

—Scarth photo

AND WITH THIS CROWN—Gai Ward becomes Miss Freshette in a ceremony at the Block A dance in the ed gym Saturday. Retiring queen Colleen Couves crowns the blonde arts student who was selected from five candidates.

gAtEwAy HEadllnEs ARe eaSiEr tO ReAd?

Did You Once Have Difficulty Reading Headlines In The Gateway?

We Did.

The Solution To A Mass Of Words All Beginning With Capital Letters Is to get rid of them and enable the reader's eyes to follow words and thoughts more easily.

In short, The Gateway has adopted what is called "downstyle." That is, all words in headlines, with the exception of the first word and all proper nouns, are in lower-case letters.

Now, you should be able to read headlines as you would a normal English sentence.

The "downstyle" technique has been adopted by many daily newspapers, in an effort to facilitate the reading of headlines and to create more "white space" on pages.

On pages 4 and 5, you will notice there are no capital letters at all—this is an artistic innovation in the style.

The Editors

Faculty gives support to new grade system

Nine-point scale to determine whether students pass or fail

The old and time-honored percentage grading system at U of A will get the boot next year to make way for a new and simplified system.

The major feature of the new system is that grades will be recorded on a nine-point scale and that considerable emphasis will be placed upon the verbal description of the grades as they are being assigned.

Although improvements on the present system have been under consideration for many years, it was only last spring

The grading system as approved by the General Faculty Council takes the form:

Grade Point	Description
9	Outstanding
8	First Class
7	Very Good
6	Good
5	Pass
4	Low Pass
3	Conditional
2	Supplemental
1	Fail

that the new system was adopted. Due to certain difficulties in implementing the new system however, it was not possible to use it this year.

The reasons given for the adoption of the new nine-point system are:

- it removes the unrealistic impression of exactness inherent in the percentage system;
- the use of the verbal grade makes the assigned grade more meaningful and certainly less misleading than is the case for marks assigned under the current system;
- the new system should help standardize the grades awarded in different disciplines, and
- the nine-point system represents a considerable simplification over the present system.

The new grading system was adopted on the recommendation of a committee headed by Dr. Saul Zalik, professor in the department of plant science. The committee consisting of a representative from each faculty, was formed by the General Faculty Council to study the present system of grading which has been the subject of much criticism.

The General Faculty Council, presided over by Dr. Johns has full powers in this matter.

The new system is now being studied by the different faculties for application next year.

Few attend CUS rally in Con Hall

Only 29 students attended the rally for tuition-free education held last Wednesday at Convocation Hall.

Ed Lavalle, CUS western regional president, and Richard Price, students' union president, addressed the group.

"The past generation was the "beat" generation, the one before that was the "silent" generation. Educated people are now becoming more socially concerned," said Lavalle.

Lavalle did not say whether this social concern was evident among U of A students.

Lavalle says the abolition of tuition fees, a cost shared by all university students, would help make post-secondary education more accessible.

"Tuition fees are 30-35 per cent of total university costs," said Lavalle.

Richard Price, students' union president, told the students 2,209 of last year's grade 12 students felt that lack of finances was a barrier to post-secondary education. This was 13 per cent of the 17,692 questioned by the Department of Education.

"Education is a right not a privilege," said Price.

"In California, where tuition is free, 50 per cent of high school students go on to university."

"In Alberta, only 15 to 20 per cent reach university."

Price hits student apathy here

U of A students' union president Richard Price has lashed out at student apathy.

In an interview Friday he said students' council will adopt radical means to combat the apathy indicated by the poor turnout at Wednesday's student rally.

Only 29 students heard CUS western regional president Ed Lavalle speak on free tuition. This is a sharp contrast to the 4,000 who heard Lavalle at UBC a week earlier.

Price said the apparent lack of student concern would not interfere with council's promotion of tuition-free education.

Too many people are solely concerned with studies or social life and forget the constantly changing world around us, says Price.

"It is easy to slip into a routine with a 'couldn't care less' attitude about campus."

By participating in student organizations, we'll have time for a social education, to derive a philosophy of life and to formulate a creative spirit, said the president.

"I just wonder what will happen to them when they get into the world outside. I wonder if they will be able to get along in this world if they do not get involved with campus life."

We must spark debate and controversy on campus issues, he said.

Price said council has a responsibility to report to the people who elected them.

Students' council placed their stand vis-a-vis tuition-free education on trial for the students at the rally last Wednesday, said Price.

"Students chose to ignore the chance to voice their opinions. But they will get more chances to voice their opinion in the future."

In order to instill more unity and spirit into this campus, council wants to speak to residences, clubs, and other groups on campus to tell what council is doing.

If any new ideas to create a little spirit on campus are proposed, council will try to do what they can to support them, says Price.

Short Shorts

U of A to hold Indian seminar

There will be a meeting of all students interested in Indian Affairs on Friday at 7:30 p.m. in the Gold Key Office. Because human rights is of interest to all conscientious students, CUS Congress has mandated the Edmonton Campus to hold an academic seminar on Indian Affairs.

TUESDAY

ORCHESTRIS

Anyone interested in creative dancing turn up at the Orchestris Club meeting today at 5 p.m. in the studio of the phys ed building.

FINE ARTS CLUB

There will be a welcoming meeting of the Fine Arts Club today at 8 p.m. in room 448 of the arts building.

WEDNESDAY

CULTURE 500

First feature in the Culture 500 program series is a quarter concert by the Caribbean Harmonite Steel Orchestra, 8 p.m. Wednesday in Pybus Lounge.

ILARION CLUB

There will be a general meeting of the Ilarion Club on Wednesday at 8 p.m. at St. John's Institute, 11024-82 Ave.

EUS

Education students in a math program are urged to attend the initial meeting of the EUS Mathematics Subject Council on Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in room 327 of the ed building. A guest speaker from the ATA will be present.

THURSDAY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on International Affairs Thursday, Oct. 7 at 7:30 p.m. in the Gold Key Office.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB

Calling all rat lovers, Freudians, psychopaths, schizophrenics, miscellaneous deviates, and even those with a normal interest in psychology to the organizational meeting of the Undergraduate Psychology Club on Thursday at 7:30 in Arts 32.

SOSIEDAD DON QUIJOTE

The Spanish Club will hold its initial meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. in Wauneita Lounge. Janis Kostash will give a report of her CUS-sponsored trip to Chile. A new executive will also be elected.

SATURDAY

HILLELITES

The campus Hillel Foundation will hold a Western and folk singing night at the Menorah Curling Club, 10607 Princess Elizabeth Ave., Saturday, Oct. 9 at 8:30 p.m.

STUDENT WIVES' CLUB

The initial meeting of the Student Wives' Club will be held Oct. 12 at 8 p.m. in Wauneita Lounge.

GYMNASTICS CLUB

The Gymnastics Club is starting workouts on Oct. 13. Practices are on Monday and Wednesday from 5 to 6 p.m. in the gymnastics room. The tryouts for the Intersarsity Gymnastics Team will be held early in Nov.

WATCH LOST

Lost on Tuesday, Sept. 28 . . . a 41 jewel Hooksbeaver man's wrist watch with a broken gold expansion bracelet. Finder contact Jake Kroeker, 9314-94 St., ph. 466-2460.

Building opens

The official opening of the household economics building will take place in conjunction with Fall Convocation, November 20.

Miss Mabel Patrick, first instructor and director of Household Economics at U of A, will open the \$870,000 structure which has been in use since Sept. 24.

The top floor of the three storey building consists of research laboratories, general and staff offices; while the second floor is devoted mainly to foods and furnishings. More offices, clothing and other laboratories, a reading room, small library, and staff lounge are found on the main floor.

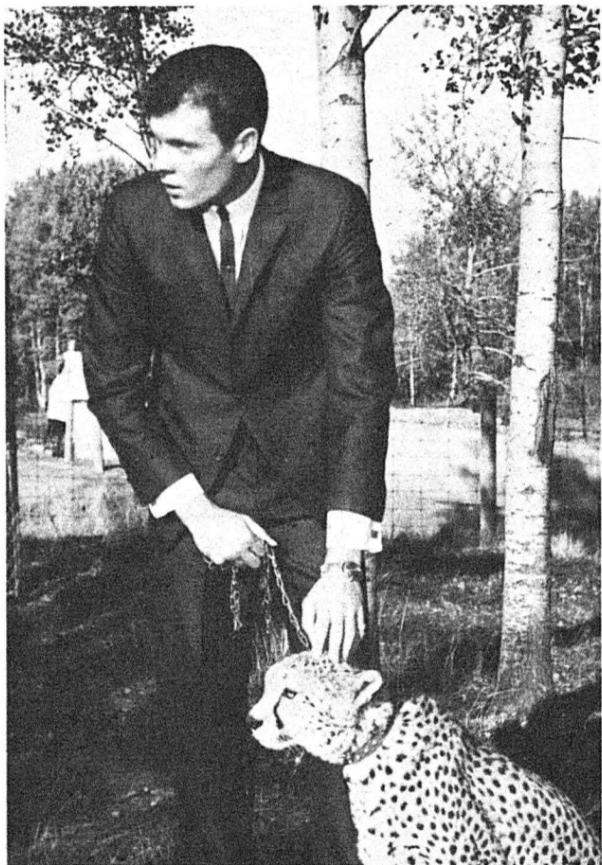
The building, located at the corner of 87 Ave. and 112 St., is a part of the continuing expansion program at the University of Alberta.



—Scarth photo

FASTEN YOUR SAFETY BELTS—Richard Price, students' union president, prepares to comment to the fans at Clarke Stadium after receiving a model Boeing 727 from the sales manager of Wardair. The model is a replica of the aircraft to be used when the students' union-sponsored flight leaves for Europe June 6 and returns July 22. The flight will be an eight-hour trip to London with a stopover in Greenland. The cost is \$335 per passenger. For further information contact Tom Lesley at the CUS office.

the Bay



Cheeta, courtesy of the Alberta Game Farm

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These lithe, slim cut Suits with narrow lapels and flattering natural shoulder styling are made from a wool/silk blend, and have a silken-smooth look. Sizes: 36-42 (reg.), 38-42 (tall) in blues, browns, or greys. . . . \$85

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To complete the staff of Grande Prairie Junior College, applications are invited for the positions of instructors of French 200, Economics 200, Educational Foundations 201, Educational Psychology 276, Psychology 202, Physical Education 218 or 228, Music 200, and Librarian. Related high school courses will complete the teaching assignment.

Applicants must hold a Master's Degree in the subject of instruction with a suitable concentration of course work. A teacher's certificate is required for teaching high school courses. Suitable applicants who require another year to complete requirements for junior college work or for a teaching certificate may be granted a bursary to cover expenses while attending University for the academic year of 1965-66.

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—Stacey photo

IT'S TRADITIONAL—Student candidate Bill Stocks follows the baby-kissing tradition as he campaigns for the Nov. 8 federal election in Edmonton Strathcona.

Johns, LeClerc, Barry address Blitz kick-off

By SHARON KOBIE

The call to arms was sounded last Thursday evening as community leaders and the heads of campus clubs and organizations reviewed Blitz Day strategy.

Dr. Walter H. Johns, Leo LeClerc, and John Barry, the general campaign manager of UCF, were guest speakers of the Blitz Day organizational meeting.

"I am pleased at seeing the University students participating in this greatest concentrated promotional effort for people in need. I will endorse this campaign with my heart and my checkbook," said Dr. Johns.

John Barry spoke on the responsibility of the students as future citizens.

"Graduates of the U of A will

Exotic crafts arrive aboard Treasure Van

WUS Treasure Van is making its annual visit to U of A Dec. 6-10.

Treasure Van is rolling across Canada on its annual visit to university campuses offering a display and sale of international handicrafts.

Exotic and unusual goods from the bazaars of Asia, villages of Latin America, rural co-operatives of northern Europe, and native craftsmen in Africa and the South Pacific Islands will be on sale at prices ranging from five cents to \$150.

Students at U of A will be acting as sales assistants. They are eager to demonstrate "wife leaders" from Barbados, puppets from Africa, "worry beads" from England, tribal drums from Africa, taxi horns from Bombay, wooden toys from Russia, games from Korea and (if victims will volunteer) traditional swords from Spain.

Since 1952 the Treasure Van has travelled across Canada loaded with choice crafts, most of which cannot be obtained at normal retail stores.

assume the roles of leaders in this city. If they do not participate in the affairs of the community, they leave themselves open to criticism by those who believe the educated people should set the example," he said.

Leo LeClerc, who started the Blitz Day on campus four years ago, presented one of his usual, vibrant pep talks, and he initiated most of the enthusiasm.

Blitz Day at the U of A was the very first attempt at such an event in North America.

He went on to say, "I helped to instigate this day because I wanted to show the older citizens of Edmonton that the students really do care about the community activities."

Blitz Day will see an army of 850 students march over the city to solicit donations from 3,500 small businesses. It will be launched at 7 a.m., Oct. 21 with a breakfast of coffee and buns in the armed services building.

Each canvasser is expected to make four calls in a four-block area. The U of A objective this year is \$12,362. Free bus transportation will be given to all volunteers to enable them to reach their destinations.

There is a limit to the number of students that can be accommodated, and those interested are asked to sign immediately, either through their club or organization president, or in room 103A of SUB from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. every week day.

The team of volunteers that brings back the most donations wins a replica of Emily, the Blitz Day mascot.

All student participants receive football tickets to the Eskimo game Oct. 30 for the price of \$1. Transportation to and from Clarke Stadium will be provided from SUB, and during half-time, the university volunteers will be honoured.

PART-TIME TEACHERS REQUIRED

St. Albert Protestant School District No. 6 requires Part-time teachers for **BUSINESS EDUCATION** in High School. For further information contact A. J. Proudfoot, Ed.D., Superintendent of Schools, 60 Sir Winston Churchill Avenue, St. Albert, Alberta. Telephone: 599-7766.

UBC education action group girds for expected fee fight

VANCOUVER—The new Education Action Committee at UBC has had its massive 17-point program approved by students' council.

Designed to combat fee increases, the committee was formed a week ago with Alma Mater Society vice-president Bob Cruise and Peter Braund as co-chairmen.

The program itself, known as the Education Action Program, has been set up to show the students as being "concerned" with the rising costs rather than "protesting" them. The first scheduled public action is a march on the Vancouver court house Oct. 27 to oppose exploding costs in higher education.

Oct. 27 is National Student Day across Canada.

The EAP calls for a manifesto asking universal accessibility to post-secondary education, to be

nailed to the courthouse door. The march will then continue to the Bayshore Inn where the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada will be holding a convention attended by university administrators from across the country.

With the remainder of their \$3,802 budget the committee will attempt to stimulate interest and action regarding higher education problems as outlined in the other 16 points of the program.

One of the main features will be the initiation of a widespread pamphlet campaign. Others include:

- Submission of a brief to UBC President John Macdonald requesting council representation on all fee bargaining committees.
- Distribution of questionnaires to students to enable them to question federal politicians at public rallies, on education costs.
- Holding of seminars at campus residences to discuss special problems and views of residence students.

- Preparation of a comprehensive answer to the report of the Bladen Commission, scheduled for release Oct. 6.

- Presentation of a brief to the provincial government by a delegation of councillors.

- Holding of a referendum on Oct. 29 to gauge student reaction on complete withholding of fees for the second term.

- Holding of a CUS seminar in January.

- Continuation of research into the situation.

- Acceleration of the liaison with high schools to encourage more students to attend the university.

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Print shop facilities to expand

Printing facilities will be expanded to meet the growing publishing needs at U of A.

The contract will be let early in 1966, says J. R. B. Jones, director of campus planning and development. Completion date is in October, 1966.

The present print shop, approximately 3,000 sq. ft. in area, located behind the medical science building, will occupy the basement of the new building and will cover 7,572 sq. ft. area.

Expansion of the new print shop will involve the installation of a new press and the acquisition of two or three additional staff members.

The increase in printing facilities will permit a greater number of books to be published in the print shop. Posters, signs, and final examinations will also be handled.

"The volume of printing done in the shop will be adequate to meet expanding U of A needs," said a planning office spokesman.

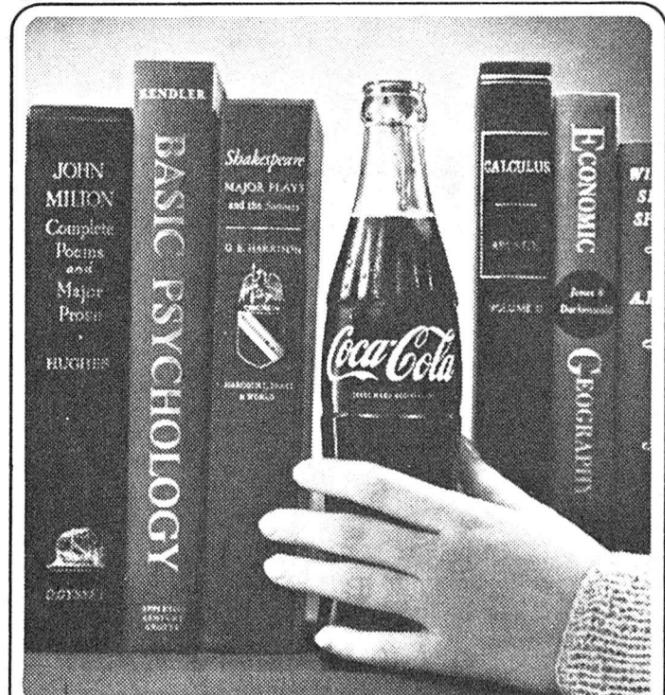
The Administration's Central Duplicating Department will move some of its facilities from the basement of the Administration Building to the new building. Visual aid projects will also be located here.

Two and one-half floors of the new building will be used temporarily as junior labs to ease the current lab shortage.

"Other small administrative departments, including the campus patrol will also be located here," said Mr. Jones.

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STAFF THIS ISSUE: 'Twasn't a bad party 't'other night, yet these loyal workers managed to come back Sunday for more: Muriel Love, Jo Warren, Robin McLachlin, Sharon Kobie, Dave Wright, Marion Conybeare, Andy Rodger, Licia Polujan, Ralph Melnychuk, Jon Whyte, Jackie Foord, Bill Beard, the Green Hornet, Marcia Reed and Harvey Thomgirt.

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PAGE FOUR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1965

give us a chance

When Jean Lesage, prime minister of Quebec, visited U of A last week, he graciously declined to explain "what Quebec wants", pending establishment of a dialogue between the two main partners in Confederation.

That there is now no real dialogue between Canadians of French and English extraction is obvious, despite overtures made by this university toward Laval University.

For when representatives of our student body travelled to Quebec City one month ago to discuss the possibility of Laval University taking part in a Western Canada Week, they were told firmly to forget the idea.

The "dialogue" of those talks was French. Our Western ideas were put forward by bilingual Westerners whose attitude toward Quebec is one of sympathy and unquestioning tolerance.

The persons who are interpreting our ideas to Quebecers are not representing the Western viewpoint—instead, they are telling Quebecers only those things which they think the Easterners want to hear.

These distortions of our culture must cease, before our present state of "understanding" becomes one of complete misunderstanding.

It has been said the Quebec society is dynamic, bold and progressive. It has also been suggested Western students of this generation are obliged to overcome their apa-

thy, prejudice and ignorance of that society if they are to appreciate, rather than reject the benefits to Canada that will come from this stronger, progressive Quebec.

But we in the West are also told Quebecers of today are interested in their province first, and Canada second. The Laval refusal, made by a students' union president described as having separatist leanings, is just another manifestation of this philosophy.

Premier Lesage has asked us to create a dialogue first, and then sit down with his people to determine what Canada's two majorities and minorities want from the Canadian constitution.

A stronger Quebec will make a stronger Canada, agreed. But please M. Lesage, tell us how we are going to create a dialogue when your own students refuse to participate in a cultural exchange—an exchange void of any political overtones.

Today this university, along with the University of Alberta, Calgary, is embarking on ambitious plans for a \$240,000 centennial festival, tentatively known as "Second Century."

Already Albert Dupuis, president of the French-speaking Sherbrooke University, has said French Canadians do not want to be part of such an affair—unless politics are removed from the dialogue.

This may be the same story all over again, with a willing partner in Confederation offering to create a basic dialogue and then quietly accepting the refusal from an unwilling, distrustful neighbor who has very little idea of what Western Canadians are.

the waiting game

Campus males, are you among the many who while away several minutes every Friday and Saturday night waiting for your date in Lister Hall's women's residence?

Girl-watchers of the campus unite. You have nothing to lose but your wasted time.

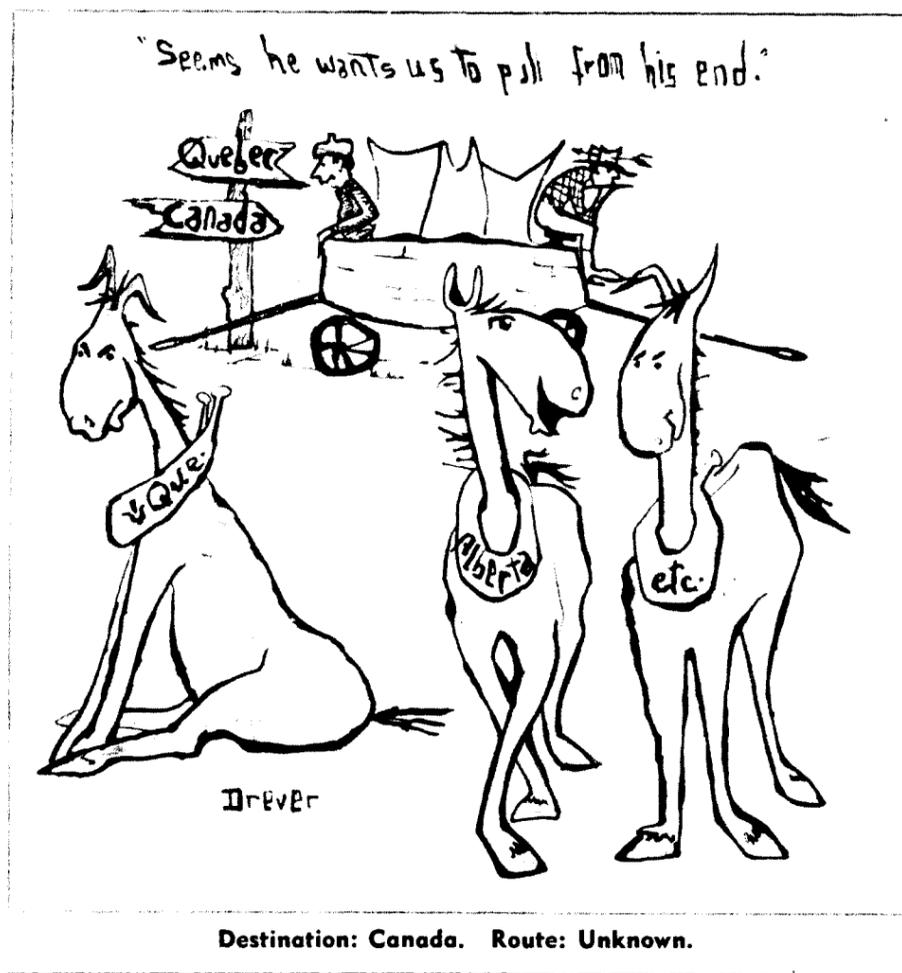
If these women continue to insist on keeping you waiting, as evidenced by the mob of males grinding their teeth in the lobby of the women's residence, let us insist on some changes in the aforementioned lobby.

We suggest the women's house committee set up some pinball machines to keep waiting males from boredom.

Or how about putting out some interesting magazines to read? Playboy, for instance.

Maybe some old-fashioned nickle-odeons, with those . . . er, ah . . . well, you know what type of pictures, would while away the time in a more interesting manner.

Or how about being on time, girls?



Destination: Canada. Route: Unknown.

separatism

by doug walker

"Ladies and gentlemen,
Canada is doomed.
Long live
The Republique
Francaise du Quebec.
You are not
expected to
applaud."—Marcel Chaput

One reads relatively little about separatism as such in the Western-Canadian press any more. In past months newspapers were filled with stories of bombings, marches and other separatist demonstrations, violent and peaceful. Numerous groups appeared, openly and actively demanding Quebec's secession.

In an attempt to explain and perhaps even further the ideas of separatism, Dr. Marcel Chaput spoke to a capacity audience in mp 126 last November. Dr. Chaput, a former leader of the Rassemblement pour l'Independence Nationale and founder of the Parti Republicain du Quebec, was outspoken in his criticism of English-French relations.

"Canada is no longer my country," he said, "and I will do my damned best to see that it splits. Quebec's independence will come because French-Canadians want it, and it is only up to them to decide."

Few persons would argue with the validity of the separatists' complaints. The relative absence of French-Canadian control in Quebec business, and the absence of French-Canadians in positions of responsibility even in the federal civil service have been well-documented.

However, few persons would seek the suppression or assimilation of the French-Canadian culture that

Chaput implied. It is not with the separatists' complaints, but with their proposed solution that issue must be taken.

To be blunt, Canada without Quebec and Quebec without Canada are both impossibilities. Separatists deny this, but only because of their eagerness to secede.

In advocating separation, however, the separatists have performed one invaluable service: they have focused national attention on the immediate problem of Canadian unity.

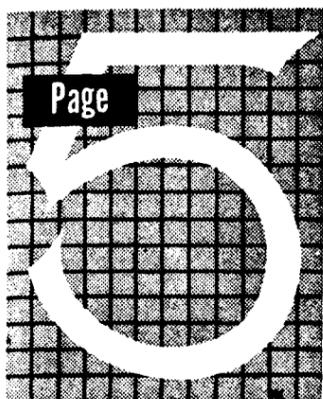
This increased attention has led to several proposed solutions, or at least to attempts at a general solution. The tension has already lessened to the extent that news of an exploding mailbox is now uncommon.

Leaders from all sides in the dispute agree that a dialogue between the factions, if such a dialogue is possible at all, is the necessary first step to an answer. To this end, activities such as last winter's French Canada Week on this campus and the recent Lesage tour of Western Canada have been directed.

Unfortunately, however, it appears so far that this dialogue has been constructive in only one direction—that is, toward Quebec. Quebec complains of or demands something or, as did M. Lesage, simply asks for understanding.

Attempts by westerners to promote this understanding, like the now-aborted Western Canada Week at Laval, are ignored. Since the problems of Canadian unity plague both French and English Canada, the solutions must come from both sides.

Quebec's continued indifference to the rest of the country retards both their and our progress.



letters

Parking Solution

To The Editor:

A few ideas after reading the article "Professionals Tackle Campus Traffic Problems" in your 29 Sept., 1965 edition. The two gentlemen mentioned will certainly have many excellent ideas which put off facing the basic problem well into the future. I believe that I can offer a readily-implemented, inexpensive solution which will solve campus traffic problems for one and for all.

First let us assume that everybody on campus has some need for and a right to own a car. These more than 10,000 automobiles must be parked somewhere.

There are some people, notably those in residence, who have no other place to park their cars than on or very near to the campus. There are, furthermore, some people who have no way to get to classes other than by car. I propose that the remainder, the vast majority, not be allowed to park on the campus. They would thus be compelled to leave their cars at home and walk or ride the E.T.S. or some other way make their way to class.

After the initial protests to the implementing of such a policy, it would be very easy to enforce. Most persons would realize that parking space is a privilege, not a right. This, I feel, would very effectively remove the automobile as a major problem for the administration of our university.

Bruce Logan
eng 4

Humble Submission

To The Editor:

In partial answer to Paproski who states that the minimum wage law justifies a free ticket into university (to say nothing about paying him to go), the following is humbly submitted:

1. Who says the minimum wage law is morally justified? (Partial answer: anyone who thinks he can get away with it.)

2. Given "free education," then: free to whom at whose cost? (Partial answer: that "anonymous" blob in the third row whose only distinction from the bowl of Jello behind him is that he can consume more beer in less time—both to be supported by your work for the rest of your life.)

3. How could the universities manage to achieve a \$2,000 per capita cost in the first place? (Partial answer: "FREE" money.)

On that soggy morning in the future, consider the moral system that was slowly being destroyed in our youth; look to the gutless wonders (our "leaders") who destroyed; look to the automatons and if you can bear it, the bowls of putty who capitulated. And finally, for anyone who still has managed to retain a moral concept of the word "value", let him look in the mirror (if he can bear it) at the one who thought it unnecessary to voice disagreement, to the result of considering it unnecessary to give the ONLY reply fit for most of them, namely:
"Go to hell."

Ray Singer
sci 3

part II

Quebec: new nation at revolution's edge

(Editor's Note: The following is the second part of a two-part series on Quebec and its students, written by Richard Guay, vice-president aux affaires publiques, Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec.

In his first article, M. Guay wrote of the recent changes in Quebec society and how this had created a need for new structures relating Quebec students to one another and to society. He wrote also of the Quebec student's changing consciousness, and contrasted him with the other North American students. M. Guay ended his first article by saying Quebec students have embraced student syndicalism as created in France in the immediate post-war period.

* * *

By RICHARD GUAY

The principles of student syndicalism are laid down in the Charter of Grenoble, which was adopted by l'Union Nationale des Etudiants de France (UNEF) in 1946.

The main article of the Charter reads as follows:

Art. 1: "The student is a young intellectual laborer".

As the workman is a laborer, so is the student; the difference lies in the fact that the workman's labor is essentially manual whereas the student's work is essentially intellectual.

This definition of the student implies certain consequences: as a laborer, his work is productive, which is not the case if one looks at it from a corporatist point of view. In such a case, a student is qualified like an elderly person: he is not an actively producing part of economy, but, like old aged people, he is economically passive; that is, he does not produce but merely collects. The labor of a student, like the labor of a workman is, as we have said, a productive activity; while the labor of a workman can be summed up in dollars and cents at the end of a day, week or month, the activity of a student can only be financially estimated on a long term basis; his acquisition of knowledge, however, is definitely productive in that it will augment his own capacity and productivity once he has started using this knowledge. The best proof of this is to reverse the proposition: eliminate all students from society and the economy will start going down in a relatively short period of time. Intellectual investment is as important for the equipment of a society and, therefore for its future productivity as is financial investment in the sense that it is normally understood. The mere fact that the study years are a "preparatory activity" in no way modifies the fact that it is a productive activity, for the concept of National Product includes such preparatory activities. The activity of an apprentice plumber, for example, is a productive activity; the same goes for the student's activity.

From this, we can deduce the following propositions:

—like workmen have the right to work, students have the same right; to work in their preparatory productive activity; that is, the right to free education (no one pays to work);

—students should be paid a salary since they are laborers doing a productive activity;

—since education is the fundamental natural resource of any nation, it must be exploited by the whole collective, which means that the preparatory productive activity

of students should be paid by the collective and then, benefit the whole society, thus implying the socialization of professions so that they become services (as they were originally conceived—a doctor, a lawyer, etc., in its fundamental sense, is supposed to be rendering a service to society; but this conception has become falsified by the private pursuit of wealth and power) to society and not nests from which each individual follows a given course towards personal profit.

Thus, the student being defined as such, the student association transforms itself from a corporation to a Union local and, as in labor Unions, there eventually comes to exist a Central covering all the various locals. This is what is intended with the creation of l'UGEQ, a union of student syndicalism formed of various locals such as the student associations of every university faculty, every college, etc.

But the rights and obligations that student syndicalism defines for the student and his local, adds to the definition of the Charter of Grenoble in that the student becomes a full-time responsible citizen, the logical end of the social consciousness of the individual. Indeed, he now has the right to vote at 18 in Quebec. Instead of living as a marginal member of society, the student, participating in a productive activity, is a full-fledged member of this society and has a common cause with other syndicates, whether they be workmen or farmers.

From academic institutions, student syndicalism demands better working conditions whether it be in better locals or better equipment, or even, better professors. From the state, it demands laws to protect them, free education, a salary (and when this will be obtained, then the goals will be to push for better salaries and marginal benefits, to keep a constant eye on the educational system and on the social structures in general, always challenging and always suggesting reforms to improve the general welfare of the whole of society), etc.

Furthermore, student syndicalism conceives the institution of learning as a community of professors and students, both directly implicated in the ever-lasting quest for knowledge and truth, and both seeking to protect academic freedom and fundamental human rights. In this context, the administration of the institution is looked upon as something unfortunate but that must be tolerated since it is essential to the well being of the institution; but it must not be permitted to rule over the said institution which remains a community of professors and students.

As labor Unions seek to have workers sit on the boards of direction of the enterprises where they work (co-management), because they know best some of the problems and their vital interests are at stake in the decisions that the boards take, student Unions seek to be represented on boards of administration of learning institutions. This aspect has been recognized in the recent report from the Royal Commission on Education in Quebec. The Commission recommended that co-management be applied at the university and institute levels.

So that, in short, student syndicalism has a double goal: to educate its members and the population in general in order to make them conscious of the problems of society so that they may become responsible citizens who face up to their obligations, and to vindicate the rights of its members and the rights of the population in general. Thus, the Student Union becomes an intermediate body, between the state and the people; this implies that it refuses political affiliation so that it

can keep its independence from political parties and groups to criticize and stimulate each and everyone of them and so that it can also be freely criticized. If it affiliates itself, it commits self-suicide, for it loses the main purpose of its existence; every suggestion it would then make could be easily discarded as being biased and trying to criticize one party in order to promote the one that it is officially supporting. And, if the Union is to be independent, so too should be the individual student, for he cannot serve the interests of his group and be free to serve the interests of the whole population, and, at the same time, be a member of a political party or group, serving the particular interests of the men at the top of this party. How can one criticize in all freedom (in order to stimulate democracy) the politicians at the command of the state when he is himself a part of the complex party ladder that leads up to power? How, for example, will a Union leader decide between criticizing the government in the general interest of the members and the population and protecting his own advancement within the party, should he be a member of the said party? These would appear in such a case, a distinct conflict of interests.

—at the organization level, the student union, or any other body, must seek to protect its members as

it must seek to protect the population as a whole, and, should it seek to protect its members exclusively, then it will create a disproportion between this group and the rest of society and, sooner or later, there will be a reaction to it; so that the goals sought by the organization must be studied in the light of the goals of the whole of society;

—finally, at the governmental level, a government must naturally protect its citizens, but it must be conscious of the problems of other countries and other people in their quest for human dignity, freedom and social promotion, for it cannot isolate itself from collaborating with these people to "help them help themselves". (John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Speech, January 20th, 1961.)

This therefore is what we are trying to do in Quebec; this is the context in which the student body is taking its place in society. We are thus reminded of the words of President Kennedy, words that apply so very well to Quebec in 1965:

"I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation; the energy, the faith and the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all those who serve it. And the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

Viewpoint

By FRASER SMITH

At this time of year, fraternities are the object of much discussion, especially because many freshmen are considering rushing. Traditionally, it seems, most persons are either strongly for or against fraternities, and in general I feel that those against do not understand fraternities, and what it is that they are trying to accomplish.

For the most part, fraternities revolve around the fact that many people, by nature, are gregarious. It is natural for people to want to group together, and a fraternity is just another vehicle to accomplish this end. Some people object to the way new members are elected to membership, so may I explain it here.

First, any person may "rush" or look at fraternities. Prospective members are obtained from the students' union IBM information card, from the list which accrues during freshman introduction week, and from miscellaneous personal contacts. A person interested in looking at fraternities could walk up to the door, or phone any fraternity and have his name added to the rush list.

Most groups you might name would like to have members who will be an asset to the organization in terms of attendance, participation and enthusiasm, and fraternities are no different. Also, most groups would like to have each member compatible with the others, and again, fraternities are no different. In an attempt to keep the group functioning, selection may be stringent regarding the previous points, and most fraternities require a unanimous acceptance of the membership of any new member. This is not unlike many of the service clubs and fraternal orders that abound.

Fraternities are mainly social fraternities, and few fraternity men would argue this point. There is nothing wrong with this, but we feel that other things are important also.

Scholarship is our prime reason for being at university, and most fraternities manage to keep their general average above the all-men's average at the university. In fact, no fraternity is allowed to accept a member who is below the average required for entrance by the university. Realizing that scholarship is so important, at least one fraternity requires a 65 per cent average to rush for freshmen out of high school, and is also raising the required average to go active, by 1 per cent each year until finally a person will need at least a university average of 65 per cent.

Fraternities also feel that it is important that, as citizens and students, we do our part for less-fortunate persons. To this end, most fraternities have several projects each year to raise funds for worthy organizations, or projects such as parties for orphans and underprivileged children.

The benefits to be received by joining a fraternity include being part of the foregoing, but on top of this, one could add such things as forming many lifelong friendships, meeting future business contacts and learning how to get along with people of different ages, tastes and talents.

Fraternities also stress participation in student affairs and athletics. A fraternity won the overall intramural championship last year, and there are usually several fraternity people actively engaged in the students' union and its many boards.

Fraternities are not for everyone. Some people are not gregarious by nature. Many people make out quite well in athletics, students' union and business without belonging to a fraternity, but most people who take the time to rush, and who are open-minded enough to look at all aspects of the fraternity system, soon find themselves actively engaged in fraternity affairs. We hope you will be one of these people.

(Editor's Note: Fraser Smith is president of Interfraternity Council.)

VIETNAM!

By HELENE CHOMIAK and
JOHN THOMPSON

At the moment the United States finds herself embroiled, directly and indirectly, in conflicts in three different parts of the world. She is fighting in Vietnam, Communist-watching in the Dominican Republic and playing a curious role in the internal affairs of the Congo. Not since the days of Teddy Roosevelt and his Big Stick has the United States been so militarily involved in a time of, technically, peace.

Of these conflicts, the largest and bloodiest is the Vietnamese war. And the United States must bear, as even the firmest supporters of the present administration's policy admit, a great deal of the responsibility for that unfortunate country's agony.

Although Vietnam's past is shrouded in legend, its traditions go back a long way. It was founded about 500 B.C., and known as Van Lang. The kingdom's fate depended on the strength of the Chinese empire to the north; and with the rise of the powerful Han dynasty in China, Vietnam was overrun and ruled as a Chinese province from 111 B.C. to about 940 A.D.

Many refugees from the mainland settled in Vietnam during this period and introduced Chinese writing skills, philosophy and even social customs into the area. However, the Vietnamese succeeded in maintaining their national identity, and the long period of Chinese rule was interrupted by rebellions—successful but short-lived.

However, as the Chinese presence became more brutal and opposition to the regime built up, a rash of rebellions in 938, coinciding with the decline of the Tang dynasty in China, led to the defeat of the Chinese in 940.

Once free of the Chinese, the Vietnamese proceeded to over-run the kingdom to the south of them, which occupied roughly the area now occupied by South Vietnam. Land thus gained was given to farmers willing to defend it. But as the Vietnamese moved south and west they neglected to occupy the country's highlands. Today

close to 29 million people live on the narrow delta, while the remaining 1.5 million occupy the upland areas which make up about 80 per cent of the land.

The unequal distribution of Vietnam's mineral and agricultural resources makes the two zones perfect complements to each other in peacetime. To the north lies the mineral wealth; to the south, the fine agricultural land. The present sealing-off of each zone at the 17th parallel has imposed costly expenditures on both sides, since each zone's deficiencies have had to be made up somehow. And in both zones, these expenditures have necessitated heavy dependence upon external aid.

Vietnam was never an especially profitable area to rule. The reason why France kept the colony is explained by the French historian Henrie Brunshwig.

"The colonies were not supposed to be sources of revenue. Their role consisted in disrupting the mastery of the seas with Britain and affirming to the face of the world the presence, the grandeur, and the rayonnement of France. It was normal that all this was to be paid for, like all expenditures of sovereignty."

But this attitude was hardly designed to improve the lot of the colonized peoples. Franklin D. Roosevelt attacked France's policy in Vietnam in these terms: "France has had Indochina—30 million inhabitants—for nearly 100 years, and the people are worse off than they were at the beginning . . . France milked it for 100 years. The people of Indochina are entitled to something better than that."

In this unexceptionably idealistic statement can we not see the seeds of America's future tragic involvement in the region?

But, granting this, France still considered Vietnam little more than a source of raw materials—the orthodox view of colonial economics. Later, a certain amount of light industry was introduced, however. France's economic blunders in Vietnam were as nothing compared with her political blunders.

Colonial government generally is patterned after the home government, and the instability in French politics was reflected in the rise and fall of governments in Indochina. During the 43 years of French civil administration, there were 23 different governors or acting governors ruling the area.

With so rapid a turnover of governors, no consistent colonial policy could be developed. In 1902 the colony was split into three areas and two protectorates with the cities originally ceded to the French remaining as separate colonies.

Vietnamese emperors continued to exist, but had no real power. In the lower echelons, Vietnamese retained their posts, but were paid half or a third as much as Frenchmen holding the same positions. Later this was liberalized, but only after severe opposition in France.

But the main problem was the lack of any representative bodies. Although assemblies existed in the territories, their legislative powers were limited to expressing "opinions" on economic and social legislation. Finally, in 1928, an Indochina-wide legislature came into existence, called the Grand Council of Financial and Economic Interests. It was designed to represent the views of the people to the governor general. Of 51 members, 23 were native (18 Vietnamese, 5 Loa and Cambodian).

But the preponderance of non-native representatives and the influence of the rubber companies ensured the assembly's functioning merely as a rubber stamp.

Increasingly, the inequalities so blatantly present in the colonial social and judicial system angered the young intellectuals. Naturally they tended to propose more and more radical solutions for their country's woe.

It was the Second World War that gave dissident elements their chance. France lost her hold on the nation, and the United States found itself stepping into France's uncomfortable shoes.

To explain the post-war situation of the two states it is necessary to understand the two men who were to play dominant roles.



World hot spot

Ho Chi Minh, leader of North Vietnam is the senior of the two, and pertinent details of his life follow.

- He was born about 1890, 1891 or 1892 on May 19, in the village of Nghe-An in Central Vietnam.

- His name at birth has been given as Nguyen Ai-Quoc.

- He began his revolutionary career at the lycée Quoc-Hoc at Hue. He was expelled because of anti-French activities.

- At the beginning of the First World War, Ho went to London, where he supported Ireland in her struggle for independence.

- Early in 1917 or 1918, he became involved in the socialist debate in France, supporting the Communists because of their position on the colonies.

- He returned to Vietnam in 1924, and opened a school for party members, graduating between 20 and 30 political agitators per month.

This was a hard time for the Communist parties in East Asia. The Chinese party was dissolved, the British and the Dutch struck decisive blows against the Malay and Indoasian Communists organizations and a bitter intra-party struggle was taking place among the Indochinese Communist party, the Annamese Communist party and the League of Indochinese Communists. Ho began reorganization of the party in 1930.

After several years in Moscow during the 1930s, he returned to China and worked in low-ranking party positions, building up his image as a man of the people.

His experience with the Chinese and Russian Communists made him realize he could not trust either of them, and he turned to the Americans for aid. His actions were successful, and Ho and his guerillas were reinforced by several OSS intelligence units which had been operating in southern China. The OSS teams also supplied the Viet-Minh with arms and ammunition.

During the period, Ho abandoned his Communist trappings. Emphasis was laid on the nationalist aspects, and he stressed co-operation with Chinese overlords, all of which gave the United States confidence in his movement. When his forces took over Hanoi, the presence of the U.S. flag convinced the population that the U.S. had established official relations with the Viet-Minh. However, Ho soon learned the U.S. was supporting Bao-Dai in South Vietnam, and made a major policy switch, from supporting the U.S. to favoring the French.

French objectives in the Indochina war, were at first just an attempt at re-colonialization. They

attempted to use the "oil slick" method, capturing some large posts and then advancing over the surrounding area, but throughout the campaign France was hampered by insufficient men and arms.

On the Communist side, war aims were simple: "doc-lap" or "independence." Ho and his general, Giap, practised a modified version of guerilla warfare. Although they made several errors in the early part of the battle, Giap soon discovered the French abilities and limitations. His first successful drive, was to capture the highlands.

Later in a general offensive effort, the Viet-Minh successfully weakened the French, until the battle of Dien Bien Phu at which they destroyed the remaining French army. The war ended July 21, 1954.

By the Geneva Accord, the country was divided at the 17th Parallel.

The northern zone became a socialist state and began to rebuild its shattered economy. A constitution was adopted in 1946, but was modified in 1960.

In South Vietnam, Emperor Bao-Dai was able to obtain greater formal independence from the French after two years of bargaining than the Viet-Minh were able to even after years of bloody war. By 1954, the Saigon regime had received more international recognition than its northern counterparts, and the government began to take a relatively active role in international organizations. However, they have also had grave internal problems.

One of the most active individuals in South Vietnam during the period after the Second World War was Ngo Dinh Diem.

He was born Jan. 3, 1901, son of Ngo Dinh Kha, a well-educated mandarin whose family was among the early Catholic converts. From his father he inherited an ardent feeling of nationalism and the concept of reform through the use of Vietnamese elites, and also a religious fierceness bordering on fanaticism.

Like Ho, Diem hated foreign occupiers of the country, but his desire to change from within the elite made him join the civil service after completion of law studies. He took a post with Bao-Dai as minister of the interior, but after his reforms were not accepted, he resigned.

After resigning his post, Ngo Diem began a period of intense study. During this time, he was helped by the Japanese to escape from arrest by the French, but he never became actively committed to the Japanese cause.

The collapse of the Japanese led to his imprisonment by the Viet-Minh, and Ho, recognizing his organizational talents offered him a job as minister of the interior. Dien refused and was imprisoned until 1946, the date of signing accords by the French and Viet-Minh.

Returning to Hue, Diem took an active part in bring Bao-Dai back to power. But after achieving this, he refused to co-operate with the new Vietnamese state, although he was offered the premiership in May of 1949. Instead he founded the Phong Trao Quoc-Gia Qua Kich, or the Nationalist Extremist Movement. The group advocated resistance against both the French and the Viet-Minh, and hoped to obtain strength through the organization of Catholics.

Diem left on a trip through Japan and the United States in 1950. Involvement of the United States in the Indochina war gave him an opportunity to go on a speaking tour through the United States and gain many supporters. In 1954, Bao-Dai offered him the premiership again, but once gain he refused because of interference from the French army which had over-all military command.

The fall of the French after Dien Bien Phu convinced him this was the time demands would be met. On June 16, 1954 he was asked to form the new Vietnamese government.

Diem managed to avoid the mistake made by his predecessors and forced Bao-Dai to give him full and complete civilian and military powers. He retained these until Oct. 26, 1956 when the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam was adopted. By provisions of the constitution he was made president with full dictatorial powers. The inflexibility of the system resulted in a military revolt on Nov. 1, 1963 and Diem was murdered the following day.

Throughout the Vietnam crisis the United States has followed an active policy. At the beginning of the Second World War the obsession of President Franklin Roosevelt led to the support of the Viet-Minh and disregard of the French resistance movement against the Japanese. As a consequence many Frenchmen were slaughtered in the ensuing battle.

Called the second U.S. mistake was the support of the corruption-ridden government of Diem in South Vietnam which served to undermine the U.S. claim they were supporting national rights, for the Diem regime in its totalitarian extremes could be con-

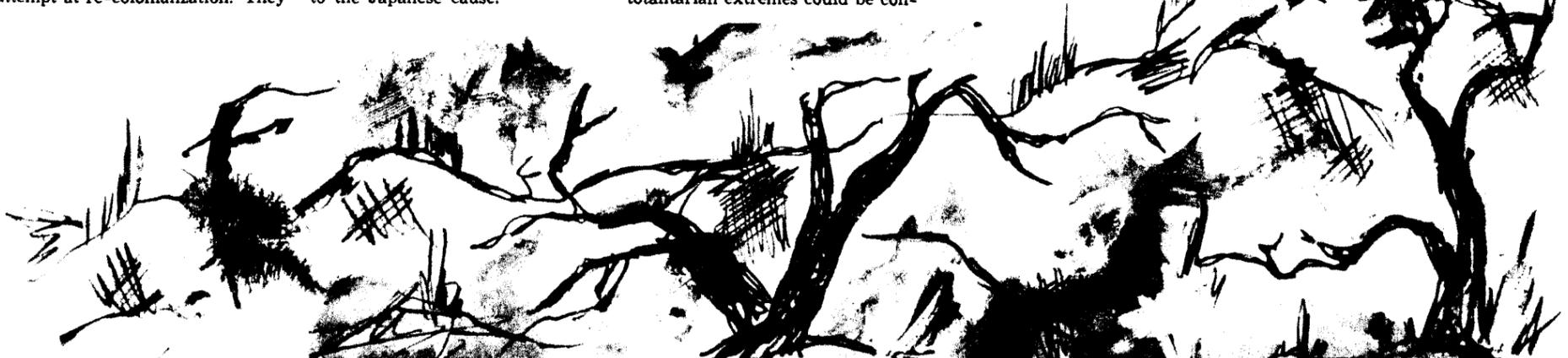
sidered as repressive as Ho's rule in the north.

The support of the domino theory, that if one nation in the Far East falls to communism, the rest will follow, is also seen as another fallacy in the U.S. administration.

Now the U.S. has more than 125,000 troops in the country and

is planning to have 150,000 troops by Jan. The U.S. position was clearly stated by President Lyndon Johnson when he said:

"We will fight as long as necessary not to stop the spread of Communism, but to build a regime conforming to the aspirations of the greatest number of our compatriots."



The Gateway fine arts

realism highlights nfb movie

Some day an observer of wild-life is going to build a blind in the middle of society and attempt to watch the human teenager at play. It has been done in the past with tigers and gorillas, so why should it be impossible with teenagers, who are only slightly wilder than the other two species?

Until that day, however, we will have to make do with *Nobody Waved Goodbye*, the National Film Board's second excursion into full length features.

Where in the past we have had to be satisfied with the Walt Disney treatment of teenagers (the same as the Disney treatment of nature—cute, coy, folksy, just a bit beyond belief) now we have the observer's report.

Once you get past the hokey title (designed to draw in the teenagers, perhaps?) *Nobody Waved Goodbye* turns into a good film. The Gidgets and the Tammys and the Avalon-Funicellos will probably hate it: "Howcum no one ever sez enny thun gud about teenagers?" But they'll have mis-seen the show.

Sketched in the familiar, stark, bleak documentary style of the NFB, the film employs a very conscious camera eye. Perspectives are always clear. Backgrounds are always in motion; foci change; there's no lingering on images. But it comes out real in a way that David and Lisa wasn't. That film never got over being a case study; this film never tries to be one. Oh, the social workers will have a field day with it; but they should keep their hands off it if they have any feelings.

For all that it's a very human sort of film, it doesn't probe the human involvement as much as it senses the urban landscape.

Highways. Bridges. Billboards. City parks. Subway stations. Rain-damped headlights. Scooters and stolen cars. And always the movement through this landscape.

The dialogue is intriguing. It's cliché, and no-one tries to make poetry out of it. It's not a crime to let actors improvise, at least here where the subject is cliché. The meagreness of Peter's vocabulary ties him down. He can't make himself understood. Everyone speaks the same language, but it has no real meaning. (I watched a part of *A Certain Smile* later the same evening on TV; there, where the actors were delivering written clichés, they couldn't make them sound convincing, despite the fact that most of them probably have spoken that way all their lives.)

But the real hero of *Nobody Waved Goodbye* is the camera. Adapting journalism to film presented no problem for the NFB film-makers. They've done it so well so long. And they were fortunate in picking a subject that suited their style. Documentary movies, in fact, seem usually to be more successful than documentary fiction.

Lonely Boy, the NFB short on Paul Anka, accompanied the main feature. Comparisons with *Nobody Waved Goodbye* are almost forced on us, for the same documentary style is employed. Anka, drifting in the environment he is

incapable of coping with, moves in the same urban landscape, sweeping on miles of concrete highway, glowing in the glare of Klieg lights, smiling at the fat faces.

In conclusion: film is the only medium that can adequately describe the modern city. No words, not even those of Tom Wolfe (*Time*-style for intellectuals), can hope to do what film can so rapidly do, even without message, without sympathy.

This is the world where Peter and Julie and Paul wander, and where we wander. The National Film Board has done a very good job of doing away with daffodils. That's an accomplishment.

—Jon Quill

ayrton show at gallery is excellent

The U of A Fine Arts Gallery opened its fall season last Friday night with the first North American showing of the work of the English artist Michael Ayrton. Ayrton's consummate technical skill has placed him in the top ranks of British graphic art, and the drawings on exhibit provide an excellent introduction to his work.

Ayrton's figure drawing is probably the most exciting aspect of his art, for it indicates how technical mastery can liberate the artist. "Serpentine Figure", "Demeter in Winter" and "Bone Sentinel" represent tremendous licenses taken with human anatomy, made successful by the artist's tremendous competence. One returns to these drawings again and again; they are compelling in their excellence.

It is a truism that the great artist can transcend the limitations of any particular media. When looking at an Ayrton drawing, one is immediately reminded of sculpture.

This effect is created by Ayrton's treatment of his subject; like the sculptor, he deals with mass under tension. It is difficult to view "Fat Man, Head Under Stress" (see picture) without thinking of Leonard Baskin's "Fat Man"; and the contours of the portrait of C. P. Snow are reminiscent of one of John Ivor-Smith's cast stone heads. Like the sculptor, Ayrton deals with the figure in relation to space, rather than in relation to component parts on paper. This is particularly true of "Talos", in which a single figure emerges, in depth, from a completely blank background.

A fine artist's sensibility emerges constantly through Ayrton's choice and handling of his subjects. His themes seem drawn largely from myth (myth being the deepest and most universal human experience). Of signal importance in Ayrton's myth-drawings is the grotesque. The Daedalus drawings depict man distorted by his own follies; "Mazed Minotaur" displays a dumb, deformed creature whose predicament is due to a cruel quirk of Fate.

Everywhere is apparent a conciseness and clarity which seemed in danger of being buried under the tons of paint and ink hurled by the abstract expressionists.

The Ayrton show is significant and exciting; an auspicious beginning for the U of A gallery's season.

—Jackie Foord



—Stearn photo

FAT MAN, HEAD UNDER STRESS—One of the grimmer of the drawings by Michael Ayrton being displayed at the Fine Arts Gallery. Also on view are portraits (Wyndham Lewis, William Golding, C. P. Snow), figure-drawings and mythological scenes.

la traviata shows skill, artistic merit

Verdi's opera "La Traviata" is being presented this week by the Edmonton Professional Opera Association.

Live opera performances in Edmonton are so rare that they are worth seeing no matter how abominable they are (e.g. last year's "Don Giovanni"), but the current production can be recommended on its own artistic merits. The EPOA has shown steady and consistent improvement over the last two years, and now both orchestra and chorus have a good grasp of the essentials of opera.

In the past, the orchestra has been as good as its conductor, and in last season's production of "Carmen" it reached its peak under Brian Priestman.

Well, Mr. Priestman is back for "La Traviata", and his skills as a leader and craftsman are again making themselves evident.

"La Traviata" is one of Verdi's best operas, and so, one of the best of all operas. It has everything a greedy impresario could ask for—abundant melody, numerous dramatically effective moments, and a slightly off-color plot.

It is also one of the most popular operas in the repertoire, and consequently a predictable choice for production in Edmonton.

Mirabile dictu, the premiere performance of the opera at Venice in 1853 was a total fiasco. Francis Toye explains the reasons for its failure:

"The tenor was hoarse; the baritone in particular, considering his part of insufficient importance, took little trouble; the prima donna, though a good singer, was a very plump, robust lady, whose death of consumption in the last act provoked a regular epidemic of laughter among an audience as yet operatically unvaccinated by a success of flabby Brunnhildes, pot-bellied Siegfrieds, and bediamonded Mimis."

But the old saying, "You can't

keep a good opera down" was proved again in short order, and soon "Traviata" was playing to packed houses all over Europe, made up mainly of illicit lovers seeking reassurance and moral support. Since then, its popularity has not waned.

For once in his life Verdi had a workable libretto, containing no ghosts, long-lost brothers, burnt babies, or any of the other odds and ends that litter the plots of most of his other operas. With that unerring dramatic instinct which was his chief virtue, Verdi responded to it brilliantly, and produced an opera that could not fail to please both critics and public.

Here I will attempt to give a short plot summary, one which gives only the most superficial idea of what the opera is about. The plot is mainly concerned with a courtesan, Violetta Valery, the only real character in the libretto. She is engaged in a life of dissipation and debauchery when the opera opens.

A wild party is in progress, and during the course of it Violetta is introduced to a young man named Alfredo Germont (the Hero).

He tells her that he has been passionately in love with her for a period of some months.

Needless to say, by the beginning of the second act, Violetta and Alfredo are living together in her house in the country.

One day while Alfredo is out, his father Giorgio (usually known simply as Germont) visits Violetta and pleads with her to leave Alfredo, for the sake of respectability and Alfredo's sister (engaged to a Rich Young Man).

Violetta's better instincts prevail, and she secretly leaves, without explaining to Alfredo, who would never agree if he knew the real story.

Alfredo is hopping mad at Violetta because of what he thinks is her infidelity (he really is quite stupid), and refuses to see her.

By this time, Violetta has galloping consumption, and when Alfredo insults her in public, her psychological and physiological torments prove too much for her, and she becomes critically ill. End of Act II.

In the final act, Violetta and Alfredo are gloriously reunited (all misunderstandings having been cleared up, and Germont having come clean), and she dies joyously in his arms.

Now all opera plots sound a bit funny in synopsis, but that of "La Traviata" has real dramatic merit, both as a whole and in isolated moments of tension.

Verdi's music works perfectly within the limitations of the Italian opera genre.

It follows all the rules of the system without allowing them to interfere with the flow of the action.

The arias are so skillfully bridged with dramatic recitative, and the whole opera so inundated with beautiful melody, that the restrictions of the form seem almost to disappear.

But the real test of an opera must be its dramatic effectiveness, and "La Traviata" is as powerful as any opera ever written.

—Bill Beard

fine arts calendar

Little Symphony Concert—Wednesday—Macdonald Hotel Ballroom—8:30 p.m.

"La Traviata"—Thursday, Saturday—Jubilee—8:30 p.m.

Feiffer Satirical Review (14 performers, brought from Calgary, reputedly hilarious)—Friday, Saturday, Sunday—Yardbird Suite (8039-102 St.)—9:30 p.m.

"Mary, Mary" (Broadway hit comedy)—Oct. 6-16—Walterdale Playhouse—8:30 p.m.

Michael Ayrton Drawings—to Oct. 29—Fine Arts Gallery (9021-112th Street)—7-9 p.m.

The Edmonon Chamber Music Society's program for this season includes a quartet from Stockholm, a trio from Winnipeg, and a consort of early instruments, as well as various local groups: five recitals in all.

Students may purchase season membership for the ridiculously low sum of \$4. But only season members can get into the concerts: no tickets are sold at the door.

Since the first concert (featuring the early instrumental consort) is on October 13 (8:30 p.m. in Con Hall), it behooves interested music-lovers to dash down to the Allied Arts Box Office or to the Extension Department as soon as possible to buy their memberships.



—Stacey photo

INTRAMURAL CROSS-COUNTRY

... they're off

Campbell

... looks at sports

The use of international sporting events as a political yardstick is destroying the spirit of sport.

In the U.S. the sole purpose of the big sporting events, like the Olympics, seems to be a public demonstration of the superiority of the American Way of Life.

International goodwill through sport is subordinated to propaganda and maintaining international face.

The point of this article is evaluation of the World Student Games through two pairs of eyes. The eyes of Bruce Kidd, a Canadian runner who attended the Games, and the eyes of Sports Illustrated, the most powerful sports publication in America.

First, Bruce Kidd:

"Despite the keen competition which characterized every sport at the Games, rivalry was powerless to stop spontaneous outbursts of camaraderie and good spirit among the student athletes. The best example of this was the victory ceremonies, where instead of the national anthem of the winner, the international student song, Gaudeamus Igitur, was played.

"Every time a winner was declared, the whole stadium rose as one and joined in, often with interlocking arms. And usually the athletes on the podium sang the loudest.

"Hardly lacking any of the heights of performance of other International games, the Universiade in Budapest, by its friendly spirit demonstrated without doubt that sport can be one of the world's great unifiers of men.

Now let's look at Sports Illustrated:

"These were the World University Games, the Universiade, and for the U.S. athletes they were altogether stunning and delightful, because they were altogether pro-American.

"U.S. officials had boycotted the Games for nine years, fearing they were a Communist plot to make political hay out of a sporting event.

"The Hungarians saw a lot of Stars and Stripes in the 10 days of the Games. The U.S. flag was going up with ceremonial regularity as the American athletes won and won again, coming close to duplicating their impressive showing at the Tokyo Olympics.

"When the U.S. basketball team played the Russians it was embarrassing, not because the Yanks won their first game so smashingly (81-38), but because the crowd lavished its cheers on the Americans and booed, — yes, even heckled—the Soviets."

But in tennis the Americans lost and so Sports Illustrated notes below: "But there weren't enough natives around the next day when Fox took on Rumanian Ion Tiriac in the singles semi-final. It was raining, windy and cold, and the fans who showed up were the noisy, strategically situated Rumanian rooting section. They hounded Fox, got his goat by applauding his errors and Tiriac's fine shots and the American was badly beaten in two straight sets. Afterwards in the locker room he and Fox had a violent argument and Tiriac, who is better than he sounds, cried, "I could beat you and Dell (another U.S. player) together."

I don't know about you, but to me the kind of reporting in magazines like Sports Illustrated is something I can do without.

International Games, and particularly the Universiade, do not have to be international incidents.

From reading Bruce Kidd it seems they are not international incidents to the athletes.

The political significance of having the best runners, swimmers, football players or whatever is surely secondary to the universal significance of having a nation of good sportsmen.

According to Bruce Kidd, the Games were alive with good sportsmanship which is far more important than the flag the athletes pledge allegiance to every morning.

Hugh Jones led 138 finishers across the tape in the annual intramural cross-country race Saturday.

The race, covering 2.7 miles through Windsor Park, kicked off the men's intramural season.

Jones' winning time was 12:33.4 with last year's winner, Doug Lampard, coming second at 12:39.8.

Lampard's time last year was 12:31.2.

The next eight places were: third, Don Morrison, phys ed; fourth, Don Wales, residence A; fifth, Garry Johnson, medicine; sixth, Richard Farion, ag; seventh, Rick Wilson, phys ed; eighth, Roger Nicholson, St. Joe's, ninth, Moses Chirambo, medicine; tenth, Henry Barzel, engineering.

Gateway Editor-in-Chief Don

Sellar came in 106th.

Medicine was the highest unit with 179 points followed by St. Stephen's with 129 and phys ed with 116.

The race, which was 25 minutes late starting, had only 150 entrants this year.

"The low turn out is probably the result of a conflict with Football Weekend," said intramural director Fraser Smith.

IFC starts annual rush tuesday night

The rush is on!! Fall fraternity rush started Tuesday night with an Interfraternity Council rush panel held to acquaint prospective male rushees with the fraternity system in general.

All ten men's fraternities were represented.

Informal rush will start Oct. 11. During this period the male rushees are invited to the individual fraternity houses for informal meals and parties.

The selection is done by a unanimous decision of all active members of the fraternity. It is comparable to the selection system of most service organizations.

During "Silent Saturday" which follows formal rush fraternity members are not allowed to speak to the rushees—it is a day for thought.

Women's fraternity rush began with a Panhellenic panel discussion Tuesday.

Coffee parties will be held in Wauneita Lounge for prospective fraternity members Oct. 5 and 6 from 4 to 6 p.m.

Interested girls must register.

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Edmonton Public School Board

Teaching Appointments

Effective September, 1966

Each year the Edmonton Public School Board offers an increasing number of teaching appointments to students attending the University of Alberta.

In order to deal with the large number of applications involved it has become necessary to begin interviewing candidates much earlier in the term than in previous years. Dates for October, November and December interviews are now being arranged through National Employment Service.

In October and November interview appointment preference will be given to students who already hold an Alberta teaching certificate. These will, for the most part, be third and fourth year students of the Faculty of Education who obtained Standard Certificates at the end of their second year. It will also include teachers with previous teaching experience who are now in attendance at the University.

For students currently engaged in student teaching it is likely that interview appointment dates will not be available until December, January or February. However, those who wish September 1966 appointment to the Edmonton teaching staff are invited to submit early applications.

For application form, salary schedule and interview appointment, call at:

National Employment Service Administration Building University of Alberta



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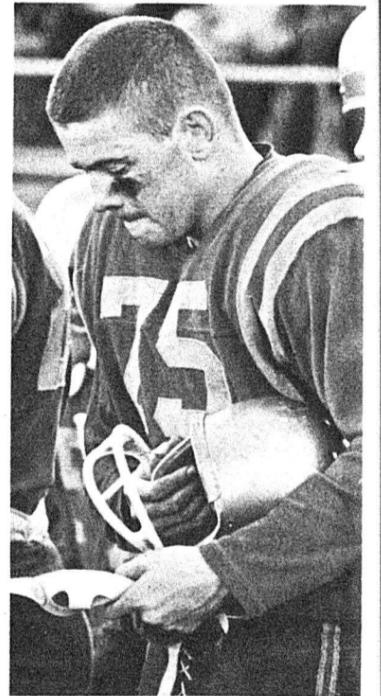
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—Driscoll photos
FOOTBALL WEEKEND—Elaine Sadd cheers as Bears beat the anonymous Dinos 23-0 and Bear halfback, Bill Buxton, sits on the bench pondering the significance of it all.

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UAC Dinos extirpated at Clarke Stadium last Saturday

By **ANDY RODGER**

The Golden Bears have lost their magic touch or the UAC Dinosaurs have improved fantastically.

Of course, a score 23-0 in favor of the Bears is not exactly bad, but it is 55 points worse than last year's shellacking of the Dinos.

The Dinosaurs, still the plant eating variety, are now acting as if they know they can throw their weight around.

Their line was generally good, quite often offering better protection to Ted Rhodes than the Bears

did for Algajer or Rankel.

Rhodes showed that a miss can be as good as a mile, and on occasion seemed to throw the ball just to get rid of it.

His pass completion average shows the effects of handling a hot ball.

Golden Bears were not that much better. Only individuals showed any brilliance. John Violini was a standout, managing to be on the receiving end of four Calgary passes. Violini also figured with Rennie Bradley in a record-making 64 yard punt return.

The Bears started quite slowly, getting most of their points in the fourth quarter, when Irwin Striffler went over for two majors. Jim Hale also got a touchdown.

Generally the Bear squad was not as polished as it should have been.

Pass defense and blocking were ragged, letting through numerous lumbering Dinos.

Unless the Bears can put on a better display of teamwork and act as a cohesive unit, there is a good chance they will den down early and not go to Toronto in November.

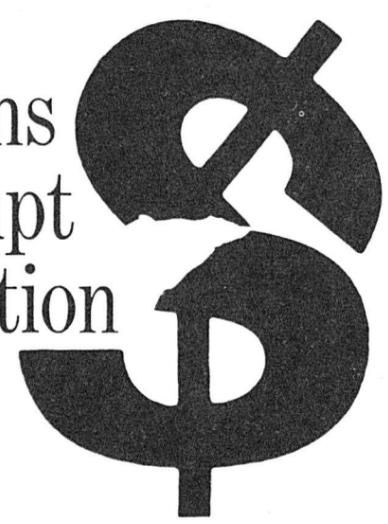
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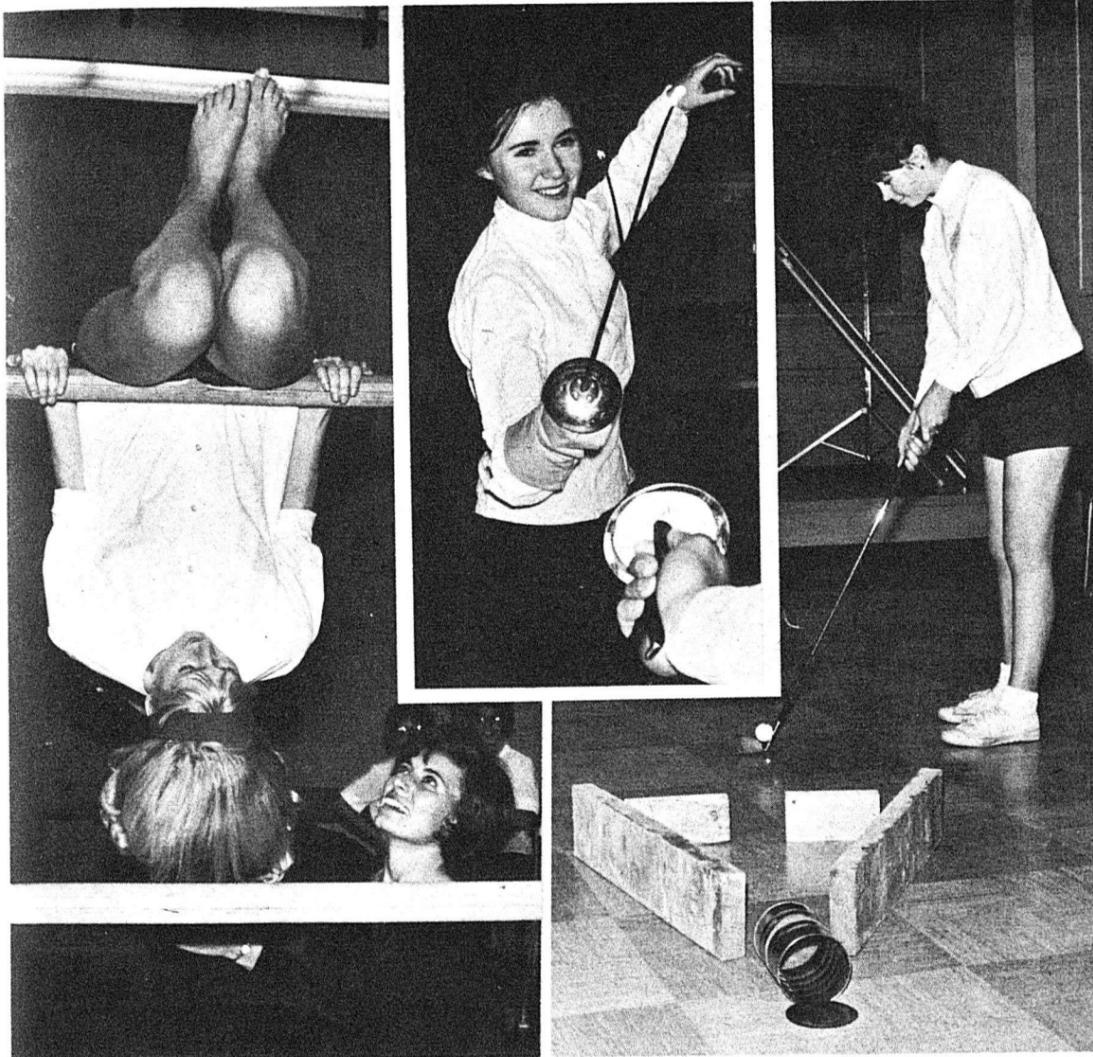
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—Yackulle photos

ACTIVITY NIGHT—Gymnastics, fencing, and miniature golf are only three of 15 offered recreations on Activity Nights. The final one starts Thursday 7 p.m. in the phys ed building.

Panda swim team in need of personnel

The U of A Panda swim team started training for the 1965-66 swim season Monday.

"Good swimmers as well as people who are willing to train hard and regularly are needed," says assistant coach, Pat Conger.

Practices are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 5 and 7 p.m. Stress the first month will be on the basic conditioning of lengths, starts and turns.

The final team will be chosen in early November.

The Pandas will compete before the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association finals at Winnipeg in late February.

A home-and-home meet with U of S and the annual Golden Bear Relays are set for January.

All the Edmonton and Calgary swim clubs will participate in the relays.

Coach Conger says "the '65-'66 team will be the best ever. However, I don't think we will be good enough to beat UBC. They have several people who are top Canadian swimmers.

"Within two years the Panda swimmers should win the WCIAA trophy," she said.

A big difference this year is the flip turn in free style.

The flip turn requires only push-

ing off from the side with the feet. Records are expected to fall as swimmers become competent in this type of turn.

But U of A needs experienced divers, butterflyers, and breast-strokers on the team before the Pandas start competition.

Refs needed for police duty in flag football

Referees for flag football are needed for games Monday through Friday 4:30 to 6 p.m. and Saturday afternoons.

Pay ranges from \$1.50 to \$2 per game.

For information phone 439-7269, or contact the intramural office.

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Haswell, EOC share cross-country honors

U of A's Ray Haswell clocked 21:51 to win the annual Edmonton Cross-Country Championships at Kinsman Park Sunday.

Haswell, eng 3, led the team to second place behind the Edmonton Olympic Club.

Ray McKenzie took third place and Art Hnatiuk tenth place to round out the U of A finishers.

UAC was third in team standings and Calgary Track Club fourth.

Dr. Jim Haddow, coach of the varsity squad, said, "the team has an excellent chance in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Cross-coun-

try Championships to be held here Oct. 31.

"Both McKenzie and Haswell should do well at the championships," said Dr. Haddow.

"Haswell is probably the best

runner to come to U of A," he said.

Haswell is the Western Canada three-mile champion.

Dr. Haddow thinks U of M will be the team to beat.

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Stats

	Bears	Dino-saurs
Yards passing	137	71
Yards rushing	238	50
Attempted passes	19	22
Completed passes	13	8
Interceptions	4	1
No. of Penalties	9	8
No. yds. in penalties	65	24
Fumbles	2	0
Fumbles recovered	2	0
Punts	7	9
Punt average (yds.)	37.4	37.2
Field goals attempted	1	1
Field goals (comp'd)	0	0
First downs	29	8

Canadian University Press DATELINE

35,000 students may lose vote

OTTAWA—Almost half of all Canadian students eligible to vote in the Nov. 8 election may be disfranchised, according to estimates released by the Canadian Union of Students.

Of the 75,000 students of voting age, about 35,000 live more than 25 miles from their parents' home, according to the CUS estimates based on figure from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Most of these students—over 24,000—live more than 100 miles from home, making it quite difficult for them to travel to their home constituency to vote if they do not succeed in getting on the voting list in the university constituency.

These students "disfranchised by distance" represent roughly one out of every 300 Canadian voters.

"The Prime Minister couldn't see why it was difficult for students to go home to vote. Perhaps if he realized the distances involved, he would be able to see their plight more clearly and sympathetically," Malcolm Scott of CUS said when releasing these figures.

Over 7,000 of those affected live at least 500 miles from home. Nearly 4,000 of these live at least 1,000 miles from home.

Mr. Scott commented "The student vote is nearly as large as the armed forces vote. Can you imagine the fuss if one-third of the servicemen were disfranchised?"

Youth groups form committee

OTTAWA—A Canadian Assembly of Youth Organizations has been formed.

CAYO was the result of a meeting of delegates from student, religious, political, worker and rural youth who met to discuss youth and social change.

CAYO was formed to establish a communications link between youth organizations and between youth and the rest of the community. The body will not speak in the name of member youth organizations.

All Canadian youth groups may participate in CAYO.

A six-man committee, including three university students, was chosen to co-ordinate the calling of the next meeting and to publish an information bulletin. The committee will also investigate the possibility of hiring a full-time secretary to act as the main link for communication.

Political rights removed

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA—The government of Southern Rhodesia has removed virtually all political rights for students receiving government grants.

Students applying for such grants must now sign a "stay out of politics" pledge with any violation meaning loss of the student's grant.

The pledge denies students the following rights:

- membership or association in movements or organizations with a political character
- canvassing for or assisting such organizations
- displaying or wearing articles with a political significance
- asking questions from the floor of any political meeting
- any activities which might lead any person to identify the student with a political organization

The conditions affect students receiving Rhodesian government grants whether they are studying in the country or not.

Last spring the Canadian Union of Students gave financial support to students on trial for protesting against the government of Southern Rhodesia.

Common entrance exams

FREDERICTON—A common entrance examination for universities was approved in principle last week by Canada's provincial ministers of education.

There will be one exam for entrance to French-language universities and one for English-language universities according to H. G. Irwin, New Brunswick's Minister of Education and spokesman for the other ministers.

A Canadian university admission service representing the provincial departments of education and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada will prepare the exams. All provinces have indicated they will participate.

Faculty council at Ryerson

TORONTO—Instructors at the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute will have a voice in the school's policies for the first time.

A faculty council was set up last spring by the Ryerson board of governors.

The council, made up of elected and appointed members as well as department chairmen and other senior officials, will make recommendations to the board of governors on such matters as examinations, student affairs, scholarships, and some aspects of the curriculum.

David B. Sutherland, director of student affairs and secretary to the new council, commented:

"It's a new departure from anything the teachers have had before. Where the students have had their say through their Students' Administrative Council, the teachers now have a comparable group."



—Smith photo

IT'S NOSE SCRATCHING TIME ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN—U of A students' council withdrew to the country near Devon to study the mysteries of student government and begin plans for the annual attack on student apathy.

Lesage advocates exchange of English-French culture

By DAVID ESTRIN

English and French speaking Canadians must learn more about each other before Canada will recover from its national psychosis, the charming but cautious prime minister of Quebec told a campus audience last week.

Speaking to an overflow meeting in Con Hall sponsored by the Law School Forum, Hon. Jean Lesage warned "it is useless to hide the truth from the doctor and never be cured."

"Only when we fully recognize the rights of Canada's two founding cultures will we be able to start a real dialogue and build a stronger Canada."

M. Lesage told his audience to consider Canada a country with two majorities. One consists of the

* * *

Lesage backs tuition-free education

By DAVID ESTRIN

The number one man in Quebec politics proved himself to be just that last week in answering a U of A student's question about tuition-free post-secondary education.

Prime Minister Jean Lesage said such a concept has always been the policy of his government.

"We must be ready to make all sacrifices to see no talent is lost," he said.

How soon the goal could be realized, however, depends strictly on economics.

"We are going as fast as possible in providing the opportunities for post-secondary education. But sufficient physical facilities and teachers are also complex problems that must be considered."

"You must remember where you find free education you don't find the plush surroundings of our campuses today. If we wish both comfort and luxury plus free education we must wait until the economy of the country can afford it," he said.

French Canadian in Quebec together with French-speaking minorities in each of the other nine provinces. The other majority, the English speaking group, is an extension of a minority in Quebec, he explained.

When asked by a student to list specific changes Quebec wants, M. Lesage indicated the time was not ripe for him to state demands that English Canada could either accept or reject.

"You make me think my superior is asking me that question," the premier retorted.

"When leaders in both parts of Canada are sure the people are behind them, when they are sure they are not going to break up the country by discussing our national problems, and when the leaders can negotiate without being labelled 'traitors', that will be the time to speak in terms of demands."

M. Lesage was pessimistic about the mass of either English or French speaking people becoming bilingual. "But those that have to because of surroundings, those in the elite or those who desire to have the advantage of two cultures" will be the future bilingual Canadians, he predicted.

U of A Has record fall registration

A record number of students registered at U of A for the 1965-66 term.

Registration figures indicate 11,070 daytime students are registered. Of this number 10,163 are full-time students.

The largest faculty, education, increased by more than 13 per cent, to 2,675 students, Arts has 1,541 students, while science is in third place with 1,299 students.

Full-time graduate student enrolment is expected to jump 18 per cent to a number exceeding 1,100.

The School of Household Economics increased its enrolment to 153 students, an increase of almost 50 per cent.

"I make mistakes when I speak English. I started making the mistakes when I was 12 and had to learn Macbeth by heart. I'm afraid Mr. Shakespeare would never have recognized it."

"Yet I believe my future has been enriched by my knowledge of this second culture. Here as in Switzerland we have the opportunity to do this," he said.

While not wishing to tell the other provinces to what extent they should provide facilities for bilingual education, the Quebec premier said his province might be an example.

"In Quebec we do have equality of opportunity; students have the choice to learn in either French or English."

Boysdale Camp selected for leadership talks

The process of student leadership will be studied Thanksgiving Weekend when a group of interested students confront student leaders, faculty, and administration at a leadership seminar.

The seminar will take place Oct. 9, 10 and 11 in the country atmosphere of Boysdale Camp.

Application may be made at CUS office or at SUB office.

Additional details are available from Bruce Olsen, CUS chairman.

The seminar will include talks on the essentials of leadership, students' union organization, democracy in student affairs, communication technique, efficiency of process.

The keynote speech on essentials of leadership will be given by Marvin Swenson, students' union general manager.

Socially the weekend will include an evening of musical entertainment, access to a heated pool and a chance to meet leaders of various groups on campus. The seminar will be casual in approach.

Costs for the weekend will be borne by the students' union and transportation will be provided for successful applicants.