

Selling booze without licence

Vanier College beer bash busted by police

By MIKE HOLLETT with SHIRLEY BROWNE

On Tuesday, September 25, at 11:55 p.m., police detectives from Metro District #3 charged 46 people as "found-ins" at a Vanier house party where beer was being sold without a licence.

The police were on campus to make one of their periodic checks on the Cock and Bull Pub, to ensure that it was operating according to its licence.

On the way to Founders, a detective got lost and wandered through Vanier. He read the blackboard in front of the residence doors which announced that House "D" was having a party and selling beer at a cost of three for a dollar.

The detective went to the eleventh floor and cleverly slipped into the party undetected (everyone thought he was an Atkinson student); he bought a beer and discovered that there was no liquor licence.

The plainclothesman left, but returned later with three other detectives and a search warrant for Vanier 1117. Those charged will receive a summons through the mail in three to four weeks, and they face possible fines ranging

from ten to fifty dollars.

Bob Colson has accepted responsibility as the keeper and will be charged as such. He faces a possible fine ranging from \$100 to \$2,000.

There was mixed reaction to the student treatment by the police. One student said that the police were "very official, but also very nice," while others complained that the police were "pushy and rough."

Obviously, some people were unhappy because when the detectives returned to their cars after the raid, all their tires had either been slashed or had had the air let out.

Bob Fowler, the master of Vanier College, said he was "puzzled as to why the arrests had been made. Surely in the past seven years police have closed their eyes to parties of this sort many times."

Fowler, along with a lawyer, is going to investigate the case and try to find out what changes in college policy will have to be made to ensure that incidents of this sort will not be repeated.

Universities offer awards to induce higher enrolment

TORONTO (CUP) — Several Ontario universities, including York, are offering financial inducements to first year students in an effort to counteract the drop in university enrolment.

York University offered Grade 13 students, who had an above eighty per cent average, scholarships of \$660 to cover tuition. Student Awards Director George Fontaine says that

the scholarships may have "firmed up" students' decisions to attend York.

The Council of Ontario Universities (COU), a committee of Ontario university administrators, is concerned that such practices will lead to competition among universities for first class students.

In order to prevent universities

from using entrance admission scholarships as a competitive recruiting device, the COU initially made a recommendation that if a student were to decide to attend the university of his or her choice because of an admission scholarship, the first choice university would receive compensation. This proposal was tabled pending further study.



Peter Hsu photo

Fortunately for this young lad he wasn't in attendance at Vanier's beer bash bust when 46 people were charged with being found-ins.

Over 300 in attendance

Students and faculty crowd Chile teach-in

By ROBIN ENDRES

Growing concern on campus about the recent events in Chile was evidenced when over 300 students and faculty crowded into Founders Senior Common Room to listen to the proceedings of a five hour teach-in on the background and implications of the military coup.

The teach-in was held September 25, exactly 2 weeks after the Chilean military overthrew the democratically-elected Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende.

For many students, it was an opportunity to hear experts provide information not otherwise available in the Toronto daily papers, which tend to imply that a right wing dictatorship has merely replaced a left-wing dictatorship in one of those Latin American countries.

However, in his opening remarks, chairman Juan Maiguashca, professor of Latin American Studies, stressed that the teach-in was not merely a gathering of academics, but a way of protesting against the reign of terror which continues in Chile.

"People of good will recognize that injustice has been done", he said, "and as a human being one has the duty to react against injustice."

Maiguashca then began the proceedings with a summary of the recent history of Chile, outlining the developments which led, in 1970, to the election of the first freely

elected Marxist president in Latin America.

"Allende's victory marked the climax of a long continuous struggle which had begun forty years earlier," Maiguashca said.

This organization of the left was unique in Latin American politics for several reasons. First, there has always been a tradition of unity among parties and movements on the Chilean left which gave rise to the successful Popular Unity coalition. Second, the left organizations were not composed of ideologues, but comprised a real social force, made up of masses of working people. Finally, there has been a very long continuous tradition of left wing organization and politics in Chile. The Communist Party was formed in 1922, the Socialist Party in 1933, Maiguashca said.

The growing strength of the left movement, however, was checked during the late forties and fifties by the cold war. The Communist Party was banned and its 50,000 members struck from the voters' register.

Alessandri, a conservative candidate, was elected in 1958. However, the failure of Alessandri to solve any of Chile's pressing economic problems, and the success of the Cuban revolution, made the left in Chile relevant once again in the early sixties.

Eduardo Frei, leader of the moderate Christian Democratic Party, was elected president in 1964, winning on a platform of various reforms advocated by the left. He too, however, was unable to effect the

necessary social change which would pull Chile out of its economic slump and distribute incomes and resources more equitably, since this would mean taking away the privileges of the rich.

Frei's failure to legislate the reforms which were on the books led to the victory of the Popular Unity coalition, whose basic platform was economic independence, the destruction of Chile's economic elite, and agrarian reform.

Maiguashca's remarks provided the background for several other speakers throughout the afternoon.

Mike O'Sullivan and Tim Drainin, both members of the Latin American Working Group, addressed the meeting. O'Sullivan, who is writing a thesis on Chile and spent 1972 there, spoke on the strategy and achievements of the Allende government.

"The ultimate and stated aim of the Unidad Popular was to initiate the transformation to a revolutionary socialist society in Chile," said O'Sullivan, who emphasized that although the UP used peaceful means, it was not a reformist government.

Its strategy was twofold: first, to gain state power through electoral means, thus enabling the UP to effect concrete reforms which the Frei government had been unable to do, and second, to create mass organizations which would provide the basis for a socialist society, according to O'Sullivan.

Two examples of the latter were workers' councils and neighbourhood councils. When industries were nationalized, the government "didn't just make Air Canadas and Canadian National Railways, but began a programme of effective and real workers' participation," O'Sullivan said.

During the food shortage crisis, neighbourhood councils were organized in every working class area of the country. These councils would go to the shopkeepers and promise them patronage if they refused to hoard food supplies. In spite of inflation, real wages increased 60 per cent.

Production increased 12 per cent and one-third of all production was in social control. Massive housing projects were begun and accessibility to education and health benefits vastly increased.

Workers organizations and government-initiated reforms led to an increased mandate for Allende in the elections of April, 1973, when the popular vote rose from 36-49 per cent, O'Sullivan said.

Tim Drainin, also of the Latin American Working Group, spoke of U.S. involvement in Chile before and after the coup.

Claiming that there was a "covert and overt campaign on the part of the multinational corporations and the U.S. government to generate economic and social chaos in Chile," Drainin provided a wealth of detail to support his thesis.

Before the Allende victory in 1970, the U.S. gave more aid to Chile per capita than to any other country in the world. After 1970, all aid was cut off — with the exception of the military, which received \$12.3 million from the U.S. in 1973.

Furthermore, the U.S. dumped its copper reserves on the world market, and copper revenues decreased 13 per cent although production had increased. Loans from the World Bank and the International Development Bank were cut off or refused. Canada voted with the U.S. to cut off funds.

The copper companies, Anaconda and Kennecott, placed an embargo on machinery parts from the U.S. Although some Canadian companies were willing to supply parts, the Canadian Export Development Bank refused to give them the necessary loans. One member of the Export Development Bank is the president of Kennecott Canada, Drainin said.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation offered the CIA \$1 million to foment internal chaos in Chile.

The offer was refused, but "I don't think the sentiment of the offer was refused," he said.

Drainin also read a letter to the Los Angeles Times by a former member of a think tank for Apt Associates Inc. One of the tasks of the think tank was the creation of a game called *Politica*, a planning simulation game which focussed on Latin American countries. Players in the game included political parties, the armed forces, the middle, upper and working classes and students.

Two years later, in 1967, *Politica* was classified. The game was now financed by the Defence Department, and the author of the letter claimed that specific information about Chile was used to play *Politica* in order to determine the possibilities of direct or indirect intervention, Drainin said.

"It's like a jigsaw puzzle," said Drainin, "wherever you look the pieces start fitting together."



Over 300 people crowded into the teach-in on the Chile crisis including Istvan Meszaros (top centre) a noted Marxist.