

# Not yet seven years old, but Trent a "historic site"

1970 marks the tenth anniversary of that fateful council meeting when the city fathers were persuaded it would be a nice thing to have a little university in their town.

What better excuse to unveil a plaque?

On October 29, a bustling crowd of thirty gathered to watch such an unveiling of a plaque located on a beautifully landscaped bank adjacent to the Library parking lot.

In attendance among others:

- Chancellor Leslie Frost who noted that his name wasn't on the programme but that he would speak anyway.  
- Mayor Joe Csumrik of Peterborough who repeated his 'Trent speech' commending the university for its

salutary effects on the local economy. (Directly after posing for photographers on front of the plaque, His Worship sped off in a maroon thunderbird gaily decorated with 'Vote for Csumrik' stickers.)

- the Chairman of the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board, W.H. Cranston, who appeared to be a close friend of John P. Roberts. He commented that there were a thousand of the goddamn plaques to get rid of and that the Trent one was only number 631. He said that he didn't expect to be around for number 1,000. (631 unveilings. 631 polite letters from Roberts excusing himself for not attending. 631 little teas. The mind boggles; the man deserves our condolences.)



Professor Symons listens avidly as Chancellor Frost sings his praises.  
Picture of the plaque on page six



Chairman of the Board Hugh Waddell unveils the plaque.

- Assistant to the President Jim Redditt who stood faithfully by a large stack of unclaimed official programmes through out the ceremony.

- many, many representatives of the Thomson Organization - Peterborough branch, all chasing after that elusive scoop, none likely to find it there.

- and finally, a motley band of students, a mixed-bag of administrators and a smattering of taciturn town-folk, all to add to local colour.

It was impossible not to be drawn into a kind of reverie by the decorous ceremony: 'Ah my unique Canada! Where else would something be celebrated as 'historic' before it had reached its seventh birthday?' Tea afterwards was nice.

FOOTNOTE: The day following the ceremony, the plaque mysteriously disappeared, denuding the rather ugly metal post on which it had been fixed. The post remained imbedded in its block of concrete.

Some feared foul play.

Any suspicion of robbery, however, was quickly quashed by one of Trent's men in green. He told us the security force considered the plaque too easy a mark for Hallowe'en pranksters; hence it was removed to a warehouse.

This weary veteran of countless campus robberies noted the plaque was attached to its pillar by only the flimsiest of means, so that it 'twirled in the breeze'. 'If it isn't welded right down, someone will take it' he said.

## ARTHUR

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## The long and tortured history of Excalibur

By Ted Gale

Back in the murky depths of the mid-Sixties, someone at Trent produced the first edition of the University yearbook, Excalibur. The students, being at that time not so blasé as the present bunch, were quite taken with the book at first, and Excalibur achieved a popular success. One year, the popular success took the form of a gratifying profit of \$2,500! However, such good fortune did not last long.

In 1967, Rick Nichols was appointed editor of the 1967-68 edition of Excalibur. Over the winter of the year, Nichols' work on the yearbook got further and further behind. When, in the spring, he was elected Chairman of TUCC, all pretense of further interest in the book vanished, and all work on it ceased.

Since a considerable amount of money had already been expended on the edition, Publications Board, the central authority to which Excalibur is responsible decided not to scrap the '67-68 book. Leslie King, who had been Nichols' assistant editor agreed in the fall of 1968 to undertake to produce both the 1968-69 yearbook and to complete Nichols' yearbook for publication as soon as possible.

King's yearbook was published in the winter of 1969-70. At that time, it was decided by Pubs Board that Nichols' yearbook should not be produced, as its production would mean the loss of an additional \$1000. Unfortunately, the order for covers for Nichols' book had already been completed, and in the summer of 1970 they arrived, \$1,200 of covers, unusable because they have the date stamped on them!

If Nichols' yearbook had been a disappointment, it was nothing to the mess Miss King's proved to be. The primary difficulty was, of course, financial; there was very little advertising for the book, and of the three hundred copies ordered, only one-half were sold. The loss sustained was finally fixed at around \$2000.

This was paid by Pubs Board with the help of a loan of \$1000 from the TUCC Reserve Fund and money from the College Cabinet. The loan has not yet been repaid.

In this winter of her discontent, Miss King resigned as Editor of the two yearbooks. She became so distraught that she ceased to attend the Pubs Board meetings. No-one was aware just how badly off the yearbook was. She visited the various College Cabinets asking for money, with great outpourings of emotion.

It was natural that in 1969-70, Publications Board should turn a rather wary eye on the activities of the yearbook. Editors Barb Michael and Ruth Houghton encountered a certain amount of hassle from the Board when it came to light that they had signed a publisher's contract without the Board's approval. This book came out just a few weeks ago.

As a result of past financial fiascos, Pubs Board chairman John Pepall now says firmly that the Board itself must approve the decision of whether or not to go ahead with publication in the spring, on the basis of whether or not this year's Excalibur loses money. On that basis, most of the yearbooks of the past few years would not have

found their way into print. As with the Excalibur staff receives only \$200 working capital in the fall from the Board.

Naturally, the present editorial staff of the yearbook chafes under such restrictions. Editor Gavin Arton does not, however, support the recommendation that Excalibur should separate from the Pubs Board's jurisdiction and be run as an independent enterprise. That recommendation receives its greatest support from Chairman John Pepall, who does not believe that a yearbook plays a valuable role in university life. If it is to be produced at all, it should be a private venture, and should not be subsidized by student government, he says.

Arton wants to see a number of improvements made. He believes there is, 'an undue amount of pettiness involved in the role Pubs wishes to play. Why should it have to clear every decision?' As well, Arton wants to see established a central yearbook fund, so that, were his yearbook to show a profit, the money could be directed towards paying the debts past yearbooks.

From the look of things, Arton's yearbook may very well make a pro-

fit to a possible maximum of \$1000. Advertising sales have already gone above \$400, and should get over \$700 when all resources are tapped. Excalibur is moving up this year to a 9"x12" format to replace the former 8"x10" book. From Inter-Collegiate Press, we have changed publishers to National School Services. There may be a 16-page coloured section; a different, more attractive paper is being used.

The theme of this year's book is People at Trent. That means that there will be less photographs of Champlain's rubble-aggregate walls and more candid shots from all the colleges. The format will be more thoughtful than previous editions were, but the structuring of the book will be more subtle: no heading pages, no reiteration but an easy, spontaneous style.

Five hundred copies two hundred more than last year are presently on order. If they are all sold, it will mean that prices next year can be cut from \$5.00 to perhaps \$3.00. And, by the way, if you paid \$3.00 for a yearbook back in 1967-68, and have not yet received a refund, you may send in your receipt to Publications Board c/o John Pepall, Champlain, and your money will be refunded.

## "Racquet Club" flights may be illegal

Perhaps you have been attracted by bright yellow posters scattered about the campus, advertising charter flights to Europe.

The flights are sponsored by a purported 'Trent Racquet Club'.

If you have considered joining one of the excursions, or have already done so, you may be in for a disappointment. According to the Association of Student Councils, of which Trent is a member, such advertisement is illegal.

An AOSC spokesman told us: 'According to Government and IATA (the

air line association) regulations, only we or your university may advertise charter flights on your campus. For any other organization to do so would mean public advertisement and would render the flights illegal.'

There is also some suspicion that the Trent Racquet Club may have been formed merely to take advantage of cheap charter rates. In that case it is 'uncharterworthy' by law.

Paul Rodgers, Racquet Club 'President' is probably the agent for an airline, Donaldson International, which does not even have the right to land at Canadian air ports. All flights must

depart from Niagara Falls, New York.

Rodgers, when contacted by Arthur, and informed of AOSC attempts to investigate his charter Racquet (racket?), expressed neither fear nor interest. He is confident that there will be no interference with his plans.

Rodgers may be right; his organization may be completely above-board.

One should proceed cautiously, however, and await further developments before committing oneself. Presently AOSC is pressuring the appropriate government agency to look into the whole affair.

## GO SLOW ON RE-ORGANIZATION

### EDITORIAL

At the next Senate meeting the fate of the proposal to re-organize the school year will be decided. If the balance between teaching and individual study, an important element of the Trent system, is to be maintained, then this proposal must be defeated.

The most objectionable change is the one which would eliminate the February reading break, instead inserting a break during the week before examinations. Both changes would do serious harm.

The February break comes at a most opportune time for it splits the long winter study period just when snow and cold can be most depressing. It provides an opportunity to work on the major papers which are due before the March break.

The insertion of a Break before exams contradicts the grading and exam policy adopted last year. The role of the examinations was de-emphasized and it was declared they should be an integral part of the school year. The time lapse between the end of classes is the end contact with professors—and the beginning of exams could only serve to damage such a continuity.

Those who would support this change have said this week would the student the opportunity to gather his whole year's work together in each course, to get a synoptic view of the whole.

This view is simply too idealistic. It will be nothing more than an invitation to cram. We've been trained to work that way. In subjects where

there is no exam, the time will be used to finish late essays. If nothing else, the change will increase the general level of paranoia, already high enough.

The value of that last tutorial cannot be underestimated. The working out of problems relating to the whole course is much more satisfactorily done in a prof's office than by yourself in your own room.

This issue is another one on which we have not been vocal. Unfortunately the issue has not attracted the attention Grading and Examinations did last year.

What students and faculty have not yet realized is that the proposal to re-organize will do away with many of the good effects which arose from the Grading and Examinations Report.

## Purge campuses of extremists, former Mountie chief advises

OTTAWA (CUP) — Canadian campuses must be purged of outside agitators "preaching" political extremism, says the former head of the R.C.M.P. security and intelligence squad.

W.H. Kelly, speaking to a Canadian Club luncheon, said that dozens of foreign professors and students who preach political extremism, and any foreigner who enters Canada to support separatism should be told to leave the country.

School boards and universities should "see that teachers teach (read: teach capitalism), not propagate extremist ideas."

The former deputy commissioner of the federal police said "Canadian schools must not become incubators of terrorism. Who is going to say 'We have had enough?'"

His audience, mainly federal

government officials and wealthy city businessmen cheered and applauded when Kelly advocated the death penalty for the kidnapping or murder of politicians and judges.

He was also critical of what he termed a minority view that there is no place for law enforcement on the campus.

"Keeping the police off campus is in keeping with the general aims of the extremists. If they are successful, they can carry on unhindered and undetected. At the present time this is exactly the situation."

Kelly did not say what he would do with "real" Canadians who oppose the structures of capitalism. He blamed instead "dozens of faculty members who have come to Canada from other countries, as well as some students known for extreme radical-

ism long before they were given permanent landing and citizenship", for the "indoctrination of our young people".

Kelly didn't mention how long once those outside agitators left the country until there would no longer be any opposition to capitalism.

Other measures he put forward to help the forces of law and order included:

--provision for a majority rather than a unanimous jury verdict to

make it more difficult to hang a jury through bribery or intimidation, --access to tax files by police to enable them to cope with organized crime.

--abandonment of the law allowing suspects or accused persons to remain silent. Police should be able to grill suspects. "Cases in our courts all too often have the air of a sporting event. Lawyers battle over rules rather than attempting to get the full truth."

### NOTICES

The Registrar of Althouse College of Education will speak to Trent students Thursday, November 19, 1970 at 7:30 p.m. in the Champlain Lecture Theatre.

The Assistant Registrar of Ontario College of Education will speak to Trent students Thursday, December 3, 1970 at 7:30 p.m. in the Champlain Lecture Theatre.

THE EXCALIBUR 1970 - 71 : CANDID PHOTO CONTEST  
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## Letters

### CHAMPLAIN CABINET AGAIN...

Editor, Arthur:

In recent issues of the paper, there has been wide coverage of the controversy concerning the selection of Trustees for Champlain's Cabinet. First, may I defend some of the action taken involving this event. Messrs. Bowers and McDonald were not, as Mr. Mitchell stated (Letter, Oct. 22) 'denied their rightful positions on Cabinet.' Rather, their respective elections were invalidated by a Cabinet regulation which Cabinet was obliged to enforce. This was not a petty issue as some may believe -- in fact, the regulation had been under considerable discussion at most of the Cabinet's past meetings.

What is regrettable, however, is that Cabinet did not see that, as a matter of principle, Messrs. Bowers and McDonald should have been appointed to the Trustee positions at its next meeting. As I understand, the majority of those who did stand for appointment at the following meeting (excluding McDonald and Bowers) were approached by a couple of Cabinet members, rather than considering the positions themselves. This appears to me to have been an effort to take an unfair advantage of an unfortunate series of events which had developed, specifically in order to prevent the appointment of those two candidates who originally were the only college members to express any serious interest in the positions.

This allegation leads me to a much more important issue, the conduct of this year's Champlain Cabinet. A major problem has been the distance which the President, Mr. Papall, has

kept between himself and the rest of the Cabinet. The manner in which Mr. Papall, as chairman, has conducted

Cabinet meetings, and the lack of any seriousness in his dealings with the Cabinet is appalling. This does not excuse the rest of the Cabinet members, for our refusal to challenge Mr. Papall's approach and methods is also more than regrettable.

However, Mr. Papall's total attitude toward Champlain's student representative body is grossly irresponsible. It is hoped that from this moment on, Mr. Papall in particular and Cabinet in general will conduct themselves in a more serious and responsible tone.

Richard Van Dine,  
Vice-President,  
Champlain Cabinet.

### AND AGAIN

Dear Arthur,  
It was with interest that I read your editorial of Oct. 29 concerning John Papall's appointment as TUCS senator. Your praise of his abilities in the Senate context is indeed appropriate. On the other side of the coin, though, you might find it informative to examine his conduct as President of Champlain, (and maybe even print it, eh?).

Bryan Hardman.

An article on the conduct of all the members of Champlain Cabinet is presently in the works. - Editor.



# Gallery owners place money before quality in current shows

The tight money situation that plagues the world at this moment is reflected in the art galleries in Toronto. The exhibitions reflect the gallery owner's desire to make money on reliable artists. Instead of going out on a limb with unknown but often more exciting artists.

The paintings on show at the David Mirvish Gallery on Markham St. are perhaps the most disappointing when considered along with Mirvish's stunning newly-finished gallery and his reputation for good taste. The opening of the gallery only last month is perhaps one of the most exciting artistic events in recent years. Dorothy Cameron, the experienced gallery owner, says that it has the finest facilities of any private gallery that she has seen anywhere in North America. The proportions of the enormous new exhibition space and of the renovated older portions are superb. One can only criticize the choice of colour. The walls and ceilings are a dazzling white while the floor is carpeted wall to wall with monotonous grey broadloom. This tends to overwhelm the paintings especially the ones now on view.

Walter Bannard's abstracts, in a style reminiscent of Jackson Pollock, are done in muted and weak shades of pink, green, blue, and grey. It was on the whole an exhibition that was disappointing in its lack of force and originality.

Perhaps the most interesting and valuable show on in Toronto at the moment is 'Spirit Sculpture' that is showing at the Inuit Gallery. Inuit was opened recently by Avram Isaacs to show the best pieces of Eskimo sculpture that he had found. His superb taste is reflected in the pieces now on show.

These sculptures that depict figures from Eskimo legends have great power and emotional attraction. They revived my faith in Eskimo art, somewhat disillusioned after repeated exposure to the dismal examples on view at Lady Eaton College.

## ARTS IN TORONTO

It is remarkable to see the fine quality maintained by the Eskimo artists despite incursions by commercial enterprises typified by the Ockpik craze.

It is depressing that Mr. Isaacs at his other gallery has taken the safer road in showing Les Levine, an artist who has proved himself commercially. In a show called, 'Les Levine Copies Everyone' the artist does just that and is a miserable failure at it.

This man, famous for disposable sculpture that anyone could afford, has given up that interesting enterprize and taken up more profitable and less interesting themes. In the center piece of the show, called Levine's Restaurant, he copies Claes Oldenburg and falls. It is a dull and lifeless work consisting of a plastic mold of a TV dinner, a bag of chick peas, a red tablecloth and a sign that lights up.

Perhaps the most disappointing of the shows on at the moment are those on at Robert's Gallery and Gallery Moos. Robert's which was the most exciting gallery on Toronto in the late fifties and early sixties is showing that old reliable York Wilson. Having made his name a few years ago, Wilson has gone to Mexico to seek desperately needed inspiration. The results are disappointing. On canvases which look like crowds of people wearing coats of many colours, he has failed to capture any of the colour and ex-

citement that Mexico can offer. The paintings are depressingly similar and show that he has lost any of the emotion and understanding he was once able to portray in his pictures.

The show at Gallery Moos consists of works by the great European masters of the twentieth century. The paintings lack lustre and do not reveal any of the talents that many of these great men were once able to give to us. Because of their reputation however they are bound to earn a great deal of money for Mr. Moos. The exhibition points up a depressing characteristic of the Canadian art scene: that people in Canada are much more willing to buy mediocre works by great Europeans as a good investment, than to take a chance and buy Canadian artists and thereby promote Canada's scarcely recognized but immensely interesting artists.

By Andrew Ignatieff

## Balanchine's Jewels superbly set to music

by Harry Underwood

People who find ballet somewhat less than entrancing should have experienced one of George Balanchine's works at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto last week.

Balanchine, Director of the superb New York City Ballet, is perhaps the greatest choreographer alive. He has revolutionized not the context of ballet or its basic movements but the style in which these are performed: his style might be called 'music set to motion'. Balanchine's work does not have a meaning, he does not attempt to tell a story. Most ballet attempts to tell a story; the music is incidental, largely a cueing and timing aid for the dancers.

His work 'Jewels' consists of three completely dissimilar ballets: 'Emeralds', 'Rubies', and 'Diamonds', each complete in itself and unique in choreography, though all share the particular style of Balanchine. Balanchine makes no attempt to 'interpret' the jewels, though the simple sets and costumes were striking representations of them.

The movements are so quick and complex that no one can give more than the vaguest of impressions of the works. Every bar of music was exploited. Very difficult movements are performed effortlessly; the dancers' move without a wind-

up or un-winding. The whole effect is nothing less than stunning. The stage seems a circus. As some one is performing, others are making ready. The music is imitated by the shapes of the bodies and every movement is a soft one. The arms and legs are very graceful and seem very long, and every movement seems to extend the body.

While Emeralds and Diamonds use traditional music of Faure and Tchaikovsky, Rubies speaks to us in the modern idiom of Stravinsky. It is a theatrical ballet, by far the most innovative. It is difficult, taxing for the three soloists, as well as for the corps. Some of the movements are almost ugly, like the discords in the music. The dancers strike poses that make them look lumpy and distorted, something off a cubist canvas. It is sensational, a striking contrast to the traditional 'Princess Aurora' works we are used to.

Diamonds sought to overwhelm us the virtuosity of the soloists Kay Mazzo and Peter Martins. In a series of long pas de deux, the two dancers performed a series of extraordinarily difficult movements, bounding on and off stage, and finally joined by thirty members of the corps for a striking and graceful finale.

It was an electric and exhilarating experience. Ballet in the hands of such a master as Balanchine ceases being merely a gentle, graceful art and becomes an cathartic as a great tragedy.

## Radio Service a disappointment so far

Comment by Ted Gale

After the third broadcast, the Trent Radio Service's record stands at one success, one miserable failure and one programme that was halfway between the other two. The designated 'failure' was aired on November 1.

Most of the programmes of that broadcast were jumbles composed of diverse elements which, when heaped together, pointed up the utter lack of coherence and central purpose. In most cases, it seemed that a theme had been chosen at random; then, various unlikely components were massed together, usually regardless of the tenuousness both of their relevance to the central theme and of their relation to each other.

In this category, a particular offender was the opening FM programme on the subject of trains, narrated by Sandy Cameron. Cameron's trite wistful-marmy dialogue contrasted harshly with Lightfoot's 'Railway Trilogy' and W. H. Auden's poem extracted from the 1933 British film 'Night Train'.

The same fault was magnified to comic proportions in 'Musical Menagerie', a collage of classical music selections whose only relation to each other was that they were all inspired by animals. Debussy's 'Après-midi d'un faun' and Saint-Saens' 'The Swan', two really lovely pieces were joined up indiscriminately with obscure and mediocre works. As well, the quality of the records was so incredibly bad that the audience of which the reviewer formed a part was often convulsed by laughter.

A programme purportedly dealing with the many aspects of love suffered from the same lack of organization and coherence. Some one in the research department had evidently dragged out his tattered Dorothy Parker anthology, for the production was liberally sprinkled with her acid cynicism. But if the programme was intended as a satirical look at love, why include in it the theme music from Zeffirelli's 'Romeo and Juliet'? And why Gord Lightfoot's 'Did She Mention My Name'? Why Christopher Marlowe's 'Passionate Shepherd to His Love'? Every song was interrupted at least once for the reading of a poem: Imagine a far-too-tiny female voice breathily whispering Dorothy Parker over the roar of an angel chorus blasting 'If We Only Have Love'!

Now, it is evident that the November 1 broadcast was in no way typical of

what can be expected from the Radio Service. The broadcast's failure was due largely to what sounds like consummate irresponsibility on the part of Programme Director Peter Mushkat, who has since been fired. Mushkat disappeared while the programme was being assembled; records needed for the broadcast failed to materialize. Other members of the Radio Service crew were required to improvise on programming, to supply their own records and to substitute as announcers. As Assistant Technical Director Glenn Quarrington said, 'I'm a technician, not a programming expert. When I'm called upon to improvise a programme, I can't guarantee the results.'

By the November 8 broadcast, a number of improvements had been made. The technical quality of the sound had resumed its former high standard - gone were the troublesome whinnies of 'Musical Menagerie' and the garbled mumbles of 'The War of the Worlds'. Such popular recordings as were featured, notably 'Sagehen', were infinitely superior to those of the previous week; there was nothing quite so shocking as the earlier 'New Releases' programme, with its Negri version of 'Stand By Your Man' a Patti Page hit turned into Black Bee-Bop.

However, as far as the essentials very little has altered. There was the same lack of vitality, of spirit, that had persisted the week before. 'Jazz of the late Fifties' was about as dreary and unremarkable a programme as could be imagined. Throughout the programme, as through out the entire evening, there was a lack of intelligent, interesting commentary to accompany the recordings. A notable oasis in this desert of mediocrity was 'The Pleasures of Cervantes' an album of song from Renaissance Spain, whose excellence was due, however, to the quality of the record, and not at all to the skill or inventiveness of the programme.

The downfall of the Radio Service, then, is its lack of originality and imagination. It relies too heavily on formula and 'Old Faithfuls': last year it was the dreary 'As The World Turns'; this year it looks to be 'Wind in the Willows.' As much thought and time should be expended on the construction and design of programmes as on their execution.

Innovative formats, intelligent dialogue and originality of subject matter are required; until we have those, we won't have a Radio Service worth listening to.

## Calendar

### SATURDAY NOVEMBER 14

-Speak-out panel discussion  
Ray Affleck, architect  
Norman Pearson, conservationist  
Rev. Lois Wilson, community activist  
Chem. L.T. 9 p.m.

-Basketball R.M.C. at Trent  
Thomas A. Stewart 2.30 p.m.  
-Hockey Brindale at Trent  
Memorial Arena 6 p.m.

-Coventry Singers  
Ayoroma Wind Quartet  
Queen Mary School 8.30 p.m.

-I.S.O. 'Carnival Jump-up'  
LEC Dining Hall 9 p.m.  
Admission \$1

-Bicycle rally for Drop in the Bucket  
Begins at LEC 2.30 p.m.

### SUNDAY NOVEMBER 15

-Film Society 'Les Bas Fonds'  
Chem L.T. 8 p.m.

### TUESDAY NOVEMBER 17

-Seminar on Birth Control  
Trill Lecture Hall 8 p.m.

NOTE: James Scott's visit to Champlain has been cancelled.

### THURSDAY NOVEMBER 12

-Film for Drop the Bucket  
'John and Mary' CCLT  
8 & 10 p.m. Admission 25¢

-Philosophy Society  
'Famous Meditations': a metaphysical drama Scott House C.R.

-Theatre Trent  
'Waiting for the Bus': one-act workshop  
Thurs. and Fri. at 8:15 & 9:30 p.m.  
Sat. at 8:15 Lib. Lec. Theo.  
Admission 50¢

### FRIDAY NOVEMBER 13

-Basketball U. of Ottawa at Trent  
Thomas A. Stewart 8 p.m.

-Champlain Speak-out  
keynote speech by Stanley Burke  
Chem LT 8:30 p.m.

-Prof. O.S. Mitchell (Calgary)  
'Blake's Song of Innocence & Experience' Lib Film Theo. 10:30 a.m.

-Cake Auction and Folk Session for  
'Bucket'  
LEC Dining Hall & Pit 7:15 & 9 p.m.

# Bennett turns War Measures Act against dissident teachers

VANCOUVER (CUP) -- Despite assurances from the federal Trudeau government that the War Measures Act is not in effect in Canada, Premier Wacky Bennett of British Columbia doesn't agree.

The B.C. government now has the power to immediately dismiss without hearings teachers from schools and universities if the teachers in any way advocate the policies of the FLQ or the overthrow of democratically elected governments by violent means.

The edict is worded so loosely that any individual teacher supporting such demands as public ownership could be summarily dismissed, as many of the policies outlined in the FLQ Manifesto are shared by other political parties including not only the Parti Quebecois, but the NDP and the Liberal party.

(We must assume of course that Social Credit supports none of the policies outlined in the FLQ Manifesto such as the eradication of poverty, slums and unemployment.)

Since the measure was implemented through an order-in-council by the Bennett government, two teachers have been dismissed -- a high school teacher in Dawson Creek who suggested to his class that both sides should be examined before the students sent a telegram of support to Trudeau, and a philosophy professor at the University of Victoria who openly supported the FLQ.

The B.C. move prompted the Canadian Association of University Teachers to say the move 'places the teachers of that province in a position so vulnerable to abuse it is shocking.'

Alwyn Berland, executive secretary of CAUT, said in a press release:

'This act negates the civil rights of the teachers and sets them apart as a marked group entitled to less justice under the law. As well it removes safeguards over academic freedom.'

Berland also said he has personally requested Premier Bennett to rescind the government action immediately.

The BC School Trustees' Association has promised to 'rigidly enforce' the edict, but said it is confident the

ruling will not be abused.

The move could legally be interpreted as endangering the jobs of any teachers who support the struggles of the Vietnamese, the American blacks, or any other forces which advocate the overthrow of any democratically elected governments.

In Toronto, the Board of Education will consider a motion calling for the immediate dismissal of any teacher or other employee who advocates the policies of the FLQ.

'There is no place in our system for anyone who advocates or condones revolution in Canada,' Trustee Herbert Barnes said.

'It is imperative this motion pass the board at its next meeting.' In Quebec many teachers have been dismissed from their positions for discussions about the recent events there and in Canada.

## FEW BROTHER TO VOTE

### Legalization of dope favoured by large majority

75 % of Trent students may be in favour of the legalization of marijuana, according to a recent survey of campus opinion in a referendum sponsored by TUCC. The breakdown, 330 in favour and 96 against, was proportionately constant to all four colleges.

Only 25 % of those eligible voted which tends to cast some doubt upon the validity of the results; the vote may represent an imbalance toward the more committed vote, whichever that might be. Undermining the result was the phrasing of the question (Do you favour the legalization of cannabis?) which precluded all reservations, as referendums tend to

do. Many refused to vote because they did not understand the meaning of the word cannabis.

The poll, initiated by the University of British Columbia was nation-wide in scope. On other campuses, an overwhelming number of those who bothered to vote in the 'grass poll' have called for legalization.

At the University of British Columbia, of the 10 per cent of the student population who voted, 1,698 were in favour with 568 against. At the University of Victoria, 67.3 per cent of those who voted said yes, with 31.6 per cent against. From Notre Dame University in Nelson, B.C. came

200 votes in favour with 82 opposed and 11 abstentions.

Only 423 voted in favour at the University of Calgary, but there were just 132 who said no.

The turn out at Carleton in Ottawa with 742 yes votes and 237 no votes was not much better.

Results from Quebec came from Lennoxville, where 42.5 per cent of the student body voted -- 76 per cent of them in favour and 25.1 against.

At Memorial University in St. John's 1,103 students voted for legalization with 692 against and 125 undecided.

Additional reports from the poll are still filtering into UBC where results are being tabulated.

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TRENT UNIVERSITY  
Nov. 15 - Dec. 4

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Whether you have decided on your future or not, this is an excellent opportunity to find out more about Chartered Accountancy as a career. Visit the on-campus recruiters, a local firm of CA's, ask your placement officer, or write directly to:

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# Miss America digs the War, Pepsi, and Toni hair products

"Right now I'm busy accepting the responsibility of representing the girls who competed in the Miss America Pageant and the rest of the girls in America." Pamela Anne Eldred, 21, a blonde Barbie Doll from Birmingham, Mich., has sold whatever soul she might have had to Pepsi Cola for \$60,000 and now she represents me. Yagh!

According to a report by Judith Martin of the Washington Post my representative has no opinion about drugs, student unrest, what the priorities of America should be, or whether or not 18 year olds should have the vote.

The programmed platitudes she has managed to parrot are of staggering vacuity.

Miss America told admirers that the war is right because otherwise the government wouldn't have gotten into it. 'I feel that the people who were voted into office must have the intelligence to know what to do and that

everybody should have faith in them,' she opined.

If Pamela is a human being we will not know about it for a year—she has agreed not to smoke, drink, date, discuss controversial subjects or appear anywhere unchaperoned for the year she holds the title.

Pamela thinks it's fine to go around being Miss Middle Ages for 12 months.

"If I am told to do something, I am told for a reason, and I don't challenge it."

Do not conclude that the judges chose the only or even the dullest virgin brain among the contestants.

Judith Claire, Miss Minnesota, resigned herself to lifelong futility with this remark:

"Women shouldn't try to run things because they are more emotional and men can overcome their emotions with logic."

Miss Virginia, Sydney Lee Lewis, condemned student reform but thinks her generation

will win kudos for "conceiving the Rally for Decency". The all-time bummer was Miss America 1969, Judi Ford, who said that during the year she reigned, her love of Toni hair products, Pepsi Cola and Oldsmobile became a part of her innermost self.

What is more loathsome and terrifying than a society that tries to brainwash half its population? A culture that encourages a young girl to proclaim mindlessly that her highest ambition in life is to become a "nice person"? A system that turns women into compulsive consumers, alcoholics or neurotics by middle age?

These poor girls and millions like them are neither monsters, villains, nor cretins. They are the tragic waste-products of the American way of life.

—Liberation News Service.

## TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE SPEND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS



— Photos by Don Drew

Two hundred people came to a first-ever slave auction in the Great Hall, Monday night, with the proceeds going to 'Drop in the Bucket'. Various professors and students, an engineering officer (administrative) and our own athletic director were sold to the highest bidder. The evening moved slowly after the initial flush of excitement until at one point P.S.B. Wilson offered to give his master 'a guided tour through the Bubble' — at night.

John Pepall was bid for in spite of some hesitation, after it was decided that he must be good for something.

Several slaves were bought by 'syndicates' who stopped at nothing to get their man. These groups, no doubt, have diabolical plans in mind for their slaves. One young slave was described as a 'home-maker'. The slave auction was incredibly boring but it did manage to raise two hundred dollars.

## War games at Eaton: where were the townies?

By Bruce Bellingham

With previous Hallowe'en 'celebrations' in Peterborough, in mind Eaton was sealed, fortified and steeled for an expected onslaught of townies and greasers, Oct. 31.

A hyperbolic memorandum was sent to all College members Oct. 28 which spoke of a 'mini-riot'. The notice recommended that extraordinary precautions be taken by Eaton girls. In addition, there were special lock-up schedules: 7 p.m. on residence

wing doors and 8 p.m. on all exterior doors, for the one night only.

Cathy Campbell, the Assistant to the Principal, said that the security force was also strengthened, members of the grounds crew and apparently a number of other males between 17 and 65 years of age in tolerable physical and moral condition were conscripted into active service. There was also a sentry at the entrance booth who turned away certain vehicles, presumably those who did not know the secret password.

None of the guards were armed.

The reason for this paranoia was the escalating rash of thefts and vandalism at the Nassau Campus since the summer which culminated in the recent destruction of the 'Commoner' pub. Hallowe'en carnage scores, which annually form the bulk of the Nov. 1 edition of the Examiner, were also a factor causing alarm.

Mrs. Campbell emphasized that there was 'no inconvenience to the students' arising from the measures taken. Furthermore she said, 'I am

genuinely pleased that the evening was quiet. I don't mind people saying that I was wrong, but it is better to take the precautions.'

Several of the girls at Eaton who were incensed at Mrs. Campbell's attitude, and at the failure to consult the members of the college before enforcing such a policy, went to the Examiner with the story. They felt that the lock-up could only worsen Trent's already poor reputation in the city, and fortify our 'elitist' aura.

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## A MASS MEETING WITH SPEAKER PENNY SIMPSON

CANADA IN CRISIS  
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 17 1970  
CHAMPLAIN GREAT HALL, 8 P.M.

Penny Simpson, a member of the Executive Council of the Young Socialists, was treasurer of the recent Montreal mayoralty campaign of Manon Leger. She and Arthur Young, publicity director of the campaign, were arrested only an hour after the imposition of the War Measures Act, October 16. After being held incommunicado for six days, they were released. No charges were laid.





# New American settlers quietly buying up our land

Comment by Nancy Post

I am not a politician, economist, or Canadian historian and therefore cannot base this article on accurate facts and figures. Instead, my only credentials are my strong feelings. These can be considered valid if we accept the premise that people's have been primary catalysts for wars and revolutions in the past.

For a long time I was dazzled by the apparent glitter and glamour of the American scene. In fact, I felt that there was an ideal situation and their goals were admirable. It is probably because I was so convinced by American propaganda that my realization of the threat to our own nation and its decreasing uniqueness has been slow in coming.

We all know that a large number of Canadian industries and institutions are either owned or financed by Americans and I don't wish to reiterate that whole problem here. However, two areas of immediate concern do come to mind. One is the question of land ownership, in which

we have cheated ourselves. There are many Americans who, out of fear of the recent crisis in their own country, have sought refuge, either permanently or for parts of the year, in Canada. Many of them are in a position to offer exorbitant amounts of money for the land. As a result, in many areas, particularly on the coasts, tracts of land that would ordinarily have been priced at \$6,000 have skyrocketed to nearly \$25,000. In comparison with the numbers of Americans, few Canadians can afford the prices. Our own real estate and land agents are making a much greater profit selling to foreigners.

Many of these new settlers have bought up large areas of land and are selling them piecemeal to other friends in the States. Recently there has been some controversy over whether any more land should be sold to private owners or if it should instead be kept open for public use. As a result, the government has put stringent restrictions on land sales in some areas denying the right to

own parts of their own country. I do agree that it is necessary to preserve some public areas for their scenic beauty and solitude. Even in this instance the Americans seem to have taken the initiative. On Cape Breton Island an American woman has bought up large areas of hills and rocky coast to be used for public camping and exploring. She intends to approach the government with the idea of doing the same thing in other parts of the country.

It seems that we are willing to be led by the Americans in our own country. We have been blind to their slow and quiet infiltration. We have allowed them to gain such prominent social and economic position within our structure that we are totally dependent. However, it is more than needing them for military protection and financial support. The situation is that psychologically and emotionally Canada is becoming American, no longer able to think of herself or for herself as different. It may be a long time before we give in politically, but we are so in time with the Ameri-

can way of life now that unless we take steps to reverse that process immediately we will shortly be nothing more than a mirror of their attitudes and values completely.

I do not hate the Americans, or object to their sharing our lands. Nor do I blame U.S. imperialism for our present dilemma. Rather, I blame our own apathy and lack of pride in the uniqueness of our country, our people, our customs. Instead we have successfully moulded ourselves into an almost stereotyped copy of the United States, thus losing our own identity.

Canada has vast problems ranging from the recent political crisis with the FLQ to the extreme degrees of poverty across the country. However, I don't believe that any of these will be solved by becoming part of the States. In fact, they could only be magnified and multiplied. I believe that the only way Canada is to survive is by solving her problems, growing, and identifying her culture, on strictly Canadian terms.



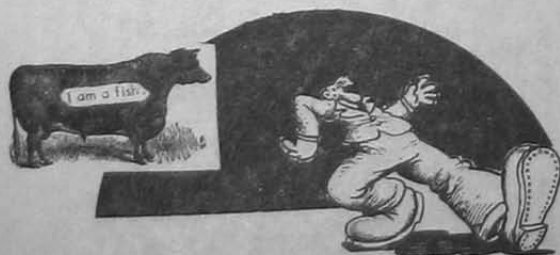
Photo by Dave Archibald.

## CREDITS


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Arthur still needs a circulation manager, advertising manager (commission to be discussed), typists and layout people. Come and see us Wednesday nights in the office....



Arthur's only concession to Robinson College ----- and to Mike Niederman



### TRENT UNIVERSITY

In 1957 public-spirited residents of Peterborough formed a Citizens' Committee to examine the possibility of creating a university to serve the Trent Valley. By letters patent of August 9, 1960, this committee became Trent College Limited and in the following year a group of academic advisers, under the chairmanship of President-designate T.H.B. Symons, organized the University's Academic Planning Committee. A provincial charter of 1963 established Trent as a degree-granting university which admitted its first students in September, 1964. That year the renovation of Rubidge Hall and the creation of Robinson and Trafalgar Colleges gave Trent a downtown campus. The opening of Champlain College (1967) and Lady Eaton College (1968) marked the beginning of the main campus.

Entered in the Antiquaries and Historic Sites Board,  
Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario

# The American Empire (Canada) Ltd. at work

"Experience has underlined a principle that could have been stated a priori. If Canada wants the United States to do something, she must be able to prove it is in the interests of the United States to do it... the only exceptions are cases where it has been possible for Canada to associate her interests with the interests of particular groups in the United States, who, for their own purposes, are prepared to support policies which Canada also supports."

- Prof. Hugh G.J. Aitken

Canadian history, particularly post-war history, stands as witness to the accuracy of the above quotation. Time after time American power in Canada has flexed its muscles before a covering Canadian government, which has, more often than not, obediently complied with U.S. wishes.

The most blatant examples of U.S. control have, of course, come in the form of adherence by U.S. companies in Canada to the American Trading with the Enemy Act.

Because of this act Ford of Canada was not allowed to supply trucks to China, the potash industry in Saskatchewan likewise could not accept orders from China, some flour milling companies could not fill orders from Cuba and "Canadian" drug companies could not sell medical supplies to the Quaker Society of Friends for use in North and South Vietnam.

These aspects of U.S. power are easy to perceive and isolate; consequently few Canadians are unaware of them. But, although these manifestations are the most obvious, they are only the tip of the Imperial iceberg. Through its economic control of North America, the United States has been able to continually manipulate the continent to suit its own economic ends - often at the expense of Canadian needs.

This article will attempt to outline four specific incidents and one exception to the rule that illustrate this point.

In July 1963, with the U.S. dollar under pressure and the American balance of payments worsening (too many U.S. dollars leaving the country) the Kennedy administration established an interest equalization tax. This was a tax on foreign borrowings in the New York money market which would raise the effective interest cost to foreign borrowers by about 15 per cent. The result would be to tighten up U.S. money and drive foreign borrowers such as Canadians, into their domestic markets.

This action meant that it would be harder for Canadians to obtain U.S. financial capital. Panic hit the Toronto stock exchange and speculators started a run on Canada's foreign exchange reserves hoping for a possible devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

Consequently, Canadian government officials were forced to grab the next plane to Washington and scurry down to beg exemption from the tax.

Exemption was granted, but it was purchased at the cost of fixing an upper limit on our foreign exchange reserves (an assurance that we would not hoard U.S. dollars). The American president was then given the right to adjust the limit.

This, in effect, meant that from now on, Canadian economic policy would be determined by a foreign leader. As the Globe's Fraser Robertson commented:

"The major implication in this: the Canadian government now agrees that for the future Canada will be an economic satellite of the United States."

In December 1965 the United States government issued a set of voluntary guidelines to American subsidiaries in Canada.

These subsidiaries were advised to limit new Canadian investment, increase the flow of funds to the U.S., and "buy American" (as if they didn't already).

The Canadian government did nothing.

In January 1968, with the Vietnam war putting increased pressure on the American dollar, U.S. president Johnson made the guidelines compulsory.

Mitchell Sharp, playing the government role of chief apologist for the United States said it would have "little adverse effect in Canada."

But within weeks the U.S. move had created an economic crisis in Canada and - in typical fashion - Mitchell and the boys grabbed the next plane to Washington.

Again Canada begged for and received concessions, partly because Canadian government officials convinced the U.S. that the profit return on U.S. investment in Canada was beneficial to the U.S. balance of payments.

Mel Watkins accurately summed up the whole affair: "Just for a moment, the power grid was lit up. Ottawa found it could communicate with Canadian corporated firms only via Washington."

In 1954 a group of American and Canadian businessmen under the name of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Co. were given a government permit to construct a gas line across Canada.

The company, however, was seeking government financial aid, which the government was quite willing to give providing that any loans it made to Trans-Canada could later be converted into common shares of the company. This would give the Canadian government ownership interests and voting rights in the pipeline.

A huge battle between the government and the giant American oil and gas interests in Canada ensued. It succeeded not only in delaying construction of the line for a year, but eventually caused a political crisis which in part led to the defeat of the Liberal government.

The U.S. oil interests would not tolerate government ownership in the pipeline and, led by Gulf Oil Corp. of Pittsburgh, finally told the Canadian government they would not sell their gas to Trans-Canada if the government had voting shares in the company.

The government backed down.

To top it all off, when the final bill came in it was shown that of the \$378 million used to construct the pipeline \$210 million had originally been put up by Canadian governments. We had paid for our own takeover.

In 1960 a Royal Commission was established under senator Gratton O'Leary to examine publications in Canada.

It was discovered that the two U.S. publishing giants, Time magazine and Reader's Digest, were absorbing 60 per cent of Canadian magazine advertising revenue.

In addition, the commissioners reported that Time, in particular, was giving Canadians a distorted American view of the world. Here are some of the commissioners' remarks to Time representative:

Commissioner George Johnstone: "Everything I read in Time is apt to be wrong." Chairman O'Leary: "Yes, inaccurate, incomplete with glaring errors and gross distortions. How do you manage to make so many mistakes?"

The commission recommended that all Canadian advertising placed in U.S. magazines be no longer allowed as tax deductions. Both Time and Reader's Digest were to be classified as American magazines.

When the Canadian government later tried to act on this recommendation the move brought down the wrath of John F. Kennedy, himself, who personally intervened and told the Canadian government to give Time special exemption or he would sabotage the proposed Canada/U.S. auto pact.

Exemptions were given to Time and Reader's Digest.

Walter Gordon was later to admit the "approval of the automobile agreements might have been jeopardized if a serious dispute had arisen with Washington over Time."

From Excalibur, York University

Another article on the same theme on page six

What has transpired since that time is classic. In February 1970, before a Canadian senate committee, both Maclean's magazine and Saturday Night said they would oppose any change in Time's status as a "Canadian" publication. In 1961 Maclean-Hunter (publishers of Maclean's) had opposed special status for Time. Why the change in heart?

Since 1961, Time, Reader's Digest, Maclean's, Chatelaine, Saturday Night and the Observer have entered into an advertising pool. Because Time is the biggest contributor to the pool, the success of the Canadian magazines is now dependent on Time's success. Canadian magazines have virtually become subsidiaries of Time. In fact, Time pays \$1000 a month for a full page ad in Saturday Night.

Such is the process of assimilation and absorption into the American empire.

The Mercantile Bank affair is not so much an example of U.S. control - for in this instance they lost the battle - as it is an example of the contempt held by American businessmen towards Canadian desires.

In 1963 negotiations were under way over the intended purchase of the Dutch-owned Mercantile Bank of Canada by J.S. Rockefeller's Citibank operation. During the negotiations Rockefeller was warned by cabinet minister Walter Gordon that Citibank would not be allowed to expand in Canada. In a memorandum Rockefeller was to comment about Gordon:

"Fortunately at the very beginning we opened the conversation by saying that we had made a deal with the Dutch and were coming to advise him. This was the one thing that seemed to disturb him and to shake his overall attitude of telling us what we should do. We made no commitment as to our course of action."

Rockefeller was expecting the government to back down, but he did not bargain on the lobbying strength of the banking sector of the Canadian economy - a sector which is firmly in Canadian hands.

As a result of this powerful lobby the Canadian government moved to halt Rockefeller's plans. Karl Levitt recalls the American reaction:

"In this instance, a sharply worded diplomatic protest was delivered to Ottawa informing the Canadian government that its backing legislation was 'unacceptable' to the government of the United States. Neither this intervention nor the threat by American commercial banks to withdraw clearing facilities from all Canadian banks was successful in securing entry for Rockefeller's Citibank into the Canadian banking system."

This incident is significant in that it is one of the few instances in which U.S. penetration into the economy was halted. As was mentioned, it is not incidental that the financial and banking sector of our economy is Canadian controlled. For here, indeed, Canadians are free to handle their own affairs. But how has our banking elite used this freedom?

At home we find high interest and mortgage rates. Away from home, in the Caribbean, we find Canadian banks serving U.S. business enterprises and in some West Indian countries Canadian banks controlling 60 per cent of the money market.

It appears that this freedom has turned into a freedom to exploit and a freedom to oppress - in short, a freedom to dominate other countries much the same as the U.S. dominates us. And reaction to our presence has been similar to the American experience. It is no accident that when West Indians went on a rampage last summer their anger was directed towards Canadian banks.

Would increased Canadian freedom be used in a similar fashion? Again we must ask the question: Independence for what? It's a question we may all, someday, have to answer.

## Trent-Glendon athletic weekends planned

Trent athletes may have got at last the chance to 'pick on someone their own size'. The opportunity has come in an invitational letter from the Athletic Chairman at Glendon College, Glendon, part of York University but located on its own separate campus, has an enrolment of approximately 1200, very close to the size of Trent.

The proposal which is, in the Chairmen's words, 'a very tentative outline', would include a weekend outing for the interested athletes in a home-and-home series of intra-mural calibre sports, perhaps even on back-to-back weekends. It is hoped that the visitors on these weekends would be belittled in the host's college and that if possible, the excursions could be arranged to coincide with a weekend of on-campus entertainment, a

dance for example.

If all goes well, these ventures will be planned for the winter months. Some of the sports considered include hockey, basketball, volleyball, squash, skiing, table tennis, and swimming. A contingent of about fifty interested athletes is the number being considered at the moment, but reaction to the proposal will decide the final number. If it is found that more than that are interested there will definitely be two or more such weekends.

One suggestion so far has been that groups from each college might go, the different colleges visiting different weekends. The proposal was to have received its initial airing at today's Intra-mural Athletic Council meeting, with the promise, therefore, of more news forthcoming.



Two points for Trent! That was the action on Tuesday as the Trent girls defeated Ryerson in varsity basketball 37-19

## scoreboard

### Girl rowers triumph over great odds

On the Henley Regatta course in St. Catharines, October 31, the girl's rowing team upstaged three other universities to sweep the Eastern Canadian Intercollegiate Rowing Association's championship.

It was their first ever league competition.

The girls, whom many have seen practising at the reasonable hour of three p.m. most afternoons included Toos Symons, Gail McLaren, Jane Stobie, Marla Wynn, Leslie Harrington, Fran Henke, Kathy Nix, Martha Bull, and coxswain Mary Lewis. In the upset, they proved better than McMaster, Western, and the favorite, Brock University. Not only did the girls win their heat admirably, finishing a full four lengths ahead of the second place team from Western, but in doing so they also set a new time record for their class on the 1000 metre course, quite an accomplishment for such a new team.

Retributive justice was served up in a healthy portion to the heavily favoured Brock club. With misplaced confidence, Brock had the women's trophy inscribed with their name before the event even took place. Needless to say that plate was discreetly removed as the Trent girls accepted their reward.

The men's team, entered in the freshman class, was unable to duplicate the astounding accomplishments of the women, but in a field filled with very stiff competition, they showed quite well nonetheless.

In their first 2000 metre heat, they placed third in a field of five and were quicker than Brock and U. of T. Up to the last 100 metres they held their own in second position only to be overtaken by McMaster by a mere two seconds at the finish line.

In the final heat Trent finished fifth among the six final qualifiers giving them an overall fifth position out of the nine entries, a very good showing for a new team that promises to provide even tougher competition in the years to come.

### RUGGER

Two weekends ago the Trent rugby team journeyed to Montreal to play McGill in the final game of the O.Q.A.A. rugger season. The 21-6 McGill victory marked the end of McGill's participation in inter-collegiate rugger.

The game was a very well played contest with very good individual runs, some outstanding kicking and aggressive play by the forwards. McGill was led by fly-half John Peters who scored ten points and set up two other tries. Trent, in the game until the end, got tries from Paul Barron and Rob Heard.

On Sunday, Trent played McDonald College in an exhibition game winning 13-3. Trent held a wide margin in play and threatened to score throughout most of the game. The team was led by Ruggles Pritchard with a penalty goal and a convert by Rob Heard and Gary Wolff, who added tries, and by Nick Butts, completing another convert.

These are the point standing of the six member teams of the Eastern Canadian Intercollegiate Rowing Association, compiled before the final regatta

1st: University of Toronto	293.25
2nd: U. of Western Ontario	233.00
3rd: Brock University	223.75
4th: McMaster University	139.75
5th: York University	65.25
6th: Trent University	4.00

### SOCCER

At Brock University on October 31 the Trent soccer team played its first game against that institution. Many of Trent's players were away during reading week and yet even with five unfamiliar recruits they were able to play to a 4-4 draw. Trent's scoring was accomplished by Soper with three and Barritt with one. The club felt unlucky not to have taken the two points.

On Saturday November 7 Brock then visited Trent for the return match. Trent, this time with a much more complete squad, forced the play into Brock's end and Soper scored all of Trent's goals to vanquish Brock 5-0. That was also Trent's last game of the season, giving them a third place finish in the five team league with seven wins out of thirteen tries.

## UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

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Have you thought about talking things over with a member of the Counselling Staff?  
There is a Counselling Drop-In service at the Campus Office of the University Health Service.

Monday 2-4 p.m. Mrs. Fennell  
Thursday 2-4 p.m. Mrs. Kelly

In case you have forgotten the location - ask your friends, your dons, follow the signs, phone the Health Service (748-1481).

## COVENTRY SINGERS

PRESENTS

### TOWN & GOWN CONCERTS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ayaram Wind Quintet<br>With Coventry Singers   | 8:30 pm 14 Nov. 1970<br>Queen Mary Auditorium    |
| 2. Coventry Singers<br>Heribert Michel, organist  | 3:00 pm 24 Jan. 1971<br>All Saints Church        |
| 3. 'Ruddigore'<br>by Gilbert & Sullivan   | 8:00 pm 11 Feb. 1971<br>P. C. V. S. Auditorium   |
| 4. Coventry Singers<br>Stark and Van Kuster<br>(tenor) (pianist)  | 8:30 pm 7 Mar. 1971<br>Lady Eaton College        |
| 5. Agnes Logan-Green-pianist<br>John Oosterbroek-Clarinetist<br>Elizabeth Venton - soprano<br>with Coventry Singers | 8:30 pm 5 Apr. 1971<br>Chemistry Lecture Theatre |

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Buses Provided.

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\$2.25  
WITHOUT

TUESDAY 17 NOV.  
WEDNESDAY 18 NOV.  
THURSDAY 19 NOV.