

pro tem

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MEMBERS OF VIET SQUIRREL'S GOON SQUAD AS THEY
PREPARE TO PREDETATE UPON UNAWARE GLENDONITES.

There's snow business like Traying

by Steve Greene

Although few Glendonites may realize it, Monday, November 5, 1973 is destined to go down in the books as one of the great days in Glendon history. On that day, thirteen Glendon students met in the Student Union's conference room and formed the "Glendon and District Downhill

Beaver Traying Society". The occasion was marked by the first snowflurries of the year,--certainly a good omen.

The sport of traying was first brought to Glendon years ago by a student named Andy Brown. Legend has it, that one snowy winter's night, Andy was making his way home from

a rather boisterous and liquid Glendon Party when he was attacked by a patrol of Squirrels led by the notorious Viet Squirrel, behind the library. Just happening to have his trusty tray, from which he was never separated, Andy realized that his only way of escape was to make it to the Excott Reid woods and lose his

pursuers. With that in mind he jumped on his tray and at break-neck speeds slid into the woods, and safety. Thus traying was born.

Since the era of Andy Brown, traying at Glendon has been in a slump. When Andy and his contemporaries left Glendon, there was no one left to carry on the traying tradition. However, two years ago traying began to have a small revival.

In the winter of 1971/72, a few sturdy souls decided that they would again challenge the winter hills in the Andy Brown tradition. Among them was one A. Knab.

In 1971, Albert Knab was a first year student at Glendon College. On cold snowy winter's nights he would sit spellbound as Mark Anderson would relate the story of Andy's historic ride. It was Albert's sense of tradition that made him decide to challenge the slopes that had made Andy famous. So with a few stalwart companions he set out into the unknown, to re-create Andy's legendary ride.

Since that time, traying at Glendon has been slowly gaining popularity, until this year, the GDBTS was formed as a tribute to the great trayers of the past.

With Andy Brown enshrined as its grand Master and Foundary Father, the GDBTS set itself to the task of making traying the sport that it once was.

Without going into details, a Board of Directors was elected, with Albert Knab as its President. Plans for forthcoming traying functions were discussed as well as trips to the University of Guelph and Western to spread the word of traying.

It's a small beginning but at the same time a momentous one, destined to leave its mark on the history books.

As for Andy Brown? Well, rumour has it that Andy has isolated himself in a farm house near Sault Ste-Marie. There, he spends his days and nights on the slopes practicing his technique, accomplishing feats on a tray that have been considered by many to be impossible, and planning his return to Glendon in glory to look upon that which he began.

pro tem

CHAINED UP, FENCED IN

by Lance N. Forests

1973 will definitely go down in history as the year of the Blockade at Glendon.

It started off as normal as any other year, but as time went on, it became evident that something was out of the ordinary. One morning, students in Wood Residence woke up to discover a chain blocking the only road to Wood in front of the Leslie Frost Library.

Not to be deterred by the mild protests of angry students, the administration decided to go one step further. Last week, a snow fence was erected which practically closed Escott Reid Walk (the road behind Wood) to all pedestrian traffic. Only one question has been raised: "Why?"

Could it be that a fence was necessary to prevent the Serpent of the Don from ravaging the Wood Residence? If so, congratulations to the administration.

The one minor problem (inconceivable as it may seem) is that students returning from activities at the field house must climb the 5,000 steps (at least, they seem that long), instead of the more convenient route directly to the residence. Once again, the Glendon administration has come through and displayed their competence and forethought. Congratulations!

IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS THESE PEOPLE WILL BE FAMOUS



Founding fathers of the Glendon and District Downhill Beaver Traying Society get together in the Student Union board room to hash out some problems before going before the Student Union as a united club. Founding fathers Albert Knab (President), Lorne Prince, Steve Greene, and Grant Lake are prominent in this historic photo.

Cleroux: Separatism versus Federalism

by Derek Watt

Last Thursday afternoon a packed lecture hall heard Richard CLEROUX, Québec Bureau Chief of the Globe and Mail, analyse the recent Québec election as vote of federalism versus separatism.

"The third parties died on us and it became a two-way race between federalism and separatism. On that one to one basis federalism was bound to come up on top."

Both Dupuis of the Parti Créditiste and Loubier of the Union Nationale agreed that because of the "absolute choice" between federalism and separatism their parties' support went to the Big Red Machine.

Bourque and Laurin-Frenette in their analysis of "Ideologies in Québec" wrote that the Union Nationale could survive only by maintaining "A temporary state of equilibrium between the two principle factions of the French-Canadian petite bourgeoisie (i.e. neo-capitalists--"judicial-cultural nationalism à la Trudeau"; technocratic petite bourgeoisie--"political independentism à la Parti Québécois")."

That was written before the 1970 and has been proven correct after this election and M. Cleroux agreed upon questioning that now the Union Nationale can be eliminated "as a force in Québec."

M. Cleroux saw Dupuis, the leader of the Créditistes, as his own worst enemy. This demagogue's platform "got more and more ridiculous". For example, his idea of mother's pay might have been acceptable if he

had not tried another "revanche de berceau" by only paying a mother each time she produced another child.

His scheme to deal with the problem of drugs in schools was more ridiculous. Dupuis' reasoning was the kids had nothing to do with their recreation time; as a result, his solution was to give them free milk. M. Cleroux astutely pointed out to his audience that "you just can't get kids off pot with milk!"

The credibility of the Créditiste was a major factor for many of its supporters abandoning Dupuis for the man with "a saleable image", Robert Bourassa.

M. Cleroux characterized the Parti Québécois' organization as a myth. Its "fantastic grass-roots organization failed to deliver what the press and the people in the organization thought would be delivered."

A student, Marc Duguay, did not agree that the P.Q.'s organization was a myth, but it was his opinion that the collapse of the third party was an important factor in the failure to deliver the votes. M. Cleroux then modified his position claiming that "myth" was a poor word to represent his intention and substituted "letdown" for the word "myth".

The Parti Québécois, this election, was not attempting to emphasize the issue of separatism in order to depolarize this contentious issue so that their party could present the electorate with the image of a party prepared with constructive ideas such as their budget for Year I of separation. It did not want to mess around with destructive issues such

as scandal, but they wanted to achieve power on the merits of its platform.

The Big Red Machine presented a "saleable image" to the public of incumbent, Premier Robert Bourassa and its slogan "Bourassa construit". Bourassa emerged from this election with a tremendously enhanced personal prestige. He ran a one man campaign on his own image. The media can do wonders for a big business party with a technocrat as leader.

By polarizing the election around the federalism versus separatism issue, Bourassa avoided a split of third party votes between the Liberals and the Parti Québécois; as a result, with the issue of Québec's status, his popularity and the public's satisfaction with his government he captured most of the votes of third party supporters. Also he succeeded in moving from defending his government to an attack of the P.Q.'s platform and budget. After all, he thought, who would prefer a péquiste dollar over a Canadian dollar.

Bourassa's main problem now is how to satisfy his huge caucus with cabinet positions and government gifts to his constituency.

Was this election a defeat of separatism as M. Trudeau would suggest? No! Although the Parti Québécois won only 6 seats to the Liberals' 102 seats, they advanced in the popular vote from 23% in 1970 to 30% in 1973. It was a modest gain and they did achieve their minimum objective--official opposition in the National Assembly. With the demise of the Union Nationale and the

Parti Créditiste they are at present the only opposition to the huge Liberal majority.

M. Cleroux noted that with "the vacuum left by the disappearance of the third party that discontent from farmers and petite-bourgeoisie might materialize in a new third party"--one that would be "right wing to counteract technocrats in the government." The Conservative Party might have the opportunity to rebuild their forces in Québec which were missing since the time of Macdonald.

The problem of violence in the streets would be unlikely this time said Jacques Desautels, a P.Q. organizer for the Saint-Jean riding, in a Toronto Star interview because there was a determination among P.Q. organizers to see Québec become independent by legal means. Richard Cleroux agreed that the chance of violence was not as great as in 1970, but that the chance of a growing apathy among Québécois with politics would be a serious problem for the Parti Québécois.

This informal meeting with Richard Cleroux was well received by both students and faculty. Certainly this will not be the last time we hear at Glendon about the 1973 Québec elections. This meeting will increase the awareness among people in the Glendon community that "indépendantisme" is vital to the survival of Québec as a nation which is the first major step towards recognizing the goal of socialists of Québec as a socialist state which would be free from foreign economic control.

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Refugees and Resistance

by Andrew Nikiforuk

The Arab-Israeli war of 1948 occurred for three basic reasons: the Jews' determination to create a national state for the survivors of European fascism, the Arabs' resistance to what they regarded as an invasion of their land, and the withdrawal of British troops from Palestine which enabled the two hostile camps to directly confront each other on the battlefield.

Initial clashes between the Haganah, Israel's defence force and the army for Arab Liberation, a conglomeration of Palestinian guerillas and Arab volunteers from Syria and Jordan, ended definitely with the Arabs' defeat. The armies of Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq entered the conflict when Israel declared its statehood on May 14. The war concluded rather ignominiously with the defeat of the Arab armies in 1949. The victory enabled the Jews to substantially enlarge their borders from the original boundaries allotted to them by the UN partition resolution of 1947. The myth of the invincibility of the Israeli war machine originated with this conflict.

The Zionist victory also aggravated the mid-east situation by creating some 900,000 Palestinian refugees. Israel's refusal to readmit these refugees, and to relinquish land gained during the war on the pretext that such actions would precipitate "the death of Israel", intensified Arab hostility towards the Jewish state.

Prior to renewed fighting in 1956, the Arabs had launched economic blockades and various damaging commands raids against the state of Israel. These actions brought on a new confrontation. The war of 1956 which in many ways parallels the six-day war of 1967 began with an Israeli offensive against the Egyptian army which had been massing troops and supplies. In the course of the war Israel seized sections of the Sinai and Gaza strip. The Egyptian army was again defeated. Israel withdrew from Arab occupied territory in 1957. However after the six-day war Israel fortified these areas and has consequently colonized them.

In May of 1948, 1,280,000 Palestinian Arabs lived in Palestine along with 700,000 Jews. The war of 1948 created nearly a million refugees, half of whom were forced to find

shelter in UN agency camps. On the eve of the six-day war there were approximately 1,344,576 Palestinian refugees according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. The war of 1967 created another 350,000 refugees. The tents and agency camps remain to this day the number of Arabs displaced by the latest conflict is not known.

The attitude of these people to the Israelis is understandably hostile. One Palestinian refugee expressed his feelings thusly:

"God is with us, and Israel will be punished, for they have done us too great a wrong; no nation has ever done such wrong before. But one day we will go back."

The Palestinians, as a people, no longer regard themselves as a "refugee problem", but rather as a national movement. The Fedayeen, the Resistance fighters have awoken the consciousness of the Palestinian people. They have activated the rebirth of a truly Palestinian identity and dignity.

The Palestinian liberation army, whose political wing is the Palestinian Liberation Organization, consists of ten different commando groups of varying political ideologies. El Assifa (the Tempest), the military wing of El Fatah has between 5,000 and 15,000 members. Primarily a Nationalist movement, El Assifa is dominated by conservative elements. All members are paid, subject to extensive military training, and operate in small guerilla foci, or units. The organization began its first commando operations in 1965 which escalated in ferocity and effectiveness after 1967. A special group maintains contact with refugee camps by supplying medical aid and teachers. El Saika, whose political wing is the peoples war of liberation, operates on a similar basis to El Assifa. El Saika is closely linked with the Syrian government.

The popular front for the liberation of Palestine led by George Habash has conducted some of the many spectacular hi-jackings of civil aircraft by the movement to draw attention to the plight of the Palestinians. It is my guess that the black September movement evolved from this organization.

The popular democratic front for the liberation of Palestine is a Marxist-Leninist organization that incorporates in the national movement the concept of class struggle. Because of its marxist stance the PDF is not affiliated with any Arab government. The PDF operates an effective propaganda campaign in all centers of Palestinian activity. It also has established units that supply medical aid and teachers of marxist inclination to refugee camps. The PDF, which has no connections with any communist party, is the only resistance movement to have put forward the notion of a Palestinian state in which Jews would enjoy full national rights." None of its 3,000 members are paid.

The resistance which has little chance of defeating Israel on its own is nevertheless an important element. Whatever settlement is reached in the mid-east, it will have to include the Palestinian Liberation Movement. They are a viable force that can exert enough power and strength to topple any Arab government that does not support its position.

The political stability of the Arab states can be attributed to their conflict with Israel. This conflict provides the people with a distraction from the social ills and corruption rampant among Arab regimes. The same can also be said of Israel to a lesser degree. The Arabs, a common enemy, provide the Israelis with a unifying force that keeps the nation suspended in an intense patriotic state.

Due to the emotional response this issue can arouse I have decided to draw no conclusions from what I have written nor to add any personal comments on this subject.

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pro tem

Only as good as the community it serves.

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A liberal arts college or a misnomer?

Glendon claims to be a liberal arts college, and that very name obliges us. If it is not to become a misnomer we must remain loyal to the ideal expressed in the name "liberal arts college", and the governmental structures, must foster and further the realization of the ideals of a liberal arts education.

It may not come amiss here to recall the inestimable contributions which the much-maligned "ivory tower", i.e. the undergraduate colleges and small universities of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th century have made. Their educational credo was neither that of "progress and research for the sake of progress and research" nor that of "involvement in contemporary politics" nor "betterment of society" but "preparation for life through immersion in the world of ideas". "Confrontation with the highest achievements of the mind was the means through which the students' character was being developed", and in this confrontation standards of excellence, habits of work performance, and even patterns of conduct were implanted which nobody would ever lose again totally. Openness of the mind, willingness to make constantly demands upon oneself, and principled flexibility of the mature person were the supreme values of the "ivory tower" education - and these values are just as good today as they were 100 years ago when one read Classics in Oxbridge to become a civil servant, diplomat, administrator, entrepreneur, businessman, politician or simply an educated person.

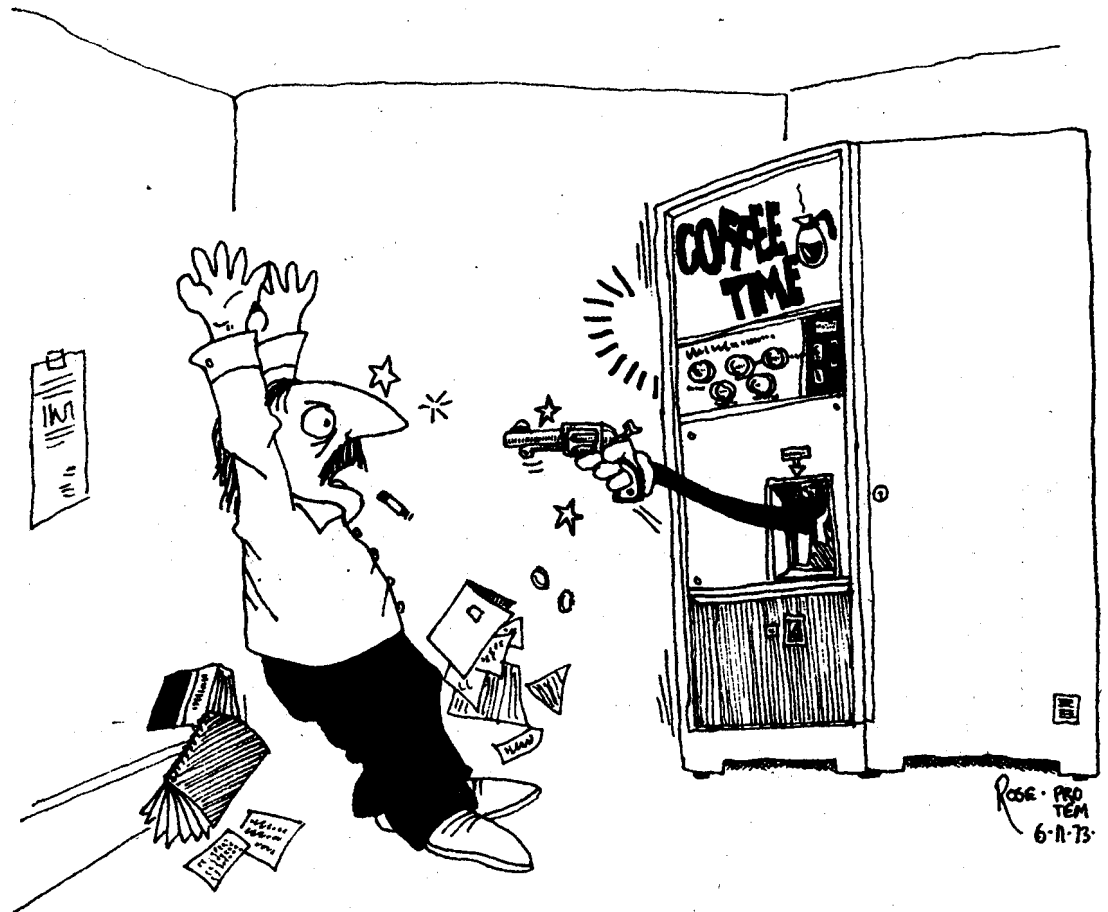
People in the 19th century knew just as well as we know today that nobody anywhere spoke Latin or ancient Greek as the language of daily communication; they knew also that in order to run a country one has to have a grasp of economic, legal and administrative matters. Never were Homer, and Euripides, Horace and Tacitus being read as "handbooks on administration, warfare and how to increase the GNP", and I am most certainly not prescribing a good dose of classical studies as panaceas for today's social ills. The point is "that the immersion in something as remote from the problems of the day as are these ancient writings was the means through which mind and character were being educated and prepared for coping with the very real and immediate problems of life in general."

In the "ivory tower" which was unashamedly elitist the minds of the students were challenged, nourished, disciplined and widened all at once; the characters were formed, the imagination was kindled - Karl Marx wrote his doctoral dissertation on a problem of ancient Greek philosophy -; the sensitivity was heightened, self-conduct was being learnt, aims and purposes of life were being discovered by the students freely and spontaneously. The "ivory tower" teachers knew what is forgotten today, viz. that an educational institution while it is located "in" this world is not "of" this world, and that to burden the young with all the problems of the older generation is to deprive them of their youth.

The utilitarianism and hectic contemporaneity of today's educational system thwarts and paralyzes the development of the young mind in the same way in which habitual TV-watching buries the spontaneity of self-expression and the will to communicate. Acting on the assumption that the future will be an extrapolation of the present our educational institutions stifle the imagination and creativity of the young through showering on them incessantly "INFORMATION" on everything that is "going on", through teaching them always the very latest methods on what happens to be considered "relevant", through giving pupils and students access to whatever is being turned out in our overproducing and over-consuming society. By synchronizing the student's minds, hearts and souls with whatever the pacesetters, i.e. the specialists in the innumerable fields of research into which the organic body of knowledge has been subdivided, have taken a fancy to, we constrain and constrict the students.

In claiming the young mind to the speed-gathering development of our industrialized society the educational institutions thoroughly condition the young into the acceptance of what is said to be the ineluctable trends of our time, and the fact that no student protest movement anywhere has as yet successfully challenged the idolatry of progress and the worship of material growth is sad proof of how far the conditioning has already weakened the resistance potential.

A liberal arts college because it is linked to the ivory tower tradition is perhaps the only place left where at least an awareness is still alive of the truth of Protagoras' "Man is the measure of all things". Indeed - man must again become the yardstick and the criterion; "progress", "growth", "speed" on the other hand must be pulled down



"Okay meatball, knock off the nickles and dimes and lay some BIG STUFF on me!!"

from their altars before which man is now writhing and cringing. The needs of the student's mind, soul, heart and body must determine the contents and the methods of all teaching and learning - not the alleged "demands and expectations of Society".

submitted by Tony Hall

A DAY IN THE LIFE

Compensation

by Steve Greene

The last few weeks Glendon students have been becoming more and more aware of the plight of the immigrant worker. The strike at Artistic Woodworking has pointed out to many of us the injustices that do exist. It is unfortunate however that our concern for the worker does not continue after a man has been injured while on the job. The injured worker is completely neglected by all components of our society.

Once a worker receives an injury he immediately becomes a second class citizen in Ontario. The attitude of the Ontario Government and of the citizens of Ontario has been that of trying to push the injured worker out of sight. Out of sight out of mind.

When a worker is injured while on the job in Ontario, he is forced to deal with a bureaucratic monstrosity known as the Workmens Compensation Board. The Compensation Board was supposedly created to ensure that the worker would receive fair and just compensation for an injury sustained while on the job. In other words, he was to be compensated for his loss of earning power.

The attitude of the W.C.B. seems to be that 99% of people claiming compensation are 'malingerers'. The

injured worker is forced to approach the Board on his knees and to beg the powers that be for the compensation which he is entitled to.

If the Board refuses a man's claim he has the option to appeal his case at the W.C.B.'s appeal system. This system consists of the Board intimidating, harassing and being downright rude to the claimant. The man is automatically assumed guilty and made to prove himself innocent. Whatever happened to 'innocent until proven guilty.'

Many workers who feel that they are entitled to compensation do not desire to be put through such a humiliating procedure and do without, while those who do contest the W.C.B. do so as a last desparation effort.

It should also be noted that the Compensation Board acts as prosecutor, judge and jury. There is no impartial judgement with regards to Compensation. The Board takes the stance that a man is a malingerer and then finally makes the decision concerning the case. Not very good odds.

Unfortunately people do not concern themselves with the plight of the injured worker, not unless they be an injured worker themselves. The plight of the worker is an issue that cannot be ignored. It's time we stopped ignoring the plight of the injured worker.

On March 16, at a public rally sponsored by the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws, Dr. Henry Morgentaler publicly declared for the first time that he has performed nearly 5,000 abortions in his Montreal clinic. Following are excerpts from his statement which was greeted with a standing ovation from the audience of 500.

reprinted from the *Chevron*

In October 1967 I presented a brief to the House of Commons Health committee in the name of the Humanist groups in Canada urging abortion on request in the first three months of pregnancy. It was a revolutionary idea at the time and to my knowledge the first occasion in Canada that a responsible organization had made such a proposal.

As a result of the publicity surrounding my appearance in Ottawa and the many others that followed after I became the first president of the Humanist Association of Canada and continued campaigning for abortion law repeal, many women started coming to my office in Montreal saying to me: "Doctor, I heard your views and I am in trouble, can you help me?"

I realized that I could do nothing for these women and that there was no help available except to those who could travel to Japan or England; there were at that time no competent reputable doctors in Montreal or Canada to provide assistance to these women. I used to excuse myself saying that I could not aid them because it was against the law, that if I did help I could go to jail for the rest of my life, that I had to think of my wife and children etc. I saw these women drift off in despair, many of them to go to back-alley butchers, to risk death and injury at the hands of incompetent people, to abort themselves, or in some cases to go on to give birth to unwanted babies.

As the abortion campaign intensified, the stream and finally the flood of women seeking abortion made me realize the magnitude of the problem. I became painfully aware that there were thousands of women in Canada denied basic human rights and forced to risk their very lives when seeking an abortion because a law based on ignorance and religious prejudice would not allow them to obtain safe medical abortions and permit doctors to offer this help. It became clear to me that unjust laws create victims and that in this case the potential victims are all women of childbearing age subject to unwanted pregnancies, an accident of normal sexual activity, not the result of any crime.

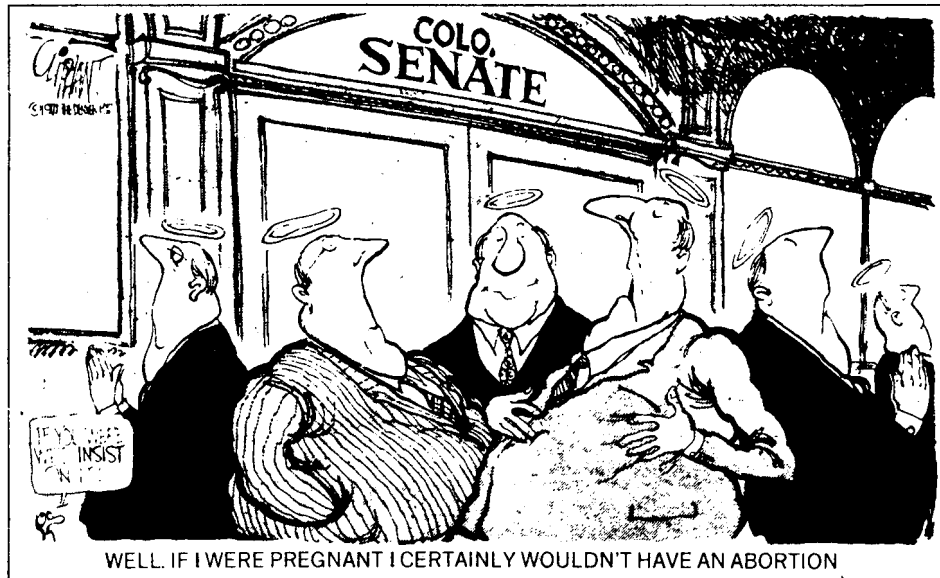
It dawned on me that it was not enough to fight for repeal of these barbarous laws but that it was also imperative to help the victims of these laws who could not wait months or years until the law would be changed. Their plight was real and they needed help NOW.

I had a choice. I could continue to hide behind a screen of legality and refuse while denouncing these laws as cruel, unjust and dangerous to women, or else I had to defy them and offer help to women in order to protect them.

After a great deal of soul-searching I mustered enough courage to choose the only morally defensible course; to offer a helping hand in spite of the law.

I am glad I had enough strength to make this decision and to bear the stress resulting from it.

Two conditions had to be met in order to make such a decision valid and consistent with my philosophy and my conscience: the operations had to be done



« I AM NOT A CRIMINAL »

competently under the best, most modern and safe medical conditions; secondly, the fees had to be reasonable and adjustable downward even to zero, so that no person would be denied this service because of inability to pay. Both of these conditions were fulfilled.

And now I wish to share with you tonight a secret widely known in Montreal, Quebec and by many people across Canada.

I wish to make public that I have been doing abortions in my clinic in Montreal for the past few years and that I am proud of having helped a few thousand women obtain safe medical operations.

I am convinced that by doing so I have saved many from death and many others from injury, disease and tremendous anguish.

I am firmly convinced that the law under which I am now being tried is unjust, cruel and dangerous to women and unnecessarily restrictive.

I claim the right to myself as a medical doctor to provide help to my patients who want it without the approval of a three-man Board and without being forced to perform abortions in a hospital while I can do it well, under the best medical conditions, in my own clinic.

I claim that my duty as a doctor is to assist women with unwanted pregnancies who ask for an abortion, to provide them with the best medical care available so that they are not exposed to the dangers of self-

induced or incompetent operations done by quacks without medical knowledge.

I claim that my moral obligation and duty to my patients to save their lives and health transcends the dead letter of a law based on religious superstition and false premises, a law which is widely disregarded by most Canadians as obsolete and unjust, and which has just been declared an unwarranted invasion of privacy by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States.

I finally claim that not only is my action in providing safe medical abortions to women wanting them, morally right; but that I firmly believe that it will be declared legal in due time by the courts of this country. Until such time that the highest courts of the land decide on these important questions, I believe that, according to legal opinion, the Canadian abortion laws are in violation of the Canadian Bill of Rights, and am therefore convinced that doctors performing abortions in good faith and by accepted medical standards are within the bounds of legality even though they disregard the stipulations limiting them as to the locale and conditions under which these operations can be performed.

You are well aware that I am now before the courts of the country on three charges of the Criminal Code. Conspiracy to perform an abortion (Mark well conspiracy; apparently it is a crime still for a woman to ask a doctor to perform a

safe abortion and if he agrees, the two of them are apparently engaged in a criminal conspiracy); as well as two other charges of having performed illegal abortions.

I cannot of course for obvious reasons go into details of the cases; but can tell you that I intend to fight these cases as a major challenge to the very laws under which I am being tried.

I do not believe that doing medically safe abortions is a criminal act. On the contrary, I feel very strongly that denying women safe abortions and exposing them to death and injury is criminal.

I am firmly convinced that all those who oppose the liberalization of the Canadian abortion laws and those who have the power to act to change these laws yet do not do so, have a moral and perhaps more than moral responsibility for the deaths and injuries of women who died and continue to die and be injured as a result of self-inflicted or botched incompetent abortions, because they were denied access to safe medical procedures before the law.

If I have decided to speak of my clinic tonight in spite of the legal risks involved and the fact that I have three charges under the Criminal Code pending against me, it is because I believe that it is important for the Canadian people to know that clinics such as mine do exist, that they are safe and of benefit to women seeking abortions and that they would be the ideal solution to the abortion issue in this country by providing specialized facilities, easy of access, to all those in need of them at low cost under medicare.

If I have decided to take some risk tonight by making these public disclosures, it is because I realize that in spite of the numbers of women helped in my clinic and similar facilities, there are still in this country thousands more who are deprived of this type of help because of the restrictions of the law.

The requirements of a three-man Board and this in a restricted number of hospitals severely limits access to legal abortions and thus makes them difficult to obtain for the majority of Canadian women desiring to do so: this provision is contrary to the Canadian Bill of Rights and violates the fundamental right of privacy recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court.

It is high time the Canadian government follows the example given by the U.S. Supreme Court and repeals the Canadian abortion laws. The excuses given for inaction are no longer valid; there are a clear majority of Canadians, two out of three, who favour repeal.

There is no reason why the Canadian government should deny Canadian women the services freely available across the border by imposing restrictions found unreasonable and dangerous by enlightened legal and medical authorities.

I hope the time will come soon when birth control clinics including out-patient abortion facilities will be established across Canada, when women in need of abortion will be allowed to have them without legal hindrance, under the best and most modern conditions.

I hope that my medical experience as well as my campaign for safe abortions for women will contribute to this end.

In the meantime, I pledge you to continue the fight for this fundamental human right. Looking back on the last few difficult years I feel a great sense of accomplishment; I feel that of all the things I have done, providing safe abortions for women in an atmosphere of compassion and understanding was the most important gratifying thing I have done in my life.



photo by gary smith

Election de Polarisation en Québec

par Yves Gauthier

Que la dernière élection provinciale au Québec en ait été une de polarisation est un fait indiscutable et peut facilement se démontrer par ce que notre premier serviteur de la collectivité anglo-saxonne, Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, a dit à la suite des élections du 29 octobre dernier: ce vote prouve une fois pour toute que les Québécois ne veulent pas du séparatisme. Et en anglais: this election does not mean that separatism is dead in Quebec. Il y aura toujours des démagogues à la Marchand pour crier sur les toits que les Québécois francophones ne veulent pas du séparatisme, mais il faudrait quand même être un peu plus réaliste! Lorsque 37.5% des Québécois



Yvon Dupuis

francophones votent pour le Parti Québécois dans l'ensemble de la province et que dans la région de Montréal près de 50% d'entre eux en font autant, l'idéologie d'indépendance est bien vivante et bien ancrée au cœur des Québécois francophones éclairés et dignes de ce nom.

Après la conquête anglaise de 1760, les Canadiens furent remplacés des postes de commande et des lieux de décisions et du domaine des affaires par des Britanniques désignés par la couronne d'Angleterre. Depuis ce temps les Québécois ont toujours eu leurs valets pour occuper des postes secondaires soit dans le domaine politique ou dans le domaine des affaires. Il fut un temps où les Québécois francophones se réjouissaient du fait qu'un des leurs était Premier Ministre à Ottawa. Il ne fallait pas attendre longtemps avant qu'ils ne réalisent que celui-ci se voit forcé de se soumettre aux Anglo-Canadiens. Le Québec a connu un mouvement autonomiste tel que nous pouvons encore parler aujourd'hui d'une province francophone au Canada. C'est ce que Gabriel Loubier a essayé de faire revivre lors de la dernière campagne électorale. Mais les gens d'un certain âge ayant vécu sous la tutelle de Duplessis et sous l'aile paternaliste de son gouvernement autonomiste savaient très bien que la n'est plus la solution. Nous avons donc vu la disparition presque complète de l'Union Nationale. Le parti de Gabriel Loubier n'a pas réussi à faire élire un seul candidat et le pourcentage du vote qu'il a reçu s'élève à environ 5%. Les Créditistes et leur chef Yvon Dupuis qui a été perçu par la plupart des électeurs comme étant un fasciste réactionnaire d'extrême droite et de premier order, n'a pas pu faire mieux que de perdre environ 1% des voix que Camil Samson avait recueillies en 1970. Les Libéraux avec Robert Bourassa comme chef et comme leader de ce groupe de valets et de circeurs de bottes anglo-saxonnes, à force de slogans appelant à la sécurité, la prospérité, la stabilité, la loi et l'ordre, ont réussi à s'acheter environ 54% du vote populaire dont 46% du vote francophone. La distribution des sièges se lit comme suit: Libéraux 102, Parti Québécois 6, Créditistes 2, Union Nationale,

0.

Comment peut-on interpréter cette dernière élection? Il existe plusieurs théories à ce sujet et encore beaucoup plus d'opinions, dépendamment de l'honnêteté intellectuelle ou politique de ceux qui les formulent. Si l'on regarde les événements dans une perspective historique comme semble le faire le chef du Parti Québécois René Lévesque et ses principaux lieutenants, il est évident que le Parti Québécois n'a pas perdu la face lors de ces dernières élections. L'évolution d'un peuple ne se fait pas du jour au lendemain. Passer de l'état de subordination à l'état d'indépendance prend plusieurs années et plusieurs tentatives avant de réussir. Un peuple qui a été si basement et si sournoisement dominé et exploité pendant près de trois siècles ne sort pas de son état d'infériorité aussi facilement. Il faut regarder les pas que le Parti Québécois fait comme des pas en avant, vers le jour où enfin les Québécois auront une fierté légitime de leur appartenance à une Nation, un Etat, un Pays qui sera le leur. Les élections du 29 octobre dernier ne font que confirmer le fait que de plus en plus de Québécois réalisent ce qui se passe dans ce beau Canada fait à la mesure de la société anglo-saxonne en acceptant la minorité francophone que dans la mesure où cette dernière sert leurs intérêts qui eux servent ceux des Américains. Ce que le Parti Québécois et 37.5% des Québécois demandent n'est ni plus ni moins que les moyens de vivre comme bon leur semble dans un pays qui soit le leur avec des institutions politiques qui leur appartiennent et un gouvernement qui soit au service de la collectivité toute entière et non pas au service d'une petite minorité d'exploiteurs et d'hypocrites de la pire espèce. Nos gouvernements ne pourront jamais admettre en face de la population qu'ils ne sont que des serviteurs de ceux qui remplissent leur caisse électorale et que jamais, jamais au grand jamais, ils ne pourront servir ceux qui par leur travail fournissent l'élan et le dynamisme indispensable à la société pour



René Lévesque

se développer tant sur le plan économique que sur le plan intellectuel ou culturel. Il ne peut pas y avoir d'indépendance culturelle tant qu'il n'y a pas d'indépendance politique et économique. Il faut cesser de se leurrer et commencer à regarder les faits tels qu'ils sont et surtout avoir l'honnêteté intellectuelle pour les interpréter dans l'optique d'une histoire qui se fait.

Plusieurs politiciens rejettent l'idée même de nationalisme. Ils devraient pourtant savoir que c'est par amour pour un territoire bien délimité, pour des institutions, pour un genre de vie, pour une culture qu'ils aiment que les gens s'associent et se développent. C'est ainsi que les nations naissent et vivent. Les Nations qui ne possèdent pas un certain nationalisme sont vouées à la disparition à plus ou moins brève échéance. Ceux qui parmi les Québécois francophones rejettent toute idée de nationalisme mais qui aiment

la culture québécoise ne sont pas logiques avec eux-mêmes et le moins que l'on puisse dire c'est qu'ils manquent d'un certain sens historique. Ceux qui veulent améliorer le sort de la masse ouvrière et qui en même temps veulent renforcer les pouvoirs de l'entreprise privée manquent de réalisme. Ceux qui veulent retourner à l'ancienne idéologie d'autonomie provinciale manquent de lucidité. Les luttes épuisantes et décevantes que le peuple québécois a eues à livrer au gouvernement fédéral depuis des siècles, n'a fait que retarder la maturité politique des Québécois francophones. Je dis Québécois francophones car il ne faut absolument pas compter sur les NON FRENCH CANADIENS à l'intérieur du Québec et encore moins à l'extérieur du Québec. Il faut comme le dirait Michel Brunet que nous réalisons qu'il y a un "Canadianism" et un "Canadianisme" et pour être encore plus à la page qu'il existe deux nations

différentes au Canada et que chacune devrait avoir le droit de s'autodéterminer.

Pour un parti politique qui partait déjà avec 20% du vote populaire, les Libéraux n'ont pas à se réjouir de leur victoire. Bien sûr, ils ont



Robert Bourassa

102 sièges sur 110, mais il se produira ce qui s'est passé depuis que Bourassa est au pouvoir i.e. l'opposition ne viendra pas seulement des partis de l'opposition siégeant à l'assemblée nationale, mais de tous les groupes de Québécois francophones qui eux en ont assez de se faire rire au nez et d'être que des sciurs de bois et des porteurs d'eau dans un pays qui devrait être le leur. L'ère de la démocratie de représentation tire à sa fin. C'est maintenant le temps de la démocratie de participation et la participation de groupes engagés est la meilleure opposition, une opposition qu'aucun gouvernement n'aime voir.

Non, le Parti Québécois n'a pas subi la défaite. Non, le Parti Libéral n'a pas détruit l'idée d'indépendance chez les Québécois francophones. Non, les Québécois n'ont pas fait un pas en arrière en élisant sans le vouloir j'en suis persuadé, 102 députés libéraux à l'assemblée législative. Ils n'ont que reporté l'échéance à quelques années plus tard.

Que l'on regarde un peu en arrière et que l'on regarde l'évolution de l'idée d'indépendance au Québec, seulement depuis le début des années soixante et qu'on me dise si cette élection est un pas en arrière ou un pas en avant! Il est à prévoir que lors des prochaines élections provinciales au Québec la majorité des Québécois francophones opteront pour un Québec libre, un Québec qui leur appartienne, pour un gouvernement qui serve la collectivité et la majorité. Les quatre prochaines années verront une radicalisation des membres du Parti Québécois et ce n'en sera que pour le meilleur, pour le futur. Il est à prévoir que les Québécois francophones réaliseront avec Michel Brunet et plusieurs autres que: "Il faut savoir une fois pour toutes qu'un 'common Canadianism' ne peut être que celui de la majorité. Si un jour la population du Canada ne forme qu'une seule nation c'est parce que les Canadiens français du Québec auront alors cessé d'exister comme collectivité distincte. Mais cette assimilation presque totale n'est possible que s'ils acceptent de se placer davantage sous la tutelle de l'Etat canadien et deviennent une minorité dans la province de Québec. A ce moment il n'y aurait plus de nation ou de société canadienne-française."

Plusieurs de nos chefs d'Etat croient que Laurier croyait en 1890 "La destinée du Canada est d'être Anglais." Il ne faudrait pas oublier que si le Québec fait partie du Canada

Richard Third Time: Satire and Shakespeare

by Jane Martin

A new play, 'Richard Third Time' opened on the twenty third of October at the Toronto Workshop Production Theatre. Ironically even this opening typified Richard Nixon whom the play is about. The first presentation of 'Richard Third Time' which was to have been on the eighteenth, had to be postponed at the last minute until the twenty third. Although Nixon's procrastination in making his own speeches of late did not feature in the production, the example it sets unwittingly seems to make Nixon's position a little more forgivable.

Apparently the writers of this play, Steven Bush and Rick McKenna worked up until a very few nights before the opening to make this play as up-to-the-minute, yet at the same time as eloquent and "Shakespearian" as possible. But I personally doubt very much that one can be at the same time both current and Shakespearian. It ought to be remembered that Shakespeare did not write about things which happened in his life time, nor did he write with a great deal of historical accuracy. His plays were largely concerned with the ageless and somewhat archetypal nature of human beings, and, to a much lesser extent, with history itself. It was their concern with human nature which made Shakespeare's plays precious today.

On the other hand, the immediacy of our response to Nixon on the media makes our reaction to him a very personal one. Whether or not it is his human nature that is at fault is quite beside the point. Luckily in this play the writers made the wise decision of focusing on the political system rather than on the individual. Thus they lose much of the humanity of 'Richard Third Time's' portrayal, but they are much fairer to him than they would have been had they tried to make it an entirely personal portrayal.

Following the tradition of Toronto Workshop Productions, the play has a message: a moral judgement and a lesson both of which are part of an attempt to incite some response from society. To quote the artistic director, George Luscombe, "it is our conviction that the obligation of this theatre is to reflect the nature of the ever-changing political and social events; through our efforts to raise warning signals of approaching turmoil, and to interpret the possible meanings of recent disasters, their link with the past, and their possible meaning for the future." This seems to me very unlike Shakespeare who is not so obviously didactic on a grand social scale. He teaches us first on an individual and human level from which we can then expand our particular knowledge to more general themes. Though Shakespearean in neither point of view, setting, nor mastery, the style and language of the work and it included excerpts from various plays.

The least Shakespearian but the cleverest feature of the play was the use of animals. All of the characters were turned into animals. Cleverer still was the fact that these animals were in a sense stock character so that if one of them was no longer involved in the political events, he disappeared, reappearing later as a different person. Thus the political machinery perpetuated itself and the loss of one part was of no consequence as a replacement part could always be found.



RICHARD THE KING

Though the "animalification" was an imaginative idea on the part of the writers, the director spoilt it: he failed to exploit its possibilities. His attempts at stylized characterization were sporadic and ineffectual. One found oneself forgetting that they were all supposed to be animals.

Although the audience saw 'Richard Third Time' most often as a part of the political system, and only seldom alone, his portrait was anything but a flattering one. In the programme he was suitable called a shapeless blob. In fact, he looked more like some strange cross between a lion and a mottley fool. This, I should guess, was not an intentional ambiguity nevertheless it was an appropriate one.

Allan Roy's in the part of Richard Third Time is neither very outstanding nor very interesting. His performance was adequate. Here again the performance suffered from the haste with which it was put together as the character, a major person, takes time to develop. In contrast to Allan Royal, the actors playing the lesser parts such as the vulture (François Régis Klanfer), or the centipede (Grant Roll), seemed to be better developed.

The ambitious combination of Shakespeare, animals and politics are as yet unpolished. 'Richard Third Time' is inclined to look at times a little too much like what one can see on televised news. However, this is clearly not its intention, and, given a little more time the production should be able to accomplish rather more of what the play set out to do.

Fulgens and Lucreces

by Jane Martin

The Poculi and Ludique Societas has produced a new play, Fulgens and Lucreces. The play, which dates back to 1497, was written by the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplain as entertainment during a banquet for the Spanish and Flemish ambassadors. They were arranging the marriage of Henry VII's son Arthur to Catherine of Aragon.

The production was lively and entertaining in keeping with the period. The audience performed much the same function as the guests of the banquet which was held in 1497. As guests, we were served cookies and lemonade, but the actors often talked to the audience. As the program explains, we had a "major role in Fulgens and Lucreces, that of the judge between the two sets of characters, the comic and the noble, who differ in their approximation to the humanist ideal of man as personally reasonable and socially responsible."

In fact, I responded to the play much more as a piece of entertainment than as something didactic. The play needed little judging as it was always quite obvious; which one from each of the two pairs of suitors was of finer character. Lucreces and her maid Jone were both faced with a choice between two suitors and I was more concerned that the women should make the best choice, (which

they did, of course) than wondering who was the better suitor.

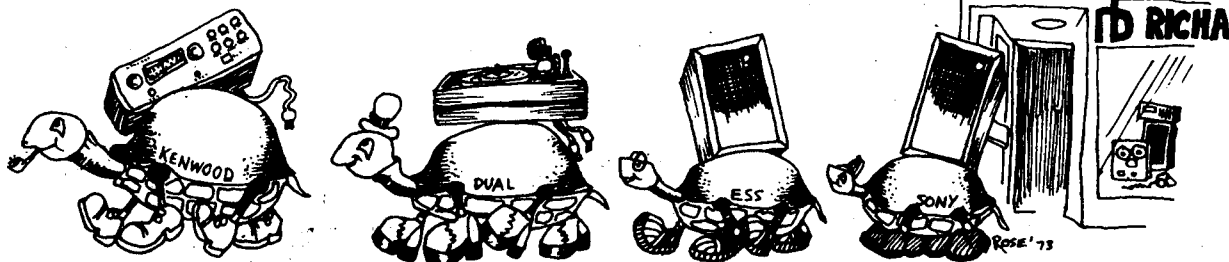
Though entertaining, the play relies to a large extent on the actor's interpretations of their parts. However in the performance it could well afford to, as the actors performed with an enormous amount of enthusiasm. It was quite obvious to all the audience that they were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

The first to appear on stage was Fulgens the father of Lucreces played by David Brinton, a Glendon student. His acting showed a good deal of subtlety of gesture and tone. Fulgens is a doting father who discourses incessantly in praise of his daughter for whom he still likes to feel himself responsible. His nicely controlled movements were doddering, so that what followed was surprisingly lively.

Betsey Price who played Lucreces had a difficult part as she had to be both flirtatious and self assured. She seemed to me a little too girlish, but this partly due to her appearance.

My strongest criticism of the play was that Bruce Salvatore, the suitor of Lucreces' maid Jone, enjoyed his part a little too much—he overacted. He had a tendency to dominate the stage to such an extent that not only was it difficult for the audience to concentrate on other actors, but the main plot, centering around Lucreces, was overshadowed rather than complemented.

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3rd year is again Grey Saucer champion

by Brock Phillips

It was Hallowe'en and it was fitting for the legendary Galloping Ghost returned to his old haunting grounds to once again reduce the A-house Axemen to bridesmaids.

Rising out of the Mighty Don and sweeping west across the mud puddles of Glendon Stadium, the legendary Galloping Ghost became the outstanding figure in third year's impressive 42 to 32 Grey Saucer triumph.

The legendary Galloping Ghost, known only to himself and a select few of about 500, as Gary 'The Bear' Lamb, scored the winning touchdown, and then, shutdown the Axemen scoring machine with a key, late game interception.

Attempting to maintain their three year and sixteen game unbeaten string intact, and trying to win their third successive Grey Saucer, the third year Beavers scored first. Not to be outdone, the Axemen, led by old pro quarterback Paul 'Mr. G.' Picard, came back with a couple of touchdowns, only to have the Beavers tie it up.

The championship game then settled down to a survivor take-all battle with the Beavers pulling away in the dying minutes as the Axemen became bogged down in the mud, water, and gathering gloom.

John Frankie and Angie DiClemente were the top scorers for third year with 12 points each. On their PF Flyers' heels were Bob 'Dimmer' Dimofski with 7 points and the legendary Galloping Ghost. Glory-seeking Joe Tuzi put on another awe inspiring performance showing how to be a great star and still remain vain with one touchdown. Greg Ellis rounded off the Beaver scoring parade with one point.

For the Lumberjocks, it was Stu Spence and André Dessaulles with a dozen points each. Claude Fillion demi-dozened and Fred 'The Fry' Kulach courva foya much twice for two points.

After the game coke and water (Beer is not mentioned because the athletic council has ruled that PRO TEM, when reporting on championship games, should hold up championship athletes as examples of exemplary conduct and good health) flowed in and from the third year dressing room.

"We had the Great Pumpkin on our side," John Frankie told Howard Cosell in an exclusive post game shower stall press conference. "With him on our side how could we lose." Frankie added pointing to the legendary Galloping Ghost who was wafting in and out of the locker room.

Paul Hazlett had something to say but Mallard J. Duck was afraid of misquoting him.

Amid the din of the happy post

game celebration, Angie DiClemente announced that he will hang up his K-Mart Specials and become a colour commentator with Frank E. Yofnaro on the G. F. L.'s upcoming season of '74 innovation, Monday night football.

The other half of the dressing reflected the subdued mood of a team that had just witnessed an upset; its own.

"We could've easily won," said Colin McCoriston in defeat. "We just didn't get the breaks."

"I think the basic problem was that we failed to score enough at the right time," added BMOC Charlie Laforet.

"They beat us deep," explained Paul 'Mr. G.' Picard. "We didn't have the big buys back there. Mark (Anderson) was hurting and Jon (Husband) was placed on the 30 day injury list last week. With Husband in the line-up, we would've killed them. Also my arm wasn't a hundred percent, my favourite receiver Dave Warren broke a shoelace and was unable to play, and my Red Ball Keds couldn't get any traction on the slippery turf, so I couldn't blind them with my lightning speed. Then there was the Galloping Ghost. Boy, what a nightmare. Listen, I've got a million excuses. I'll write them down for you and hand them in."

"Maybe next year," mumbled The Amazing Doug Watson. "We can't lose three times in a row. It's just not possible. It can't be."

sports

Maple Lys vincible

by Frank E. Yofnaro

The invincibility of the Maple Lys, Glendon's intercollege hockey team, was shattered last week when they lost two exhibition games.

On Thursday night, they suffered their second successive defeat at the hands of arch rivals, the Osgoode Hall Owls. The Lawyers came out on top in the hard fought 5 to 3 battle. ("It was really 4 to 3," explained Maple Lys goalie Peter O'Brien, "as the fifth goal was scored into an empty. I just don't want to give the fans the wrong impression. I'm really quite good. I'm also very modest.")

In the first period the Maple Lys seemed to be starting where they left off after their earlier 3 to 2 win over the Owls when former BMOC Greg Cockburn swept into the clear and rifled a shot past the startled Owl goalie.

"He startled me alright," explained the unidentified Owl goalie. (Those masks make it hard to recognize your own beak-Sydney the Duck). "I thought he was going to deke me. I didn't think he had a shot like that, and his friend wasn't even part of the crowd."

After Cockburn's goal, the Owls came back with two of their own, before Terry Tobias was able to even it up again. Once again it was another picture play goal, as Tobias broke into the open and sleezed it

behind the Owl goalie.

In the middle of the second period, the Maple Lys lost three-fifths of their defence when Wilson Ross, André Rousseau and Serge Leclerc were banished after an impressive brawl.

With only two remaining defencemen, the Maple Lys gave up two goals before Pierre David closed the gap. The Maple Lys then went with the sixth attacker, but suffered the empty net goal when someone gave up trying.

The Maple Lys start the regular season this week. They are strong team, but championship hopes dimmed a little when Wilson Ross, probably the best defenceman in intercollege hockey, announced that he was returning to Holland to try for another Dutch hockey championship. His absence will no doubt hurt the Maple Lys, for many of their goals seem to start with him.

A healthy aspect of this year's team, though, will be its fan support. Thirteen or fourteen spectators made it out to last Thursday's game; the highest number in two years.

"It was fantastic," said Steamin' Steve Greene, a veteran of the standing room only crowds of sixteen. "There were some new fans as well as some of us old boys out there making a lot of noise."

"Well, this is the thing of course," added Barry Nesbitt from his own arena in Europe.

"It does though, have ludicrous overtones," pronounced Andy Raven.

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SPORTS SCHEDULE

Thursday, November 8. 1:30 pm
Men's B-Ball Practice. 8:00
pm. Men's intercollege B-Ball
Glendon vs Bethune at Glen-
don.

Tuesday, November 13. 3:30
pm. Men's B-Ball Practice.
7:00 pm. Intercollege co-ed
B-Ball Glendon vs Bethune
at Glendon.

on tap

thursday

8:00 pm. Pipe Room. Last evening for English 253's Who is Edgar Bottle? Admission 50 cents

7 and 10:45 pm. Roxy. Images 8:50 pm. Roxy. Suddenly Last Summer. Admission 99 cents

7:30 p.m. Concepts on Strikebreaking

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friday

8:30 pm. Café de la Terrasse. Pianist Peter Brown plays jazz, rock. Admission 75 cents

7 and 9:30 pm. Roxy. Pull my Daisy. 7:35 and 10:00 pm Weekend. Admission 99 cents

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saturday

8:30 pm. O.D.H. dance with the Maximum Speed. Admission \$1.00

Toronto Workshop, 12 Alexander St. Richard Third Time ending.

Toronto Free Theatre, 24 Berkeley St. Last showing of Clear Light

7 and 9:35 pm. Roxy. W.C. Fields in the Bank Dick. 8:25 and 10:50. Roxy. Mae West and Cary Grant in They Done Him Wrong. Admission 99 cents.

sunday

7 and 9:00 pm. Room 204, York Hall. IXE-13, sponsored by the Glendon Film Society

Tarragon Theatre, 30 Bridgman Ave. Of The Fields, Late-ly ending.

monday

1:00 pm. Hearth Room. There will be a Tension Control Session at a meeting of the Mature Students' Group.

7 and 10:45 pm. Roxy. Orson Welles in Citizen Kane. 9:10 pm. Roxy. The Bicycle Thief. Admission 99 cents.

The Poor Alex, Bloor at Brunswick. Russian Film Classics Series: The Idiot by Pyryev, 1958.

tuesday

8:00 pm. Pipe Room. The Fire Razors by Max Frish, an English 253 production. Tuesday and Thursday only. Admission 75 cents

Le Théâtre du P'tit Bonheur. Opening of Le Pendu. Continues to December 15.

7 and 10:25 pm. Roxy. Tristana. 8:45 pm. Roxy. Cries and Whispers. Admission 99 cents.

