

You might not know what the poem 'enjoy what you are you what you enjoy'. Sanity Circus comes Feb. 25. See page 10.

Excaltibur

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Riot blazes at Sir George

Montreal (CUP) — The occupation of Sir George Williams university ended violently Tuesday and left in its death throes over a million dollars worth of damage, a fire and water-gutted ninth floor of the school's hall building, 79 arrests and numerous injuries to police, students and by-standers.

Monday night, the whole affair seemed calm and approaching satisfactory settlement. Tuesday morning, it exploded wildly out of control.

The spark to explosion, ironically, was a weekend-long round of negotiations between the occupying students and the administration. By Sunday afternoon, the negotiators had hammered out a working proposal — and that's where the confusion began.

The students' lawyer said he had been told by his administration counterpart that the terms of the agreement — acceptance by the administration of the five demands set by the occupiers in return for an end to the occupations — would be ratified by his superiors.

The occupiers sensed victory and arranged a party Sunday night.

Meanwhile, the administration lawyer took the agreement to principal Douglass Burns Clarke for signature. Clark hesitated and said he wanted to sleep on it. The next morning, he did not sign but rather called a Faculty Association meeting to discuss the proposals. Spirits were still high in the two occupation centres — the Computing Centre and the Faculty Club — everyone waited for final victory.

But the faculty, after a stormy seven-hour session, rejected the proposal and replaced it with another one unacceptable to the students. The faculty was incensed over Clarke's morning suspension of professor Perry Anderson, ostensibly for his own protection.

The faculty had also supported the old hearing committee and was not willing to renege on that support.

Their refusal to accept the negotiated agreement had tragic consequences.

When the faculty rejection was relayed to the students, they greeted it with stunned resentment. Two weeks of frustration and wearying occupation sharpened into focus. Some occupiers cried, others hardened and called for a close-down of the school.

At that point, the principle of non-destructiveness still held.

The occupiers decided to seize the entire building. As a major portion rushed to lock all the entrances, a small group headed out into independent action. They swarmed into the cafeteria, seized chairs and tables and started barricading all the exits and escalators from the fourth floor up to the eleventh.

To get into the cafeteria, they took axes to the locks a move that brought the police in.

About 4 a.m., 50 uniformed police marched into the school. As they tried to mount the barricades, they were washed away by powerful streams from fire hoses trained on them by the students.

But realizing the weakness of their strategic position, the students retreated from all areas of the building into the computer centre.

That was the breaking point. Once they had watered down the police, they were there to win or lose. Win or lose big.

The police followed them up. They broke through the barricaded glass doors of the Computer Centre and were again met by jets of water from within.

Two policemen were cut — it is unclear whether they were injured by window glass or flying bottles. It is probable that both were involved.

Realizing they hadn't the strength to get in, the police settled down to a seige. Forty of them stood outside the centre in ankle deep water singing 'Michael row the boat ashore'.

The students then started to smash up the centre.

They tossed IBM cards, print-outs, papers, research documents — anything they could find — out the windows. These were followed by typewriters, portable computers, adding machines. Nine floors down, the city streets, now cordoned off by police, for three blocks, were thick with paper. By-standers, at least 1,000 strong in early morning, waded through reams of it.

The students then announced they would destroy the computers, one by one, until the police left. This was at 8 a.m. and Clarke had had enough. He told the police he "wanted them out of there, and I don't care how you do it".

The police told him they had to wait for the riot squad, Montreal's crack team designed for crowd control and riot-busting. The squad arrived at 9:30.

But they didn't move in until 1 p.m.

Various administrators, thinking they could save the computers, wanted to hold off.

Meanwhile, a huge mob had gathered in the streets be-

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photo: Dave Cooper

Rene Levesque

Rene Levesque in Winters Common Room last Friday. He complained that the Bi-Bi Commission was a 'snow job' because Quebecois who had to leave Quebec for responsible positions in government or industry had also to accept loss of culture. He complained that too many Canadians (if not in Ontario, then 'west of Ontario'), thought that Quebec was quaint and parochial. Confederation, he said, implied acceptance of bad Canadian politicians and a faulty Canadian economic system, as well as its admitted advantages. He said that Quebecois asked the right to make the choice, separatism or federalism, by themselves.

FACULTY WALK OUT

by George B. Orr

York's teaching faculty will walk out for one day to emphasize their demands made to the Board of Governors.

Yesterday's Faculty Association general meeting resulted in the decision to set aside normal teaching activities on Tuesday, February 25 to discuss what action might be taken as a result of the Board of Governors' decision not to discuss faculty at the Board meeting last Monday.

The motion passed by the Faculty Association states that "on Tuesday, February 25, normal activities of the faculty be set aside to discuss the action of the Board of Governors and further action, not excluding the threat of strikes."

This motion, passed overwhelmingly, follows the Board's statement that this issue cannot be discussed until government financial allotments to York come through.

The main bone of contention is at present salary scales.

"Some highly qualified fac-

ulty members are making less than high school teachers with no experience," according to one member present at the meeting.

The faculty has spent considerable time detailing their grievances to the Board, and feel that they now have no other recourse.

At the same Board meeting, it was decided that the issue of the Chapel referendum not be discussed, as the donation has already been accepted and "it would only create confusion", according to one Board member.

The threat of future strikes if settlement is not quickly reached could have a strong effect on York.

If a faculty strike were to be called in March or April, it could mean that the schedule of examinations and marks could be thrown into confusion.

Several faculty members questioned felt that the Board of Governors have not yet grasped the seriousness of the situation.

"Do they think we're exag-

gerating?", asked one.

A meeting between faculty and students has been called for this Friday in the Behavioural Sciences Building, to air the issues under present discussion, and seek out student opinion on what might be done.

A similar meeting of faculty at Glendon resulted in the same motion being passed there, so the one day walk-out will cover the entire University.

Inside

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Page 8. A discussion of Alex Cramer's thesis on the Generation Gap which appeared last week.

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Page 13. Carry Nation was one of the great characters of American History. Her life is exposed here to show York women what they might become with a little practice.

York exposes deserters' persecution

by George Orr
and Dave Cooper

Canadian immigration officials are refusing landed immigrant status to American Armed Forces deserters despite an Immigration Department policy that deserters and draft evaders are to be treated no differently than other immigrants.

The border discrimination was disclosed Saturday, when five York University students were turned away from separate border crossings after they impersonated American Air Force deserters.

The ruse, which kept Immigration Minister Allan MacEachen's phones busy all day Monday, clearly showed that border guards were violating two precepts of Canadian immigration policy.

Firstly, they were not treated as normal immigration applicants. Only two were permitted to undergo the point system test, standard practice at the border for potential American immigrants.

Secondly, border officials transmitted the information that they were "deserters" to their American counterparts; a practice expressly forbidden by law.

The five students, all attending classes at Glendon, carefully planned their sortie for two weeks. They showed up at different border stations bearing photostats of identification papers of a legitimate deserter now living in Canada, William John Heintzelman.

They had everything to establish that they were deserters and that they had sufficient qualifications under Canadian law to al-

low them to become landed immigrants.

Not one of them made it over the border.

All of this despite a statement in Parliament, July 12, 1967 by John Monroe, then parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Immigration, who said, "an individual's status with regard to compulsory military service in his own country has no bearing upon his admissibility to Canada, either as a visitor or a landed immigrant. Nor is he subject to removal from Canada because of unfulfilled military obligations in his country of citizenship."

The point test, which requires potential immigrants to score at least 50, in each of the five cases totalled more than 65. Points are awarded for items like amount of money, languages spoken, job guarantees, personal recommen-

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