cont'd from p. 8 on university campuses, protected by agents of the democratic state. There are three important international law conventions (and numerous declarations) which specifically outlaw Apartheid, two of which brand it as a crime against humanity (just like nazism) and whose agents and perpetrators must be treated as criminals and triable wherever they may be. These are: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (entered into force on January 12, 1951); International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (entered into force on July 18, 1976; and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (entered into force on January 4,

To give the reader the flavor and mood of these conventions, I quote: Article I of Genocide Convention: "The contracting parties confirm that genocide whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish." Article II: "-genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such a) killing members of the group, b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in

whole or in part..." It would be superfluous to demonstrate how apartheid has, for example, inflicted on the Africans in South Africa conditions a), b) and c) above. This should be common knowledge by now. Article IV stipulates punishment: "persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated (above) shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals."

The Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid has similar stipulations to the Genocide Convention. Article I declares (1) apartheid as a crime against humanity and (2) criminal those organizations, institutions and individuals committing the crime of Apartheid. Article II defines the "crime of apartheid" which includes murder, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, political, cultural and economic exclusion, segregation, impoverishment, exploitation, and persecution, all on the basis of race. Article IV stipulates punishment of apartheid criminals: "The States Parties to the present Convention

undertake (a) to adopt any legislative or other measures necessary to suppress as well as to prevent any encouragement of the crime of apartheid and similar segregationist policies or their manifestations and to punish persons guilty of that crime; (b) to adopt legislative judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish in accordance with their jurisdiction persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts defined (above) whether or not such persons reside in the territory of the State in which the acts are committed or are nationals of that State or some other State or are stateless persons."

What this means is that International Law and progressive international opinion have long moved beyond questions of whether or not to give apartheid the right to freedom of speech to the actual prosecution of agents of apartheid who are decidedly criminals. Apartheid has had freedom of speech for 38 years and it still wants more. When are the other 24 million people in South Africa and refugees from South Africa ever going to be given the right to freedom of speech?

Canada has long ratified the geno-

cide and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination conventions. Its Charter of Rights and Freedoms would certainly not tolerate genocide, apartheid or propagation of racial hatred. The Ontario Human Rights Code would certainly not give the right to freedom of speech to race hate mongers. Then there have been the Zundel and Keegstra cases which have irrevocably shown that dissemination of racial hatred is not consonant with the right to freedom of speech, that this right is not limitless.

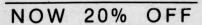
With this how can apartheid mongers find cover?

Besides precedent has already been established by the International Tribunal which tried and sentenced the genocidal Nazi war criminals. that genocide shall be punishable by long prison terms or death. Apartheid is a replica of nazism and must meet the same fate. It is not time to give apartheid the right to speak and kill, it is time to punish apartheid and its agents.

Talk yourself into a job.

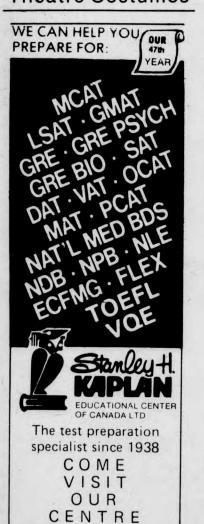
Your father did say he expected some performance this term. You've always depended on Excalibur to put you in touch with on-campus events. Now, you can be part of this paper for an unlimited time only. The last issue will be held on April 10. It may not be the kind of performance Dad had in mind, but then he really didn't specify, did he?

> Staff meeting today 4:00 p.m. 111 Central Square





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Area code Number called								Date called	
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Signature.

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2. Enter as often as you can, but each entry must be mailed in a separate envelope, bear sufficient postage, and be postmarked no later than February 25, 1986, the contest closing date. The sponsors do not assume any responsibility for lost, delayed or misdirected entries. Only entries received prior to the draw dates will be eligible for contest participation.

3. There will be a total of four (4) prizes awarded nationally (see Rule #4 for prize distribution). Each prize will consist of a 1986 Pontiac Fiero Sport Coupe with all standard equipment plus the following options: AM/FM Stereo Radio and aluminum; cast wheels. Approximate retail value of each prize is \$13,000.0 Local delivery, federal and provincial taxes as applicable, are included as part of the prize at no cost to the winner. Vehicle insurance, registration, license, and any applicable income tax, will be the responsibility of each winner. Each vehicle will be delivered to the GM Pontiac dealer nearest the winner's residence in Canada. The prize will be awarded to each winner by Telecom Canada. Prizes awarded may not be exactly as illustrated.

4. Random selections will be made from all eligible entries submitted, at approximately 2:00 PM E.S.T. November 27, 1985 and

be exactly as illustrated.

4. Random selections will be made from all eligible entries submitted, at approximately 2:00 PM E.S.T. November 27, 1985 and March 12, 1986 in Toronto, Ontario, by the independent contest organization. Prizes will be awarded as follows: Two (2) Fiero Sport Coupes will be awarded from all entries postmarked no later than midnight, November 13, 1985, and two (2) Fiero Sport Coupes will be awarded from all entries postmarked no later than midnight, November 13, 1985, and two (2) Fiero Sport Coupes will be awarded from all entries postmarked no later than midnight, February 26, 1986. Eligible entries other than the two winners of the November 27 draw will automatically be entered in the final draw March 12, 1986. Chances of being selected are dependent upon the total number of entries received as of each draw. Selected entrants, in order to win, must qualify according to the rules and will be required to correctly answer unaided, a time-limited, arithmetic, skill-testing question during a pre-arranged telephone interview. All decisions of the contest organization are final. By accepting a prize, winners agree to the use of their name, address and photograph for resulting publicity in connection with this contest. Winners will also be required to sign an affidavit certifying their compliance with the contest rules. To receive a list of winners, send a postage-paid, self-addressed envelope within three (3) months of the final contest close date, February 26, 1986 to: Student Contest Winners, Telecom Canada, 410 Laurier Avenue W., Room 960, Box 2410, Station 'D', Ottawa, Ontarie, KIP 645.

This contest is open only to students who have reached the age of majority in the province in which they reside and who are registered full-time at

Ottawa, Ontario, KTP 6415.

This contest is open only to students who have reached the age of majority in the province in which they reside and who are registered full-time at any accredited Canadian University, College or Post-Secondary Institution, except employees and members of their immediate families (mother, father, sisters, brothers, spouse and children) of Telecom Canada, its member companies and their affiliates, their advertising and promotional agencies and the independent contest organization. No correspondence will be entered into except with selected entrants.

6. Quebec Residents. Any dispute or claim by Quebec residents relating to the conduct of this contest and the awarding of prizes may be submitted to the Régie des loteries et courses du Quebec. This contest is subject to all Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws.

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