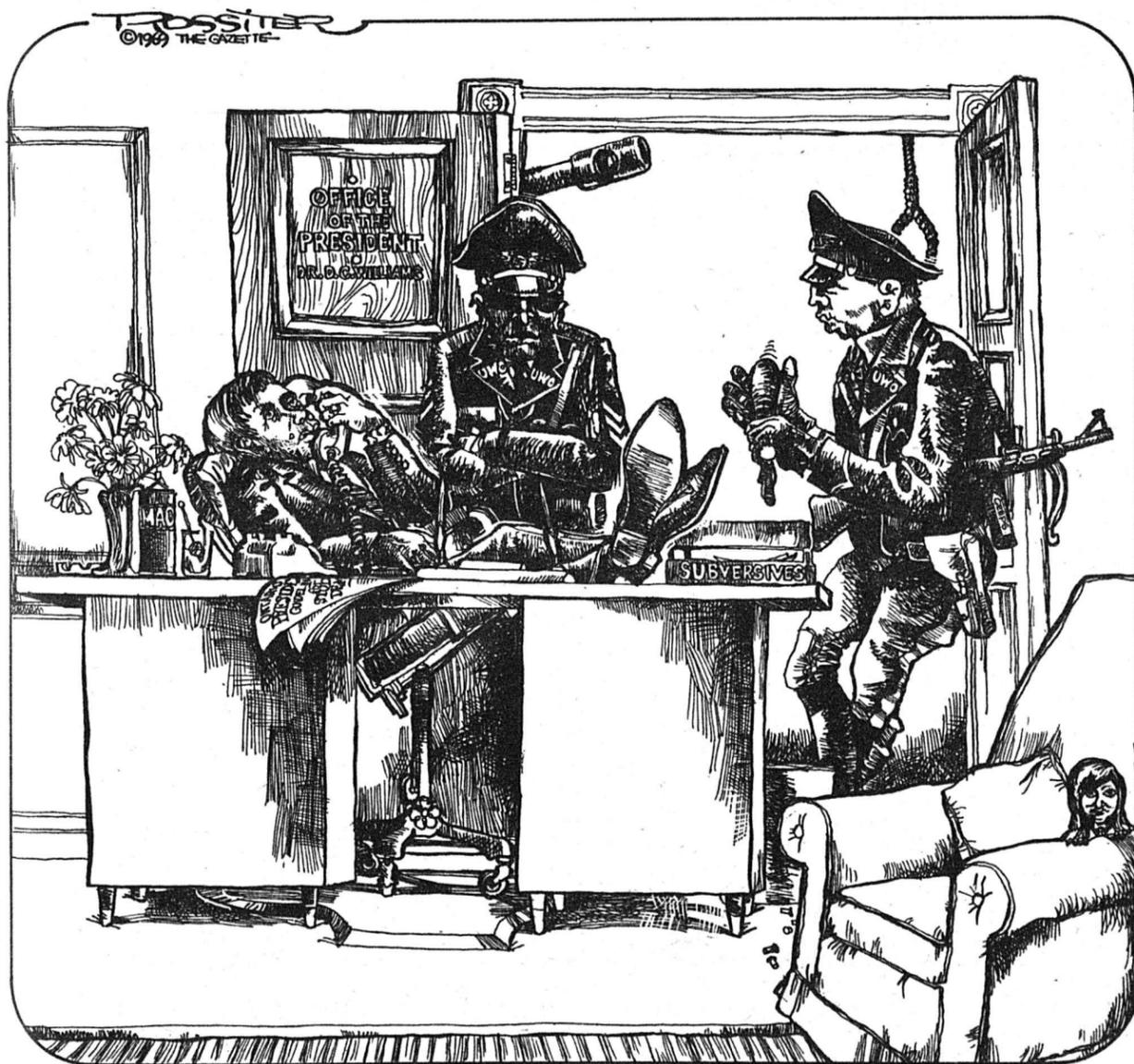


# NATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

VOL. 1 — NO. 1 — OCTOBER 20-24

Independent national newsmagazine



*"Prepared?... Certainly! In fact we administrators are waiting eagerly for the next demonstration."*

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● **Repression  
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page 8

# NATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

This is the first issue of the new National Supplement. We hope you like it.

We're not completely happy with our first issue, but we hope to improve as we get established. We are damned well pleased though that we manage to get the thing off the ground against what at times looked like nearly impossible odds.

For this first issue something like 100,000 copies will be distributed across the country as inserts in the 15 subscribing papers. We are pleased to see that most of the larger student papers have subscribed, but somewhat disappointed in the response from the smaller papers. When we originally conceived of the supplement we thought it could be of most service to the smaller papers, particularly in the supply of feature articles.

We don't like the name "National Supplement" either, but couldn't come up with anything else so we decided to use it, at least for the first edition. We hope to have a better one next time around and welcome suggestions from our readers.

The paper will appear every two weeks. It is published jointly by CUP and CUS but editorial content is independent of both organizations. Editorial control is vested in an editorial board made up of two from CUP, two from CUS and two non-CUS-CUP types. We think that this set up will lead to the production of a better, more flexible paper. Direct editorial control by the publishing organizations could lead to the paper becoming little more than an inward looking house organ.

Contributions — letters, articles, photos, cartoons and artwork — are always appreciated as are comments, criticisms and suggestions.

## In this edition...

We would like to draw particular attention to the piece on Quebec, *Take away the cops and you have open class warfare, with guns*, (page 7) by our Quebec correspondent Tom S. Brown. The editors of the National Supplement feel it is a particularly informative and well-written piece of journalism.

*Beauty and the Beast: The Politics of Youth and Class in Britain*, (page 8) is a close look at some of the more recent social phenomena among British youth. Few people in North America are aware of the existence of the skinheads and, as London correspondent Robert Tresselt reports, it is only recently that the British press has begun to report on them.

CUP Bureau Chief George Russell surveys the state of tolerance of protest and free speech in the article *Repression on Campus*, (page 6) and A. Anzew takes a few broad swings at the chief oppressors on the Simon Fraser campus in *Strike Continues at Simon Fraser* (page 6).

The plight of Indian agricultural workers is reported upon by John Ferguson and Barry Lipton of the *Prairie Fire* in the centrefold spread *Discrimination and Exploitation in the Alberta Beetfields*. Subscriptions to the *Prairie Fire*, Regina's opposition press go for \$8 (one year — fifty-two issues). Write: The Regina Community Media Project, 2640 Angus Blvd., Regina, Sask.

Hagos Yesus, of the Ethiopian Students Association, makes a plea for support from Canadian Students in *Repression in Ethiopia* (page 6). He will soon leave on a cross Canada speaking tour, so watch for him on your campus.

## In future editions...

Some of the upcoming articles in the National Supplement are:

*Politics in British Columbia*, a close look at the turbulent political scene on the west coast and the implications of the recent election.

*Women's Liberation*, a Canadian look at the growing women's liberation movement, what it's doing and what it's thinking.

*Apartheid in South Africa*, a report on the social, political, and economic effects of apartheid in the Cape.

*The Mid-Canada Corridor*, an in-depth examination of corporate plans for the future exploitation of Canadian natural resources.

*Canada's Economic Situation*, a report on the present state of the Canadian economy and trends for the future: boom or bust?

*The Political Economy of the Atlantic Provinces*, a report on the politics and economy of the Maritimes and an examination of the root causes for slack in the Atlantic economy. Part of a series on regional problems in Canada.

And many, many more features and articles.

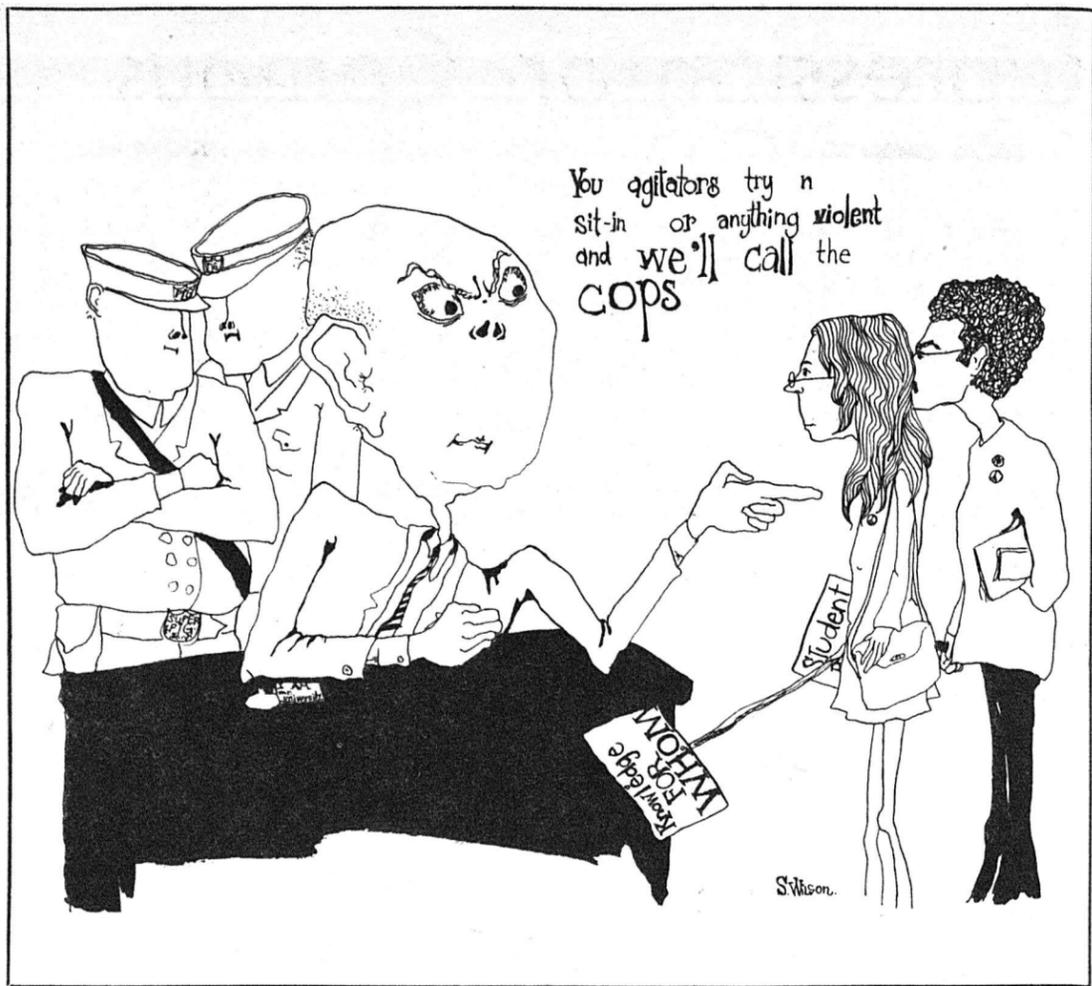
— The Editors

# NATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

Editorial Board — John Gallagher, Don Kossick, Stuart Saxe, Ron Thompson.

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## North American Review

### CYC — Scapegoat

**MONTREAL** — The shaky administration of Mayor Jean Drapeau is trying to use the Company of Young Canadians as a scapegoat to pull itself through the plethora of criticism it finds itself facing in the wake of the Montreal police strike. Using all the familiar McCarthyite tricks of half-truths, innuendo, red scares and "fact-filled" never-made-public secret documents, Drapeau and his executive secretary Lucien Saulnier hope to convince the people of Quebec that recent disorders in Montreal result not from the bungling of their regime, but from the activities of CYC "agitators."

### Support for PSA

**VANCOUVER** — The student council at the University of British Columbia unanimously threw its support behind Simon Fraser University's PSA department, and condemned the SFU administration for trying to impose a "uniform and monolithic education environment at SFU".

Several faculty members at UBC departments of political science, sociology, and anthropology have also added their support to the PSA department.

**EDMONTON** — The University of Alberta political science department publicly condemned the administration of Simon Fraser University and voted to boycott SFU at both the faculty and student level until the administration lifts the suspensions and halts dismissal proceedings against nine striking faculty in SFU's PSA department.

The U. of A. department called on the Canadian Association of University Teachers to support the two-week old PSA strike, and asked that the SFU administration enter into immediate negotiations with the department "for a resolution of the problem on the basis of the continued operation of the PSA department as a democratic department working in the interest of the university community and the community as a whole."

The U of A department granted support to PSA by a vote of 18 to 3; the faculty committee is composed of 23 faculty, four graduate, and four undergraduate students.

### CPUO report under attack

**OTTAWA** — The report of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario on "Order on the Campus" has been getting its lumps all over Ontario since its release Sept. 18. Students at Toronto, York, Waterloo, and Carleton have demanded that their individual university presidents repudiate the report defended by them as "just a working paper".

Most of the Ontario presidents, when confronted, have said that the CPUO document will not form

You agitators try n sit-in or anything violent and we'll call the cops

the basis for new disciplinary codes and structures at individual campuses.

### SDS Weatherman faction fight Chicago police.

**CHICAGO** — A smaller-than-anticipated force of about three to four hundred members of the Weatherman faction of the American SDS took part in their four-day "Bring the War Home" demonstration this month in Chicago. They battled Chicago police in a number of street fights that resulted in numerous injuries to both police and Weathermen. Police made 290 arrests and there were still 150 demonstrators in Chicago's Cook County jail several days after the demonstrations. Total bail bonds are expected to run to over \$2 million. The Weathermen, who take their name from the line "you don't have to be a weatherman to know which way the wind blows," in Bob Dylan's song "Subterranean Homesick Blues," have been severely criticised by most of the North American left for their "adventuristic" and "infantile" tactics.

### Welfare protests in America the beautiful

**NEW YORK** — Welfare budgets in many US states were cut to the bone and further this summer and now the poor people are cutting back. Led by the National Welfare Rights Organization, a union with a national membership of over 70,000, welfare recipients have participated in hundreds of demonstrations in a score of major U.S. cities.

By mid-September about 70,000 children were boycotting New York schools, and 600 mothers and children had been arrested in actions at over 30 welfare centres.

Demands are that allowances for childrens' clothing and schoolbooks be restored, and that free meal programs be inaugurated in schools.

In Madison Wisconsin, welfare demonstrators aided by students seized the state assembly building Sept. 29, holding it for 11 hours before peacefully withdrawing.

### Ahmed Evans

**CLEVELAND** — Black nationalist Ahmed Evans, scheduled to die in the electric chair in Ohio Penitentiary Sept. 23, was granted a stay of execution when his lawyer Stanley Tolliver filed an appeal.

Major rallies were held in New York and Cleveland on Sept. 20, in support of Evans. Petition campaigns urging authorities to spare his life have been carried on in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee, and in at least six Ohio cities.

# Repression on Campus

by George Russell

The 1969-70 academic year is barely six weeks old, but it's already shaping up to be a bad one for thinking about holding a weinie-bake in your local university computing centre. In fact, it may be a bad one for holding up your hand in class.

Traumatized by the horrific events at Sir George Williams University last year (the trials of eighty-plus defendants, charged with conspiracy to commit arson and various other indictable offenses, begins in early November), and perhaps more than a little overcome by American late-night newscasts, Canadian university administrators have already made it abundantly clear that the crypto-fascists of the student left will not be allowed to carry on their shennanigans unhindered during the current school term.

In short, peace, order and good government have become the words of the day in Canadian universities, and codes of discipline, judicial procedures and student-faculty disciplinary committees (at the more liberal campuses, with student parity) are being created just as fast as political science departments can spare the men to write them.

Students barely had a chance to pick the price tags off their textbooks this September, before the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario issued — “a bit prematurely,” as a CPUO official delicately put it — a working paper entitled *Order on Campus*: a document designed to help university administrations come to terms with the knotty problems of unacceptable dissent and what to do about it on their campus.

Culled largely from a similar document issued at Harvard (no-one has seen fit to pick up on this particular example of the American influence on our universities except the Canadian Union of Students, which can be counted on to pick up almost anything.), the CPUO working paper says basically that all of this stuff has got to stop.

“This stuff” is then outlined in four trenchant pages: in effect, every form of dissent except informational picketing. And maybe not even that: one category of verboten activity is “obstruction of the normal processes and activities essential to the functions of the university community.”

As released to the press, the document unfortunately fails to include the appendix listing the normal processes and activities essential to the functions of the university community (it would have been mandatory in a Master's thesis); presumably they will be discovered by the trial and error method.

The CPUO official was probably right in his assessment of the timing of the release: students and faculty from the right, left and centre raised some sort of howl on virtually every one of the 14 Ontario campuses affected by the document, and at the University of Toronto the scuffle over the document nearly boiled over into a full-scale showdown between the Students Administrative Council and affable, aristocratic administration president Claude Bissell, long considered the Clark Kerr of the Canadian university scene (Bissell, a long-time friend of Kerr's, and mediator-in-chief at Canada's closest approximation to a multiversity, reportedly even likes the comparison himself.).

As luck would have it, the show-down at Toronto turned out to be as anti-climactic as the resolution of a Mary Worth comic strip: Bissell didn't lose, he thinks, but he didn't win either, the students think.

Instead, Bissell announced that U of T already had its own disciplinary guidelines in the works, and wouldn't use the CPUO document as a guideline for anything. He didn't exactly say he denounced it, though, and the Toronto SAC was left with more

than the niggling suspicion that, somehow, they hadn't achieved quite what they wanted.

Relieved students, led by engineering faculty and students who had been given the day off from classes to listen to Bissell, gave the president a standing ovation and sent him away from the meeting with choruses of “For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.”

And it was all so exciting that no-one got around to discussing why *Order on Campus* was written in the first place.

No-where near the same fuss was raised either by or about the situation at Sir George Williams University, where law and order wasn't just proposed; it was laid down with a vengeance, no questions asked, no answers given.

The first order of business at Sir George this year was to lay on the discipline code to end all discipline codes: students must show their identification on demand; no circulation of unsigned leaflets, etc. on the one-building campus; and “every student who fails to submit to the jurisdiction of this code of Student Behaviour is guilty of an offence and is liable (i) to be suspended from the University, or (ii) to be expelled from the University.”

So far, no-one at Sir George has raised a peep — or at least a publicized peep — presumably because according to the above-mentioned clause, it's against the law.

Apparently the trauma of Sir George still hangs too heavily on the rest of the country for students, faculty or anyone to do more than pretend the university ceased to exist alongside the late-lamented computer. No-one talks about the place in the present tense, no-one wants to know what is going on there.

And besides, the argument runs, no-one complains about rules except those who want to break them.

This particular train of logic extends beyond the silence at Sir George; in fact, it forms the first and last line of defence by Ontario administrators who discovered their students weren't quite as psychologically well-prepared for law and order as the students at Sir George.

Perhaps because they hadn't done anything to provide the slightest reason for such a code, perhaps because they were still faintly curious as to the nature of the “normal processes and activities essential to the functions of the university community” which the CPUO paper set out to defend.

“The only people who have cause for complaint against the Committee of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario for circulating a working paper on *Order on the Campus* are those people who are planning disorder on the campus,” thundered Douglas Fisher and Harry Crowe columnists in John Bassett's Toronto Telegram.

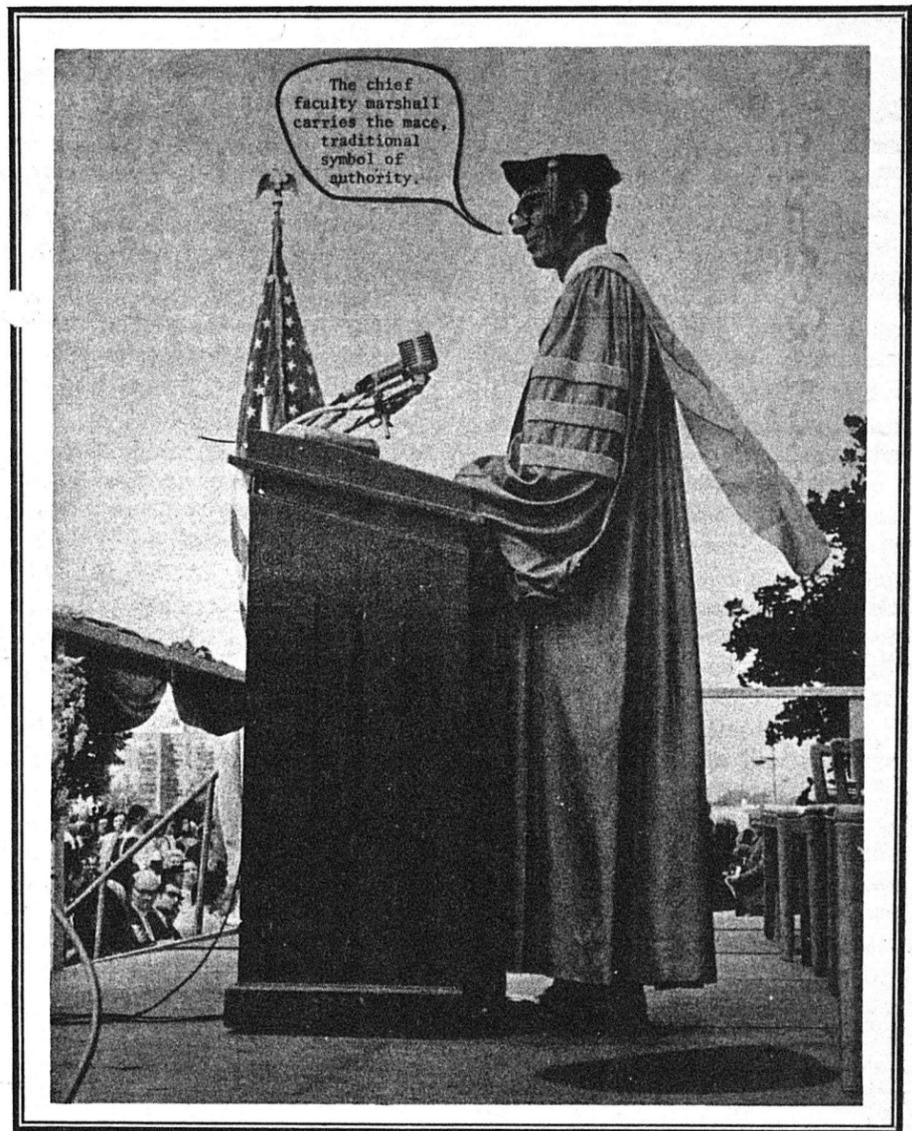
Fisher, politician-turned-pundit, is a former member of parliament for the New Democratic Party, former CBC commentator, critic of Canadian complicity in Vietnam... left-wing credentials as long as your arm.

Crowe, by happenstance, is a dean at Toronto's York University, which is adjudged to be a pretty liberal place. If they've had it with students, then everybody has had it with students.

And when they say that everyone who is against discipline codes is against discipline, well...

Their logic is becoming more familiar this year, on campuses across the country, its consistency only questioned in the odd philosophy tutorial.

At the University of Alberta, administrators brought down a proposal for a disciplinary body very similar in operation to both Sir George and the CPUO paper, with equally hazy guidelines. Their proposal, too, was pushed through to protect freedom in the university.



Freedom at the University of Alberta had such a high priority that tentative approval of the plan couldn't even wait for the students who were supposed to help in preparing the document. They noted plaintively at a somewhat later date that they hadn't had a chance to even read the proposal before it was passed.

They also said they weren't informed of the meeting where the plan was adopted. And when Steve Hardy, one of the two students sitting on the drafting committee, finally got his hands on a copy of the discipline proposal he noted dubiously that it “gave a great deal of power over the lives of students” to a new judicial body. It could, among other things, try a student twice for the same offence and expel him before he even got to see his judges.

At last report, no-one was even seen smoking in the immediate vicinity of the U of A computer.

The general tenor of the disciplinary codes which have come down during the 1969-70 year is relatively clear: in the broadest possible terms, students and faculty can talk about the university, but they can't do anything about it. And when questions are raised about the validity of such rules, the questioners must provide the burden of proof that they are not the match-wielding agents of a foreign power, or, worse, yet, flag-waving anarchists who can't even buy Canadian wheat.

“Doing” equals “destroying.” Questioning “equals” secretly wanting to destroy.”

Sir George Williams makes a far more convenient example for such an argument than, say Simon Fraser University, which is currently providing some degree of embarrassment to its own administrators.

Students and faculty in the SFU department of political science, sociology and anthropology were engaged in the most blatant disruption of the normal processes

of the university that had been seen in Canada.

As the Toronto Star (not quite the Peking Review of Canadian journalism) described it:

“In 1968, the PSA faculty decided to give students a fully equal role in decisions. Although the university faculty had overwhelmingly endorsed a motion giving each department the right to democratically run its affairs, faculty and administration began to have second thoughts as PSA became an example for students from other departments and other universities.

“The election system for head of department was bringing more junior professors to positions of influence; tenure was sometimes being recommended for good teaching as well as for publishing; and there was even talk of the secretarial staff of the department having some role in decisions. All too much for an uneasy administration facing political pressure from a right-wing provincial government.”

PSA, of course, is now on strike; nine faculty have been suspended for “coercion” — they didn't teach their regular classes, using administration-approved course material.

The Toronto Star, it's mind back on other things, did little more than issue an editorial of regret concerning the seemingly-fated smashing of the PSA department. Somehow, the Star failed to note the similarity between the rhetoric of SFU administration president Kenneth Strand and the rhetoric of the CPUO report.

And in the meantime, the Star completely endorsed the CPUO document, because, of course, anybody who objects to rules is obviously someone who wants to break them.

Under the circumstances, the editors implied, it's difficult to understand how anyone could look at it any other way.

# Exploitation and Discrimination

*John Ferguson, a school teacher and former employee of the Indian Affairs Branch now working with the Board for Basic Education in Regina and Barry Lipton a reporter for The Prairie Fire, Regina's opposition press, recently travelled to the beet fields of southern Alberta to investigate rumours of exploitation of and discriminatory and unfair treatment of Indian agricultural labourers. Here is their report.*

Calgary, symbol of the big west where oil meets beef, is one of the most affluent and fastest growing cities in Canada.

It bustles with new industries, housing developments and high rise apartments. The downtown shopping and entertainment core, centered on the Palliser square and the brazen pretentiousness of the new Husky Tower, has been virtually rebuilt over the past ten years.

Driving south from Calgary you pass through an idyllic countryside of small ranches set back from the highway, nestled in the foot hills. The further south you go the more the land flattens out until finally it becomes as flat as the Regina plains and fields of sugar beets appear on either side of the highway.

make their living doing hand hoeing in the fields. It's hard, back-breaking work beneath the hot prairie sun, yet women and children as young as six or seven take part.

There are three different hoeings during the beet growing season.

The first involves weeding and thinning (the beets have to be ten to twelve inches apart) and pays seventeen to thirty-five dollars per acre. This is the most difficult hoeing.

The second, which is simple weeding, pays nine to fifteen dollars per acre.

The third hoeing, the final operation, is a light weeding which pays three dollars per acre. This year the third hoeing was not done due to the lateness of the season.

**We found the range in pay, the**



**"I started working when I was six and I don't like it."**

The Taber, Lethbridge, Picture Butte area of Southern Alberta is where sugar beets are grown. They grow in low straight rows in irrigated fields, and growing them takes a lot of hard hand labour, hoeing between the rows to keep the weeds down. Most of the people hired to do this work are Indians.

We spent a week in this area living and talking with the Indian beet workers.

We lived in a "Beet Shack" with an Indian family, a very old house with many of the windows and walls broken, an average home for the beet workers. There was no water and no refrigerator. Plumbing was primitive: an outdoor privy. The shack had electricity, a luxury which many others did not have.

The Indians, most of whom come to the area from long distances and live there during the growing season,

difference between the top and bottom rate for any of the operations, is due to two factors — the dirtiness (weediness) of the fields and the color of the workers' skin. Indians are paid less than whites.

We talked to David Courtoreille, an Indian beet worker, and asked him if he thought racism affected the wages he was paid. To answer he spoke of a recent experience of his with a beet farmer.

"Well, he had twelve Hungarian workers there. Now he paid them thirty-two dollars an acre. Then I was supposed to do second hoeing and I got only three dollars an acre. The second hoeing is normally worth nine dollars an acre. Supposing if we did the first hoeing on his piece, we'd only get twelve dollars an acre, we Indians," he said.

In a different setting we talked to Steve Rostic, a white field worker.

"We (white field workers) get twenty-five dollars an acre on first hoeing and ten or eleven dollars for second hoeing," he told us.

According to these figures white workers get seven dollars more per acre for first hoeing than do Indian workers and one or two dollars more per acre for the second hoeing.

Many Indians claimed to have been short-changed on acreage and deductions when they were payed-off.

Three Indian families spoke of the poor treatment they received from one farmer. They said they had been "contracted" to hoe beets for the farmer. Under a "contract" there is an understanding that the man who does the first hoeing will also do the second and third.

After the families completed the first hoeing — the hardest one — the farmer refused to let them do the easier second and third. He claimed they did a poor job on the first hoeing and deducted three dollars an acre from their pay.

Many of the Indians of Lethbridge claim that they have been involved in similar incidents and can do nothing about it because they have no place to turn to for aid.

We talked to a group of Indian field workers and asked them if they had been short-changed in their pay-cheques or knew of people who had been. David Courtoreille answered first.

"Yes, I've seen a lot of that cheatin'," he said. And a lotta poor Indians got that too — they don't know the difference. A lotta these farmers, you know, they think the Indians are dumb.

"But the Indians won't say nothin'. You know, they won't even talk about it. And yet I see a lotta them said — Well, they got beat — you know a lot of them got beat. I know that myself.

"What I think it's because is a lot of them can't read or write, you know.

If anybody was here to look after those Indians ... The field men, what the heck, they are sitting over there and none come around. They don't even measure our fields. I betcha we got beat on that too."

The "Field men" he referred to are employees of the sugar factories whose job it is to measure the fields and see that the beets are grown under the conditions specified by the company. The beets are grown by the farmers under contract with the sugar mill. If the farmer does not meet the terms of the contract related to growing conditions the mill will not buy his crop.

David Courtoreille continued. "A lotta times I know darn well the Indians are getting beat on the acreage. When we get beat there is nothing we can do. What could we

do unless they come around check. The Indians are timid, you know. They are timid, that's the reason they get beat.

"If they only knew, you know, if they only knew, that would be different."

Then Clarence Miller, another Indian field worker joined in.

"They really try to beat us, you know," he said. "This last place I worked for, me and my brother-in-law Mosy Swan, me and my wife



**"When a man is hurt in the fields for that. Even if we were to die in it."**

his wife, we done second hoeing the and we all finished, you know.

"All of a sudden we said we were finished, so he walked through the field and he seen a few weeds, you know, in between the rows like you know, where he is supposed to cultivate. He says. No, we are not going to pay you until you do a better job.' So me and my brother-in-law went up to Picture Butte and we talked to the field man like he told him to come down here."

David Courtoreille broke in. "That's his (the farmers) friend, you know. We got no chance whatsoever. The field man is right in with the beet farmer. They helps them more than we could get any help out of them.

"There's a lot of Indians that can't read or write down here. All they are is Cree and Chippeweyan and a lot of them don't even read or write — they can't even spell their name nothin'.

"They pay them out in cash and the lord knows what happens them. They don't give a written statement. I know myself I got beat, even on the labour. I still didn't get my payme from this spring..."

"Some of these Indians when they're finished their beets, the boss that owns the place, well they say 'Okay, here is fifty dollars and that's it.' You know now they, the Indians don't realize what is going on. They don't even know how much more they got coming." Clarence Miller said.

# on in the Alberta Beet Fields

"The biggest problem with the beets," he continued, "is that one year they measure out a field, then if the same person works on it next year, like they expect it to be the same length and then they, the farmers, they do about four of five rows more, you know, and do more beets along side, a little bit, you know, lengthen the rows. Then they expect the Indians to accept the same amount of payment."

The Indians also complain that



Workers' Compensation doesn't even pay in fields they wouldn't do nothin' about

They are not eligible for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

"I can't understand why we don't get unemployment insurance," John Courtoireille said. "We work by the families with all the kids, but we don't get a cent of unemployment insurance or stamps. We don't get nothing."

"We just have to try hard to make out a living. By the time we're finished on those beets we got nothin' coming."

"When a man is hurt in the fields, workmen's Compensation doesn't even pay for that. Even if we were to be hurt in the beet fields they wouldn't do nothin' about it," David Courtoireille added.

Housing is supposed to be supplied free to the field workers by the farmer they are working for.

A "Letter of Instruction and Information, Sugar Beet and Vegetable Industry Workers, Season 1969-1970" put out by Canada Manpower and distributed to the beet-field workers contains this promise:

"Houses are supplied free and vary in size from 2 to 6 rooms, depending usually on the acres of sugar beets and the number of workers required to handle the contract. Houses are equipped with stoves, beds, and mattresses. Water is hauled if necessary, by the farmer, free of charge."

That wasn't quite the way we found things.

Living conditions for most beet workers are very poor. Almost all of the buildings provided by the farmers for them to live in are shacks, converted graneries and chicken coops. Many of them have only dirt floors and none have plumbing facilities or easy access to water.

None have refrigerators or storage areas for fresh produce. As a result the beet workers' families live on canned goods for the two to three months they work the fields.

We found the wages paid to those supplied with housing amounted to two to three dollars less per acre than those finding their own accommodation off the farm. This works out to a "rent" of two to three hundred dollars, quite a sum to be paying for a converted chicken coop.

"I don't pay rent like, but what they promised I never did get that. The difference for not living on the farm is two to five dollars more. I'd say it would cost about two hundred dollars for a hundred acre contract to live on the farm," David Courtoireille said.

Child labour is another feature of sugar beet work. Most of the Indian families have small children who work side-by-side with their parents in the beet fields. Most of the Indians don't like the idea of their children working in the beet fields, especially the younger ones of six or seven, but feel they have no choice if the family is going to feed and clothe itself. The beetgrowers cynically exploit the situation as a device to obtain cheap labour.

"I have three children under eight working in the fields," John Courtoireille told us.

His son David said, "I started working when I was six and I don't like it."

We asked the beet workers if they thought a union would make things better for them. Most thought it would.

"If we had a union the first thing I would want them to do would be to raise the price on beets and then pay unemployment insurance. Oh, I think we'd live better if they had to pay all the same like white people. We work harder than white people and we still don't make the money we should," David Courtoireille told us.

One of the most unsavory aspects of the situation the beet workers find themselves in is that they are recruited for work in the fields under conditions of compulsory or forced labour. At least two federal government agencies and the welfare departments of two provincial governments (Alberta and Saskatchewan) are complicit in this process.

Canada Manpower working in co-operation with the Federal Department of Indian Affairs recruits the Indians for work in the sugar beet

fields from as far away as Northern Saskatchewan.

And "co-operate" the Indian Affairs Branch does:

"The Indian Affairs Branch has the policy of stopping welfare payments during the summer, for all reserve members but those on permanent welfare. The result of this policy is that reserve members must leave the reserve during the summer months to find work. We asked reserve members who were working in the sugar beet fields in Southern Alberta concerning the summer work opportunities available to them. Eighty-five percent of the beet workers interviewed reported that they had tried to find work near the reserve but that none was available. These same men all said that they would prefer to work on or near the reserve. We noted earlier in this section that there are almost no jobs in the area surrounding the reserve either in the winter or in the summer. The majority of the people have no alternative in the summer but to travel to where there are jobs available, making use of the skills or lack of skills they can offer."

— Morton Newman, For the Human Resources Research and Development Executive Council.

The Alberta and Saskatchewan

Thus the state provides a service to the beet growers — abundant, cheap labour.

But the state provides few services for the Indians. Although they are recruited by Canada Manpower, they are not even eligible for unemployment insurance.

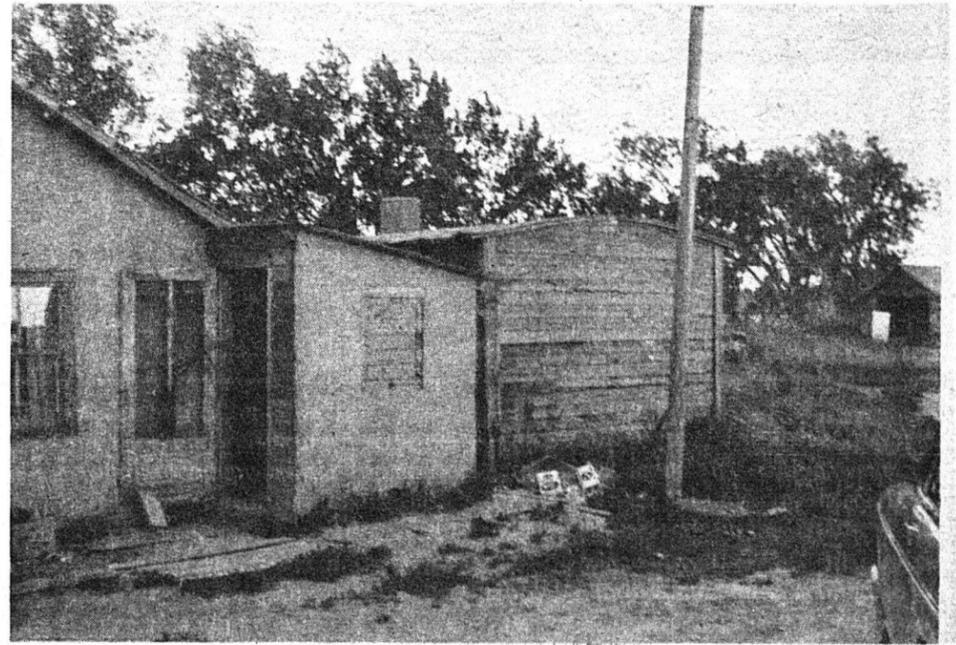
It's over thirty years since John Steinbeck wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*, his classic tale of life for migratory workers in the great depression. Since then men have landed on the moon and there's a lot of talk about the "affluent society" but the Indians of the Alberta beet fields live in conditions worse than those described by Steinbeck.

The agencies of the federal government and two provincial governments contribute to the situation that denies these people a decent human life, basic human dignity, yet we do nothing about it.

We're pretty smug when we condemn the Americans for the way they treat Blacks or the way they exploit the grape pickers. But what about the Indians and what about the beet fields?

Will anybody do anything about it? We doubt it.

Things will only change when the Indians organize and force a change. They might even have to arm them-



"We just have to try hard to make out a living. By the time we're finished on those beets we got nothin' coming."

government welfare agencies do their share by cutting off payments to non-treaty Indian and Metis.

Then the buses cruise the Indian communities, waiting to take them to work in the Alberta beet fields for little pay and poor working and living conditions.

Our society destroys the ability of the Indian society to support itself, makes the Indian society dependent upon welfare handouts, then cuts the welfare off in the beet season, forcing the Indians to go to work for low pay.

themselves to do it. Who knows? They'd certainly be justified.

But then, of course, the actions of the Indians working in the Alberta beet fields would become headline stories. Not stories about the plight of their life, but stories about law and order and anarchy. Nobody would ask why the Indians were driven to such extreme measures. The papers and the good, solid, white citizens would only demand that order be restored and the guilty be punished.

# Strike continues at S.F.U.

The strategy being pursued by SFU's striking PSA Department appears to be succeeding.

The goal of the department, on strike since September 24th, was to build support for the strike and to spread it into the other departments. To date, students in English, History and Philosophy Departments have gone out on strike.

The Departments Modern Languages, Psychology, Geography, Biology and Economics and Commerce have taken a stand in favour of some or all PSA demands. The Teaching Assistant's Union has requested its members to observe all picket lines.

Even the Alumni Association has called for the removal of the trusteeship imposed on the Department last summer.

In order to gain support rather than antagonize students, picketing has been solely informational with no attempt to block students who wished to attend regular classes. Some faculty in English and History have respected the picket lines as have many T.A.'s.

Guerilla stunts such as a visit by 50 English students to the administration building to exorcise the demon Strand combined with regular strike meetings and some counter courses have served to attract students away from regular classes. Nevertheless, for at least 60% of the students the story is classes as usual. While in PSA the strike is 90% effective - in science it has made little impact.

Five scab faculty continue to teach in PSA:

Herbert Adams, a German sociologist, who claims he used to run with the German SDS and has been running scared ever since.

Donald Barnett, 'hard-line' revolutionary who wrote *Mau Mau From Within*

and spent time with the Angolean guerilla's, who believes that student protest is petit bourgeois thrill seeking and that the role of revolutionaries in "advanced Capitalist societies" is to send care packages to revolutionaries abroad - a viewpoint that was sufficiently subversive to ensure him normal renewal.

A.H. Somjee, another self-professed socialist who led the battle against the department "radicals", represents a combination of British colonialism in Indian and British fabianism at the London School of Economics.

Gary Rush is an empirical sociologist, and like most empiricists cannot decide which side he is on, so while weighing the evidence he ends up with the forces of law and order.

Finally, there's R.W. Wyllie, voted by the other four scabs as new department chairman. With only a B.A. degree, Wyllie could never afford to take chances but this is one he's not going to miss. His first act was to set the wheels in motion to fire the striking T.A.'s.

The administration's strategy has been diverse. They have suspended the striking faculty and initiated dismissal proceedings. At the same time they have cancelled those PSA courses in which both T.A.'s and faculty are on strike.

New courses are being opened with Economics Commerce, and the Science faculties eagerly competing for the not too eager PSA students.

Strand who has never been particularly worried about the niceties of procedure also terminated the voting privileges of the Suspended PSA faculty although under the academic freedom and tenure brief he has no authority to do so. That move enabled the PSA scab faculty to meet together off campus and elect a new "chair-

man" and also reduces the anti-Strand, anti-Dean of Arts, Sullivan, vote in the joint faculty and the Faculty of Arts.

Joint faculty met on the 9th, over two weeks after the strike started, its first motion was to exclude students who as the movers of the motion anticipated refused to leave. This then gave them the opportunity to adjourn joint faculty.

The leading mandarins are reported to be circulating a motion of confidence in Strand to be placed in secret ballot. The absence of debate is characteristic of the manoeuvrings of Strand's top administration. If all the facts are against you its not such a bad tactic.

For the waverers the administration has daily releases about suspensions for faculty who support the strike and injunctions for anyone who pickets.

Strivastava, the academic - vice president, is regularly on the picket lines taking photos. Indeed, there are so many cameramen it is difficult to know who are the real cops and who are the administrators playing cop - some would argue it is purely a philosophical point.

Amateur photographers however would be advised to stay clear, Hugh McKintosh, photographer for *The Peak*, the student newspaper, suffered a broken collar-bone while attempting to photograph in front of the locked administration building. He is charging Fred Hope, head of Security for the University, with assault.

The success of the strike continues to hinge on creating a broad enough body of support for it at SFU. Most students support the demands but to move from that to actually doing something about it is a jump in consciousness many are slow to make.

Students find it hard to understand how Strand the "reformer" who emerged from

the Canadian Association of University Teachers censure, can now be playing a lead role in the current purge. Many also find it hard to conceive of a winning strategy in a province controlled by a reactionary Social Credit government which has shown no reluctance in using police and the courts against militant labour or student actions in the past.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers, whose censure of Simon Fraser University in the summer of '68 at the request of the SFU faculty association president Okuda, resulted in Strand's election as president - has adopted a hands-off posture.

Having created the monster which is now devouring SFU far more voraciously than McTaggart-Cowan ever did, the CAUT continues to follow the lead of the SFU faculty association whose president Milton McLaren has for a long time inter - mixed biology with vitriolic attacks on PSA and "radicals" in his lower level lectures.

For his efforts Okuda becomes perhaps the least published faculty member at SFU to gain tenure.

Support from other campuses both financially and verbally has been coming in and has provided some of the resources for hiring speaking equipment, etc. and putting out a newspaper.

The administration has closed all university facilities to the strikers who even had to provide their own generator to hold an on-campus dance.

The outcome of the current conflict at SFU is of great importance for the future development of higher education in Canada. If reactionaries succeed in breaking student parity and experiments in democratization at Simon Fraser, the resistance to reform elsewhere will increase.

— A. Anzew.

## An Appeal

# Repression in Ethiopia

To the outside world Ethiopia is portrayed as an idyllic country with a glorious tradition. In truth, the celebrated Ethiopian independence of three thousand years is nothing more than the most unmitigated feudal tyranny. Beneath the image of picturesque medievalism of kings and queens lies the overwhelming reality of misery, famine, terror and death of the toiling peasantry.

It is this untold story of unbounded oppression and exploitation of the vast majority of Ethiopians that must be told. For too long now this brutal reality has been systematically hidden from the public eye of the world outside.

What then are the facts of existence in Ethiopia today? Here are a few:

### Tyranny from Within

1. To begin with, Ethiopia is one of the largest countries in the world, having an area of nearly half a million square miles and a population of more than 25 million. By all accounts, Ethiopia is also one of the richest countries in the world (potentially, that is), blessed with fertile soil and abundant rainfall.
2. Ninety per cent of the land is owned and controlled by the COPTIC Church and the feudal nobility. More than 90% of the population are peasants and are landless serfs. These peasant masses are today obliged by law to surrender 75% of their meager produce to the landlords. In addition, they must perform innumerable "personal services" and "specialized" taxes such as the "education tax" and "national defense tax" from which they receive no benefits.
3. More than 95% of the people are illiterate. Of the more than 8 million children of school age, less than 4% attend school. Of this group, the majority are concentrated in the earliest primary grades. By the time they would have been eligible for secondary school, most have been siphoned off as "drop-outs". Only a tiny fraction ever see the inside of a college. In the case of girls, the numbers descend in geometric proportions.

4. The average annual per capita income is \$40 or less. The average wage (for those lucky enough to find jobs) is 40c for a ten-hour work day; unemployment is among the highest anywhere in the world.
5. Average life expectancy is 35 years. Between 50 and 60 per cent of babies born die before they reach the age of two; maternal mortality is also among the highest in the world. In addition, hundreds of thousands die every year from malaria, starvation, tuberculosis, typhus, etc. To serve the health needs of 25 million people, there are only 324 doctors in the entire country.
6. There are more prisons and concentration camps than schools. Most of the prisoners are "political offenders". A large number of them are students and youths. Hundreds of dissenters are rounded up, tortured and murdered every year.
7. Whole villages and districts are bombed and napalmed whenever peasant uprisings occur, as in the provinces of Eritrea, Gojjam and Bale.
8. Emperor Haile Selassie and the oligarchy rule by "divine right" at once absolute and barbaric. No political parties are allowed; no freedom of press, of assembly, of speech, of movement. No more than 5 persons can assemble "for political purposes" without the written permission from the Minister of Interior.

### Domination from Without

1. The United States maintains the largest military base in Africa on Ethiopian soil, manned by more than 10,000 G.I.'s. The United States trains, equips and controls the army, the air force and the navy. The CIA trains and equips the "internal security forces". The U.S. government supports and sustains the feudal regime of Haile Selassie with millions of dollars every year. It trains counter-insurgency forces at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, destined for Ethiopia.
2. Through its "Peace" Corps, AID and others similar outfits, the United States virtually controls the entire educational system.

3. U.S. companies and their affiliates control the main arteries of the national economy. More than 200 such companies hold a decisive monopoly.

For these reasons, the U.S. government is now actively collaborating in the suppression of peasant uprisings in the countryside and student agitation in the cities and towns. In December, 1960, it helped put down a coup d'etat staged by young progressive intellectuals and officers of the armed forces. Last July when Haile Selassie paid one of his numerous visits to Washington, the Ethiopian Students Union in North America held several demonstrations. The U.S. authorities arrested 25 students, beating and wounding many of them. Fifteen are still awaiting trial with bonds totalling \$49,000. They are under imminent threat of deportation certain to result in years of imprisonment, torture and death.

It is against these combined repressions that the Ethiopian Students Union in North America together with its sister unions in Ethiopia and Europe are struggling. During the last six months, 25 students have been murdered in Ethiopia; more than 2,500 are in concentration camps; within the last year the United States government has deported 2 students. Since last March, all schools primary, secondary and university — have been ordered closed by the regime, and Ethiopian students are engaged in a deadly struggle against all this. They demand land reform, freedom of press, of speech and assembly. They are armed with truth and justice; the enemies of the people are armed with bullets and bayonets.

Clearly, this is an unequal struggle. But Ethiopian progressivists believe that the cause of truth and justice will prevail. They ask only for the understanding and assistance of men and women of good will the world over.

For further information, please direct your inquiries or send your support to:

Hagos Yesus  
Ethiopian Students Association in Canada  
274 Clinton St.  
Toronto 4, (Tel.: 537-5168)

# Take away the cops and you have open class warfare, with guns

— a report on Quebec

We shall take as our text this scene from the streets on Montreal the night the cops went over to anarchy.

Window smashed, people running in and out of a stereo store carrying nice pieces of equipment. English-speaking people, some of them Black.

One Black kid, a turnable tucked into a bag under his arm: "Not bad, eh?"

At length some of the French-Canadians around get up the guts to zap in too, and one of them comes out with a funny elated look on his face.

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*The cops are that part of the indigenous population you hire to keep the troublesome parts of the indigenous population in line.*

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"Kalisdetabarnak," he says and caresses his loudspeakers, "Pas plus fou que les autres, hein?"

That, Anglos, means why should we be any dumber than anybody else. Goddamit, and the whole story of Quebec is in it.

The colonized Quebecer has taken maybe more of his colonizing into himself and self-depreciation and self-controlling institutions than any other oppressed man, but now the barriers are cracking.

"Pas plus fou que les autres," says the Ti-Pop man now, instead of "Né pour un petit pain."

Can you figure it? A popular proverb. A people's description of itself, coming out that way: "Born for small bread"? So the English find the French lack business sense, and the French admit there's a little truth in that, but to make a self-condemnation your national philosophy? The French-Canadians did it, and a few years ago the intellectual left found a word for it: it was Ti-Pop.

For the Ti-Poppist to reach the point where he doesn't rate himself dumber than average is already insurrectional.

For it to be revolutionary, though, it would have to get to the point where he actually conceives of *out smarting* the people who are putting him down. When you have to take lessons in looting, it isn't yet there.

That's part of the story of what's happening in Quebec.

The heritage of three centuries of elitism among the small bread eaters.

Some were born for smaller bread than others, after all. Ti-Pop.

It used to be the Curés and the Notaries, now there's a whole new crowd of Economists and Administrators, P.R. Men and Industrialists who would like to be bigger Industrialists, grafted onto this native élite, all with their reflections in Government Opposition, Civil Service, Parti Québécois.

Ti-Pop is still knuckling under to these Sound Heads.

You could see this in Guy Marciel, the cop sergeant who took the Fraternité des Policiers out on strike. In Quebec the day after, he had a hangdog look. There was cop pride as the told how his boys had gone back on the beat when the National Assembly told them to. Some had even worked double shift to help the provincials and the army clean up the disorder.

There was cop pride three nights later when the Montreal constable poked his three-foot nightstick at you, showed the army how it was done, and told you in case you were thinking of demonstrating

at city hall, "Sorry, my good man, this street's closed."

The cops are that part of the indigenous population you hire to keep the troublesome parts of the indigenous population in line. They stand off the sieges on those parts of your order that provoke anger. You do well to keep them happy. For if they get out of line, if the sentries disappear from the battlements, your society is naked, and its battles are fought directly between the adversaries.

Montreal is simply a city where the conflicts are many, the provocative faces of the establishment many, the discontented groups many. Quebec is such a place and Montreal is the wen of Quebec.

In Montreal you have, all over the poor city, projects in what is called *animation sociale*. Citizens on relief formed into citizens' committees, animators who may be Young Canadians or paid by McGill University but for who this work is revolutionary work, grievances, irritants, fear that rates of welfare will get even lower, marches on Quebec to tell the legislators about it. Such Committees exist in Quebec City too. They exist in St. Jerome. The raw material exists in every Quebec town. They touch a minority of the population, certainly, but they do not cool things down.

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*Montreal is simply a city where the conflicts are many, the provocative faces of the establishment many, the discontented groups many.*

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You have, in Montreal, labor conflicts aplenty. You have hydro and hospital strikes, you have school teachers on strike at one end of the suburban rim, and teachers locked out at the other, leftovers of contract negotiations that took two years and a flood of teachers' unionists at parliament's gate. The Murray Hill dispute is nothing new. There have been bus overturnings and burnings before, there have been grievance filings before, there have been pleas for a better deal for the taxi drivers before. Every Montreal taxi driver is outraged by the fact that only the limousine firm can bring passengers into town from Dorval Airport, though only a few are in the *Mouvement de Libération du Taxi*. Many who aren't in it read its paper. Those who are in it are not all marxists, but they have the backing of the left, they took their name from the left, the left's artists perform to raise funds for them, they are listening to the left, and they have their anger. Take away the cops here, and you have open class warfare, with guns.

The taxi men don't even care if the public is with them, if the plane-riding public likes Murray Hill's cheap service. Murray Hill is the hotels, and the city hall, and the mayor and the government all in together, and it's english, it's Them.

In Montreal you have that Mayor, the Expo and Subway man, Jean Drapeau. He's french, he's modern, he was a nationalist years back, but now he opens a luxury restaurant — his own — in a hotel called the Windsor, in the english downtown west. His cops train in riot control, and union lawyers who organize tenant committees and put their nose in public housing projects get visited by those cops. Left-wing groups collect dossiers on him and his executive secret-

ary Lucien Saulnier and their regime, and he goes on television after the police strike and says it's because Montreal is great that she has this anarchy problem, but he'll go on negotiating the baubles that will make her greater, even if they bomb his house.

Because you have also the bombs. The underground left, really underground, which they can't wipe out, which mushroom again with every set of arrests. Which has everybody up-tight, which has the cops raiding and the suburban ladies staying home and the hippies twice as pig-nervous as in other cities. Which has cops in hip disguises watching dope and dynamite, anti-terrorist specialists in and out of witness boxes for months, rattling off their stories, checking their

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*Every Montreal taxi driver is outraged by the fact that only the limousine firm can bring passengers into town from Dorval...*

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notebooks with the judge's permission. Which has a good gang of young men behind bars, a good handful in Cuba, but which can't convict the two biggest names in terrorism, Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon, because the evidence won't come forth, or the accomplices won't testify, or the jury won't convict-doubts, sympathies, their own kids separatists ...

But the death of a provincial cop, in plainclothes among the demonstrators according to weekly tabloid reports, is getting at the tabloid reader, too. And the old working man in the east end says to a chum on a bus: "You heard about that? Vallières wants Trudeau to testify for him. Vallières — a member of the underworld, with Lemieux and those guys. Underworld types. And Trudeau has to testify that he's a good boy — knew him at university. They'll all get off free." He knows it's not the same kind of underworld as Rivard, or he wouldn't have said Lemieux. He doesn't know about the intellectual magazines, *Cité libre*, so he says The University. Those university guys who get off scot free for their crimes while the little guy gets screwed. Ti-Pop.

You have a developed, though not numerous in terms of a two-million population, left. You have the CEGEP's, the new technical-academic colleges, which were occupied one after the other by their students the year of their creation. You have the *Front de Libération Populaire*, begun by Andrée Ferretti, the Marxist bookseller's-wife who used to be in the *parti pris* group, moved to the R.I.N. as the left wing of separatism, and then into her own group when the R.I.N. expelled its left. She's not there anymore — with FLP which has inherited many of the toughest militants of *parti pris* and retained some of the separatists it socialized during the R.I.N. period. It puts out a paper, *La Masse*, and this paper is one of a panoply of left paper in Montreal — *Go Shit* one is called, *Mobilization* is another, there are the english hip left's *Logos* and *The Local Rag*, there is the slick magazine which is the university of Montreal paper *Le Quartier Latin* looking for a mass audience, a CEGEP audience, there is *The Network* and that's what it all is, a network of small groups which can, without any one of them being a real mass movement, get together a big crowd on short notice to hit the system at some sore point. "Nothing is happening" a vete-

ran militant will say, and he's referring to that lack of mass support for what is specially left. "They're getting married like mad on the left, and drugs are taking their toll." Still, they stir the pot.

You have the language thing, which makes all this explosive. It enables the rallying of big numbers even when the organizing groups don't have big memberships. The rallying of the unemployed adolescent window-smasher. The society is turning out in greater and greater numbers.

You have St. Léonard, where an alliance of left-wing separatists like Raymond Lemieux and worried nationalist, maybe even a little racist, working-class parents has instituted on a small scale the unilingual plan that the separatist movement has for the whole of Quebec. They've seen the Italians testify to the moribund state of their language. Its inability to do the job, by choosing English to assimilate to, and they've decided they'd better revive the thing, and fast, if they want to go on being French. They've aroused the anger of the Italians who see this as a brake on their climb up the ladder, who know the industrial system is English, and want the right to knuckle under. The result is two oppressed groups at blows, with the oppressor cheering on the weaker oppressed as a trip-up to the threatening one. All for humane Anglo-Saxon reasons.

This last is the most important of all. This gut national thing. It may be the saving of Ti-Pop, the eventual link between the anger of the taxi driver and the resentment of the east-end bus rider.

The angry conservative can have it both ways, maybe, with the right-wing nationalist politicians, with the promise that the Quebec man will come into his own and the riotous *Universitaire* will be put away.

It's a race between this, though, and the left's mudslinging at the politicians offering it: Cardinal and Bertrand spending millions on booze-and hostesses conventions when they can barely borrow enough to pay the province's bills. Wagner with his delusions of kennedyism at the new england summer resorts, Drapeau and his Golden Ship in the basement of the Windsor.

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*And that's what it all is, a network of small groups which can, without any one of them being a real mass movement, get together a big crowd on short notice to hit the system at some sore point.*

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Montreal is like any other city, it has slums and pollution and crime and ethnic groups getting walked on. Quebec is America, except that a walked-on ethnic group is the majority of the population and wants to be more than an ethnic group, and everything else becomes part of that. Rene Lévesque says that his party, offering that more-than-ethnic objective as a parliamentary accomplishment, is the insurance policy against chaos. Maybe.

But if all problems are now swallowed by the national problems, all will be vomited up again by the national solution. The citizen's committees and the unions and the taxi liberators and the clandestine castroists and the local rags will see to that. Maybe even the cops.

by Tom S. Brown,  
National Supplement Quebec  
Correspondent.

# (1) Beauty and the Beast:

— The Politics of Youth and Class in Britain — by Robert Tresselt

On March 17, 1969, some 75,000 people marched through the streets of London on a demonstration in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people. Some of these demonstrators had been amongst those who attacked the US Embassy in October 1968. On both occasions, the mass of the participants were identifiably sons and daughters of middle-class Britain.

Earlier this year, when Robin Blackburn of the *New Left Review* was dismissed from his post at the London School of Economics, some 14 campuses in Britain were the subject of student protest action. Again, the vast majority of participants were decidedly middle-class in origin, in life-style, and, in many cases, in social destination.

To many North American readers, the class origin of these radicals may not seem surprising, and, more relevantly, may not seem important. The fact that action was inaugurated on these two issues on campus, and that it did involve so many students, may seem sufficient in itself.

There is certainly no intention here to enter into the debate over campus and off-campus alternatives that is currently bedeviling the activity of the American SDS. Rather the intention is simply to explain to North American readers that the direction of British politics, and the struggle of British student-worker movements, cannot be understood unless the class nature of Britain and contemporary politics is taken into account. If not, there will be no way of explaining why it was that British politics in 1968 (or at least politics as understood by the mass media) was student politics whilst politics in 1969 is (as often as not) the politics of working-class youth or at least of déclassés movements of youth. The politics of the street and the soccer terraces has replaced the politics of the campus in British popular consciousness.

Three 'street' groups can be identified and each of them can be seen to be the product of a social situation: the squatters, the hippies and the skinheads. Each of these can be understood — at least in part — to be the product of the situation of certain sections of the working-class, and particularly working-class youth, after five years of Labour Government. That is, the relatively unattractive and the rather ambiguously political activity of British youth movements is the product of a 'social democratic' experience.

The social democratic experience in Britain has failed the working-class in material and in cultural terms. When the Labour Party came to power in 1964, it was not expected that the Party would inaugurate socialism, but it was certainly a part of the expectation that the people would be housed much more efficiently, that they would be educated more equitably, and that they would be provided for more munificently than they had been under a regressive Tory Government. It is a comment on the British Left in that period that the expectations were so high: it is a comment on the British Left in 1969 that it has dropped its illusions about the nature of Labour Government and social democracy in general.

But the experience of Labour Government is not felt so keenly on the campus as it is on the streets of Britain. Although the reactionary posture of the Labour government vis-a-vis the European and international capitalist economy has given rise to severe cuts in educational expenditure — which has been felt on all university and college campuses — the most telling feature of Labourism is the material constraints on standards of living exemplified in the incomes policy and the new strike legislation and the continuing repression of cultural and educational opportunities within the working-class. This attack by a Labour Government on its own electors, and on its own tradition, had resulted in contradictory and confusing responses on the part of the class. It is all too easy to dismiss these responses, as does the mass media, as 'arbitrary', 'escapist' or even as 'reactionary'.

The re-emergence of 'squatting' as a form of direct action — although it has only received wide publicity in North America quite recently with the squat by 'hippies' at 144 Piccadilly — has been apparent over the last two years. Squatting is, quite simply, the occupation of unoccupied houses, be they privately or publicly owned, and the placing in them of a homeless family. There are some half a million such families in Britain at the moment, and, at the present rate of Governmental housing building, some cities will never provide houses for those families. It is perhaps no accident that the last occasion on which squatting was necessary was in 1946, one year after the disillusion experienced by working-class people

with the Labour Government elected immediately after the war. The difference is that in 1946 the squatting movement was very much under the direction of the pre-1956 Communist Party, whereas in 1969 the movement is influenced, although hardly directed, by libertarian socialists, anarchists and radicals of various complexions. The squatting that is taking place at this moment in Britain is however very much the result of spontaneous action and initiative — particularly by working-class people who take their cue from mass-media-reportage of other squats, and only marginally the consequence of specifically political agitation. Importantly, the squatting movement — for all the taunts and smears of the Associated Press and its related agencies — is not simply the work of unoccupied and idle hippies, students etc., but is a direct response on the part of the labour movement proper to the housing crisis which the Labour Government is unable, and unwilling, to resolve.

Squatting has in common with the activity of the skinheads a do-it-yourself ethic. That is, the experience of the working-class under Labourism is a bureaucratic, stifling, and constraining kind of experience: the one way out of this containment is to do it yourself. Now often of course when people are forced back onto themselves, when their representatives fail them they can take up positions and politics which may appear reactionary. And there is no denying of course that when the London dockers and meat-porters marched in support of the racist Tory spokesman Enoch Powell in 1968 they were objectively reactionary in their activity. But the rise of racism in Britain in recent months is not equivalent to the attempts of youth and workers in general to re-create some kind of identity and self-respect under a hypocritical and capitalist government. It is not to be a romantic about the working-class to assert that the working-class youth movements in Britain are no more, and no less, 'pathological' or 'meaningless' than their equivalent in the middle-class. The teddy-boys in the 1950's, the Mods and Rockers in the early 1960's and now the Skinheads represent the attempt of working-class youth to assert some control over external political and cultural restraints. What these groups have in common with the middle-class student leftist is a conflictual attitude towards the dominant culture of western capitalist society. At the lowest level, these groups, along with the leftist students, have reason to question the role of the police in our society; at a higher level, they do share some kind of perception about the unequal distribution of power in contemporary capitalism. The question of politicisation, and the potentiality of working-class youth as allies of the socialist movement, is a question that is already being subject to some trial in the streets: in Paris in 1968, in the squats in London this year, and to some extent now in North America (with the emergence of groups like the Young Patriots in Chicago).

The skinhead 'movement' has emerged out of the soccer culture of the British working-class. The hold which soccer has over popular consciousness in Britain (as well as in Europe generally and in Latin America) may be difficult to comprehend in North America. But it is certainly arguable that the 'game' of soccer is more important than religion in influencing the content of class consciousness in these areas (with the exception perhaps of Northern Ireland and certain societies in Latin America). It is sufficient to note here that each locality of any size possesses its own professional soccer team, and that around these teams there is a hard-core of extremely committed and fervent working-class supporters. For many of the kids who live in the larger conurbations and housing estates of Labour Britain, the soccer match and the 'happening' on the Saturday afternoon is the one release from the home, from the production-line, from the processed 'entertainment' on the TV screen, and from the society in general. It is 'their' day and it is 'their' team. And this is more than you can say for 'their' job or 'their' neighbourhood. What is quite clear is that this attempt to control 'their' team (in various kinds of intervention and in activity which is conventionally defined as vandalism) has been increasing in direct proportion to the extent to which young workers are repressed, increasingly under-paid, and increasingly insecure (in a period of rising unemployment). In all these senses, what appears as 'soccer hooliganism' in the world-wide press releases can be understood as intrinsically political in content, and as potentially political in outcome.

(to be continued next edition)





—Chuck Lyall photo

**SASKATCHEWAN HUSKY QUARTERBACK LARRY HAYLOR (10)** parts with the football after being hit by Bob Clarke (60) in Saturday's Bear-Husky game in Saskatoon. The Bears won 24-15 but were hard pressed by the revitalized Sled-dogs. The Saskatoon club finally beat itself by giving up three interceptions and three fumbles. Alberta now has a 2-2 won-lost record with two games remaining in the schedule. (For game report see page four.)

## CUS team to investigate SFU

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Canadian Union of students has appointed a five-man team to investigate the situation at Simon Fraser University in conjunction with the Canadian Association of University Teachers—and the SFU student council wants to come even if CAUT will not participate.

A CUS spokesman said the committee named Friday would examine relationships between the SFU administration and the university's Department of Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology.

Pat Gallagher, CUS associate secretary, said the investigation would look into the administrative trusteeship imposed over the department last summer and allegations of political discrimination by the administration in deciding who would teach in the department.

PSA has been on strike since Sept. 24 over the firing, demotion or probation of 11 profs, nine of whom have since been suspended pending dismissal.

SFU student president Norm Wickstrom, a member of the CUS investigating team, said he wanted the CUS group to report on SFU whether CAUT would come or not.

CAUT executive secretary Alwyn Berland said Friday CAUT had not yet made a decision whether to join the CUS team for the report.

He said CAUT was still considering a resolution passed by the SFU Joint-Faculty Council endorsing administration president Kenneth Strand's request for an investigation committee from CAUT and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Berland said CAUT would hesitate to join an investigation committee which one of the two par-

ties in the dispute (PSA and the administration) did not endorse.

SFU administration president Strand has not accepted the idea of a CUS-CAUT committee, and refuses to have the firing and hiring arrangements in the department a subject of investigation.

PSA has announced its refusal to co-operate with a CAUT-AUCC committee, saying such a committee "would only have supported the administration's allegations."

Although CAUT offered to mediate in the dispute Sept. 19, it withdrew its support from striking faculty Sept. 23, deprecating the

"emotion-laden atmosphere of confrontation" the strike precipitated. As late as Oct. 16, CAUT still refused to condone the strike.

The CUS investigating team named Friday includes Wickstrom, Hugh Armstrong, past president of CUS and a former consultant of the Ontario Department of University Affairs, Steven Langdon, former student president at the University of Toronto, Ken Sunquist, student president at the University of Saskatchewan at Regina, and Trish Johnson, student external vice-president at the University of Manitoba.

## Which way council?

Students' council tonight will attempt to give direction to the students' union.

Councillors will attempt to decide which is more important, services or education and which should be given priority.

From President David Leadbeater's brief on students' union budgeting, it is clear that he is going to seek the approval of council to make education its biggest priority. In order to do this certain services which are not making a profit or are not breaking even will have to be cut, he said.

The year book was one such service that was considered for cutting. As it is, the year book has been retained in principle for this year. However, council will decide how many are to be printed and to whom they will go. By printing only 5,000 copies instead of the estimated 15,000 needed to supply the whole student body,

council could save upwards of \$30,000.

Another consideration of the brief on the direction of budgeting is the proposal to hire three full-time field workers. One would do research into student affairs, one would work helping various course unions to function and one would work with women's liberation.

The council meeting will be held at College St. Jean at 7 p.m.

## Parking allocations

### OFFICIAL NOTICE

A number of academic and non-academic staff members who have been allotted parking facilities have not picked up their parking permits to date. These staff members are advised that unless this space allocation is picked up by Oct. 27, 1969, it will be allotted to personnel in other priorities.

—Campus Security Officer

# Students resign from Ed council

## Reps enter "self-imposed exile" and ask for student direction

By BETH WINTERINGHAM

Both student representatives on the Faculty of Education Council have resigned because they feel unable to represent the "average" student.

In an open letter to education students and staff, Victor Lehman and Earl Hjelter said "we have come to the conclusion that our position is untenable under present circumstances. We are not representative of the "average" education student.

They say several things contributed to their lack of effectiveness. First, the faculty is too large and loosely organized, making communication and direct involvement difficult.

Apathetic students don't care if they have a voice in their education or not, and have an antagonism toward organizations and faculty-sponsored activities.

"We must therefore make public our moral decision of entering into self-imposed exile. We hope that interested students will offer opinions concerning our future functioning and direction," they concluded.

An indication of the situation in the faculty is that only six per cent of education students voted in the students' union by-election Oct. 10.

Tom Askin is one of five students elected from a field of eight. He placed first with 189 votes in a faculty of 4,500 and spent \$9.75 on his campaign.

Mr. Askin says the students' union is irrelevant to his faculty. In a highly job-oriented faculty,

there is little interest in a students' union which does not encourage involvement, he says.

He wants communication and activities outside SUB. Teach-ins held in the Education Building would attract more students, he says.

## Pot harmless?

TORONTO (CUP) — Even though he wants the spread of marijuana halted "at all costs," a high-ranking RCMP official said Thursday (Oct. 16) that marijuana has no known pathological effects, and actually produces much less violence than alcohol.

Assistant RCMP Commissioner J. R. R. Carriere told the commission of inquiry into the non-medical use of drugs in Toronto Thursday the RCMP had no medical grounds to oppose marijuana or hashish—only their knowledge that most heroin users start on marijuana.

Carriere's assertion was challenged by youths in the audience, and also by Dean Ian Campbell of Sir George Williams University, a commission member.

Campbell asked what he meant by stopping illegal drug use "at all cost." He said it seemed clear the existing mechanisms of control have not worked since drug use is spreading.

The commission of inquiry was set up to report on drug use among the young and will report to the federal cabinet in six months.

## Faculty backs Strand

BURNABY (CUP) — Over 200 faculty members at Simon Fraser University have voted support for the administration president and deplored the strike action by 700 students and faculty in the Department of Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology.

Results on four motions in a privately-circulated referendum in the SFU Joint-Faculty Council were announced Friday (Oct. 17) by council chairman L. M. Srivastava, administration vice-president.

Three motions were passed:  
• A motion endorsing administration president Kenneth Strand's request for an investigating committee to be appointed jointly by the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada: 180 for, 28 against.

• A motion commending Strand for his stance in the crisis: 164 for, 37 against, 34 abstentions.

• A motion deploring the strike action by PSA: 162 for, 34 against, 33 abstentions.

Defeated was a motion calling for an investigation committee appointed solely by CAUT: 84 for, 120 against, 30 abstentions.

Less than one third of the possible eligible faculty voted in the referendum.

The mail vote was set up after the council had voted to adjourn a meeting Oct. 9 when more than 200 students refused to comply with a ruling by Srivastava that the meeting was closed to students.

Striking students and faculty in PSA supported by student strikes in a number of other departments are demanding that the SFU administration begin negotiations over the removal of a trusteeship from PSA and the re-instatement of professors fired, demoted or placed on probation by the administration.

Nine PSA profs have been suspended by the SFU administration, pending dismissal procedures, for refusing to teach regular classes since the strike began Sept. 24.

The students' council at SFU has called for an investigating committee to be appointed by CAUT and the Canadian Union of Students.

CUS has appointed five members to that committee but CAUT said Friday (Oct. 17) that they were still undecided about participating.

## short shorts

**Dance of Death—First studio production**

Studio Theatre of the Department of Drama opens the winter season on Friday, Oct. 24 with Strindberg's *Dance of Death* Parts I and II. The contemporary theatre has recently rediscovered this great play, written far ahead of its

time in 1901, in productions by Lawrence Olivier and Jean Gascon. It is directed by Tom Peacocke with Walter Kaasa, Mickey Macdonald and Neil Freeman. Performances will begin at 7:30 each evening Oct. 24 to Nov. 1 (exclud-

ing Sunday) with a dinner intermission between Part I and Part II. All those interested in attending should contact Studio Theatre at 433-3265. Free tickets may be obtained by presenting SU cards at Corbett Hall, second floor.



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Tuesday, October 21 — 8 p.m.

**Chateau Lacombe**

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For More Information Call 429-6891

**TODAY**

**REORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE**  
There will be a meeting of the Reorganizational Committee to discuss Open Democracy in the SU and the communication gap between students' council and the students.

**TUESDAY****COMPUTING SCIENCE**

The Undergraduate Society for Computing Science will hold a meeting to create an interest in Computing Science, at 7:30 p.m. in GS 669.

**ANTHROPOLOGY UNDERGRADUATES**

A meeting of anthropology students will be held in TB-10 at 7:30 p.m., to

discuss curriculum changes and other important matters. It will be determined which matters will be presented to the Anthropology Committee on Undergraduate Curriculums.

**INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION MEETING**

A panel of returned CUSO and Peace Corps volunteers will discuss their intercultural experiences at 7:30 in Ed 129.

**NOON FORUM**

There will be a panel on "Alberta: Anti-Labor Province?" featuring Dr. C. B. Williams—Faculty of Business Administration, and Mr. John McNevin, executive president of the Alberta Labor Federation, Roger Tentry, worker and Don Gardner, Department of Labor. The forum will be in SUB Theatre and admission is free.

**SOCIETY FOR NEW INTELLECTUALS**

The SNI will present a series of 20 recorded lectures by Nathaniel Branden. The first of these, "The Role of Philosophy" will be given at 7 p.m. in SUB 102.

**NDY**

There will be an important meeting of the NDY at 7 p.m. in SUB 204 to elect an executive delegate to convention and council representative. Everyone welcome.

**CHOIR CONDUCTION**

Classes on how to train and conduct a choir will begin Oct. 20 at 8 p.m. The registration fee is \$20. For further information, call the Department of Extension at 439-2021, ext. 34.

**OTHERS****CUSO COFFEE PARTY**

CUSO Coffee Party will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 22 at 8 p.m. in Room at the Top. It will be an opportunity to find out what Canadian University Service Overseas is. Slides will be shown. Everyone is welcome.

**SKI SALUTE '69**

There will be a ski movie, Ski Salute '69, on Wednesday, Oct. 22 at 8 p.m. in the Jubilee Auditorium. Nancy Green will be there in person. Proceeds to go to National and Alberta ski teams.

**YEAR BOOK**

Graduates wishing pictures in the year book are requested to make appointments with Goertz Studio in 238 SUB as soon as possible. Prompt action will get the pictures in the year book even if the deadline is past.

**WORKSHOP CONCERT**

Helmut Brauss, associate professor of music, will present a piano recital. It will be the first Edmonton appearance of Mr. Brauss. Admission is free.

**CHARTERED FLIGHT**

The students' union Charter Flight for Europe secretary will be in the main students' union office from 12 to 2 p.m. weekdays to answer questions concerning the flight. Call in or phone 432-4241 during this time.

**LECTURE ON WHEAT ECONOMY**

Dr. George Winter will give a lecture on Monday, Oct. 20 at 8:30 p.m. in TB-87. The lecture will be on "Some Positive Suggestions for the Wheat Economy."

**JAZZ CLUB**

All people interested in jazz dancing with a university club, please contact Brenda Rimmer at 432-6542. The club will be held every Monday night from 5 to 7 p.m. in the phys ed Dance Studio.

*Why Do You Have A Poor Memory?*

A noted publisher in Chicago reports there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement and works like magic to give you added poise, necessary self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear, or read. Whether in business, at social functions or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation by your ability to remember.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering anything you choose to remember, the publishers have printed full details of their self-training method in a new booklet, "Adventures in Memory," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name and address to: Memory Studies, 835 Diversey Pkwy., Dept. 156-110, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

# The Gateway

member of the canadian university press

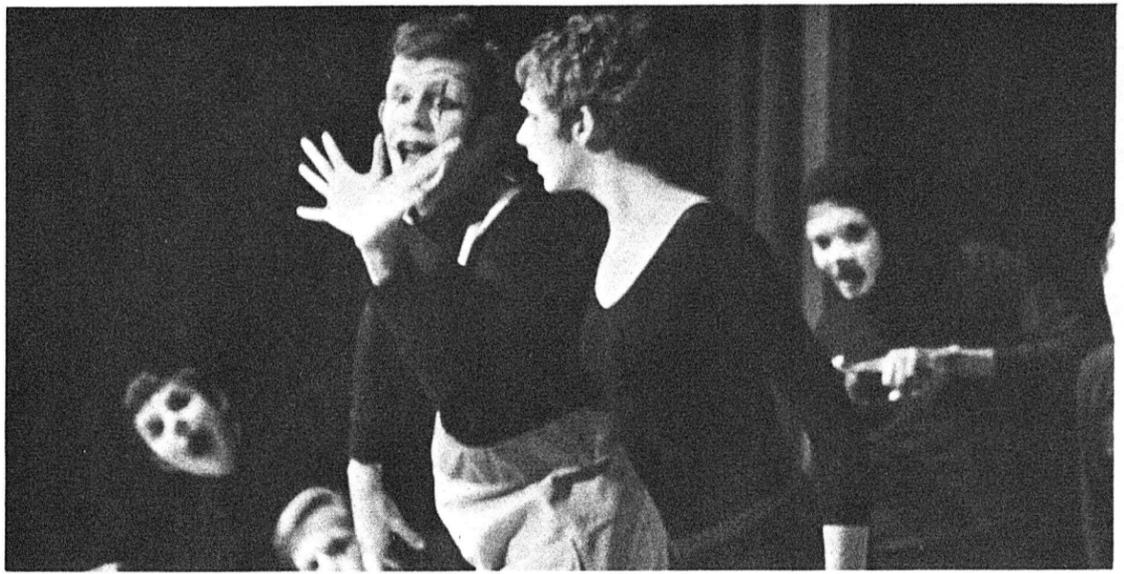
editor-in-chief ..... Al Scarth

managing editor ..... Dan Carroll      sports editor ..... Joe Czajkowski

news editors ..... Peggi Selby, Sid Stephen      photo editor ..... Dave Hebditch

**STAFF THIS ISSUE**—The Revolution had barely begun in the AAS offices across the hall (a bomb went off—both before and after Brian McDonald wrote his thing), when the Paper People assembled. There was Beth Winteringham whose cinder ended up on the copy editor, Ron Dutton who was copy editing at the time, Brian Campbell trying to tell Jim Carter how to lay out Beth Nilson's Sort Shorts, Chuck Lyall who fumbled, the Morgue Mistress, Lucille Ball's aunt, Bob Anderson and Joe who are great sports, Dale and Heather that great vaudeville team, Ron Turnaway who plays badminton if nothing else, Dave (chip off the old block), Peggi Selby who got out while the going was good, and the overworked old serpent who has seen enough pressnites that he can smile all this off, yours ever, Harv. Luv and a bon voyage to Kit.

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A LITTLE CHAP LEARNS THAT GIRLS CAN BE FUN

... in Jubilaires' Stop the World, I Want to Get Off

PAGE THREE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1969

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**REWARD**—For return of Man's Silver Watch, left in men's shower, Phys. Ed. Bldg., Sunday, Oct. 12. Call 433-9231 or return to Phys. Ed. Office.

### King Kong Arrives Monday

Don't let him feel out of place — Edmonton Film Society.

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## Mathematics of law and order: 2+2=5

By RON THOMPSON  
Canadian University Press

It now appears, at least in Montreal, that if the police stay home, the people will riot.

An editorial writer for the Ottawa Citizen speculates that the "police . . . had no way of knowing what havoc their absence would create." Apparently the events in Montreal on Oct. 7 were a surprise.

But that goes against all the facts.

All that Tuesday, on Montreal radio stations, there were constant urgings that citizens be cautious,

that they stay in their homes, that elderly people living alone spend the night with neighbors.

In the Quebec legislature, opposition leader Jean Lesage was talking of the "threat of anarchy" posed by the striking police and firemen.

Laws were already on the books making it possible to force the police back to work, with heavy fines for officers, heavier fines and jail terms for union officials, and possible decertification of the unions if the police and firemen did not return to work on orders from the legislature.

The army was ready to move in. The government and the media were more than cautious about the ramifications of a police strike. It would be foolish to assume the police were not aware of what they were doing.

The kind of violence that swept downtown Montreal is not new to major cities in North America these days. It was not even new to Montreal.

The events of St-Jean-Baptiste day during the federal election campaign, the massive student demonstrations with 5,000 to 10,000 people in the streets, the ongoing

bombings in the city—all these indicated to the police a climate of dissent which they constantly had to face at constant personal risk.

Montreal has the most murders and bank robberies per capita of any city in the country. Gangland killings have been frequent front page news.

That is why the police struck—to make that point.

If the police are absent, they don't "create" the havoc, they merely stop keeping the lid on it.

The Montreal police have become very efficient at keeping that lid on. They demonstrated how efficient they were when they didn't show up for work Tuesday, Oct. 7.

By the end of one day in the middle of the week, the newspapers were only reporting 'major' holdups and robberies—23 of them.

Two persons had been shot to death, millions of dollars of property had been burned, smashed or stolen.

When the police came back at 1 a.m. the 'riot' ended. They arrested twice as many people in a couple of hours as the Quebec Provincial Police, on duty with reinforcements for the entire day, had made.

There is, it seems, a delicate relationship between mass violence and the number of cops that can be mustered to keep the lid on it.

Montreal was not devoid of police protection on Oct. 7, the QPP were there and the army had been called in.

But the cops were too few and too ill-trained to keep the reaction in the streets from occurring.

What is unnerving in the wake of the events in Montreal is the analysis of what was wrong: somehow it is seen as the fault of the police for "not being there."

From one end of the telescope that kind of deduction could be made; the police were absent, violence occurred, therefore the violence was 'created' by the absence of the police.

So the way to make certain, 'that this never occurs again' from that point of view is to do whatever is necessary to keep sufficient numbers of police on the streets.

That can be done through force, or through higher and higher salaries.

That solution begs very important questions, makes some very questionable assumptions.

First of all, it assumes that the violence is only related to the number of police.

Secondly, and related to that assumption, we are required to adopt a view of man who is only orderly in the presence of police.

Thirdly, it ignores other possible causes for violence. The police may act as a lid keeping the pot from boiling over, but perhaps the heat is coming from somewhere else.



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# Gateway Sports



## Bob Anderson ... one man's opinion

**SASKATOON**—The most important football game of the year comes up next week for the Golden Bears.

But the strange thing about this game is that the Bears will have absolutely no say in the final result.

Kind of an odd situation you say? Not at all, really.

It works this way.

Manitoba's Bisons lead the Western Canada Intercollegiate Football League with a perfect 4-0 won-lost record. One more win and Henry Janzen's crew will wrap up first spot, an all important accomplishment, there being no playoffs.

The Bisons tangle with the Huskies in Saskatoon next Saturday and the Saskatchewanites must come up with a victory if the Bears are to retain their slim chances of finishing first.

However, the possibility of the Huskies beating the Bisons is virtually non-existent as the Herd whitewashed them 26-0 two weeks ago in Winnipeg.

Even the Bears themselves can't see the Sled-dogs coming up big with a clutch performance. As one player put it, "the Huskies have had the bird; they played their best football three weeks ago when they beat Calgary 31-8."

The Huskies have personnel problems too with at least three starters out for the year with injuries. Even as things stand now, there are a number of players going both ways in Al Ledingham's outfit.

But they'll be out there trying 110 per cent just like they were Saturday against the Bears. As Husky assistant coach Bob Laycoe said, "we don't want to beat the Bisons for the Bears, we want to beat them for ourselves. We have to salvage something out of the season."

Speaking of Saturday's game, the Bears came up with another inconsistent performance before 2,000 Saskatchewan supporters. The offence got the club off to a good start and a nine point lead, but the defensive platoon got a little careless and allowed the Huskies to come right back.

Unlike in the Calgary game two weeks ago the Bears were able to come back themselves and managed to settle down in the second half and hold the Huskies at bay.

Terry Lampert was extremely effective as the Bear quarterback, with his beautiful faking keeping the Husky defenders guessing all afternoon.

Lampert's play action passes gave him just that extra time needed to spot an open receiver and get the ball to him.

Ludwig Daubner, with 105 yards rushing, was also a Bear offensive star. Much of Daubner's yardage was picked up in second and long yardage situations when the Bruins needed a first down.

So now the Bears just have to sit back and play the waiting game. In a league where one loss means trouble and two losses spell disaster, the Golden Ones are clinging to a mighty thin rope.

And they'll know before they take the field next Sunday in Calgary against the Dinosaurs whether the last two games mean anything or not. The Bisons and Huskies tangle Saturday in Saskatoon. If the Huskies should pull off the miracle of the century, and the Bears manage to scare up a victory over Calgary, then the Bisons would have to lose to the Bears on November 1 in Edmonton by more than ten points, in order for the Albertans to finish first.

Sure, it's a longshot gamble. But then look at the amazing Mets!



**HUSKY BOB STRUDWICK (25) SCOOPS UP BEAR KICKOFF**

... as Neil Garvie (22) gets set to block

—Chuck Lyall photo

## Bears scrape by tough Huskies

### Elimination looms as Bisons bomb Dinosaurs

**BEARS 24, SASKATCHEWAN 15**

**SASKATOON** — One of these days, the Golden Bear football club is going to come up with a solid performance.

One of these days both the offence and the defence are going to catch fire and the club will really start to fly.

But that day hasn't come yet and there are only two more games left for it to happen.

The Bruins came up with another inconsistent performance at Griffiths Stadium here Saturday afternoon and just managed to

down a gritty band of Saskatchewan Huskies 24-15. This was the same Husky squad that was whopped 52-7 by the Bears last weekend in Edmonton.

The Albertans have yet to come up with a game in which both offensive and defensive sides star. When one is cold, it seems the other is hot.

Such was the case again during Saturday's game. Terry Lampert and his offensive mates gave the club a 9-0 bulge in the first quarter only to see it disappear when the defence was guilty of some sloppy tackling.

That first Bear touchdown was scored by halfback Ludwig Daubner when the Bears marched 70 yards in six plays from the opening kickoff. The league's leading scorer, who rushed for a total of 105 yards, also added the convert and the Bears were out in front 7-0.

A conceded safety touch by Saskatchewan punter Gerry Harris made it 9-0 at the 14-32 of the first quarter and it appeared that another rout might ensue.

But the Bear defence decided to take a holiday and before they returned the Huskies had rung up 12 points of their own.

Neil Garvie, playing with a damaged shoulder, swept left for 11 yards and the major score at 10:51 of the second stanza, with brother Gord adding the single point.

The hosts tied the score at 9-9 when Alberta punter Dave Kates was forced to give up two points following a bad snap in the end zone. And 47 seconds later, on the last play of the first half, Gord Garvie kicked a 40 yard field goal to give the Huskies a 12-9 lead.

Other than in the opening series of plays, the Bears were just unable to get anything going offensively in the first half. The Husky defence, playing an inspired brand

of football, sealed the Bears off at every turn.

But things began to look up for the Golden Ones early in the third period. Following a bad Saskatchewan quick kick which travelled only 12 yards, the Bears found themselves on the Husky 34. Five plays later, rookie fullback Jim Dallin plunged over from the one, and the Bears went ahead to stay.

Defensive adjustments made by the Bruins in the second half contained the Saskatchewan offensive attack and limited the Huskies to only three points, those coming on Garvie's second field goal of the afternoon early in the final quarter.

The only serious Husky threat was snuffed out on the Bear 36 when Pete Smith picked off a Larry Haylor aerial.

The final Alberta points came at 8:16 of the fourth quarter with end Bill Manchuk snaring a 13 yard pass from Lampert for the touchdown. Daubner added his third convert of the afternoon, and his 42nd point of the season. Three minutes later, Dave Kates hoofed a 34 yard single.

#### BEAR FACTS

Attendance was about 2,000 in near perfect weather . . . Elsewhere in the WCIFL, Manitoba thrashed Calgary 41-14 to run their record to 4-0. Bears' record is 2-2. Bears meet Calgary at Calgary's McMahon Stadium next Sunday . . . Huskies had a total offence of 101 yards, while Bears ran up 292, including 164 rushing.

**C.B.C. BARBERS  
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## Golf and Archery

Men's intramural archery and golf were both completed at the end of last month. Dentistry copped the team title in archery while Medicine took the golf honors.

The top four archers in the field of 180 participants were Barry Sadler (MBA), Ian Moss (LDS), Dale O'Brien (Dent), and Jim Van Iberstine (Eng).

Sadler and Moss were the individual co-champions, each scoring 194 of a possible 216. O'Brien was good for 168 while Van Iberstine totalled 150.

Despite miserable weather Jim Metcalfe of Medicine shot a two-under 70—the best score in the 18 hole golf tournament. Another Med student, F. Sutton came in second at 73.

Tony Pasternak's 73 for Engineering and Randy Chapman's 74 for the Fiji fraternity were third and fourth respectively.

When all scores of the 173 golfers were tallied, Medicine emerged as team champions, Engineering was second, while Dentistry and Dutch club tied for third. The Law faculty ended up fifth.

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