre box office from 12:00 noon - 2:00 P.M. after November 4th, and at the door.

Sydney Checkland, Professor of Economic History at the University of Glasgow will give a lecture, jointly sponsored by the Department of History and Champlain College, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th at 8:00 P.M. in the Champlain Council Chamber. His subject, "The Gladstones - a Family Biography" a study of the great Victorian Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone and his background, is also the title of his latest book. Professor Checkland is also the author of "The Rise of Industrial Society in England."

Volunteers wanted to read texts onto tapes for the blind and handicapped; if you would like to volunteer phone 748-1383.

The Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research is soliciting art material for publication in its quarterly magazine. This material should preferably be in the form of 8" x 10" black and white glossy photographic prints of photos, sculpture, prints, designs (housing, industrial, interior, etc.), drawings, ceramics, graphics, paintings and so forth. Please do not send negatives or original art work.

All 8" x 10" glossies sent to the Council should relate to the urban setting in Canada or elsewhere. Full credit lines will be given and copies of the Council magazine will be provided for the contributor's use. Faculty and students as well as all other interested persons and groups are cordially invited to submit copies of their work to the Council, 251 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa.

Trent Music Society - a group interested in performing and/or appreciating music, will be meeting on Sunday, Nov. 3rd between 4 and 6 P.M. at Don's Apartment in College House, PRC. Both student and staff welcomed - see you there!

Term Papers! Canada's largest service. For catalogue send \$2 to: Essay Services, 57 Spadina Ave., # 208, Toronto

Review copies of "God's Kingdom of 1,000 Years Has Approached" the ARTHUR office.

The Trend at Traill College announces all new hours, effective Nov. 4 1974. Sun.-Wed.: 12:30-5:30, 7:30-11:30 Thurs.: 12:30-5:30, 8:00-12:00 and Fri. & Sat.: 12:30-5:30, 8:00-1:00 Thurs., Fri. and Sat. are "good times" so be sure to bring I.D. and Trent card.

A third Residential Seminar for Senior Students will be held during the Fall Term reading break from October 27th to November 1st. Discussion on the place of Senior Citizens in Modern Society. Students wishing to participate are asked to contact Prof. J. Burbidge, WH 110, #748-1244.

Mrs. Irene Johnson, Commissioner of the Public Service Commission of Canada will speak at a luncheon at Champlain College as a guest of the Champlain Society on Tuesday, November 5 at 12 noon in the small dining room. Her subject: "Women in the Public Service" - Changing Patterns. Those who wish to attend the luncheon should reserve a place by phoning Mrs. O'Brien at 748-1237. All members of the university are welcome.

Out of work high Japanese admiral wishes to pass time playing ancient oriental game - name of Go-Ma-Ku. In need of a worthy opponent. If you play or would like to learn how, phone Barry. Must give only name and serial number.

Would the girl who lost the tartan scarf on September 18, please be apprised of the fact that it is presently residing at the lost and found in the security office.

The Trend, Traill College's Snack Bar and Pub, is looking for a manager-trainee. This person would learn the operation of the Trend, with expectations of a managerial position for next year. Public and business experience will be encountered and a modest salary shall also be provided. Applications close December 13, 1974. For further information or application, please reply in writing to Bill Fields, Traill College.

GUITAR: Jazz, classic, folk, improvisation (lead). Private lessons for \$5.00/hr., \$2.50/half hour. Bruce Weary is the qualified instructor at S.S.F.C. Phone 745-4251.

ARTHUR

Deadlines

Ads	- Fri
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Typing	- Tues
Production	- Wed

Wanted: Dean of Arts and Science

The Search Committee for a Dean of Arts and Science invites the participation of every member of the Trent community in bringing its task to a successful conclusion.

Please send to Professor A. G. Worthington all general observations on the role of the Dean of Arts and Science, and the characteristics of the individual to whom the appointment should be offered.

As well, members of the University are invited to suggest names of possible candidates, by letter, to Professor J. Burbidge, Catharine Parr Traill College. All names suggested will be considered.

In view of the very limited time available to the Committee in making its choice, recommendations and suggestions should be forwarded as soon as possible, and at the latest by November 1st, 1974.

Professor J. W. Burbidge (Chairman)
Professor M. J. Boote
Professor D.C.A. Curtis
Mrs. Lorna T. Devan
Mr. Peter Elliott
Professor F. K. Harper
Professor L. J. Hubbell
Dean W. G. Pitman
Mr. Ralph (Rob) Robinson
Professor A. G. Worthington

"A parchment!" cries the Search Committee. "Hearken! What names for a new Dean?"

'Ambiguous' and 'Unworkable' but Senate stamps approval

by Kris Inwood

An uneasy calm pervaded Senate last week as "the Pitman-Robinson compromise" was passed in what seems to be a successful attempt to avoid debate about student involvement in the decisions by which professors are hired and promoted.

The Pitman-Robinson motion (text on page 4) would ensure that students are informed when personnel decisions are being made, according to its co-author and student senator Rob Robinson who also agreed that written comment from students would be invited.

The compromise however, ignores student participation in the actual decisions by which professors are hired and promoted. Ironically last week's Senate meeting also appointed Mr. Robinson to sit on the committee to select a Dean.

Another student motion, the Summers-Walker proposal would have given students within an academic department the same role exercised by Mr. Robinson on the Committee to Select a Dean. That proposal disappeared into a Senate Executive Committee from which it failed to reappear.

The faculty dominated Senate accepted Robinson's compromise by a vote of 29 to 6, but not before the motion was criticized by a series of professors. The criticisms went unanswered as not even one student senator rose to say why they voted for a motion described as inadequate in an ARTHUR editorial this week.

Larry Smith was the lone student entering the discussion apart from Mr. Robinson. Mr. Smith spoke against the motion saying "It doesn't set down what kind of student input or guarantee what kind of weight is given to student input into the hiring and promoting of professors."

An advisory role for students within a department, as opposed to a decision-making role, is the essence of Mr. Robinson's compromise although even this may prove illusory. Professor Freddy Hagar claimed even an effective advisory role would require information about a professor's background which students are not likely to possess. Professor Hagar termed

the compromise "unworkable".

Faculty senators seemed puzzled by the precise meaning of Robinson's compromise. Professor McClachlan observed "It's elasticity could lend itself to a variety of extremes." Senator Brown asked "What does it mean?"

Brown was seeking a clarification of the "formal involvement of students" required by Robinson. It was at this point Mr. Robinson explained with some prompting from Senator Rautenkranz chairman of Trent's Association of Teaching Staff, that students need only be informed when the department chairman is considering personnel matters and that student comments would be read and then kept on file.

Senator Brown seemed mollified at this interpretation of Robinson's proposal which may require little or no change from present Trent practice in many departments.

At present professors are hired and promoted by the Board of Governors although the Board listens closely to the President who receives recommendations from the all-faculty committee on Academic Personnel (COAP) which accepts advice from the department concerned. The Robinson compromise defines "the department" as being its chairman who is always a professor chosen by professors.

A previous student motion, the Summers-Walker proposal (text on page 4) defined the department as being a staff-student committee. The Summers-Walker motion disappeared during the summer into a Senate Executive committee from which it never emerged. Mr. Robinson was a member

of that committee.

The Summers-Walker proposal has been variously described as inflexible and too formal, although no one has yet pointed out what is inflexible about a committee. The charge of formality also rings hollow since the compromise's most ardent supporter at last week's meeting, Professor Heeney, claimed "formality is most important."

The Summers-Walker proposal had been supported by some faculty and the entire student senator caucus until several student leaders graduated last spring and Mr. Robinson stepped in to assume leadership of the student senators.

Four past student leaders opposing the compromise wrote letters to the editor in last week's issue of ARTHUR and they are printed again this week along with a reply from Mr. Robinson.

The majority of student senators at last week's meeting voted in favour of Mr. Robinson's compromise although none spoke to explain their vote or to defend the compromise against its many criticisms. Some spoke at previous meetings however.

Mr. Robinson has at different times pledged support for the Summers-Walker proposal but the motion moved last spring by Bill Summers and Julian Walker has apparently been squelched by its failure to reappear from the Senate Executive committee of which Mr. Robinson was a member and by Mr. Robinson's compromise which effectively diverted student senators away from last spring's student proposal.

Recently resigned student senator



Mr. Robinson, compromise author

Brent Angell has claimed that Mr. Robinson spoke against the Summers-Walker proposal at a student senator caucus. Although Mr. Robinson told Arthur he supported the Summers-Walker proposal as an eventual goal, Mr. Angell says Mr. Robinson did not do this in caucus before the September Senate.

Students at Trent and Toronto

The University of Toronto campus is dividing along faculty/student lines according to reports published in the University of Toronto newspaper *The Varsity*.

The October 11 *Varsity* reports teaching staff members have called an emergency meeting of the rarely convened Arts and Science Faculty Council to counter a threat of increased student representation on the University Governing Council.

A majority of the twenty-seven briefs received by the Governing Council in its current review of the U of T Act have argued for more student representation. The *Globe and Mail* has editorialized in support of the student arguments.

The special meeting, requested in a petition with more than 100 faculty members signing, is to vote on a motion to oppose "any increase in the present ratio of student faculty representation on Governing Council."

Eight students and 12 faculty members now sit on Governing Council, U of T's top governing body. Trent boasts a bicameral structure with no student representatives on the theoretically all-powerful Board of Governors and with students wielding one-third the votes on Senate, Trent's highest decision-making body.

It's a terrible thing

Calgary (CUP) - Canadian companies are supporting the minority racist regime of Rhodesia's Ian Smith according to Edward Ndlovu, a spokesman for the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). Ndlovu was speaking to a meeting at the University of Calgary.

He specifically named Bata Shoes, Alcan, and Falconbridge Mines as companies violating the United Nations imposed economic boycott of Rhodesia.

Bata Shoes, headed by Trent University Board of Governors member, T.J. Bata, has also been accused of war profiteering. Bata reportedly sold boots to the American Army in Vietnam.

"War is a terrible thing, but it is also a terribly profitable thing"

The Senate voting strength at Trent sits at its current level after struggles two years ago to increase the number of student senators.

Although students elect nobody to the Trent board, student senators reportedly placed third in Senate voting to determine the two Senate representatives to the Board three years ago.

Another student senator, Rob Robinson, let it be known he would accept a Senate nomination to the Board eighteen months ago but Mr. Robinson abandoned his candidacy, at least temporarily, after support for him failed to materialize among the student senators and the TSU Executive.

'The United Way'

The United Way campaign in Peterborough began October 1 and Elwood Jones, coordinator of the campaign at Trent reports that all personnel at the university will have received a visit from a campaign representative giving them a pledge card and information about the current fund-raising drive.

Professor Jones said the agencies supported through the United Way, from

One Trent student, Irene Ip, now sits on the Trent Board as a community representative. Mrs. Ip, an honours economics student and former chairperson of the Part-time Studies Association, is married to Peterborough alderman Anthony Ip.

Both the Executive of the Trent Student Union and leading student senators have spoken against any student membership on the Trent Board of Governors as it is presently constituted with its present all-embracing (in theory) powers.

A Trent faculty council similar to the U of T body seems to be in the midst of self-creation.

the Red Cross to Big Brothers, provide many essential services to this community. They provide counselling and other support for people suffering personal or family misfortune, disaster, or mental or physical handicaps. "Don't postpone your giving," said Professor Jones. "Every gift is needed regardless of its size." He noted that a pledge of \$1.00 per month would buy three white canes to assist blind persons and that a pledge of \$18 per month would purchase a wheelchair for a person suffering from multiple sclerosis. Professor Jones urged anyone wishing additional information to contact him or the representative in his or her area.

Memorial fund

James Creery of Champlain College, who was to have entered an honors year at Trent this fall, died in an accident in South America early this summer. A memorial fund is being established by the Department of Philosophy, to provide an annual prize for a student in philosophy at Trent.

The fund has been originated by a generous gift from Mr. Creery's family, and is open to members of the university who may wish to contribute. Cheques may be sent to P.J. Lewis, comptroller, made payable to Trent University, with a note indicating their purpose. Enquiries about the award may be directed to David Gallop, Lady Eaton College.

ARTHUR, Oct. 25, page three



the apathic throng

Mr Jimmy Higgins, a long-time Peterborough resident wishes to identify a source for the following poem. Anyone who can assist Mr Higgins is invited to contact ARTHUR.

Mourn not the dead
That in the cold earth lie,
But rather mourn the apathic throng
That sees this world's anguish
And its wrongs
And dare not speak.

Summers-Walker Proposal

Departmental recommendations to C.O.A.P. concerning appointment, rank, promotion and tenure shall be made by a personnel committee, chaired by the department chairman, and shall include faculty and students.

Robinson-Pitman Compromise

Differences in size, programme, and organization of departments at Trent University require that there be flexibility in personnel decision-making among departments. Nevertheless, in the process whereby personnel decisions about a faculty member are reached within the

University, Senate recognizes the necessary and legitimate interests of the faculty member, academic colleagues, the students and other interested areas in the University community, including College and other relevant offices. As a result, Senate requires that there be an opportunity for substantial contribution from each of these sectors in the generating of recommendations on personnel matters. Senate further requires the formal involvement of students and faculty in the discussions leading to the formation of such departmental recommendations. Such recommendations shall be arrived at through careful and conscientious review of all relevant information. Departments must supply COAP with an account of the formal procedures they establish pursuant to these requirements.

Julian Walker:

In the spring of 1974 myself and Bill Summers formally presented to Senate a motion which would have given students a decision-making role with faculty in departmental personnel matter. Despite considerable opposition within Senate, discussion was begun on the motion in the April Senate. We feared that if discussion was not begun the proposal could be quietly forgotten over the long summer. It now appears that despite the official status of the motion before the Senate last spring, Senate is now ignoring the responsibility to give this proposal full consideration.

A so-called "compromise" proposal would, in the name of "flexibility", reduce the student role to an "opportunity" to contribute in the "generating of recommendations". This is simply an unacceptable degree of input from students, who are in a unique position to access the teaching function in a university.

I hope that student Senators will ensure that the original motion is given fair consideration before Senate. Senate may still prove that the summer holiday was not used to kill this student initiative.

Julian Walker

Bill Summers:

As a past student senator and as an author of the Summers-Walker proposal, I thought I might comment upon the present Senate discussion of faculty hiring and promotion as it relates to students. A recent proposal from senators Pitman and Robinson appears to avoid the issue. It is more rhetoric than policy.

Although the Pitman/Robinson motion speaks of student participation and student involvement, it supplies few guarantees or workable proposals for a student voice. Such a vague motion cannot help to clarify the direction of the university.

After four student years at Trent I remain convinced that a greater role for students in the department decisions would benefit not only students, but the university itself. One can only hope that the Senate will deal with the issue of student involvement in a direct way and not opt for an easy answer.

The Summers-Walker proposal is still one of the alternatives to give a student voice in the hiring and promoting of Trent professors. While it does have weaknesses, its main strength is the guarantee of a student role in decision making. Student senators should not allow themselves to be compromised by accepting a proposal without similar guarantees. And students should not allow their student senators to be compromised.

Rob Robinson:

In light of the lamentably persistent tendency of this year's Arthur staff to mis-quote and mis-represent the views of various members of the university community, I find it necessary to preface my remarks with a demand that this letter be printed in its entirety - unchanged and unedited. Further, I insist that it be given the same recognition and prominence as the "editorials" (sic) to which it replies, namely the "Voices From the Past" of Paula Hope, Bill Summers, Julian Walker, and Ed Arundell.

At the outset, let me make clear that I am not writing merely to refute the slanderous mis-representations of my stance on the question of faculty and student involvement in the generating of personnel decisions which your paper has repeatedly printed. More importantly, I am writing to communicate to my constituents and other members of the university community the fact that the truth has not been served by Arthur coverage of this vital issue.

For instance, the "Editor's Explanation" on page nine of the edition of 16 October asserts that the Robinson-Pitman proposal "would merely permit students to be consulted by faculty and administrators before faculty and administrators proceed to decide which faculty members are hired and promoted."

"Students", the 'explanation' goes on to assert, "would not be involved in the decisions which most affect the quality of their education."

This is most emphatically not the case - as I will demonstrate below. However, a critical examination of the "Voices" of my former colleagues in student politics at Trent is first in order.

Two points made by Mr. Summers and Ms. Hope are, I believe, of prime importance. The former quite admirably expresses the "hope that the Senate will deal with the issue of student involvement in a direct way and not opt for an easy answer." By contrast Ms. Hope laments that "The Pitman/Robinson proposal would appear to take away from the simplicity of last spring's suggestion from Summers and Walker." Both of these former senators express

Ed Arundell:

Having spent a great deal of time in the immediate past year wrestling with the hiring and promotion procedures of departments, I concluded that what came to be known as the Walker-Summers motion was the vehicle best suited to the interests of not only students but the whole university.

Having reviewed the recent Senate Executive proposal my previous conclusion is reinforced. There are ambiguities and weaknesses in the Senate Executive proposal originating with Senators Pitman and Robinson. To be specific it sacrifices concrete purpose and specificity to a dubious flexibility. The original Walker-Summers motion guaranteed students and other

departmental members meaningful participation in hiring and promotion decisions; namely, the right to jointly decide final departmental recommendations to COAP, the all-faculty Committee on Academic Personnel.

The Senate Executive proposal on the other hand recommends that these elements (students and others) only participate in the "discussions leading to the formation of such departmental recommendations." Who finally decides? In this proposal the answer remains ambiguous.

I interpret this motion to imply that the final decision will not rest within a joint student-faculty (and other) final advisory body to COAP. To that extent Senate Executive has produced an inferior proposal.

Secondly, I'd like to address myself to the demand for flexibility. It has been my experience that at the university whenever we have moved to set decision-making procedures, we have opted for a rigorous definition. The need for flexibility has never been forgotten. However, it is incumbent upon those departments which experience unique or special circumstances to prove special needs to the university community in order that the whole community might then recognize them. That is commonly understood to be the rule of law, I am sure Senate would like to continue in this legal tradition, but if they proceed with the Senate Executive proposal they will be neglecting this tradition and violating their own recognized procedure.

The Senate Executive proposal would allow potential injustices to occur in various departments under the smokescreen of flexibility. This is far from desirable at Trent. Rigorous defined procedures are difficult to attain and more difficult to adhere to, but it is an ideal appropriate to the university community. The cry for administrative flexibility has been a source of far too many injustices in the past.

I urge the university community to carefully consider this matter.

Ed Arundell

Paula Hope:

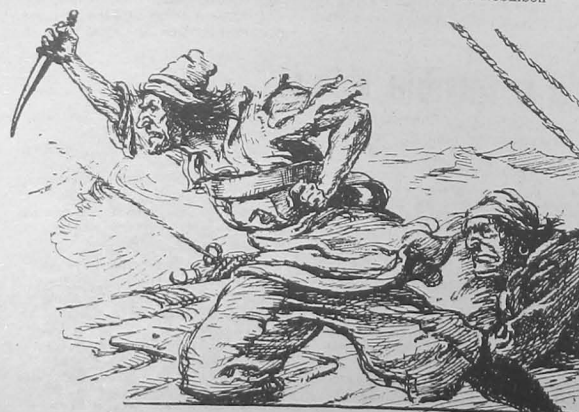
Down through the years students have come to realize that their involvement at the departmental level is a basic mechanism by which they may intelligently help to develop the university. It is with this thought and in this spirit that the Summers-Walker proposal was brought to Senate. It was prepared in a very simple and succinct manner in order that the flexibility within an individual departmental organization may be maintained. The Pitman/Robinson proposal would appear to take away from the simplicity of last spring's suggestion from Summers and Walker.

By encouraging the so-called "input" of student opinion the Pitman/Robinson proposal will only work a greater hardship on all. The all-faculty COAP is instructed to police the departments. Faculty must then interpret student opinion. Worst of all students will have their views interpreted and misrepresented.

Direct student involvement in the hiring and promoting of faculty is not an impossible task. Within the framework of the Summers-Walker proposal a department need only provide a structure without the indirect and confusing provisos suggested by senators Pitman and Robinson.

I recall all the protestations over increasing students on Senate. It was space problems, financial shortages and administrative structures. Somehow it was all handled with very little difficulty. Perhaps the problem alleged to result from the Summers-Walker proposal are of the same ilk, that is, non-existent.

The issue of departmental involvement is too fundamental to the student to allow minor criticisms to prevent its implementation. Students must take part in the actual decisions which promote and hire professors.



Mr. Robinson objects strenuously to the views of his former Senate colleagues Hope, Summers and Walker and the views of former TSU Chairperson Ed Arundell. Mr. Robinson's compromise won Senate approval last week.

Home is where the \$50,000 mortgage is



by Rae Murphy

One of the salient facts that emerged from the election is that housing supply is an area that the system cannot manage anymore. Not only that, but everybody—politicians and public—seem to know it.

Thus, while a lot was said and written about housing during the campaign, it really didn't become an issue. Pierre Trudeau cast several pearls during his speeches which not only proved his own contention that this campaign was to be more irrational than the last, but also indicated that things were going to get worse before they get worse still. Even David Lewis's proposal to build the New Jerusalem with a mortgage rate set at six percent got very little play.

Trudeau told a breathless nation that he had asked the Canadian banks to provide 95-percent mortgages to people seeking to buy low-priced homes, while those buying more expensive homes will have to raise a down payment of at least 25 percent. A good idea except that nobody can define, let alone try to find, a "low-priced home" and even if anyone could, he couldn't find a bank that would lend a prospective home buyer more than a 70-percent mortgage on anything. Banks, you see, are in the business to make money, not solve housing crises.

Another proposal of the Prime Minister's was to expand the Assisted Home Ownership Program to allow families earning up to \$15,000 to buy a home without committing more than 22 percent of their income on mortgage payments. If this family can find the elusive "low-priced home" it can become eligible for some sort of subsidy on its mortgage and a grant of up to \$600 a year. A good deal, except subsidized interest rates are of little benefit if mortgage loans period are drying up as they are now.

Trudeau also promised an outright grant of \$500 to first-time buyers toward the down payment on their "low-priced" home.

Where are these "low-priced homes"? Nobody quite seems to know. The Liberals claim that their grant would apply to almost 66,000 new homes being built this year, but they don't say where. Homes which fall within the definition of "low-priced" literally do not exist in the urban areas of Canada where, incidentally, the housing crisis exists.

In his campaign, Robert Stanfield promised a tax rebate to everyone paying mortgage rates in excess of eight percent, in effect forcing the public purse to pay for the usury being charged by the banks. And the NDP said that since the bulk of the bank's money is paid for at 4.7 percent, they should be forced to supply mortgage money to families earning up to \$15,000 at 6 percent. The Liberals countered these promises by saying that making mortgage interest rates lower and easier to come by would simply encourage people to buy houses, thus driving the prices higher.

Aside from the simple problem that half of the Liberal housing policy contradicts the other half—gimmicks which are supposed to help and encourage people to buy a home are counter-balanced by high interest rates designed to drive people away from the market—the more complex problem is that despite everything, the old free market idea appears to be riding high again.

It hasn't happened often, but there have been times when John Turner has read one of his pronouncements and one got the fleeting impression that the Minister of Finance actually understood what he was talking about.

One such moment came at a press conference the morning after the May 6 budget was defeated. The proposition Turner was defending on this occasion concerned a tax write-off for anyone who could save \$1,000 a year over a ten-year period and who would then apply the \$10,000 saved to the purchase of his first house.

Apparently ad-libbing, Turner praised the inherent worth of the tax provision, and also added that his proposal would reduce the demand for housing, the rationale being that everybody would be saving his thousand a year and thus wouldn't be in the market until he had the Big Ten, or Big Twenty in the case of a married couple.

The proposal, of course, ignores the probable price of real estate in 1984 and what \$10,000 is likely to buy then, among other things. But beyond that, the essential element in Turner's reasoning is that housing is a commodity like any other, to be subjected to the exigencies of the free-enterprise system. In this regard, Turner was merely expressing the conventional wisdom of government economists, and accepting at face value the central myth that the dismal science has presented to the layman: the myth of the market.

It is supposed to work something like this: supply and demand sit on opposite ends of the teeter-totter, and the price rolls in between defying gravity. When demand goes up the price goes up and capital flows in that direction, and then pretty soon the supply goes up and whoopee! The balance is altered. The function of government is to add weight, by any number of financial

gimmicks, to one end of the teeter-totter or the other to keep things in balance. Its influence can be directed toward increasing the supply, or it can depress demand by tightening the flow of money.

And it is presumably the function of economists to figure out the gimmicks, the function of public relations men to give the gimmicks a name and the function of sociologists to determine the social needs the gimmicks fulfill—just to give the whole operation a bit of class. Anyway, that is the way it is supposed to work.

There are, however, some problems. In the last session of parliament, NDP housing critic Ed Broadbent tried to hammer away at housing policies. "Liberal and Conservative governments," he said, "have never seen housing as a basic social right. Instead they have viewed it as being simply another consumer good whose price should fluctuate according to the whims of the market place." This principle, according to Broadbent, has been served by two approaches.

Housing construction has been used as a lever to expand or contract the economy in general. We are trained to see housing starts as one of the indicators of our economy and by the same token one of the means by which the government can influence economic stability. Housing as a social need, and its availability and cost to the public, are incidental.

The second approach is an immutable law of private ownership of land, one of the results of which is that a government must rely upon incentives to get anything built.

There is also a third axiom: public housing, like fluoridation, is a commie plot to destroy neighbourhoods and is fit only for degenerates, hippies, homosexuals and people who spit in hallways and burn garbage in sinks.

With housing firmly in the hands of what we euphemistically call the "private sector" of our economy and with the govern-

One expert estimated that the price of residential real estate was rising at a rate of \$4 an hour.

ment daddling about with any number of incentive programs we not only have too few and too expensive homes but we find the whole area cluttered and confused by language and statistics that only economists pretend to understand.

For example, let us examine an aspect of the current housing situation in the Toronto area, which from all indications is typical of Canada's urban areas.

Back in 1966, when the Toronto Real Estate Board began keeping track of house prices, the average resale price was around \$22,000. In the spring of 1974, when property values had skyrocketed to the point that the Real Estate Board decided, out of either embarrassment or panic, not to release monthly resale figures any more, the average resale price of a home hit \$57,461—up 37 percent from only a year earlier. One expert estimated that the price of residential real estate was rising at a rate of \$4 an hour.

The big news of June 1974 was a decline of almost \$1,300 in the resale price of homes, a sluggishness of the market reflected in the growing number of unsold houses and predictions that prices will continue to drop.

Does this sluggishness in the market and small decline in prices, with the promise of deeper cuts in store, mean that Canada's worst housing crisis since the end of World War II is abating?

It does not.

New housing starts in 1974 are now estimated to be five to ten percent lower than they were in 1973. The vacancy rate of apartments is at less than one percent and apartment-house construction is declining. Apartment rents are rising rapidly and the big increases are yet to come. One of the big operators in the field, Bertram Willoughby, said this spring when discussing the plans of Toronto landlords:

"And if they hit the public hard this year which they are going to do—they are doing are only trying to

regain some of the money they have lost during the past two or three years."

The rationale for the decline in apartment construction, and the accompanying rise in rents, comes out this way: according to Willoughby, an owner of apartment buildings with an average rate of return of five or six percent would be much better off with his money invested elsewhere, say in conventional mortgages where the interest rate has long since passed ten percent. "At the present time," says Willoughby, "I cannot see anyone in his right mind building an apartment house."

High interest rates are thus making it more profitable not to build. Cadillac, one of Canada's major development companies, announced to its shareholders in 1971 that because its rate of profit on residential construction was not as it should be it would emphasize commercial development instead. "We expect," they reported, "there

decline in housing prices and the relative inactivity in the market were proof that the Liberal housing policy was working.

In 1973, the Liberals with Conservative support passed the Mortgage Mechanisms Bill. It was a rather complicated piece of legislation, but its aim was simple enough, as our Minister for Urban Affairs, Ron Basford, described it: it was directed at "enhancing the attractiveness of mortgage investment."

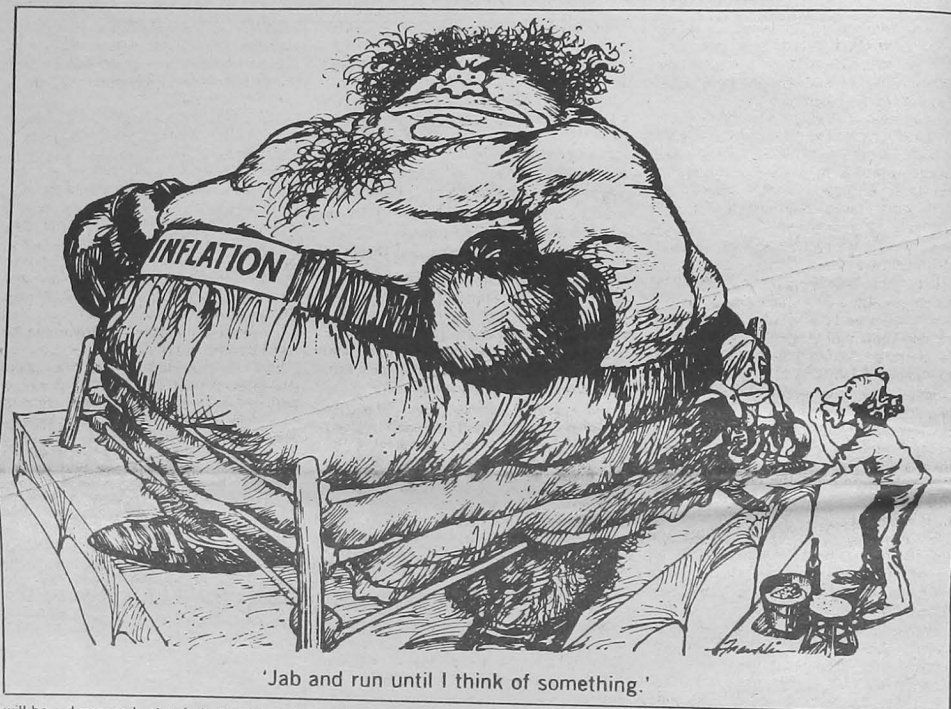
Enhancing the attractiveness of mortgage investment. Last year, when interest rates were only ten percent, Canadian banks, whose profit rates are the highest in the economy (up 85 percent between 1966 and 1971) put \$255 million into mortgages. We have been assured that the banks will make even more money available in 1974, proving once again that Mary of the Royal's milk of human kindness has not yet curdled.

simultaneously. And this is precisely what has happened in the Canadian "housing industry."

Over the past two decades, the biggies of Canadian capital have cut themselves in on the action. Organizations such as Eaton's and the Canadian Pacific Railway as well as all of our highly concentrated private

"What kind of loan shark requires \$16,467.26 interest to pay off \$1,532.74 of principal?"

banking system have moved in and taken over. Both James Lorimer in his *Citizen's Guide to City Politics* and the authors of the excellent study *Highrise and Superprofits* draw example after example of interlocking directorships between the handful of giant development companies and Canada's banks, trust and insurance companies, major industrial enterprises and merchant



'Jab and run until I think of something.'

will be a decreased rate of starts of rental apartments in the Toronto area and this will bolster the rental market."

High interest rates have also caused the sluggishness in the home resale market. Bank interest rates have risen twelve times in the past year, and with the Bank of Montreal's late-June announcement of an 11½-percent prime interest rate, mortgages hover around 13 percent, when they can be got at all.

One Toronto-based trust company has put a ceiling of \$40,000 on first mortgages with a commitment that they will not be given for more than 70 percent of the appraised value or sale price of the property, whichever is less. Thus, even with prices showing a slight decline (an indication that the individual vendor who is either taking a flyer on the inflated market or trying to get out from under is getting it in the teeth) the actual cost of buying a house has increased. A larger down payment is required, and even with a \$10,000 to \$20,000 down payment the buyer still has to shoulder a mortgage of \$30,000 to \$40,000, which means several thousand dollars a year in interest payments. Small wonder that real-estate agents report an extraordinary number of purchase agreements coming unglued this summer.

So in influencing the so-called free market by making money available for mortgages and allowing mortgage rates to rise as an inducement governments have in fact made the situation worse. Ironically, during the election campaign Prime Minister Trudeau boasted that the small

But it does seem to be coming out in bigger and bigger spurts. Between 1963 and 1973 the proportion of general loans of under \$100,000 declined from 19.3 percent to 9.3 percent, while huge loans of \$5 million or more have increased from 8.4 percent to 22.2 percent. It would be very interesting to know how much of the mortgage money goes to individual residential purchases and how much goes in large chunks to the giant developers and speculators who have tied up almost all the available land around Canada's urban areas.

Enhancing the attractiveness of mortgage investment. One day in July, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* posed a question: "What kind of a loan shark requires \$16,467.26 interest to pay off \$1,532.74 principal?" Answer: our friendly banks and mortgage companies. An average Canadian, according to the *Globe and Mail*, "borrows \$30,000 to finance the purchase of a house. He pays interest on the loan at 11.5 percent and his payments are amortized over 25 years."

"During the first five years the monthly payments are \$300, for a total of \$18,000. But only 8 percent of the payments will go toward retiring the principal during those first years."

Incidentally, in Toronto the average mortgage is \$35,000 and the interest rate in 1973 was 12 percent and higher.

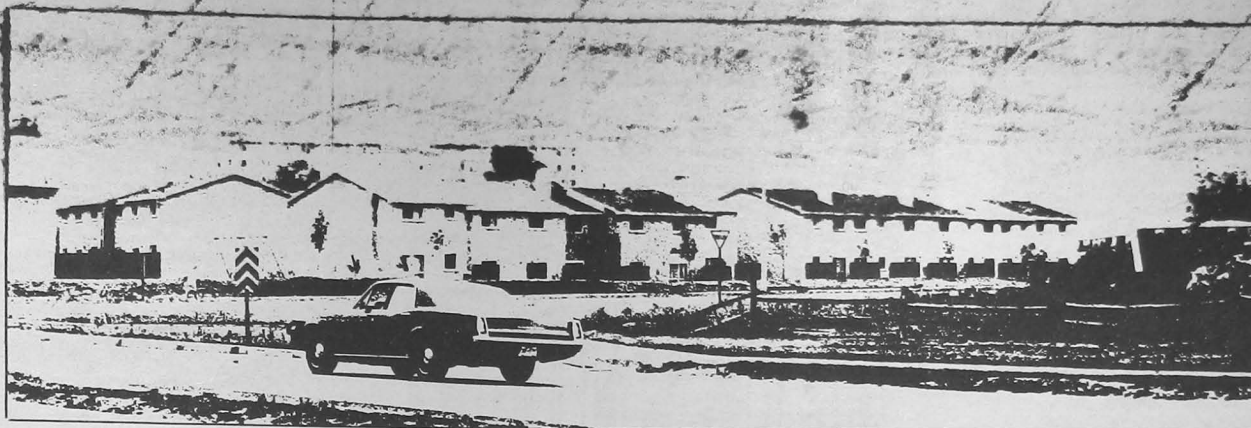
Enhancing the attractiveness of mortgage investment. High interest rates hit everyone except the lenders and it is a lovely situation if one happens to be lender, land speculator, developer, and owner

empire.

The growth of development companies has been one of the financial phenomena of the past decade or so. Trizec, the largest developer in Canada, was formed in 1960 as a joint venture of the British Eagle Star insurance group and the now bankrupt American developer Webb and Knapp. Its assets in 1965 were \$164.3 million; by 1972 they were \$516 million. Cadillac Development was created in the mid-sixties out of an amalgamation of 29 different companies all owned by the same people, and it had assets of \$272 million in 1971. Its board of directors is typical among major development companies in that it contains representatives of the major banking and financial institutions as well as the major construction equipment and supply companies.

These huge development companies are not only integrated with the major financial and commercial institutions in Canada, but they have also increasingly become conduits for foreign capital. The extent of this penetration is, naturally, one of the better-kept secrets of the business world, but it is known that, for instance, American capital is heavily into Markborough, Swiss banks are behind Fidimac and British interests control Trizec.

One quite visible effect of the movement of the big money into real estate has been the creation of the artificial land shortage in Canada. Last spring, Toronto columnist Harold Greer quoted a consultant for the Ontario Department of Agriculture as estimating that prime farm land on the periphery of the cities was falling into the



hands of real-estate speculators and going out of production at a rate of about 43 acres an hour. Not all this farm land now lying fallow in the hands of speculators is as yet serviced but a good deal of it is.

According to Ed Broadbent, 50,000 acres of "quick start" land is now available around Canada's 15 larger cities—land enough to accommodate a million people. The land is kept off the market by speculators (who reap great tax advantages for doing so, Ontario's anti-speculation tax notwithstanding) to force the prices even higher.

How much this idle land is worth is indicated by the NDP, which proposes that the federal government buy it for \$2 billion. We also know that these 50,000 acres are concentrated in the hands of about ten development companies.

Incidentally, the great Ontario land-speculation tax, which was going to deal a crippling body blow to the speculators and increase government revenue by \$25 million a year, hasn't quite lived up to its press notices. In April, the province didn't receive a penny from the tax, in May it got \$7,600 from 22 sales and during the first three weeks of June it got \$7,600 from 24 sales. Not only that, but the money will probably have to be refunded as the federal government has announced that it won't allow the tax to be used as a business deduction.

Enhancing the attractiveness of mortgage investment. How wonderfully attractive the investments have been. For example, Cadillac Development increased its profits 51 percent in the first nine months of 1973 over the same period in 1972. The part of their profits coming from land and housing increased by 214 percent. During the first quarter of 1974, Cadillac's profits rose by a further 61 percent. Markborough Properties, one of the smaller development companies with 1971 assets of a mere \$76 million, increased its rate of profit by 265 percent in the six-month period ending in April 1974 over the year earlier period.

Enhancing the attractiveness of mortgage investment was exactly what the government was doing in 1967 when it lifted the six-percent ceiling on bank mortgages, in 1969 when it removed the ceiling on National Housing Act mortgages, and when it adopted the "roll over" principle on mortgages so that they are opened and interest rates adjusted every five years. In sweetening the pot more by raising the interest incentive for mortgages, the government has all but completed the process of eliminating even moderately priced shelter.

Because it is more profitable to build luxury apartments and homes than moderately-priced ones, the latter are simply not built. And because the same groups who own the land own the money and own the buildings it makes good sense not to build anything—just tie up the land, create the shortage and rake in the money.

The monopolization of the real-estate industry has repealed any so-called law of the market.

Since everybody has to live somewhere, the housing industry has a captive market.

The demand is constant. That statement of the obvious is reflected in the proportion of family income that Canadians are forced to pay in order to keep a roof over their heads.

Experts in the field seem agreed that a family contemplating purchase of a home will find it difficult to meet mortgage payments if the price of the home is as

With the average price of housing pushing past \$50,000 in Toronto, most people are really in trouble.

much as double the family's annual income. With the average price of housing pushing past \$50,000 in Toronto, most people are really in trouble. It doesn't matter whether a family still cherishes the dream of a home or not, because rent reflects the going rate of property values—and then some.

And so one simply pays. Statistics compiled in the Dennis-Fish report, a study commissioned and then suppressed by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and finally leaked by the NDP in 1972, showed upwards of 1,750,000 Canadian households spending more than the generally agreed-on acceptable maximum of 20 percent of the family income on shelter and well over a million spending more than 25 percent.

The report said: "One Canadian household in three spends in excess of 20 percent of income for shelter, one in five in excess of 25 percent, one in 14 in excess of 40 percent, one in 33 in excess of 50 percent. The 400,000 households spending more than 40 percent of income for shelter are on the very edge of subsistence."

All this was back in the good old days when one could get an ordinary mortgage for around nine percent and the 6.5 percent NHA mortgage was being eliminated by Paul Hellyer, the contractor who at that time dabbled in Liberal politics.

Over the years it has mattered little whether Paul Hellyer, Ron Basford or Atilla the Hun has been in charge of housing on a national level, whether Liberals or Tories have held provincial office, and whether Non-Partisans or Partisan-Nons have been in municipal government; all have conducted affairs like Milo Minderbinder, rather unconcerned about the outcome of the war but only wanting to keep it running on good free-enterprise principles.

With governments imbued with the theology of the "market" and other hokum of nineteenth-century economics and holding no other God than that of private property, public housing is treated as a social disease and encouragement of co-operative housing ventures is non-existent. Society is locked into such a narrow conceptual framework that even gimmicks that actually do attempt to house some people merely illustrate the depth of the crisis.

For example, the Ontario government's HOME plan—an arrangement where the purchaser buys the house but leases the land—is flooded with so many applications that in several instances applicants are chosen by a lottery. In one HOME development area there were 9,000 ap-

plications for 340 homes. These are families in the \$15,000 income range that have no hope of buying a house on the private market and are unable to afford skyrocketing rents.

The untrammelled rights of "private enterprise" in housing give rent controls the impact of the proverbial fart in a windstorm, even when they are not ineffective by design. As one realtor said, rent controls foster a system whereby the renter must pay a premium under the table for the privilege of renting an apartment. The rent for a bachelor apartment may be set at \$160 but to get the key to it you might have to pay an extra \$500. There are always ways to skin a cat."

It can be a humbling experience to be told just who is boss.

It is in this context that the policy developed by the NDP in the last session of parliament and through the election campaign assumes greater significance. Without getting much press, throughout the 29th Parliament Ed Broadbent developed a set of proposals that would, in effect, make housing a direct social responsibility of the federal government. During the campaign, NDP leader David Lewis developed and expanded on the party's proposals which range from removing the tax on building materials to guaranteed six-percent mortgages, and from tax rebates to extensive land-banking.

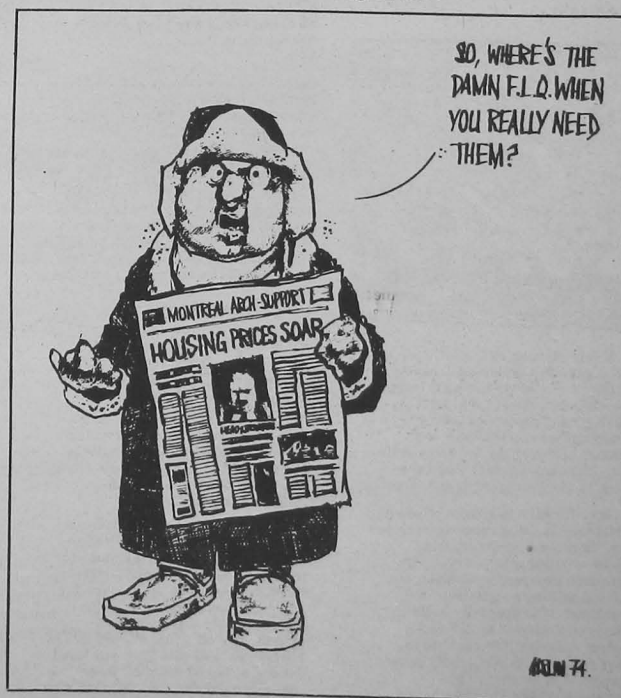
And then one night in London, before a large rally, Lewis got steamed up enough to proclaim that the speculators and developers should be driven out of the housing business completely, and he brought the house down.

With due regard to election histrionics, the NDP housing program does constitute a radical shift in Canada's housing policy, although it raises as many questions as it attempts to answer. The main one is the NDP itself. It isn't in power and precedents appear to indicate that often in the transition from opposition to government the players remain the same but the program changes.

The essential problem of the NDP is that its chief aim in life is to make the system work—more nicely, perhaps, but work just the same. And one has the unmistakable feeling that the NDP housing program is very much an exercise in system-saving. Even as David Lewis proclaims his resolution to chase the speculators out of the business he says very little about the money-changers. An NDP government, presumably, would ask the privately-owned banks to release at six percent interest money on which they can charge 13 percent.

And the banks, presumably, would say no.

Reprinted from Last Post, August, 1974



The housing problem is particularly thorny in Montreal because of the large amount of municipal money being spent on the 1976 Olympics, and thus diverted from housing or other social needs.

Reader's Invitational Gag Reflex Quizbang

by Kerry Banks

The truth is becoming ever harder to find these days. It seems we are always being deceived and newspapers are cited by many as being a prime promoter of obscurity and untruth. The quiz below is concerned with this problem. Perhaps it is not the newspapers but the reader who has trouble with the facts. This test is designed to evaluate both the reader's discerning eye and gullibility level. Some of the statements below are actual news items, others are complete fabrications. See if you can spot the lies. Answers are on page seventeen.

■ ■ ■

1 A Greek professional strongman who made a \$20,000 bet in November 1970 that he could eat a whole car in four years has vanished one month before the end of the wager. The strong man, 34 year old Leon Sampson, signed a legal contract with an Australian business man to complete the task.

2 Albert Enver, a 54 year old hiker, survived a 6 day ordeal in New South Wales where he and his wife were lost on a snow covered mountain, only to die when he fell into a ravine as he waved a rescue helicopter.

3 A woman in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, who swears that live fish fell out of the sky onto the roof of her house, at periodic intervals during the last month of her pregnancy, has given birth to a slimy child with gills.

4 Three Kansas State women were assaulted by an unidentified man early one morning and given enemies at gunpoint. Police say that the man entered the coed's apartment through an unlocked window and stayed there for more than two hours, working slowly and deliberately. This is apparently the fourth such incident on police records, although the man boasted to his victims of giving 16 enemies to women in another town.

5 Ho Chi Minh once worked as a waiter in a Boston, Massachusetts restaurant.



6 Maria Marcon, 24, of Rome, Italy, got off a train and accepted a ride from a dark-haired stranger. Shortly after she entered the car, a 3 ft. dwarf popped out of a cardboard box on the back seat, clubbed her over the head and stole \$60. from her purse. When she came to she was lying in the street.

7 Mr. Richard Saunders of south Philadelphia, was recently arrested for "improper" construction of public vending machinery. Mr. Saunders apparently designed his fortune telling/weight indicator machines with specially built-in adaptations intended to indecently molest unsuspecting customers. Part-owner in an electronic games corporation, Saunders had ingeniously installed hidden mechanical gloved hands in his coin machines as well as several rubber ended sticks and other liquid spurting devices.



8 Sipche, a village in northern Nepal has no men in it. According to an official census, the women believed that the one hundredth man they killed would turn into gold and make them rich, and at the same time help them get into heaven. The women apparently lured the men to a feast, at which they were fed dishes mixed with harital, a poisonous root. The village is now entirely inhabited by children and widows.

9 The mystery of the famous Mexican jumping bean movement is easily explained by the recent revelation that contained within each bean are tiny fornicating fleas, which become sexually active when exposed to any external source of heat.

10 Jane Fonda was Miss Army Recruiting in 1962.

11 When Evelyn Sullivan, 54, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, blew her nose Saturday night, a 22 caliber bullet came out. Mrs. Sullivan had been standing outside her cabin in Bay Mills, earlier in the day when she heard gunfire from some hunters in the distance. Police theorized that a stray bullet ricocheted off several objects and came to rest in Mrs. Sullivan's right nostril. "It must have hit her lip and bounced up into her nose," said state trooper Duane Bailey, who added that the incident was a case of "careless shooting."

12 A dairy farmer in Oslo, Norway has apparently won numerous livestock competitions with a prize cow that possesses two pendulous breasts in place of an udder.

13 Captured skyjacker, Forman Angervill, managed to gain illegal entry aboard a T.W.A. flight from New York to Miami by deftly imitating an overnight bag.

14 Scores of men responded to a Cologne's housewife's offer of an "ecstatic night of love-making" to the finder of her missing yorkshire terrier, Monki. A spokesman for a Cologne newspaper that printed her story said that men were offering her all kinds of animals. Three men who said they had found the dog asked whether all three could share the prize. A baker who said that his 13 year old son had found the dog, wondered if he could accept the reward instead of his son. None of the claimants had the real

Monki. The 30 year old woman said that domestic life had turned sour since the terrier was lost and her husband had agreed to the offer, saying he preferred it to a broken marriage.

15 Chris Haines of Thurlow, England, a farm labourer, yawned too widely one day and it required more than seven hours for doctors to close his mouth. Haines reported later that he could only make gargling noises during the ordeal and had no way of communicating his quandry to the doctors. At one point he was urged to see a psychiatrist.

16 Maria Cardone and her mother-in-law, who live in adjoining apartments in the Italian village of Carbonara often quarrelled bitterly. The other day she cut out the mother-in-law's tongue with a pair of scissors. "I wanted to shut her mouth up," explained Maria who was charged with causing a permanent wound to a person.

17 Thomas Kinsey of Brandon, Manitoba, has never washed the thumb on his right hand since the age of 8. Today Kinsey is 44 and the digit has developed into a miniature fruit tree sprouting tiny oranges.

18 Two Biloxi, Mississippi men claim to have been surprised while fishing by an alien space saucer and then taken aboard for a physical examination. According to the two men's descriptions the alien beings were of vaguely human forms, about 4 ft. tall and covered with a substance that appeared to be aluminum foil. They forced their earthling prisoners to strip naked before asking the men detailed questions about their sex lives, as well as the correct pronunciation of several four letter words. After a lengthy cross-examination period in which photographs were exchanged the two hostages were allowed to leave, the saucer then flew off into the sky.

19 A candy company in Illinois was closed down after it was discovered that the production dept. of the factory was substituting shaving cream for the advertised vanilla cream centres in every fiftieth chocolate coated bite sized delight that came down the production line. The men responsible apparently got their inspiration for the scheme from a popular T.V. commercial for shaving lathers.

20 On the basis of months of work on portages in Ontario, a young Canadian researcher has postulated that Indians of the area used some sort of outboard motor on their canoes. Historian Morris Lowenstein reports that according to pioneer journals of the period, the Indians were making frequent trips through the Great Lakes in times impossible to achieve through physical labour alone.

"I don't know where they got the motors, but when faced with explaining a voyage of 17 paddle days in just over 4 days, the answer must lie with mechanical aid of some sort," said Lowenstein. "Either you accept it as outboard power or else accredit it to supernatural assistance and personally, I don't believe in ghosts." Mr. Lowenstein plans to publish a book in the near future, based on his findings. It will be entitled *Canoes Without Paddles*.

21 Mysterious nocturnal, prairie dog worshipping cults have arisen in the southwestern United States. Members reputedly gather in secluded plateau areas in order to pray to a large wooden idol of a sexually aroused gopher, before donning dark brown cloaks and sets of plastic, buck-like teeth, to be used in performing elaborate excavation manoeuvres in the soil.

22 A Venezuelan fisherman, who was officially pronounced dead, woke up in his coffin in front of grief stricken relatives, removed the cotton swabs from his nose and upon realization that he was being buried, suffered a fatal heart attack. His relatives are demanding action against the doctor who pronounced the man dead after he had suffered a fit.



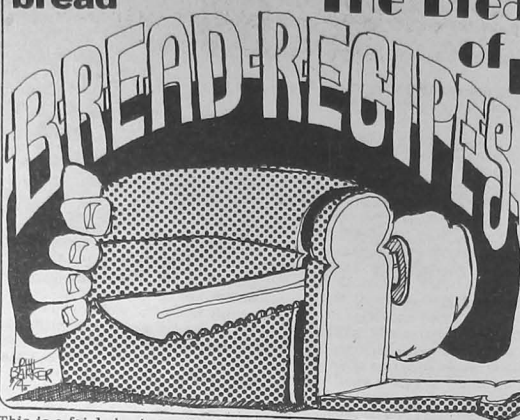
23 Brenton Niles calls himself a professional student. He has enrolled at an assortment of U.S. universities over the past 18 years, while receiving a total of 6 separate Bachelor of Art degrees from the different colleges, all of them in philosophy. Niles has defended his relentless academic pursuits as constituting a "legitimate profession," stating that he has no plans to quit now. According to Mr. Niles the only drawback to this sort of work, is that with such an accumulated wealth of philosophical knowledge at his disposal, he has to often given deliberately incorrect answers to questions in order to avoid detection by suspicious professors.

24 A recent poll conducted over all ten provinces, reveals that the person most admired by Canadians, is Art Linkletter.

25 A Hamilton woman flew into a panic after a visit by a 200 lb. nude and feathered man. Police said the 45 year old woman was sitting in her apartment about 10 p.m. when she heard strange cooing noises on her balcony. She investigated and saw a large man - nude except for a heavy growth of feathers that apparently sprouted from his head - swinging happily from a balcony above. A police search failed to find the man.

whole
wheat
bread

The Breadth of Life



This is a fairly basic recipe for those beginning the art of baking. Baking is an art which can be appreciated by both baker and consumer. It requires utmost attention and patience. When starting out at baking, do not be discouraged by failures, but only let it stand as a lesson in your rise to success.

When beginning relax your mind, and think of what you're about to do. By doing this you'll avoid many hassles and disappointments.

Utensils

large mixing bowl
wooden spoon
bread pans

Ingredients

Ingredients	Amount
whole wheat flour.....	approx. 5 cups
yeast.....	1 package
water.....	3 cups
salt.....	1 tablespoon
oil.....	1/2 of a cup
honey.....	1/4 of a cup

Mix all ingredients in a large mixing

bowl.

Add 1/4 of a cup of honey to 3 cups of warm water (85-100F), dissolve yeast immediately. Wait ten minutes then add 1 tablespoon of salt and 1/2 cup of oil. Gradually add whole wheat flour, beating with spoon, so that all lumps are dissolved. When consistency is fairly thick let dough rise in a warm (90) place for an hour. (Make sure it isn't too hot for the yeast will be killed). When the hour has vanished, add more flour and mix dough with spoon until the dough does not stick to the sides of the bowl. When this occurs place the dough on floured kneading board and knead for about 15 minutes. Add more flour if dough sticks to the board. Place back in bowl and let rise for 45 minutes, then punch down and let rise for 30 minutes, then shape into loaves. Oil bread pans. Place loaves in the bread pans and let rise for 20 minutes. Bake in a 350 degree oven for an hour. Remove bread from pans and let cool, or eat while warm.

Courtesy of Paul Murray



Winning Bridge



by
Gary Charlebois

covering honours:

NORTH

S-962
H-AK54
D-K65
C-A87

WEST

S-AQ10
H-QJ82
D-105
C-KJ102

EAST

S-J84
H-1073
D-AJ832
C-65

SOUTH (Dealer)

S-K753
H-96
D-Q97
C-Q943

Bidding

South	West	North	East
Pass	1H	DBLE*	2H**
2S?	2NT!	Pass	3D
Pass	3NT	DBLE	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

* 1 heart dble north promises opening values with first or second round control in hearts.

** 2 hearts east promises 3 hearts to one honour with 5 to 8 high card points.

? South 2 spades should promise much stronger hand. If east passes 1 heart doubled than south could show 4 card major at 1 level.

! 2nt west competitive since South's spade bid increases value of west hand.

East 3D is aggressive or desperate but since west bid 2nt it is not unreasonable for east to assume 3 diamonds to an honour in west hand. North leads 9S, low from dummy, South plays low and west plays Q. (Note that west wins with Q and not ten).

West now leads 10 diamonds and if north fails to cover with king, west will make 3 NT, unless south is able to maintain the urge to take the Queen.

(Note this play effectively blocks west from making the diamonds. - 1 trick if north rises with king and 2 tricks only if north plays low and south ducks also.)

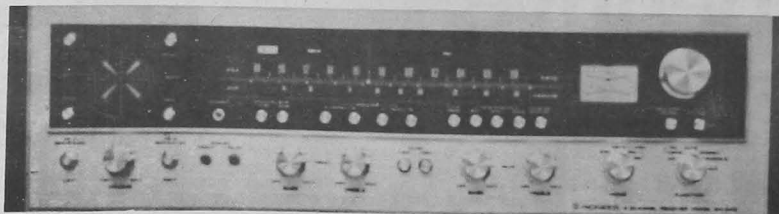
ARTHUR's annual granola recipe

7 cups rolled oats 3lbs for \$1.75

1 cup wheat germ
1/2 cup sesame seeds
1/2 cup sunflower seeds, shelled
1 cup unsweetened coconut
1/4 cup brown sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup honey
1/2 cup hot water
1/2 cup vegetable oil
1/2 teaspoon vanilla.

Preheat oven to 325° F. In a large bowl combine oats, wheat germ, sesame and sunflower seeds, coco-nut and remaining ingredients together. Stir into dry ingredients and mix well. Spread out in a large roasting pan and bake in preheated oven for 1 to 1 1/4 hours. Stir often. Cool. Store in a cool, dry place or in plastic bags in the freezer. Raisins, walnuts, etc may be added.

the challenge:



pure sound

come on down to the Sound Studio*
and have a listen.

Oh yeah,
with each purchase,
four free albums of your choice

*in Sam the Record Man

Japanese lectures criticized

by Greg Ostrander

"They (the big business people) are fundamentally conservative and reactionary; since the days of the Meiji restoration they and the military have been mutually dependent... their chief interest is the making of money...."

George Atcheron
Political Advisor to Truman
in Japan

"He (Tanaka) loves the singing of birds and children."

Toronto Daily Star

In the twentieth century, nations have continuously engaged in diplomatic efforts to raise their image abroad. The United States, for example, has always depicted itself as a beneficent surveyor of peace, aid, and international goodwill. It was only with the American aggression in Vietnam that this image was finally undermined.

Japan too, has of late been very interested in this form of diplomatic activity in order to consolidate its newly won great-power status. The Japanese government also works hand in hand with business in its quest to find foreign markets for surplus capital. To further this process it has been necessary to attempt to placate any distrust of Japanese aims. Many countries especially in East Asia recall the devastating effects of an earlier Japanese expansionism. To attain this diplomatic goal

Japanese cultural and "educational" missions have been making the rounds during the past several years. These usually precede or are immediately connected with trade and business missions. It is in this context that the Otonabee lecture series on "Japanese Thought and Culture" must be seen.

Coming on the heels of Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to Ottawa and sponsored by Japanese big business, the diplomatic nature of the series should be evident. The sponsors include the third largest manufacturer of cars in the world (Toyota). Also listed as sponsors are several huge conglomerates previously being the Japanese militarism of WWII and most recently involved in arms production for the Americans in Vietnam (Mitsui and Mitsubishi).

Although the series has promised to inform us of the real nature of Japan and its people, there are indications in the program that this will not be the case. The program is an odd mixture which seems to include everything but a critical examination of the economic and social development of Japanese capitalism and its present situation. Thus on the one hand one can treat oneself to demonstrations of traditional (i.e. feudal) culture such as art, tea drinking ceremonies, martial arts,

zen buddhism, music, etc. There is already an abundance of this sort of material published in the West. For those with more "practical" interests there are lectures on trade policy, Japanese business management techniques and the educational system in Japan. There has been a real failure on the part of Western scholars to critically analyze Japan's history and present role in the world. This conference is another blatant example of this failure.

The first lecture of the series, "Japan: How Traditional? How Modern?" only served to confirm doubts as to the so-called 'educational' purpose of the conference. The speaker, Professor J. F. Howes from the University of British Columbia failed to go beyond the simplistic slogans which characterize Japanese studies in the West. Japanese history since the late 19th century was explained as simply the result of the fortuitous encounter of modern Western culture and traditional Japanese culture. Japan's history is essentially analyzed in terms of an abstract 'ambition' somehow peculiar to the Japanese. These cultural and ideological components of Japanese history are never grounded in a study of the socio-economic and political developments which underlie them. Thus not mentioned in Prof. Howes capsule history are: The Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, the annexation of Korea in 1910, the invasion of China in 1937, Pearl Harbour, and WWII, Japanese participation in the Korean War of the 50's and Japanese complicity in the



Otonabee's Prof. Carter introduces the Japanese lecture series

Vietnam war during the 60's.

Prof. Howes also offered a confused apologia for the massive remilitarization now being carried out in Japan. He repeated the argument of the business and governmental elite of Japan that this rearmament does not violate the 1947 constitution. Article IX of this document states that Japan will henceforth not maintain armies or war material of any sort. Against massive popular opposition the interpretation of this article has gradually been altered to allow Japan to fulfil its new role as defender of the 'free world's' interests in East Asia.

As part of his analysis, Prof. Howes described to the audience a photograph he had seen lately. This picture showed a man in traditional costume alone in a busy modern street surrounded by businessmen. This picture was supposed to be of great interest as it symbolized the gulf between the new and the old Japan. What, however, seems more significant to me is that the street is clearly part of a crowded, polluted city, that some of those businessmen probably profited from the production of napalm for use in Vietnam and that others are most likely in firms exploiting the cheap labour of the underdeveloped nations of East Asia. Also noticeable is that all those businessmen are just that-men. What role do women play in the society, be it traditional or modern?

Japan is interesting to us because it represents the case of a nation whose rulers in the late 19th century attempted to build the Japanese society and economy along the apparently successful lines of the Western capitalist nations. Japan, it must be admitted, has fundamentally achieved its aims of creating these structures and has even surpassed the West in some respects. But it is precisely the content of this success which must be subjected to critical examination.

Thus, Japan has attained the 'miraculous' rate of industrial growth of 15% per annum over the last several years. Today it has the second highest industrial output in the capitalist world. In the talks between Prime Minister Sato and Nixon in 1969, Japan was entrusted with the defense of Taiwan and South Korea. It has been recognized as an essential although subordinate part component of the imperialist system.

Side by side with development and inevitably flowing from this type of growth are the famous 'problems' of Japan. Japan has the worst pollution and over-crowding problems in the world. The workers of Japan are less and less satisfied with incremental wage increases in the absence of any real effort to solve these and other problems generated by Japanese capitalist development. The present ruling oligarchies seem incapable of dealing with the crisis at its root. For instance, two solutions are now being tried in an effort to investigate Japan's pollution problem. Firstly 'dirty' industries are being exported to nearby Asian nations, (themselves usually dominated by military cliques). The second solution is Tanaka's widely publicized urbanization scheme. This is essentially a plan to disperse Japanese industry throughout the whole of Japan.

The cause of Japan's ecological disaster is the policy of the Japanese elite to pursue growth for growth's sake - or what is the same thing, growth for the sake of profit. The society, itself, suffers from the absence of wider, truly human goals. Any remnants of Japanese traditional culture provide merely local colour to what is,

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Japanese Imperialism in B.C.

Reprinted from the "Western Voice"

When most people talk about "foreign ownership" of Canadian resources we tend to think about American ownership, forgetting the other industrial powers that exploit our natural resources, sending us finished goods in return. The fastest-rising new power to invest in Canada is Japan.

Japan now takes more than 30 percent of B.C.'s mineral production, a figure which has gone up dramatically in the last three years. A few years ago Canada supplied a mere one percent of Japan's coking coal, today this figure is closer to 30 percent.

Japanese capital enters into the Canadian economy in a way that is singularly unspectacular. None of the swaggering Uncle Sam type "buy them out" tactics.

Although the Japanese invested about \$200 million in B.C., they own practically nothing outright. Rather, they work through joint ventures. Either they buy up a minority share of an existing enterprise, or they undertake a new project with a Canadian outfit, usually a big corporation like CP-Cominco, where Canadians handle the administration and management.

In the last year-and-a-half the major Japanese natural resource investment has been the \$27.5 million put into American-owned Kaiser Resources Ltd. by a consortium of 10 firms. This investment, equal to 27 percent of Kaiser shares, was made to bolster the troubled coal producer's finances and assure the coal supply for Japanese blast furnaces.

Weldwood of Canada and Daishowa Marubeni International Ltd. have gone 50-50 in a pulp mill at Quesnel which began operating at the beginning of 1972.

The Japanese may soon be diversifying into Canadian manufacturing, as well. Labour shortages and recently negotiated wage hikes of up to 20 percent have made Japan the second most-expensive country

to manufacture in. Japanese now invest in England because of the cheaper labour costs there.

The rape of the environment in the Tokyo-Osaka-Nagoya triangle has led to such outrageous pollution that there is a strong push to get the smokestacks out of the country. The Japanese solution is simple: export pollution to Canada, and take advantage of cheaper labour at the same time.

The floodgate is just beginning to open. In the past year Japanese have invested in several manufacturing projects:

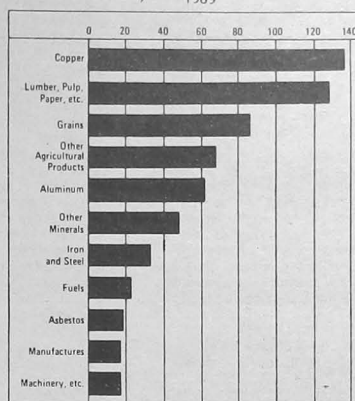
- Sekine Industries Ltd., a Japanese bicycle maker, is in a joint venture with J. C. Paul Co., Winnipeg, to build a bicycle plant at Rivers, Manitoba;

- A Gimli, Manitoba plant which produces prefabricated houses is jointly owned by the Manitoba Development Corporation and Misawa Homes Co., a leading Japanese home builder;

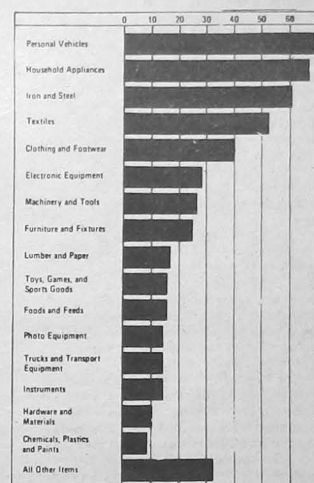
- Sanyo, the Japanese TV maker, has a 50-50 joint venture with Magnasonic Canada Ltd., in a plant near Montreal to assemble television sets.

- Titan Steel and Wire, Surrey, B.C. is one of the oldest

Canadian Exports to Japan, by Commodity (in millions of dollars) 1969



Major Canadian Imports from Japan (in millions of dollars) 1969



Graphs show Canada's "hewer of wood and hauler of water" trading relationship with Japan. Note that we export mainly raw materials, and import finished goods in return.

"joint ventures". Here Mitsui Corp., Kobe Steel, Shinko Wire and Hercules Steel of Canada make chicken mesh, barbed wire and nails.

Ostensibly this plant falls into the category of "joint" ownership, but since it is 80 percent owned by the Tokyo interests, and has two very senior officials sent from Japan; it would be hard to say who, in fact, makes the controlling decisions.

As Japanese economic power spreads throughout the world, some observers wonder if Japanese military might can be far behind.

anese military might can be far behind.

All three branches of the armed forces are now heavily over-officered, which means they could be expanded on very short notice by perhaps 4 or 5 times. Officers are all battle-hardened veterans of the Pacific and Asian wars.

Since 1963 a plan has been operative which would involve Japan in the occupation of both Korea and North-East China (Manchuria), as well as the blockade of China and virtual martial law within Japan.

In the Vietnam war, beside serving as rear base for supplies and repairs of every kind, Japan also provided the personnel for about half the Landing Ship Tanks operating along the Vietnam Coast, until they were discovered by a Japanese newspaper reporter in 1967. Though flying the U.S. flag the ships, whose main task was transporting napalm and artillery shells, were manned entirely by Japanese.

By 1975 Japan will be the mightiest non-nuclear military power in the world — if it still is non-nuclear.

Of course all this expansion would never have been possible without American support in the reconstruction of Japan after the war, and without cosy trading relationships with resource-rich countries like Canada.

One of the kingpins in Canada's relationship with Japan is Robert Laird Houston, President of the Canada-Japan Trade Council since 1963. Before that Houston was a Colonel in the Canadian Forces, with a strong background in U.S. military training.

He attended U.S. army Staff College, served with NATO and in Vietnam, was a member of the U.S. Canada Permanent Joint Board of Defense, and attended U.S. thermonuclear tests in the Pacific.

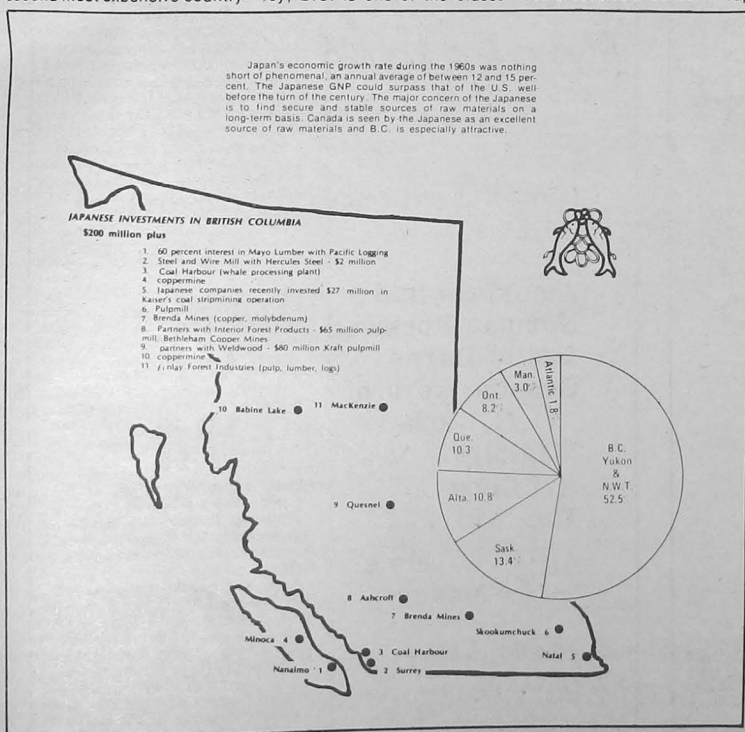
Houston publicly supported Nixon's bombing policy in Southeast Asia, and he advocates what he terms the "natural alliance" between Canada, the U.S. and Japan.

Arnold Hean, a Burnaby lawyer, is another energetic promoter of the "natural alliance." When he was a member of the Board of Governors of Simon Fraser he promoted research and teaching that he would help the interests of the

"Pacific Rim" businesses. Faculty who opposed this were fired. Today, along with one SFU professor, he is active in the Pacific Rim Economic Co-operation Council, an organization formed to coordinate some of the largest business concerns in Canada, the U.S., Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The *president of B.C.'s largest forestry company, MacMillan Blodel, also promotes Canadian membership in a U.S.-Japanese alliance. Robert Bonner, like other business leaders in Canada who welcome foreign domination for our own economy, sees the multinational corporation as the way of moving in to dominate other countries' economies.

If these power-brokers and the Liberal government have their way, look for increased (but low-profile) Japanese participation in the Canadian economy during the next decade. And with this increased trade Canada may be pulled even more tightly into the U.S. Japanese Pacific nexus.



Academic breaks labour's 'conspiracy of silence'

Irving Abella, ed. *On Strike: Six Key Labour Struggles in Canada 1919-1949*. James, Lewis and Samuel, 1974.

It is only very recently that the history of Canada's labour movement and the struggles of working people in general, have been written about in any depth. Stuart Jamieson, in his study of industrial unrest in Canada, refers to our lack of labour literature as a "conspiracy of silence." The lack of attention paid worker organizations and experiences by historians has resulted in a citizenry largely ignorant of its past.

Irving Abella's collection of essays on major strikes is an attempt to rectify this situation. The six disputes described in the book all occurred between 1919 and 1949, a period considered by Abella to be "perhaps the most important in the history of trade union movement in Canada." Prior to World War One organized labour was structurally weak and financially insecure. Its aims and horizons were consequently limited. By the late 1940's unions had received widespread recognition and acceptance. Labour's struggle to become an integral part of the political and economic system was, however, by no means an easy one. The various strikes chronicled in Abella's book demonstrate how business and government frequently collaborated to deny workers the basic right to organize. The power of the state was used on various occasions to crush union efforts at winning decent wages and reasonable working conditions. Labour organization during the 20's and 30's was often on the brink of obliteration.

The first industrial dispute outlined in the book is the Winnipeg

General Strike of 1919. David Bercuson carefully examines the conditions and events leading up to the strike, conditions and events which made industrial strife virtually inevitable, (i.e. social divisions in Winnipeg, anti-labour attitude of business, civic employees strike of 1918). Bercuson then methodically describes the actual occurrences which together made up the business community, by winning the support of the middle class and the provincial and federal governments, was able to divide, intimidate and eventually crush the workers. He also notes that the Winnipeg General Strike failed because the workers got "caught in a dilemma of their own making." They did not realize that a general strike is not just another larger strike. It is in many ways a political weapon which challenges the authority of legally constituted governments. In not pursuing it to its full and natural conclusion, the workers involved in the Winnipeg strike doomed themselves to failure.

The second strike dealt with is the Estevan mine dispute of 1931. Economic crises of the early '30's forced workers into creating bodies in order to protect themselves from total poverty and starvation. The steady decline of wage levels in the coal fields resulted in Saskatchewan miners joining the fledgling Mine Workers' Union of Canada (M.W.U.C.). The latter's association with the Communist Workers' Unity League alarmed most mine owners. They refused to recognize the union even after a strike was called and union demands outlined. Their stubbornness and ruthlessness compelled the miners to use such tactics as mass demonstrations and marches. When this occurred, the power of the state (in the form of the R.C.M.P.) was

again used in support of the employers. The strike was crushed and the miners forced to abandon M.W.U.C. S.D. Hanson concluded his article by noting the workers failed to achieve their minimum goal of union recognition in the face of capitalist/state opposition.

The third article in the book, written by D. Morton, deals with the Stratford furniture workers strike of 1933. In this case not only the police but the militia were called out in support of the factory owners. Fortunately, the armed forces were never again used in an industrial dispute.

One of the most controversial and in many ways significant strikes in Canadian history is the General Motors strike of 1937 in Oshawa. It marked the entry into Canada of the C.I.O., an American based organization which effectively challenged the conservatism of the existing union leadership. Abella suggests the direct intervention of Mitch Hepburn and the provincial government on behalf of the company had profound political implications. It resulted in the provincial Liberals being labelled as anti-labour and left the door open for the rise of the C.C.F.

The fifth strike discussed in the book also involves an auto firm, the Ford Motor Company in Windsor. This 1945 dispute resulted in the implementation of the now well known Rand Formula. Under the latter union dues are deducted from the pay cheque by the company, although union membership is not compulsory. This arrangement was only achieved after a long and heated struggle during which the whole question of union legitimacy was again raised. Ironically, many unionists in recent years have come to question the wisdom of the Rand

Formula. As the author of the article, David Nocolton, writes, "the contact between union officials and the men they represent has diminished because it is no longer necessary to approach the men monthly on an individual basis to collect union dues." The Ford victory of 1945 in fact hastened the process of creating union bureaucracies distant from the shop floor.

The last essay in the collection, by Fraser Isbester, is based on the Asbestos strike of 1949. This dispute marked the emergence of a new and more radical labour movement in Quebec, and forced the Catholic Church to abandon its previous position of appeasement and acquiescence. The strike resulted too in the mobilization of the French Canadian intellectual community to the side of labour. Once again the agencies of the state were used against strikers but this time the violations of basic justice were so flagrant as to tarnish severely Duplessis government's image.

Together these various articles provide an important insight into a portion of our past of which far too little has been written. They reveal the extent of government cooperation with employers in denying workers basic rights. The state is, historically speaking, a far from neutral agency.

The only major criticism which might be levelled at the book concerns its authors: all essays but one were written by academics. More direct worker input is needed if a complete knowledge of our labour past is ever to be achieved. Abella's book is nevertheless an excellent start in the right direction.

Reviewed by John Cotton

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reviews

Rosenberg Trial Revisited

Walter and Miriam Schneir, *Invitation to an Inquest, Reopening the Rosenberg 'Atom Spy' Case*, Penguin Books, 1974.

As they both awaited execution in the Sing Sing death house, convicted "atomic spies" Julius and Ethel Rosenberg wrote: "History will record, whether we live or not, that we were victims of the most monstrous frame-up in the history of our country."

The Rosenbergs were executed on their fourteenth wedding anniversary, June 18, 1953. But it is only recently that history is beginning to record the U.S. government F.B.I. plot to convict two innocent people on charges of "stealing" the atom bomb secret for the Russians. The Schneirs' book has been instrumental in unveiling this chapter of America's repressive history.

The authors began their investigation into what the FBI still considers its "most famous case" convinced of neither the guilt nor the innocence of the Rosenbergs. Their study thus jolts the reader with the force that only an objective, carefully documented book can have.

The Rosenberg trial was the focal point of the McCarthy era. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, along with their close friend Morton Sobell, were named by Ethel's brother, David Greenglass, as members of a Russian spy ring. A convicted spy, Harry Gold, confessed to acting as the liaison between the Rosenbergs and the Russians. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death; Sobell is currently serving a thirty year prison term; and Greenglass, co-conspirator turned prosecution star witness, was rewarded with a lighter sentence of fifteen years.

As the Schneirs present the trial transcripts, the reader at first cannot help but doubt the Rosenbergs' innocence in the face of an apparently airtight case. Though one may be repelled by the rabid anti-communism of the prosecution and political bias of the judge, one has to agree with the Schneirs that the criminal proceedings provide no

impartial eyewitnesses, foolproof alibis or any other "clear cut basis for deciding the truth."

Slowly, however, the pieces begin to break apart... and fall into a frightening new picture.

A missing console table of the Rosenbergs, which the prosecution claimed was equipped with special photographic equipment for spying purposes, is found. It fits the Rosenbergs' more innocent description as a simple table but the court refuses to examine the exhibit.

Five of Julius' friends are tenuously linked by the prosecution to an alleged spy ring. But not one is indicated, named as a co-conspirator, or even called as a witness.

Much of the prosecution's case rested on the testimony of Harry Gold who was allegedly served as the only link between the Rosenbergs, Greenglass, and the Russians. But the Schneirs' examination of Gold's pre-trial confession reveals considerable FBI prodding and numerous serious contradictions with his trial statements.

These and other revelations cast doubt over the Rosenbergs' guilt. But the real blockbuster comes when extensive independent investigation by the Schneirs reveals that a key government exhibit - a Hilton hotel registration card placing Gold in the same city as Greenglass - to be invalid, and a probable FBI forgery, because of conflicting stamped dates. The Schneirs thus conclude that Gold never met Greenglass to transmit information to the Russians. The Rosenbergs, then, were not only unjustly convicted, but they were murdered for a crime that did not even happen.

The Schneirs reconstruct the actual "crime" this way: Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, decided to cooperate with a witch-hunting FBI in framing the Rosenbergs with the hope of gaining immunity from a serious offense to which he had falsely

admitted, and lesser crimes he had actually committed. The FBI was probably after Julius Rosenberg with the aim of naming some alleged "higher ups" in the Communist Party who could be used in a spectacular show trial. But Julius Rosenberg's refusal to buckle under to untrue charges forced the FBI to develop a case so tight he would have to be convicted. They charged his wife, in an attempt to weaken his resistance, and went so far as to abduct his friend Martin Sobell.

It's a bizarre tale, but there is an element of truth in Ethel Rosenberg's statement that she and her husband "are the first victims of American fascism."

The Schneirs do a masterful job, not only in unravelling the plot, but in placing it in the historical context of the McCarthyite hysteria. "The trial - staged against a backdrop of national anxiety over the Korean War and possible atomic conflict with the Soviet Union - was a product of its times," they write. Time and again, one marvels at how the press and government could convict people for "stealing" the atom bomb when leading American scientists at the time pointed out the atom bomb was not a secret formula that could be scribbled down and passed on to the Russians. The extent to which a threatened capitalist society will go to preserve itself is seen when President Eisenhower and the convicting judge blame the Rosenbergs for starting the Korean war, if not "altering the course of history."

In whipping up anti-communist hysteria, the commercial press played a vital role, as the Schneirs show. The press laid the groundwork for the Rosenberg conviction by leading millions to believe that rings of "atom spies" were selling the "secret" of the atom bomb to the Russians. Newspapers unquestioningly printed press releases from the FBI and the government packed with incriminating lies against the Rosenbergs. In words still relevant today, Julius Rosenberg noted: "It is indeed a tragedy how the lords of the press can mould public opinion by printing... blatant falsehoods." Only one American newspaper (aside from the Communist party paper) considered the Rosenbergs innocent - the radical newsweekly *The Guardian*.

The Schneirs compliment the power of the facts they are revealing with a style of investigative journalism that is both painstaking and imaginative. They are diligent enough to check up on the correct title of a Bennett Cerf book referred to in trial testimony; skillful enough to recite key

passages in the trial transcripts to capture the mood and drama; and yet warm enough to portray the Rosenbergs as human beings ("Whoever invented cellibacy," Julius wrote on death row to his wife, "deserves to be shot.")

But when all is said and done, the Schneirs' book would be just a classic for history buffs and political science students if it was not for the relevance of the Rosenberg case to North Americans today.

The Schneirs uncover a very ugly part of American history which today's rulers and the liberal press would like much to forget. There is, however, a direct line between the Rosenberg executions and current American politics. On the most superficial level of course, one of the Republican senators who rose through the ranks as a communist witch-hunter has recently been dismissed as President of the U.S.

But there is a deeper link: whenever threatened by popular unrest the American ruling class has always resorted to, among other things, the bogies of foreign enemies and domestic subversion. Millions of dollars were spent by the Nixon administration in a series of trumped-up conspiracy charges which fell flat on their face - Angela Davis, the Berrigans, Vietnam Veterans against the War, Ellsberg... It is indicative of increased political awareness among the public and the growing decay of society that the state in the sixties and seventies cannot generally get away with murder as it could with the Rosenbergs.

Watergate has shown that crimes like the murder of the Rosenbergs are not yet over as long as a ruling class is willing to go to any lengths to preserve its power. Nixon's "plumber" squad, directed not only against the left, but also at his own bourgeois opponents, and the recently revealed Pentagon spy ring represents moves by the most reactionary sector of the American ruling class towards fascism. Recently the majority of the industrialists and financiers who run the U.S. felt a crisis severe enough to merit fascistic measures and Nixon was forced to resign for his premature actions which dangerously undermined popular confidence in democracy. In post-Watergate America, the exposure of the murder of the Rosenbergs and the nature of a society that can commit such a crime assumes all the more significance. Herein lies the worth of the Schneirs' excellent book.

Reviewed by the McGill Daily lady



A Cobra in the Grass

The Communist Threat to Canada
Canada Chamber of Commerce,
1947. Reprinted by New Hogtown P
Press, 1973. Paper 40¢.

Reviewed by Kris Inwood

The Communist Threat to Canada can be welcomed for the warning it sounds and its occasional touch of melodrama may be forgiven for the enormity of danger it exposes.

"The traitorous fifth column of the Canadian Communists, who, like their fellow-conspirators in all countries outside of the U.S.S.R., are pledged to the destruction of political and economic freedom from within and to the liquidation of the middle and upper classes, is a dangerous force threatening the free existence of the Canadian people."

"A child, seeing the tip of a cobra's tail in the grass, might mistake it for a harmless earthworm

No such mistake is excusable in the political life of Canada. Readers are coached to avoid mistakes with the aid of handy tips on how to spot a Communist.

The Chamber of Commerce authors, no doubt seeking anonymity from a fear of left wing reprisal, also dare to deflate the Communist portrayal of "Russia as Utopia and Canada as a swamp." Indisputable evidence leads the authors to judge capitalism a preferable socio-economic system.

Soviet workers were frozen to their jobs in the 1930's while Canadians were free to change jobs they didn't have as often as they liked during the Depression. A Soviet edict of 1932 denied private ownership of property. Canadians on the other hand have always been free to buy land and housing which unfortunately is now a bit expensive for most young people.

Canadians also enjoy a higher standard of living than do citizens in a communist Russia. In fact our economy displays a rapid, almost inflationary improvement in the standard of living while communist countries are denied the exhilarating economic effects of inflation.

Most illuminating of all was the news that more than one-half of the Soviet national income went to only 11% of its population in 1938. That kind of social inequality would never transpire in Canada, as any Maritimer, farmer, old age pensioner, small store owner or worker in a non-unionized industry will tell you.

The Communist Threat to Canada is just as valuable now as when first published. It stands as an unbiased, unequivocal argument against socialism and Canadians have cause to be grateful to New Hogtown Press in Toronto for reprinting this post-war perspicacity from the Chamber of Commerce.



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too lie down.

Youthful talent in town

by Larry Smith

Remember the days of the Ventures and Wipeout, when people were cool, lived in pads and did the mashed potato; when the loss of a young girl's virginity was a socially tragic experience. In case you don't remember, and for some reason want to, *The Impossible Years*, the current play at the Peterborough Theatre Guild is bound to remind you.

The Impossible Years written by Bob Fischer and Arthur Marx is a forgettable play, indistinguishable from many of the plays written during that period. It's format is that of a television sit-com adapted for the stage. As such, it aspires to be nothing more than entertainment, and it succeeds.

The story centres around the Kingsley family; Mom, Dad, and two teenage daughters. Dr. Kingsley, a psychiatrist, is an authority on sex and teenagers, which means he believes the two are mutually exclusive. Linda, his daughter, makes it impossible for the doctor to practise what he preaches. In the course of the play Linda goes from being a teenager, beset with the problem of deciding whether to 'go all the way', to becoming the teenage wife of an 'older' man who she has secretly married; thus solving (or perhaps satisfying the former problem.)

Although the play itself is at best mediocre, the Guild production of it

is surprisingly good. Surprising because of the performances turned in by some young actors and actresses. Debbie Reynolds, who plays Linda, gives a remarkable performance. She has the control of an experienced actress who carries the character believably through all its changes. Brenda Reynolds as the younger daughter, Abbey, also does an excellent job, delivering her lines with the timing of a master.

Unfortunately, the teenage boys in the play fall short of the standard set by their female counterparts. They all appear wooden and nervous on the stage, delivering their 'funny' lines (they're all Stars) with the weight of a down-filled sledge hammer.

The one exception in this unconvincing lot is Jerry Allen as Bartholomew Smuts, the 'beatnik' artist. Although Allen has to say such embarrassing things as 'Oh, Daddy-bear', he does so to the delight of everyone in the audience.

The adults in the play fare little better than the teenage boys, with most being too obvious with their actions and reactions. In a play like *The Impossible Years* there have to be some 'straight' parts, yet at times everyone seems to be trying to 'ham it'. John Wiseman, as Dr. Kingsley, is the most convincing of the experienced actors, although on opening night he seemed to be having his problems with lines. The other actors should learn something from Gordon Farquharson, who in a bit part as Dr. Kingsley's publisher captures the style of acting needed in a comedy such as this.

It is unfair to be too critical of the acting though, for no matter how hard the actors and actresses try the play can never come above the 'sit-com cum Gidget' level.

Nonetheless, one should try to see *The Impossible Years* for it contains many of the elements that make the Peterborough Theatre Guild successful.

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ARTHUR is published Thursday by the students of Trent University. Production nights are Tuesday and Wednesday and volunteers are needed. Member: Canadian University Press. ARTHUR phone number: 748-1270

The staff this week was on its 'off-week'. However, we do have an issue. There are things happening down here in the office. For example, we have discussed a rather unhearstian "statement of principles". We are also debating a change in layout nights to Sunday and Monday. Also please note a staff meeting Monday, Nov. 4 at 7:00 or so.

ARTHUR, Oct. 25, page fourteen

Social Action Committee:

'The Salt of the Earth'

An award winning film "Salt of the Earth", highlighted the opening meeting of the Peterborough Social Action Committee. The film produced by a group of independent filmmakers, depicts the struggle of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in a respectful manner in New Mexico of 1946-47. It shows how they fought to win their rights during the period of business repression.

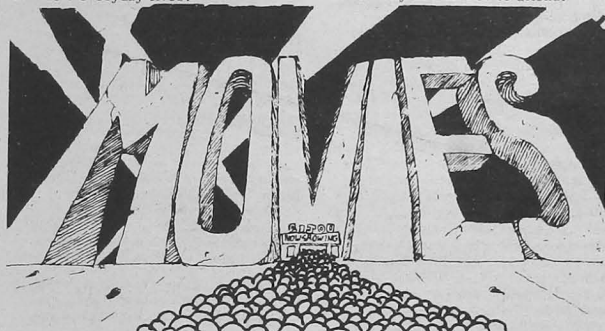
The central struggle in the film is one between the men and women and how they perceived each others role in the strike. The film focused on Esperanza's struggle with her husband Ramon over his refusal to accept her active participation in the strike.

Ultimately, the women provide emphatic leadership following a court injunction which forces the male strikers off the picket line. Simply stated, the women man the picket lines and the strike is not defeated. The film challenges many of the roles women, men and children experience in their everyday lives.

Following the film, a group of students and community members discussed the issues which the film brought up. The Women's Committee of the United Church of Canada, which had been the sponsor of the screening, particularly enjoyed the film and expressed their appreciation for the women's role in the strike.

Chris Stanley of the Women's Committee pointed out that we may well see the need for students to join strikers on the picket lines just as women in the movie joined the men on the picket line. He commented that the "film points the way to fight injunctions not through the courts, but through struggle on the picket lines."

On December 3rd, the next meeting of the Social Action Committee will centre around the film "Blood of the Condor" which reflects the cultural and economic imperialism of the U.S. in Bolivia. All members of the Peterborough and university community are invited to attend.



'Death Wish' reply

by Jean Smith

It is debatable whether *Death Wish* does in fact bite into and shatter the big city-dweller's conceptions of America today. It could be stated, to the contrary, that the movie operates on the basis of several concepts which are standard in bourgeois ideology, be it American or German or Canadian. One such concept is that of Order versus Anarchy; another is that of the legal versus the criminal. Both ideas are pillars upon which American ideas of society are built. *Death Wish* is an interesting hypothesis of what would happen if some of these catch words were given some meat and shifted around a little.

The value of the movie is not so much in Bronson's 'appeal' as in the imaginative play allowed by the ambivalence between populist sympathies, and allegiance to family and private property. The fast paced screenplay is indeed essential to the movie's entertainment value as it is, but it acts at times as compensation for needed documentary content. In other words, the movie is too fast-action oriented to be able to explore the potentials promised by the original hypothesis. As a consequence, it leaves many essential considerations unaccounted for and oversimplifies the groups of people involved.

For example, Winner's muggers are vastly overplayed and stylized - they are Bad Guys, Mean Dirty Guys; they are the epitome of Evil. This oversimplification makes for lots of fear and excitement, but severely constricts our understanding of crime as a result of social conflict. It limits

its the movie within the parameters of goodness and badness.

Perhaps one could say that the movie is an invidious mixture of genres. Winner is dealing with some heavy ideological issues, but rather than exploring the groups in question more completely he tends toward the action of *Mod Squad*.

The interest in the movie is that it reinforces the hero-orientation of American ideals while at the same time it is driven to heroize an anarchist. While the audience is forced to question the notion of police-enforced Order, its observations and perceptions are at the same time insufficient to suggest any form of self defense other than that of individual heroic anarchism. This it shows to be problematic from the point of view of realism - a point to its credit. It rouses question - a point to its interest value. But it suggests by omission that there is no other alternative than an unrealistic but conceivable anarcho-heroism. It suffers by want of political imagination.

Another arts supplement

by Paul Murray

At a meeting held with those of the staff of ARTHUR it was considered that an art supplement placed in ARTHUR should be open to students and artists wishing to expose their work to the general ARTHUR reading and viewing public. This art supplement will not be restricted, but it will have to be restricted to those art forms that can be expressed through either written or visual work. Expression flows on and within many streams of art and we wish to channel some of those streams of yours, so it may flow through others as well as yourself.

Those who might be intimidated by fear of objective comparative views of your art, fear not, for this is not meant in any way to be a contest, but merely a means of exposing the art that lies within the Trent community. Those who are artistically inclined please feel free to use ARTHUR so that your work may flow within the realm of recognition. Flavour ARTHUR so that more will digest it. Those interested in submitting work either drop by ARTHUR or phone.

Playboys- Penthouse
and Other Study Aids
65¢ and up

The
Book
Store
228 Charlotte St.

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inadequate compromise taken home

Inadequate is the only word to describe the performance of student senators at last week's Senate meeting. Only Larry Smith and Rob Robinson (who disagreed with each other) sought to justify their votes on an extremely important issue. Silence, however, didn't stop most of the student senators from casting their votes in favour of a motion (the Pitman/Robinson compromise) which had been devastatingly criticized in the preceding debate.

That the motion itself is inadequate can be argued from its willingness to accept a dubious consultative role for students even though decision-making is the established Trent way for students to participate. (It's called democracy.)

The damning flaw in the Pitman/Robinson compromise is its failure to

guarantee a decision-making role for students in the decisions which affect them most and the decisions students are best qualified to judge: the hiring and promoting of professors. The compromise passed last week, according to its co-author Rob Robinson, provides nothing more than a request that students be informed of personnel matters and that students be invited to comment upon them.

It must be noted some departments already do this much and more. It must be noted the request will be policed by the all-faculty COAP which has, in the past, flaunted Senate directives.

But let us not be pessimistic. The Pitman/Robinson compromise is so weak that its implementation would be difficult to avoid. What would be difficult, is a return to Senate of the Summers/Walker proposal which has been so conveniently sidetracked.

One hope remains however, and that is a hope which cannot be denied. We might hope every student will consider what he or she thinks best in the operation of academic departments. Could there be improvements in curriculum? Teaching methods? The quality of instruction? Methods of evaluation?

If changes might be made, then students might consider how to make them. One might consider, for example, whether actual participation in decision-making is wise. Look at the example

set by students voting on Senate. What is the use if student senators wielding considerable influence thanks to the uncompromising struggles of students before them, fail to use their influence to give future Trent students decision-making powers within the academic departments?

Student senators decided to kill the Summers-Walker proposal and, in the process, they have raised doubts about the validity of a decision-making role for students. Perhaps the failure of student senators to support the Summers-Walker proposal is itself a sign that the major focus for student politics should not be within the university structure (Senate, departmental committees, etc) but, rather, students should focus upon effective, organized, well-informed lobbying (course unions, a student union, etc) from outside the university structure.

The external lobby might avoid what happened at Senate last week. An external lobby enables students to get together without overt influence from faculty and

decide what the students think is best. After the ideal has been identified clearly then students on an organized basis might request and, if necessary, demand the ideal be implemented.

Students within the structure, on the other hand, work at a disadvantage. They are intimidated by professors (and administrators) who outwit and out-argue them and who control their academic and economic success. These disadvantages make politicking within the structure a dangerous game which students cannot hope to win. These same disadvantages may account for the decision last week on Senate.

So, what I have argued in this editorial is that the performance of some students on the inside is evidence that it's better or at least important for other students to stay on the outside looking and perhaps shouting in. Now, this may be what Mr. Robinson is trying to say but if it is, then I think he should resign and come out into the cold.

Kris Inwood

A successful enterprise

At a meeting of the Commoner committee last Sunday, it was reported that the university will be officially in control of the student pub by next spring.

The Commoner's change in status from a completely student-run enterprise to one more appendage of the university proper must be mourned. The Commoner has been the one student enterprise to maintain a consistently appreciated service. It is also the only student organization to audit its books and the first student service to pay a manager to operate it on a day to day basis under the guidance of, and with the assistance of a student committee.

This year's nine student members of the Commoner Committee work with the realization that their days are numbered, thanks to some nifty new licensing legislation. They do ask, however, that Commoner patrons continue to exhibit the consideration past Trent students have always given to their own pub.

Their request is valid. Security "problems" need not arise simply because few Trent Students are left who can remember when the student pub first incorporated to purchase its building and to provide its customers with the sandpaper to renovate their

own pub.

The work of the Commoner's past and present student organizers should be appreciated and, now that government licensing has felled one of Trent's more successful student-run enterprises, we might hope that other enterprises might soon be recognized as equally successful in the quiet, but democratically competent manner of the Commoner.

Kris Inwood

Termpaper ads

"The printing of term-paper ads will function as a running editorial on the futility of the educational system."

This was the most exciting statement at Monday's Arthur staff meeting, which decided by a majority vote to print an advertisement from Essay Services Ltd.

Those in favour of printing the ad seemed to feel that Arthur should not censor what is read by Trent students, even if using the essay service is "immoral and silly."

At least one staff member felt that this abhorrence of censorship ignored a larger moral issue, as the essay service companies functioned on intellectual dishonesty and thus undermined the very basis of university education.

Another staff member suggested that the printing of such an ad might be considered as a moral issue itself, quite apart from the ethics involved in using essay services.

Evidence was cited that the term-paper company is a shady, fly-by-night rip-off scheme.

While these objections were acknowledged by all, the majority still felt that censorship would be a greater evil. The argument that "it's not our right to judge for other people" resulted in a 5-3 vote, with one bearded abstention.

The ad will appear in the next issue because it is temporarily lost in the office somewhere.

John Hill

STUDENT JOURNALIST and WRITER'S WORKSHOP

Conducted by Mr. J. Fountain
New Zealand journalist

Tuesday, Nov. 5

11:00am to 12:30 pm

Lunch following

Lady Eaton Private Dining Room
Sponsored by
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Trent Rings In Stock

Fine Quality 'Merchandise

291 George St.

742-2230

As we go to press so does the 1974-75 edition of

The Course Union Organiser's Manual

OFS/FEO's handbook on how to organise course unions. 40 pages long, the latest edition draws lessons from successful course organising at Mac, Western and Lakehead last year.

Now at ARTHUR

Course unions have arisen as a response to students' need to participate in relevant decision-making in their own education.

Membership should be open to all students taking courses in that department.

A course union is a mechanism through which:

1. Students can improve the quality of education within the department.
2. Students may represent their interests in organized manner.
3. Students may lobby for smaller classes, for faculty-student contact, new courses, improved texts, student-centered teaching and parity on departmental committees.

(What is being advocated is the development of course unions through which students in a given discipline can come together to discuss areas of mutual concern and create a strategy whereby they can get involved with their department to the point where they can exercise control.)

By carrying out self-education programmes for their members, course unions can encourage students to take a more critical approach to the nature of their courses, and encourage the implementation of course evaluations to provide information about the quality of various courses which in turn, will improve the quality of teaching methods as well as encouraging other necessary reforms at the departmental level. Course unions can also act as grievance committees, ensuring that all students obtain fair treatment in their respective departments.

Who rules the library: Smith, Wiseman

To the editor:

Mr. Ierfino asks about the status and powers of the Library Services Committee. The committee is a standing committee of the University Senate, and its formal responsibility is thus to make recommendations on library policy to the Senate. In addition, however, by custom the committee acts as a continuing advisory body to the University Librarian, in particular in all matters of policy which affect the library's services to members of the University. The Librarian, as the chief administrative officer, properly holds the authority to make day-to-day decisions in running the library, and in such matters the role of the Library Services Committee is solely an advisory one. My understanding of the practice of this University, however, is that the committee is normally consulted on substantial changes of practice or policy which affect public services, and that its advice should weight heavily in the final decisions of the Librarian. In the end, though, it is the Librarian and his staff who run the library, not the Library Services Committee.

Your report of the committee meeting of October 11, and Mr. Ierfino's letter, confused rather than clarified the matter. The Senate Executive's request to the Librarian to restore the courier service and library hours, as I received it, was a request to do so pending formal consideration of the two matters by the Library Services Committee. In fact there was only twenty-four hours between the meetings of Senate Executive and Library Services, so that interim change could not be accomplished. I reported the Senate Executive's resolution to the Library Services Committee as one indication among many of sentiment in the University on the two issues, and to make clear that what the Library Services Committee was doing was giving deliberate consideration to two changes in practice which had aroused strong misgivings in many parts of the University. The committee recommended to the Librarian in both cases that the previous service be restored. These two resolutions thus took the place of any 'directive' from the Senate Executive to the Librarian (which, to be technical, probably could only be strong advice, not command) which referred only to the period before a recommendation by Library Services. Library Services remained free to make any recommendation it wished, and the Librarian remained free to accept or reject the committee's advice. Happily, the committee recommended the restoration of services and the Librarian at once indicated that he would accept the committee's advice.

Yours sincerely,
Denis Smith, Chairman,
Library Services Committee

The one and only?

To the editor:

Ben Mink? Willie Weasel? Hello Frank Flounder?? (or is it Malcolm Minnow?) - whoever you the male author of the 'non-review' of the Stringband may be - you sound like you "just walked off a high-school" newspaper.

Allowing that Ben is a competent fiddle player, it does not follow that he is the only talented member of the group. 'Poor prairie farmers and Quebec widows' (of frequent but unfounded embarrassment to Canadians) are much easier to criticize and gloss over than to respond to in lyrics of seeming sincerity and honesty. It was good 'low-key, light-hearted musical entertainment.'

D. Stewart
S. Cole

News of the nation

ARTHUR receives in the mail issues of just about every college newspaper in Canada, which is nice but they certainly clutter up the office. If anyone wants to find out what is happening, anywhere, - then please feel free to visit the ARTHUR office where the whole country awaits.

ARTHUR, Oct. 25, page sixteen



Damn those Marxists

Sir: Last winter I wrote a letter to the federal government endorsing the application of a group of young women in Peterborough for funds to establish a Women's Centre. It was to be a place where women of all ages and backgrounds could come together to share ideas and insights, discuss difficulties and possible solutions, and find practical assistance.

Women's Place as it has evolved, has been a great disappointment and it is not, in my opinion, identifying or responding to the needs of women. The staff is highly political, devoted to the radical socialist positions of Revolutionary Marxism. Many moderate and apolitical women have been alienated after one visit. The initial activity of Women's Place hardly one of general appeal, was an invitation to silk-screen a women's power fist on a T-shirt. At an All-Candidates meeting in June, some staff of Women's Place hissed and booed the present Member of

Parliament for his stand on certain issues. In August, several of the volunteers mostly homemakers, resigned their services, because of the extremism of attitudes and statements of staff. At a 'Women and Film' seminar which I attended no one turned up to lead the discussion as advertised.

Today, sadly Women's Place is a group of six or eight young women speaking only to each other. In this mostly negative assessment, I would like to make exception of the visit of the Women's Bookmobile and of the course given by Nan Williamson.

The women's movement in Canada is larger, broader and more diverse than that reflected at Peterborough Women's Place. More to the point I question whether the Centre merits continued federal funding.

The above letter was printed in the Peterborough Examiner September 5, 1974. The author is Rosemary Ganley.

Non-Marxists reply to non-Feminist

Sir: In response to the letter dated Sept. 5, 1974. Women's Place Value Questioned, we wish to clarify some points. Ms. Ganley has brought to light.

We appreciate Ms. Ganley's letter and she certainly has the right to voice her opinion - but its singular viewpoint should be noted. In her reference to our 'devotion to Revolutionary Marxism,' we would like to point out that there are no members of the Revolutionary Marxist Group on the staff or even directly involved with Women's Place working as volunteers. This idea that Ms. Ganley has presented perhaps stems from the fact that we did sponsor one course entitled 'Women and Socialism' which we might add was also successful.

This brings us to another point, what Ms. Ganley in her letter of protest has brought to the forefront (at least in our minds) is that she simply is NOT a feminist. The women's movement and as our platform expresses we are devoted to obtaining and securing the rights for women.

Our original draft was, as Ms. Ganley stated, to bring together women of all ages and backgrounds to share ideas and insights to discuss difficulties, possible solutions and find practical assistance. We have come together and those of us who are coming to Women's Place do in fact represent a cross-section of Peterborough and various political viewpoints. As a collective we do of course talk to one another but we also serve women who call Women's Place for support, help and assistance.

To the editor:

I wish to correct a piece of misreporting which appears in the October 16 issue of your paper. The article in question purports to be a report of the discussion in the October 11 Library Services Committee meeting over the withdrawal of the courier service and the reduction in library hours.

In connection with these issues, I am quoted as saying that "the decision ought to have been made by the committee as a whole." I wish to make it clear that I made no statements whatsoever regarding these matters at that meeting. Moreover, in a subsequent conversation, which stood in lieu of his seeing the minutes, then only in note form, I told your reporter quite emphatically that any comments I gave him would be those of the Committee, as reflected in the minutes, and could not, therefore, be construed as my personal views. Despite my efforts to make this distinction clear, the above statement has been attributed to me. Furthermore, I did not describe the Library Services Committee as a "decision-making body," a phrase that, incidentally, hardly begins to describe the nature of this versatile committee.

Apart from the annoyance and embarrassment I have been caused, I am somewhat curious to know why, when the reporter was present at the meeting (a fact I did not discover until later), he felt it necessary to "quiz" me on the Committee's deliberations on the two issues in question?

Sincerely,

John Wiseman, Secretary,
Library Services Committee

A note from Sam

The object of the article was to seek clarification on comments which raised questions that this reporter considered significant. I want to categorically state that the article was not meant to arouse embarrassment on behalf of any individual, due to misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

Sam Ierfino



Lt. Arthur, you stand accused of libel, slander, vicious misrepresentation, indulging in a male-chauvinist sense of humour, failing to promote obscurity and mis-quoting several prominent working-class leaders!!! The time has come for the people to turn on the monster! Any last words before we nationalize your plane?

This letter has numerous errors in it but it's fun to read

To the editor:

Your letter of "explanation" as to why my column doesn't appear in *Arthur* is fatuous and feeble. It barely hints at the treatment given, consisting of misuse of authority, then coercion, then vacuousness, and finally outright lies. These charges are embedded in the history at the reawakening of my column.

When I was in Peterborough this April past I was wondering silently if I should submit my old method and column title *Arthuritis* after its two-year absence from *Arthur*; suddenly Chris Inwood, newly chosen Editor-in-Chief at *Arthur* walked up to me and asked if I would resubmit it, title and contents, in the fall.

So I did, under the presumption that you were, at least, capable of receiving the column for submission; only the most menial task in view of your position constitutionally as Editor-in-Chief. But you had abdicated your authority to the point where you refused to take a vote as to whether my column would or would not run. I finally had to represent myself at a meeting, in order to receive the "weight of opinion" of the *Arthur* staff.

The next abuse of authority, the authority to print the student newspaper, was to declare that the *Arthur* staff was the clique amongst whom the consensus as to what the student newspaper should print would be taken. The students are the democratic foundation (the paying peoples!) of the paper, not the *Arthur*

staff clique! Only this misuse of authority could have stopped my column from being printed, for all three staff members who read my column three years ago thought it worth redoing. It is too easy for others to judge on the basis of the first new submission.

During these struggles for a direct answer to the submission of my column you entered a coercive phase. You tried first to coerce me to work for *Arthur* so that there would be enough manpower to print my column. The coercive principle is that in order to participate in *Arthur* one must participate fully, unless backed by substantial reasons that one is willing to reveal. I had no such excuses ready: I was only prepared to submit a weekly column to the paper, as requested.

You then tried to cheat me of my column title, *Arthuritis*. In Issue # 2 you printed "Obscure Writer Poses Dilemma", a sneering putdown which is plain prejudicial. You explained that someone else wanted the title and had asked for it a few days before my first column was submitted, totally ignoring your previous request to submit my column, which you called by its name, *Arthuritis*.

From coercion you switched to vacuousness, failing to respond visibly to my request to have the second column printed properly, or alternately, to have a firm refusal to print written down. This firm refusal should come from the Editor-in-Chief, or the Editorial Board, neither one of which has been included in



the Constitution of the *Arthur* "democracy". For two weeks there was neither a decision nor explanation of the non-printing of *Arthuritis*. And then the vacuum filled up... with a single lie.

You informed me that the *Arthur* staff consensus was that the idea of a regular column (what other type??) was not editorially acceptable.

Liar. In this past week's *Arthur* you informed the readers that you had asked the author of a cooking column to make regular submissions. This is only one of several regular columns.

Please get up off the ground and rationally decide whether or not the column

should be a regular feature. Do it honestly, fairly, fully describing the editorial policy that backs the decision.

This is my, and every student's newspaper. Please deal with all student matters fairly, or the only recourse a student has is to the Publications Board. What with the present complaints against *Arthur* this is a particularly messy process I do not wish to enter.

Please consider your response fairly. P.S. Please print this in full.

Bruce Rivard

Mr. Rivard's errors in fact are too numerous for correction. Those interested may contact *ARTHUR*.

Our letters policy is to print everything we get...

To the editor:

I thought it was a "pleasant trip" to meander around the University at Trent. It's a constant reminder to me of how students change their roles passively in activity. For instance, the clicking of pens, the bickering of the new "it", the various dialogues of who is God and the new litter of pups and kittens.

For that matter, I do say that Trent is the home of winners. The quarter-horse, the half-breed, the do's and don'ts.

The virgins, the beasts and of course the female and male liberationist. All in all "it" appears now to be changing shoes rapidly from Pro American to anti-York to true blue to Limey do.

So now or how now brown cow Monsieur *Arthur* what should we write oh, I mean write about.

To begin in my world of circles, waves and square brackets I see a light. On that light one sees Jerry Ford on Watergate - or is the country in revolution.

I heard tell that Chinamen are running for political graft. Ying Hope and good old Doc Yip-yi-yay are right in their doing their thing. A great contributor I might say to Western civilization and I say so not with any frame of slander but with respect. (Don't sue me! please I haven't got funds to get out of jail.)

Now back here at the farm my cousin waits for the arrival of his unseen wife for over 24 years. He's a hard liner for British justice and indeed a true blue. However we all forgive him for his blunders and I must say so I always do. So really down here in the

dumps with me is my brother and my future sister-in-law Petty. We or Us whatever they or it call ours or theirs who gives a shit are Canadians.

So. What now brown cow? Now we are a radical group of radicals. ha! ha! ha!

For instance we want to own every solid piece of property between "Cobourg" and "Newcastle" so we can put all the "small" farmers out of business.

By the way, if you love vegetables feel free to buy it at Deleru's Fruit Orchards. Our next door neighbours.

Getting back to commercial enterprises on 80 acres you really don't grow that "much". For instance, if you "hoe weeds", work by hand you begin to realize how stinky farming really is.

Real estate is fantastic. Speculators around our vicinity are getting fantastic

sums. Why all you have to do is ask

Now I miss Trent dearly and especially the *Arthur* because its really a neat trip. Go in circles and you beat the rap.

Now my name is Woo-How do you do. If you need a cop call Bar if you need a friend wire Yo-Yo to General Electric. If you need bullshit it's free.

You count so make everything work.

Barry Woo

1. T	2. T	3. F
4. T	5. T	6. T
7. F	8. T	9. F
10. T	11. T	12. F
13. F	14. T	15. T
16. T	17. F	18. F
19. F	20. F	21. F
22. T	23. F	24. F
25. T		



We wish to go wherever the *Spirit* leads in order to cooperate in man's complete development and sanctification.

We try to follow Christ by living a communal life, being present among our fellow men, sharing their joys and sorrows, their aspirations and their legitimate struggles for a more human world.

We are the Holy Cross Fathers.

For further information, write:

Vocation Director
Holy Cross House
Fredericton, N.B.

Please send me information about your community.

Name _____

Address _____

Open Budget TSU Meeting Session 9:00 am

Proposed T. S. U. Budget for Clubs and Organizations 1974 / 75

Trent Radio Service	\$2000.00
O.F.S.	\$1640.00
Math Society	\$70.00
Trent Christian Fellowship	\$200.00
Trent Outing Rec	
Trent Outing Resources Centre	\$395.00
Theatre Trent	\$600.
Trent U. Geographical Society	\$300.00
Mackenzie Gallery	\$500.00

This Budget is open for discussion

Committee Appointments 1:00 pm

"HANDOUTS WILL ONLY DESTROY YOUR INCENTIVE TO WORK..."



October Friday the 25

Come if you are interested

Otonabee Private Dining Room

sports

Trent rugby triumphs

by Stephen Harper

There was exciting rugger action on the playing field last Saturday afternoon. Spectators had donned their winter coats and braved the crisp sunny weather to see the Trent Rugby Club defeat Brock University by a score of 4-0.

Both sides were fairly evenly matched resulting not only in a hard fought game but an entertaining one as well. The play continually went from one end to the other during the first and second halves of the game. For a while it looked like a shut-out for both teams. Playing well defensively, each team displayed the ability of pulling themselves out of trouble as the opposing side closed in on the touch-line. The offensive play was marked by strong individual, rather than group efforts.

The scoring came later in the second half. It was a case of being in the right spot at the right time as Larry Prickett, Trent's no. 8 forward, received the ball and carried

it 25 yards to score the only try of the game.

The Trent team's game on Saturday showed an improved standard of play. The backs displayed well executed running but were plagued on occasion with problems in ball handling. In defensive, however, they were very effective and showed solid tackling throughout the game.

The scrum performed admirably against a somewhat heavier Brock pack with Trent winning the ball in a large majority of the scrum-downs. This was due, in part, to some very good hooking and generally good enthusiastic scrummaging.

Last Saturday's game demonstrated a greater feeling of unity within the Trent Rugby Club. There were times when the quality of play reached a high standard. This victory was welcomed by the Trent Club and it is hoped that it will encourage the team to continue to capitalize on their spirit and enthusiasm during the remainder of this year's season.



Trent Rugger Team

Photo: Coulter

Photo Contest



Four categories each with a \$30 first prize and a \$10 second prize. Categories are general, athletic competition, buildings (Trent architecture photos stressed) and people (nude photography stressed).

Entries to ARTHUR for printing each week until judging in spring. Please submit entries now so as many as possible may be printed ahead of time.

All photographs must be black and white prints close to 8" x 10" in size.

ARTHUR, Oct. 25, page eighteen

Selected aspects of squash

by Hap Stelling

Although players of marginal ability may be loath to admit it, there are in fact only two positions in squash - the forehand side and the backhand side. Obviously, the development of a complete squash game requires the articulation of shots from both the forehand and backhand positions. For most experienced players the forehand drive provides the offensive thrust needed to carry a game. Yet it is the infinite variety of backhand strokes which so often lend defensive balance to a match and thus enable you to keep an opponent from anticipating the pattern of your play.

The advantages of a good backhand stroke are self-evident. With a better view of the court and through using a shorter backswing than with the forehand it becomes easier to develop the variety of shots needed to keep your opponent off-balance. Similarly, because the forward arm (rather than the rear arm) is hitting the ball it is easier to mask or delay the direction measure of precision and control.

As with the forehand, a slightly closed stance is recommended for back-

hand ground strokes. The racquet head should be drawn back as high as the left shoulder with the wrist cocked and the elbow tucked into the side. This is commonly referred to as the ready position as it enables the body to turn parallel to the wall when addressing the ball. From the ready position the shoulders and hips turn left and weight is transferred from the left to right of strokes you are attempting. And in terms of purely defensive posture it is easier to return a ball hit straight at you than with the forehand because your wrist and arm should already be in position. Thus, although the backhand does not have the power of the forehand, it does permit a greater foot as the swing commences. As the swing begins to uncoil the wrist takes the racquet forward and in a slightly downward path (to put underspin on). Contact should be made at a point just slightly in front of the right foot. As with the forehand swing, it is important to remember that the body should be in a pronounced crouch when addressing the ball to facilitate more power, precision, and imparting spin.

The backhand stroke is an integral component of any complete squash game. Yet, like all shots, there are the necessary elements of timing and control which must be employed if the ball is to be delivered accurately. Your ability to direct the tempo of any match will be greatly enhanced with a steady backhand stroke. Without it you will find it difficult to thump the snout out of any opponent.

No rowing win this week

by Kate Rodd

Despite the ideal water and weather conditions at last Saturday's Brock Invitational regatta in St. Catharines there were no Trent victories.

The addition of crews from U.S. colleges necessitated heats resulting in a long day for the rowers. Heats began 10:20 a.m. and the final race ended about 4:30 p.m.

A new arrival to the Trent entourage was the ad hoc Jr. varsity (Men's) crew. Formed last Tuesday and finalized Friday the crew consisted of four slightly aged oarsmen from years gone by and four of this year's Novice Men. They finished 2nd in their heat and 4th out of six in the final, fourth, 10 seconds from the winning time. There were five boats in the Varsity race.

Trent's Novice Men came 2nd in their morning heat. By the time the final race was called many of the members had rowed three times as a result Trent placed 5th out of six in the determining race.

The Men's Varsity final race was a hard fought battle for 2nd place between Trent and Western. The U.S. crew of Morris Harvey was 1st all the way down the course. Trent came up passing two crews but were never able to pass the Western boat, resulting in a third place finish.

The Novice Women came 2nd in their race behind Western.

Although they rowed a good race their chances were enhanced when the Brock and MacMaster crews collided near the half way mark of the course.

The Varsity Women did not do as well as the Novice crew. Initially in second place off the start they were passed by Brock and MacMaster before the end of the first 500 metres. Despite the problems in the boat, spectators noted that Trent finished a close fourth. There were five boats.

Some team members feel that last week's losses were due to a slump in the morale of the crews. However that mood seems to have dissipated this week and the Trent Rowing Club is looking forward to beating Western on its own water on Saturday.

The real Trent novice men

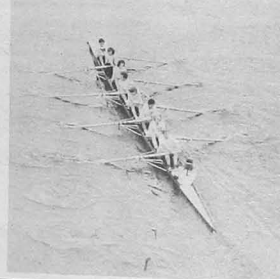
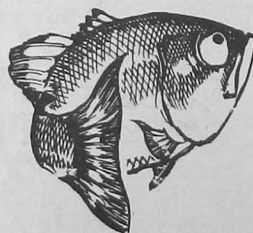


Photo: Wodlinger

Jeff Purvey's Seafood Restaurant



FULLY LICENSED
AIR CONDITIONED

fish and chips,
deep fried scallops,
jumbo shrimp, chicken,
seven seas chowder, steaks,
once 'round the kitchen

124 RUBIDGE STREET

banquets * catering * 2 modern dining rooms
742-8301

The suggestion last week that Mr. Jim Black is evil was intended merely to challenge his competency to sit as Commissioner for Academic Affairs on the student union Executive. I did not intend to question his moral status and I apologise for any confusion in this matter.

Mr. Black has demanded the entire editorial be retracted and he is also the first ARTHUR reader of 1974-75 to threaten court action.

Kris Inwood

Sad to say, the last issue of *Arthur* told some lies. In the sports section for example, the Varsity Women rowing team photograph was characterized as "Trent Novice Men". This error has been referred to the Trent Status of Women Committee.

In the reviews section the last paragraph of "Yankee Go Home" should be the fourth while the fourth and fifth paragraphs should end the review. The technical term for this attempt to trick the opposition is "scrambling the paragraphs on layout night".

Another scramble on page four: paragraphs seven and eight should be interchanged and paragraphs nine and ten should follow immediately the first paragraph.

The juiciest lie came on page three which reported Marion Fry was appointed to COAP. This is an error for which we apologize. Carol Ernest was appointed to COAP, the committee on Academic Personnel upon which Marion Fry sat last year. No students sit on COAP.

For the lies this week readers are referred to the page on which Rob Robinson's statement is published.

Names are commonly misspelled in *Arthur*: Alan Rates last week is really Alan Kates, Bill Wadlinger is Bill Wodlinger, Sancy Watson is Sandy Watson, Jalque is Jacqui, Powick is Powicke and Walks is Walker. And Rob Robinson is really Ralph and really silly.

It's been a rough autumn...

THE TRENT UNIVERSITY RADIO SERVICE

Broadcasting Sunday Evenings On:

CHEX - FM 101.5 7 - 11 p.m.

Note: Any persons wishing announcements aired of events pertaining to the university should submit them in writing by Friday morning for broadcast the following Sunday to:

Jack Roe, C.C.

Regular Programs:

7:30 - 8:00 Classical Colours
8:00 - 8:15 Listen To The Kids (Children's Story)
8:30 - 9:00 The Lone Ranger
9:00 - 9:30 Hugh's Reviews (Record Reviews)

CKPT - AM 1420 9 - midnight



UCC shows spirit

Trent was victorious in Wednesday's rugby match against Upper Canada College with a score of 34-12.

This score, however, was not indicative of the effort and determination the UCC players showed in their game. They came very close to scoring on many occasions but were prevented by Trent's defensive play.

As both sides were having technical difficulties in the scrum, the tight scrumming was not as clean as it should have been.

The UCC pack was an impressive bunch. They seemed to rally in the second half and Trent found themselves getting pushed back on many occasions.

The Trent backs played well, showing much improved ball handling. At least two Trent tries were executed by outstanding individual efforts from the backs.

All in all it was an exciting game, featuring many moments of high quality rugby. UCC old boys at Trent can be proud of the spirit their former school displayed.

Fast moving game

The Women's Basketball team began the 74-75 season with an exhibition match against Centennial College (Friday, October 18th/74). Although the final score was 42-30 in favour of Centennial, it was a very close fast-moving game and the Trent team shows much potential.

Marilyn Wadge was high scorer with 11 points, closely followed by Marley English who revitalized the game in the second half with three long shots in quick succession. Marg Chandler demonstrated some fine rebounding and good defensive play. The Trent team was successful in 50% of their shots from the foul line and showed good control in a man-to-man defence. Under the very competent coaching of Mary Rawlins, the women's team should have a good season in the Intermediate league.

Trail Hockey fiasco

by Sandy Stewart

Organization is lacking at Trail! Even Net Net and Roger Referee were missing. A tattered gang of supposed hockey players from Peter Robinson showed up early Saturday morning for a supposed game in the supposed coed street hockey tournament supposedly at Trail. It would have helped if Freddie Frost had been supposed as well. Thingie, Marcel, Stationery and Foghorn amused themselves with Stanley Stone and Larry Leaf until declaring themselves winners over the missing opponents by a score of 4,786 to 0 (just to keep it respectable).

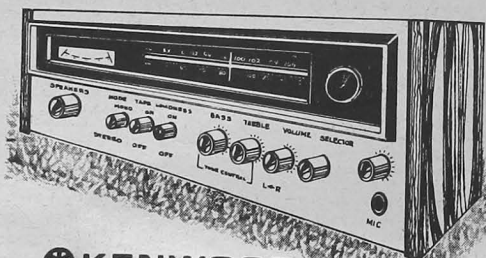
An hour and a half later the Baddecks announced to Archie Air that they had just won their second no-game 12 to 1. Unearned shutouts were no longer viable.

Nevertheless, the Baddecks do not wish to thank all those who did not show up for the games and to apologize to Milton Milkcarton for the abuse he was subjected to and to Steven Stick and friends for dragging them off to the No Games of October, 1974. Where was Theodore Tennisball when he was needed?

But, enough of the negative ways. Yes, Marvelous Marc, you can triumph with no goals after all. I ask you - can the Maple Leafs play unopposed and still be victorious? Bring on Ollie Organization!

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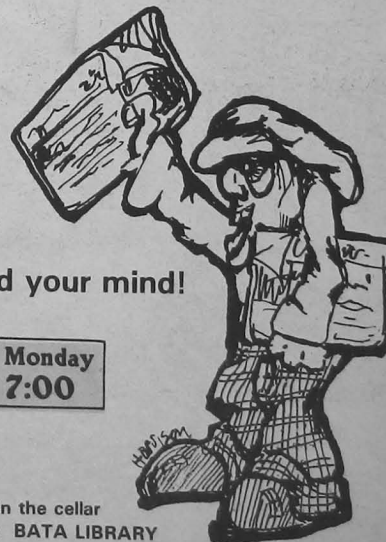
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