

Slater giving us the run-around

by DAPHNE READ

President Slater's letter to the dons of Glendon College is a "very disappointing reply" according to Principal Albert Tucker.

Slater expresses his concern about the level of residence fees and about the "desirability of having an attractive and effective residence/college life at Glendon", thus touching on the dons' two major points.

The answer at the moment is "a general study of the residence activities and policy at Glendon, with a view to improving things in the future" — i.e. a committee. As Tucker says, this reply really means that nothing can be done about the rates this year.

However, Slater has given Tucker a free hand to appoint a committee which may make any recommendations — even such a one as autonomy for Glendon in residential matters.

Tucker disagrees with Slater's statement that "there was full involvement of Glendon people" last year in the decision to raise the fees and furthermore, finds "puzzling" the president's statement that "the Glendon people did not set out a clear case for the special factors that bear or are alleged to bear on the Glendon situation."

Tucker warned last year that the residences would be empty, stressing Glendon's position in a competitive market. Naturally there were no figures to support this warning as Glendon has never before had the problem of empty residences.

The competitive market factor does not affect the main York campus and York also attracts Osgoode and graduate students to its residences. Other institutions in the vicinity of Glendon, such as the Chiropractic College and the Shaw Business School, are not interested in Glendon's residences — nor are non-York students the solution to Glendon's problem.

The fees increase is needed to pay the mortgages on the residences at the main campus. Wood Residence is the only York residence with no mortgage, and logically should be the cheapest in which to live.

Yet, the monthly rent of a one-bedroom bachelor apartment with kitchen and bathroom in the graduate residences at York is slightly less than the monthly rent portion of residence fees at Glendon. And these are among the residences whose mortgages Glendon students are helping to pay.

Loose and silly

The irony of this is that Slater rather strongly rebukes the dons "loose and silly" analogy of York as the government of the metropolis and Glendon as the colony. Tucker feels this analogy was tongue-in-cheek and perhaps taken too seriously.

The main York administration claims that if Glendon's rates were not increased then the rates at York would be even higher and York would suffer the same problem of residence vacancies. Tucker states that he has seen no concrete evidence to support this claim.

At present there are 93 vacancies in Hilliard and 48 in Wood, for a total of 141. The residences can accommodate 431. Twenty-nine people living in the residences are non-Glendon. This means that only 261 Glendon students are living in residence, less than 25% of this year's enrolment.

The new committee has decided to take a survey within the next month to determine reasons for the vacancies and to establish priorities. It wants to know whether it is just a coincidence that the number of vacancies increased when the fees were raised or whether there is a causal relationship.

It could be that more and more students prefer a different life-style than that of residence. But traditionally, the majority of resident students have been first-year and eager to try a year in residence. Half of Glendon's enrolment is first-year but the residences are emptier than ever before.

Tucker points out that one of the drawbacks of Glendon residence is the lack of scope for experimentation in life styles, given the residence structure and the meal ticket tied in with rent. Some suggestions for making the residences more attractive include renovation of Wood and conversion of the Wood common rooms into kitchens. Improvements such as these should begin this year, says Tucker.

The committee will also study the disadvantages of being tied into the York rate structure. If it feels this disadvantage is serious, it might recommend autonomy for Glendon in residential matters.

The committee's meetings are open. Members from Glendon are Principal Tucker, Dean of residence Ian Gentles, residence don Sally Bowen and student members Elisabeth Marsden and Hubert St-Onge and from York are John Becker, assistant vice-president for student affairs, D.A. Nesbitt, co-ordinator of residences, and Henry Best, associate dean of Atkinson College.

Oh boy — re-orientation

There will be a meeting tonight at 7:00 in room C202 to discuss the students' council plans for a re-orientation week at the end of October.

As envisioned, the week would see regular lectures substituted with discussion amongst professors and students on the content, direction, aims and problems within all courses as they are

now being taught.

However, many details, as well as an overall objective of the week, have still to be settled.

The students' council hopes that as many students as possible interested in making the week a success will attend tonight's meeting so that the council will be in a better position to gauge the need for specific events both before and during the re-orientation week.

Pro Tem

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Riley at OUS revival

"If this is interest and co-operation — forget it"

by DAVE JARVIS

"If this is interest and co-operation," said Pat Riley, Queen Student Memorial Union president, "then let's forget the whole thing."

Riley was referring to the poor attendance of Ontario university student council representatives at a conference held this past weekend at Glendon.

The conference, organized by Mike Fletcher, York Student Federation president, was to discuss a motion to reinvigorate the defunct Ontario Union of Students (OUS) organization and to re-establish a permanent OUS secretariat based in Toronto. The motion, co-sponsored by Glendon and York, met with resistance from the council representatives of the only other universities present — Queens, McMaster and Carleton.

Riley said he could see why the Toronto universities might need a permanent organization to further their political aims, but added that Queens would not fund such an organization. Since Queens is not as close as York to the government structures in Toronto he argued that there would be greater difficulty getting rural university students politically oriented.

Andy Andoniadis, president of the McMaster Student Union, stated that the services the proposed secretariat might provide are already being handled quite efficiently on an inter-university level. The secretariat would therefore be irrelevant to the needs of the non-Toronto universities.

In any case, the motion was not voted on since it was felt



Gary O'Brien (right) and Allan Grover (left) represented Glendon at the OUS conference held here last weekend. Attempts to revive OUS failed.

there were not enough student leaders present to make any decision representative of a majority of Ontario Universities.

Currently a rotating system of conferences held by different universities has assumed the role of OUS since its demise last spring. Scheduled for Oct. 23 and Oct. 30 are a tenure conference and an Association of Universities and Colleges of

Canada (AUCC) conference to be held at Queens and Carleton respectively.

However by those few student leaders present it was felt that the conference system will only succeed if sufficient interest is shown by the university student councils in Ontario. And right now even this system is in jeopardy of death by apathy.

Police detain Glendon student for obstructing Texpack scabs

by SALLY MCBETH

Glendon student, Barry Weisleder, was detained while demonstrating at the Texpack plant in Rexdale, on Monday.

He was among sixty strikers and sympathizers who met at six in the morning to attempt to block scab labour from entering the Canadian centre of operations for the Texpack Company.

The company, a packager of sterilized bandages and hospital supplies has shifted operations to its Rexdale plant due to difficulties in transporting scab labour across the Brantford picket lines, where its employees are striking for higher wages and an improved product.

Aided by members of the NDP Waffle group, as well as unaffiliated union sym-

pathizers, the Texpack workers are attempting to picket both locations.

Uniformed police numbered about 20 on Monday and Inspector Rumble of the Metro Police warned demonstrators that anyone obstructing the passage of the scab cars would be placed under arrest.

The method used by uniformed police in breaking the picket lines was to form a spearhead in front of the approaching automobiles, and to push and shoulder the strikers out of their path.

The strikers maintained a solid wall of resistance for as long as possible, and then gave way.

During the point of maximum excitement two plainclothes policemen slipped

into the crowd and isolated demonstrator Barry Weisleder. A third policeman aided in removing him to police car, from whence he was conducted to the station for investigation.

The strikers received word on Monday that Texpack bandages are no longer being used by Toronto hospitals due to the low degree of contamination found in the product. The Texpack company, an American subsidiary, has apparently been packaging World War Two army surplus bandages into boxes labelled 'Made in Canada'.

Glendon Students — for information or rides to Texpack phone Dan Sunstrum at 535-6360.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT



An original Canadian recipe

Preset:
TV dial for Channel 19
(medium cool)

Add:
1 Cup selected programming for young minds.
The Polka-Dot Door, Guess What, Magic Roundabout, Sesame Street, Misterogers' Neighbourhood

1½ Cups selected programming for homemakers
The World in Your Kitchen, Home Base, Shopping Around, The French Chef (Julia Child), Joyce Chen Cooks

3 Tablespoons selected viewing for varying tastes.
Showcase, What Matters, The Great War, The Lost Peace, Karate Doh, Aspects: The Drama as Meaning, Landmarks, Castle Zaremba

Blend these ingredients well.

Simmer over an enquiring mind.

Serves over 2,000,000.

Channel 19 brings you a taste of the fall starting September 11 at 8.30 a.m.



SC angry, but grants \$50

by PAUL WEINBERG

"You have a lot of nerve! We never see head nor tail of the student caucus. Now they want money! ... I certainly don't like their type of attitude ... The broader issue of relations between the caucus and council should be discussed."

This was the response of Gary O'Brien, student council external affairs commissioner, to Allan Grover's motion, to grant \$50.00 to the budget-less student caucus of faculty council.

Allan Grover, who is a member of both student and faculty councils, asked in his capacity as academic affairs commissioner of the student council for the grant.

The money was to be used for paper supplies and for research purposes.

Grover's request sparked a tirade against him by student president Paul Johnston and Gary O'Brien. Both felt frustrated by the lack of communication or consultation between their governing body and the student caucus of faculty council.

Paul Johnston stood up and said: "The caucus should come to us. Mr. Grover should not come as academic commissioner, but as a real representative of the caucus." The academic commissioner had requested the money in his capacity as a student councillor.

Mr. Grover defended his position by saying that meeting of student faculty councillors were always open and Johnston and company were always welcome. The president countered that he was not very well received at the last meeting.

O'Brien, elaborating after the meeting said: "The students on faculty council haven't done anything. Some of them are just on ego trips! Why didn't the caucus make any policy or action regarding the important question of community action? We did all the work."

After some debate, the student council agreed by a close margin, to grant the \$50.00.

Aside from the caucus-council debate, the budget discussions were very routine. The student council approved a budget of \$21,000 for the 1971 - 1972 academic year.

The pipe room board received an increase of 50%, to two thousand, in an effort to improve whatever there is of a social scene on campus.

Glendon for Students received two thousand (an increase from \$700 last year). It will make loans to students with dire financial or tuition troubles.

Two new items that appeared on the budget list, were the day care centre and the community action projects. In the case of the latter, \$600 will be provided for car fare and lunch expenses for those engaged in projects downtown.

Business Manager, Dave Bryan, will receive a raise

from \$35.00 a month to \$62.50. There was some debate over this, with Beth Light as the major opponent. The council vote ended up in a tie, which had to be broken by chairwoman Ann Crutchley. She voted in favour of the raise.

The problem of unwanted commercial solicitation through the student mails by companies using student lists, has also received more attention.

Under an arrangement organized by the Association of Student Councils (AOSC) which represents most universities in English Canada, all student lists of member colleges, will be put under a copyright. If a company, without prior permission from AOSC, uses names from these lists for some advertising in the mails, it could be sued for breaking a copyright.

Under a central agency, it will be easier, with the financial backing and the organization, to sue such companies.

Glendon's students' council agreed to forward a list of the college's students to AOSC, in support of this effort.

Gary O'Brien told the council that he had sent a telegram to Prime Minister Trudeau and Don Mills MP Robert Kaplan, to protest Wednesday's Amchitka nuclear blast:

"For the sake of ecology and the safety of our world, we request you to persuade President Nixon to stop the impending nuclear explosion at Amchitka."

Ski week vote split

by ALLAN GROVER

No clear-cut consensus was reached in the informal referendum held last week by the student caucus of the faculty council.

The referendum was called to determine if students preferred to have the two reading weeks in the second term held together in February or split between February and April.

Two hundred and fifty two students voted in favour of continuing the two week reading period in February, while 198 indicated they would prefer the period to be split. This represents a 56% - 44% ratio of preference.

Approximately 36% of the

eligible voters cast a ballot.

At present the university calendar calls for one reading week from February 14-18 and a second from April 10 - 14, one week after the long Easter weekend.

Student faculty councillors had indicated that a minimum 60% vote for the continuation of the two week February period would probably be needed to legitimize any action taken on the issue. The results of the referendum would thus appear to leave the question still up in the air.

Last year the two reading weeks were held together at the beginning of March but the faculty council altered that this past summer.

Something to sing about.

That's a Canadian invention sitting right there at centre stage.

The electric organ — not the musician. It was developed by a Canadian in 1927. Now it's big business, totalling nearly 300 million dollars a year. For the people who control the patent. Namely, the Americans.

It's the same old tune. We don't control it because the Canadian who developed it could not find a sponsor in this country. Same with the wire photo. And the diesel electric locomotive. The variable pitch propeller. The commercial jet liner. The inertial navigation system. Nylon-cotton thread. The analytic plotter. And the paint roller. The list is a long one. Which is pretty central to the issue of foreign ownership in this country.

Too often in our past, we have imported not just foreign capital — a necessary commodity — but foreign ownership as well — a commodity of perhaps more dubious value. Too often we have failed in the task of funding Canadian enterprises and marketing the products of our own ingenuity. (Like the electric organ).



Something must be done. And Bill Davis is doing it.

Investment dealers must now raise three quarters of their capital here. Succession duties have been cut, to curb resale of family enterprises, to keep control here. Small Canadian firms facing sell-out may now draw on a new capital fund, to keep control here. Income tax incentives have been granted Ontario firms prepared to invest in other capital hungry firms, to keep control here.

And the government is doing things to support our Ontario based book publishing industry — an important aspect of our national cultural identity.

Further, and of greater importance, the Ontario Development Corporation is making monies available for Canadian enterprises, new or established, with good growth potential. So that small business may become big business — big Canadian business, that can sell its products and services to the world.

We got short-circuited on the electric organ deal. But that's history. And that's why Bill Davis intends to make sure that the next sound investments that come along get full play — this time in Canada.

Davis is doing things...for people. Make our own kind of music.

Sponsored by the Youth Group for Bill Davis.



I don't see what you mean by colony but maybe we could set up a committee

LETTERS

All Dons in Residence at Glendon College

Thank you very much for your letter of September 13th, 1971, regarding the current level of fees for the residences on the Glendon campus.

I too, am very much concerned about the level of residence fees and about the desirability of having an attractive and effective residence/college life at Glendon. You should by now, know that Principal Tucker recommended and we have agreed to a general study of the residence activities and policy at Glendon, with a view to improving things in the future.

I think it is important for you to know that in all the discussions of residence fees, there was full participation of Dean Gentles, and other representatives of Glendon College. While Principal Tucker has expressed some concern about the level of residence fees for quite an extended period of time, in the central administrative discussions, that led to the adjustment of the residence fees and food service fees and prices for 1971-72, there was full involvement of Glendon people. The Glendon people did not set out a clear case for the special factors that bear or are alleged to bear on the Glendon situation.

It is by no means clear that the only or the most significant factor in the Glendon residence situation is the price of the residence service, and of the food service contract. The proposed study initiated by Principal Tucker certainly indicates an open mind on these matters, and suggests that a consideration of many factors that

bear on the residence views at Glendon should be studied.

There is one aspect of your letter to which I must take very considerable exception — the reference to the government of the metropolis recognizing the peculiar needs and problems of the colony. An enormous amount of attention was given by me and others to the needs of Glendon during the last year, with a view to strong encouragement to the ability and position of Glendon to stand on its own two feet. The autumn enrollment of freshmen, seems to me, to show that that approach is working out in a rather promising way. I categorically reject the loose and silly analogy which treats York University as the government of a metropolis and Glendon College as a colony. The proper analogue is that of an equality, a maturing, dependent and self-reliant liberal arts college with a first-class bilingual and bicultural programme, having the advantages in its work of cooperation within the framework of a larger University community.

I hope that Principal Tucker and Dean Gentles will make clear to you the inappropriateness of this silly and loose colonial analogue. Particularly, in the matter of residential policy for Glendon, the initiative was taken by Glendon, and has been responded to with sympathy and in a way that is consistent with the major advances in the self-reliant position of Glendon that has taken place during the last six to nine months.

David W. Slater

Slater's committee

As is usual with regards to complaints, Slater has established yet another committee at Glendon — this one has to make a "general study" of residence activities and policy at Glendon "with a view to improving things in the future". Understandably, any change must be made with great caution and only after due consideration.

It is all very well to relegate the problem to a committee; it is all very well to allow the committee a free hand in making recommendations. But the fact is that the residences are empty and are going to remain empty for the whole year. The college community is going to suffer and the effects are going to be felt in the future, regardless of the committee. Is President Slater really as committed to Glendon as he says?

Out of the current enrolment of 1235, only 261 students — less than 25% — are in residence. Obviously, students cannot afford or are unwilling to afford the drastic increase in fees. Enrolment has increased considerably this year, but the residences are emptier than ever before.

A few years ago, when day students were in the minority, the problem was to bring them into the mainstream of the college community. Glendon was a residential college. Now that the situation is reversed and the majority of the students live off-campus, what is going to happen to this community?

This situation undermines the ideal of a bilingual, bicultural college. It undermines the non-academic side of the programme. Because day students are committed to a community off-campus, they are not going to commit themselves totally to the college nor to its ideals. Residence is the only milieu in which a bilingual experiment can thrive.

The experimental nature of the college is also threatened. The college will be no better than a high school, a factory for filling people's heads with academic learning. But many are going to miss out on the far more vital aspect — the opportunity to exchange ideas and to test them in argument.

It is true that at Glendon, living in residence is the best way to meet people and experience new ideas and new lifestyles. It is the people in residence who make the college community work.

It is quite clear that Slater, by postponing action, does not have Glendon's vital interests at heart.

— DAPHNE READ

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Otium Negotium

by ANDREW McALISTER

It was inevitable, I guess. It had been successful so often in the past — Kennedy, Trudeau, and Nixon and now, elections are the ad man's Nirvana.

The 'media approach' has reached election campaigns. The bludgeoning of people's minds with song, slogan, and jingle at all hours of the day and night; endless pictures and photographs of a scrubbed face and a polished smile; slick phrases and a pat answer to pre-arranged questions — these are the trademarks of the provincial election in Ontario.

The Conservatives are in the process of spending between 3 and 6 million dollars, not to sell a programme, but to sell a man.

The entire campaign revolves around William Davis. Here is Bill washing the car with his family on a Saturday afternoon. Here is Bill kissing a baby. Here is Bill riding a bicycle. Where is Bill answering questions?

Electioneering means coating the pro-

vince with colourful junk like pins, cards, balloons, hats, T-shirts and anything like that which will spread a name but evade an issue. It means spending millions of dollars to assure the voters that Davis is a family man and an all-right guy.

The huge advertising budget has a second use. It is used as a weapon to club candidates into the party team, or more accurately, the Davis team. The necessity for party unity has always been one major weakness of western parliamentary systems because it allows little or no dissent in the ranks of the parties. It's a sure thing that those candidates who supported Allan Lawrence in his near-victory for the party leadership last spring had to scramble for their piece of the Conservative campaign fund.

It seems that elections are going the way of many things. Like demonstrations, political movements, and, in some cases, wars, elections are rapidly becoming a source of entertainment.

The Disneyland of politics

Election stories have the magic formula for success — simple plots and likeable, uncomplicated heroes. The real nature of the political process is being camouflaged by superficial drive, produced by the people who also brought us the Uncola Underground, the Fifty Crowd, and the Pepsi Generation.

The media barrage has transformed candidates into showmen, with the best act taking the prize. And the public relations people think it's just great.

Just a short note on some swill that littered the campus last week under the name of the "Raven's Nest." I think that we can do without the feeble humour and weak thinking that went into this product. Particularly obnoxious was the juvenile evaluation of some research done by a professor at Glendon. I noticed on the front that this issue was the first of a series. I think that euthanasia is quite in order.

The race in Don Mills

Norton ready to apply skills

by BARRY WEISLEDER

Jim Norton's buoyancy appears to increase in direct proportion to the steady advance of election day. The cherubic 36 year old New Democratic Party candidate for Don Mills provincial riding is pleased with the progress of his campaign, and feels ready to assume, as a full time responsibility, the job of energetically representing his constituency in the legislature.

He contends that his two opponents, one a North York alderman (Tory, Dennis Timbrell) and the other a programme director at Ryerson (Liberal, Michael Kusner), will be hard pressed to fulfill the needs of the Don Mills community.

Born in Montreal, and graduating in Political Science and Economics at Williams College, Massachusetts, Jim Norton has been politically active for a long time. As a riding organizer, an election campaign manager, and twice before a candidate himself (Federally, York North, 1965; Provincially, York Centre, 1967) and as a participant in NDP conventions and policy research bodies, Norton has gained a lot of what he feels is sound, practical political experience.

In terms of his career, he has been a research director with the Civil Service Association of Canada, an economist with the United Steelworkers, and more recently, an assistant professor of economics at Brock University. Now he wants to apply the skills he has worked to cultivate.

In response to what he terms the "image politics" and the "professionalized campaigning" of the old parties, Jim Norton simply prefers to talk issues.

In the riding, that means dealing with the overwhelming lack of recreational space, especially for the Ontario Housing residents of Flemington Park and Crescent Town. It means "ending the ignorance and abuse of tenants' rights by landlords." It means stemming the "disruptive and detractive effect of developer capital power in the community."

Across the province, developing the theme, 'Time for a Change', that is sweeping Canada, Norton senses that concern about unemployment, job security, quality of the environment, economic independence, auto insurance, etc., combine in their effect upon this election. But the basic concern is decidedly that of jobs; beyond that, the rest merely pale as upper middle class issues.

But Jim Norton is not afraid to tell those people why Canada is presently enmeshed in a job crisis. He calls it the result of a system that "puts profits before people"; and he finds that more and more people are beginning to understand that.

During his canvassing, Norton has found the widespread embitterment towards Trudeau, and the latter's 'anti-inflationary' policies to be strident and serving to impair Liberal chances in Don Mills.

Norton also feels that the local Tories are not counting on former Trade and Development Minister Stanley Randall's achievements as assets going into this election. This makes clear the po-

litics of Bill Davis' "New Wave" aspirations, and his last minute flurry of 'doing things for people' legislation.

On the question of university government, Norton is a firm supporter of the New Democratic Party's call for democratization. At Brock University he helped to organize faculty in an unsuccessful drive for student, faculty, community (i.e. ratepayers, unionists, farmers, etc.) control of education. He promises to be a driving force in the Legislature to realize what he has worked for thus far.

Though the NDP is advocating completed aid to Catholic schools across the province, Norton has some mixed feelings about the matter. He would prefer a more open unitary school system with provision for a broad range of religious studies; but he feels that constitutional commitments to the Catholic community in the field of education, alongside the desire to avoid religious antagonism, argue for extended aid, in the hope that a direction towards shared facilities, and a future merger and secularization of the Catholic and 'unofficially Protestant' public school systems can take place.

Women's liberation "is practice in our home," says Jim Norton. His wife, Femma, has been a women's activist for some time, busy in community organizations as well, and is a prime factor in the campaign organization. According to the Norton literature, if a majority of Don Mills riding votes NDP, they will elect two full-time MPP's.

How does Jim Norton feel about the Waffle group in the NDP? To this reporter it seemed as if he was actually quite sympathetic towards them, indicating that at past Party conventions he has supported Waffle candidates for some key executive positions, and has voted for their policies on Quebec, education, and women's liberation — but not on the question of extensive nationalization. Norton also has some doubts about the mechanics of industrial democracy.

On the internal politics of the Party, he is strongly opposed to the anti-Waffle baiting practiced by the right wing and some of the union leadership. He even feels that last week's statement by NDP leader Stephen Lewis about 'containing the Waffle' was most "ill-advised", and uncalled for.

With less than three weeks left in the campaign, Jim Norton appears more and more confident that he can win his riding, and that the NDP can form the single largest party in the legislature. Whether the Conservatives will hand over the government after the election, or, however informally, coalesce with the Liberals to keep the 'socialist' New Democrats out of 'power' seems to be the real question of interest to Norton. There may be some interesting constitutional drama yet in this province.

To Kusner's charges that "the NDP is too impractical", Norton counters with an old quote from a now somewhat disillusioned Liberal, Eric Kierans, that, "the NDP is the only party whose economic policies make sense."

And to Timbrell's contention that the NDP is "too negative", Jim Norton reminds us that Bill Davis' "personality campaign", in that it seeks



to avoid political issues, "is the most politically negative kind of campaign" imaginable.

Oh yes, you also won't find Norton posters all over public property, unlike those of his opponents, even though election day draws very near. By not contributing to the blight of poster pollution, Norton hopes to imply that he is serious about environmental protection.

As he personally covers over one third of Don Mills door-to-doors, having begun as early as last March, Jim Norton and the NDP carry their slogan with increasing credibility: "We'll Deliver".

Don Mills 1967 Results

Conservatives	9,646
NDP	8,747
Liberals	4,656

Le fin d'un mythe — un Québécois écrit de Glendon

Tous ceux qui comme moi croyaient en l'existence véritable d'un collège bilingue et biculturel à Toronto, en l'occurrence; le Collège de Glendon, doivent être bien déçus. Glendon n'est qu'un collège unilingue anglais qui se paie le luxe d'une publicité et d'un affichage bilingues. Nous n'avons qu'à se laver les oreilles pour constater que la langue de l'administration nous est étrangère.

On ne peut que constater aussi la discrimination dont souffre le français à Glendon. Comment se fait-il que la section d'activités culturelles françaises reçoive moins d'argent que la section anglophone? Pourquoi y a-t-il si peu de livres français à la bibliothèque? Pourquoi y a-t-il si peu de périodiques et de quotidiens français à cette bibliothèque? (s'il y en a) Glendon, tant par son drapeau que par son statut, se veut défenseur et valorisateur de deux cultures, l'anglo-saxon et le français. La réalité est tout autre.

C'est pourquoi je me considère quelquefois comme un animal exotique qu'on a importé du Québec pour permettre à quelques dilettantes anglophones d'apprendre le français et de me demander: What does Quebec want?, et de leur répondre en français pour leur per-

mettre de pratiquer.

Un autre exemple de notre statut bizarre: lundi dernier se tenait une réunion du conseil des étudiants francophones. N'importe qui se serait attendu, avec raison je crois, qu'on y parla français. Surprise: On y parlait anglais.

Plusieurs verront en cet article une réaction chauvine de ma part. Je ne peux que leur répondre qu'il existe une grande différence entre chauvinisme et fierté, dignité. Si plusieurs Québécois et Canadiens français ont abdiqué et acceptent de se laisser assimiler, c'est leur affaire. Mais ce n'est pas sur eux que je me fierai pour défendre le fait français en Amérique du Nord.

Je ne suis pas non plus anglophobe. Ceux qui me connaissent un peu peuvent vous en répondre.

Sur ce, je conclus qu'il est dommage pour les deux groupes linguistiques que cette discrimination existe et demande qu'on ne me parle de Glendon comme d'un collège biculturel et bilingue.

Je me considère comme un étudiant étranger et suis ouvert à toute discussion.

Christian Bédard
Québécois

(Ed. note: below we provide a translation for those who cannot/ will not read French).

All those who like I, believed in the existence of a bilingual and bicultural college in Toronto, must be very disappointed. Under the circumstances, Glendon College is only a unilingual English college that pays for the luxury of having bilingual publicity and signs. We only have to clean out our ears to realize the language of the administration is foreign to us.

Also, one cannot help but realize the discrimination suffered by the French at Glendon. How is it that the French Cultural Activities Section receives less money than the English section? Why are there so few French books in the library? Why are there so few French periodicals and dailies in the library (if there are any)?

Glendon, by its flag as much as by its statutes, wants to be of two cultures, Anglo-Saxon and French. The reality of the situation is quite different.

That's why I sometimes consider myself an exotic animal imported from Quebec, to permit some English dilettantes to learn French and

to ask me, "What does Quebec want?" and to answer in French so that they can practise.

Another example of our bizarre stature: last Monday there was a meeting of the French Students' Caucus. Anyone would have expected, with reason I think, that we would speak French. Surprise: We spoke English.

Many will see in this article a chauvinistic reaction on my part. I can only answer them by saying that there is a big difference between chauvinism and pride or dignity. If a lot of Québécois and French Canadians have given up and accept being assimilated, that's their business. But it's not on them that I count to defend the French fact in North America.

Nor am I an anglophobe. Those who know me slightly can answer for me.

With this I conclude that it's too bad for both the linguistic groups that this discrimination exists and ask that no one speak to me of Glendon as a bilingual and bicultural college.

I consider myself as a foreign student and am open to all discussion.
Christian Bédard
Québécois.

Crisis in South Asia

By STANLEY BURKE

A man-made disaster of almost unimaginable proportions is unfolding in East Bengal and in India. Millions are already victims of terror and civil strife and, in coming weeks and months, countless millions more may be swept away by famine and possibly war. The scale of this catastrophe is so great that it affects the entire world. It demands that men and women of goodwill turn their thought from preoccupations closer to home — the international financial crisis, for example, which preoccupies the rich nations of the world who fear a decline in the rate at which they grow richer.

Can something be done? And by whom?

Governments are caught up by the international power game and are fearful that social strife, if not suppressed, may spread.

The United Nations is crippled by the attitudes

What you can do

of its member governments and by the existing code of international conduct.

Churches feel restrained, fearing that their worldwide interests may be jeopardized if they take actions which are offensive to governments.

Even relief agencies, dedicated to the relief of human suffering, fear to act without governmental consent.

Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of lives are threatened.

In this state of worldwide paralysis, it may be that the most efficient action may be taken by individuals working as a worldwide coalition. They

must form a thoroughly efficient group, using all the techniques of modern persuasion, pressing the cause of peace as effectively as a large corporation in pursuit of a war contract.

To use another analogy, the campaign must be as vigorous and as "professional" as that waged by ecologists in defense of the environment.

The citizens' movement has become highly effective in domestic affairs. Now an attempt must be made to use similar techniques in world affairs. It can be argued, of course, that only democratic governments are sensitive to public opinion and that it is futile to use pressure techniques against military dictatorships. In answer, it must be noted that authoritarian governments have often proven highly sensitive to criticism at the United Nations and, perhaps more important, they are vulnerable if they depend on the United States for arms and support.

It may not work, but what other hope is there? Surely the attempt must be made.

The following is a suggested programme for citizen action aimed at a just solution to the Pakistan war:

Action to be urged on governments:

1. Immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of troops to cantonments. Withdrawal of troops from both sides of the Indian-Pakistan border. Withdrawal of West Pakistan troops from East Bengal at the earliest possible moment. Dissolution of all para-military groups.
2. Immediate and unconditional release of Sheik Mujibur Rahman.
3. Recognition of the right of Sheik Mujib and other elected members pending a final settlement based on the will of the people of East Bengal.
4. Organization of a genuinely neutral internationally controlled system of food distribution. Pending the creation of such a system food should be distributed through existing civilian organizations on the basis of need and without regard for political considerations.
5. Hunger to be renounced as a weapon of war.
6. International trusteeship for East Bengal pending turnover to a popularly elected civilian government.
7. Firm continuing commitments to be made by governments to share fairly the economic burden of supporting refugees in India.
8. Immediate termination of all military deliveries to Pakistan.
9. Suspension of all economic aid to Pakistan pending political solution in East Bengal.

Individual action:

1. Phone, wire or write to the South Asia Crisis Committee, (SACC) Glendon College, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ont. indicating support.
2. Contact political representatives urging support.
3. Write a letter-to-the-editor or contact a broadcasting station.
4. Contact four friends and ask them to do the same thing.
5. Inform the South Asia Crisis Committee of such action.

If you want to do more, organize a committee. Raise money. Take action.

In addition to political action, the South Asia Crisis Committee is investigating means through which private organizations can augment the supply of food to East Bengal where famine threatens. The exact situation remains uncertain but it is estimated that 200,000 tons of food per month must be imported into East Bengal and that, at the moment, distribution is at the rate of no more than 90,000 tons. Prospects for increased distribution remains uncertain because of guerilla activities. Some authorities have predicted a famine affecting 10,000,000 people which would cause 2,000,000 deaths and 5,000,000 additional refugees in India.

SACC will do everything in its power to press for a massively and genuinely increased aid programme through the United Nations. In this regard, it should be noted that the United Nations programme is at present under the control of the Pakistan government and is thus regarded by guerilla forces as an instrument of the military regime. Bengla Desh leaders have stated, how-

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PRO TEM
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
The student weekly of Glendon College, York University, Toronto October 6, 1971



This special supplement was prepared with the assistance of the South Asia Crisis Committee.

Hundreds of children are dying e

By SYDNEY SCHANBERG
From The New York Times

CALCUTTA — Large numbers of East Pakistani refugee children are dying every day from malnutrition and the diseases that accompany it, and tens of thousands are seriously malnourished and facing death.

Accurate mortality figures are not available because officials in the Indian refugee camps do not keep them separately for children, but a spot check of several camps by this correspondent makes it clear that the deaths of children in the critical group, ages 1 to 8, number at least in the hundreds every day. Some foreign relief officials believe the toll is even higher.

"Thousands are dying," said Alan Leather, an experienced field worker for Oxfam, the British-based relief organization, "and I think tens of thousands will die unless a large-scale child-feeding programme is begun immediately."

Such a programme, called Operation Lifeline, has just been approved by the Indian government — after two months of hesitancy and bureaucratic wrangling. Its effectiveness will depend on how quickly it is put into full operation, and many observers think this will take one or two months.

The pitiful scenes of suffering children are the same in all the teeming camps that house most of

'Will he live?' a visitor asked. 'No cl

the 9,000,000 Bengalis who have so far fled to India to escape the Pakistan government's six-month-old military repression in East Pakistan.

Infants lie dying on cots in sweltering makeshift field hospitals, their skin stretched taut across their wasted frames. Their numbed mothers stand over them, fanning them with cloth or cardboard, or trying to put some food in their mouths, which they immediately vomit.

"Will he live?" a visitor asked about one such skeletal child less than two months old, who was too weak to move or cry. "There is no chance," said an Indian nurse. The mother's eyes agreed.

Many of the children were malnourished when they arrived in India, for malnutrition is widespread even in normal times in East Pakistan, just as it is in the Indian border states into which the refugees have poured.

But the degree of malnutrition in the camps — aggravated by overcrowding, poor sanitation, fouled water and the weakened condition of the refugees after their long trek — is much worse than that usually seen on the subcontinent.

A field report by a team from the prestigious All-India Institute of Medical Sciences found that nearly 50 per cent of the refugee children under the age of 5 are suffering from "moderately severe or advanced malnutrition," caused by protein and vitamin deficiencies.

The malnutrition is almost always accompanied by other infections and diseases, such as diarrhea, dysentery and bronchial pneumonia, it said. Many of the children are wasted by three or four diseases at once.

The report said: "Even minor infections would tip the scales in such deprived children, and unless urgent remedial measures are taken, substantial loss of infant and child population may occur quite apart from developmental retardation that is bound to afflict this group widely."

Though the report is largely credited with prodding the Indian government into action, it was handed to the government over two months ago. The report said that there were 300,000 children "at the edge of a precipice (where) any acute infection can prove fatal in a majority of them." Calling for

Bengla Desh Leaders Insist Upon Strictly Supervised Relief Operation

By PETER HAZELHURST

From The Times of London

INCHAMATT RIVER ON THE INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER — The provisional government of Bengla Desh has agreed to support any proposal under which both the Bengali guerillas and the Pakistan army would assist and give safeguards for the security of foreign volunteers if a big international relief operation is launched in East Pakistan. The operation would be under the direct control of an independent outside agency.

The provisional government's de-

cision, which was disclosed to THE TIMES by the movement's foreign minister, Moshtaque Ahmed, would appear to raise hopes that an international relief operation could still be conducted alongside the civil war in East Pakistan.

During an interview near the Indo-Pakistan border, Mr. Ahmed contradicted allegations that his government was totally opposed to the idea of international relief in East Pakistan because of political considerations.

"On the contrary, I appeal to the world for assistance," he said. "By his actions President Yahya Khan

has created a famine, and how can I deny my people food when they are starving? But I do want to be sure that the relief supplies reach my people and not the army."

However, he went on to declare that his government would support the plan only if relief supplies were distributed direct to the people by an independent international agency. "There are several recognized international agencies, such as the Red Cross, which could distribute food and supplies direct to villages."

"It should be viewed as a humanitarian question ... convoys and relief operations could be clearly publicized and vehicles marked. On our side we would instruct our guerillas to give protection to and assist such an independent agency. Nor would we object to any proposal to import bulk supplies through the major ports, provided we are assured that they are brought in and controlled by the agency itself.

"The United Nations could channel international assistance through this agency, which will not be suspected of political motives. However, we would also insist that we should be consulted in principle."

Mr. Ahmed maintained that the proposals to station a few United Nations relief workers and observers in East Pakistan and to channel food supplies through the army had been opposed by his government for three reasons.

"In the first place we are fighting the army for our independence and our struggle will continue. In the circumstances it is obvious that we will continue to ambush army convoys and supply lines, and if the army is to distribute relief supplies it is obvious that our guerillas will not be able to tell whether a convoy of

food is meant for the army or for the people.

"Secondly, there is the possibility that the United Nations relief personnel working with the army will be subject to extreme danger. How will my guerillas distinguish whether a foreigner is present when they attack any particular army position? The world will not be able to lay the blame on our shoulders."

Then there was the fear that the army might use relief food for its own troops to relieve the pressures on its strained supply line.

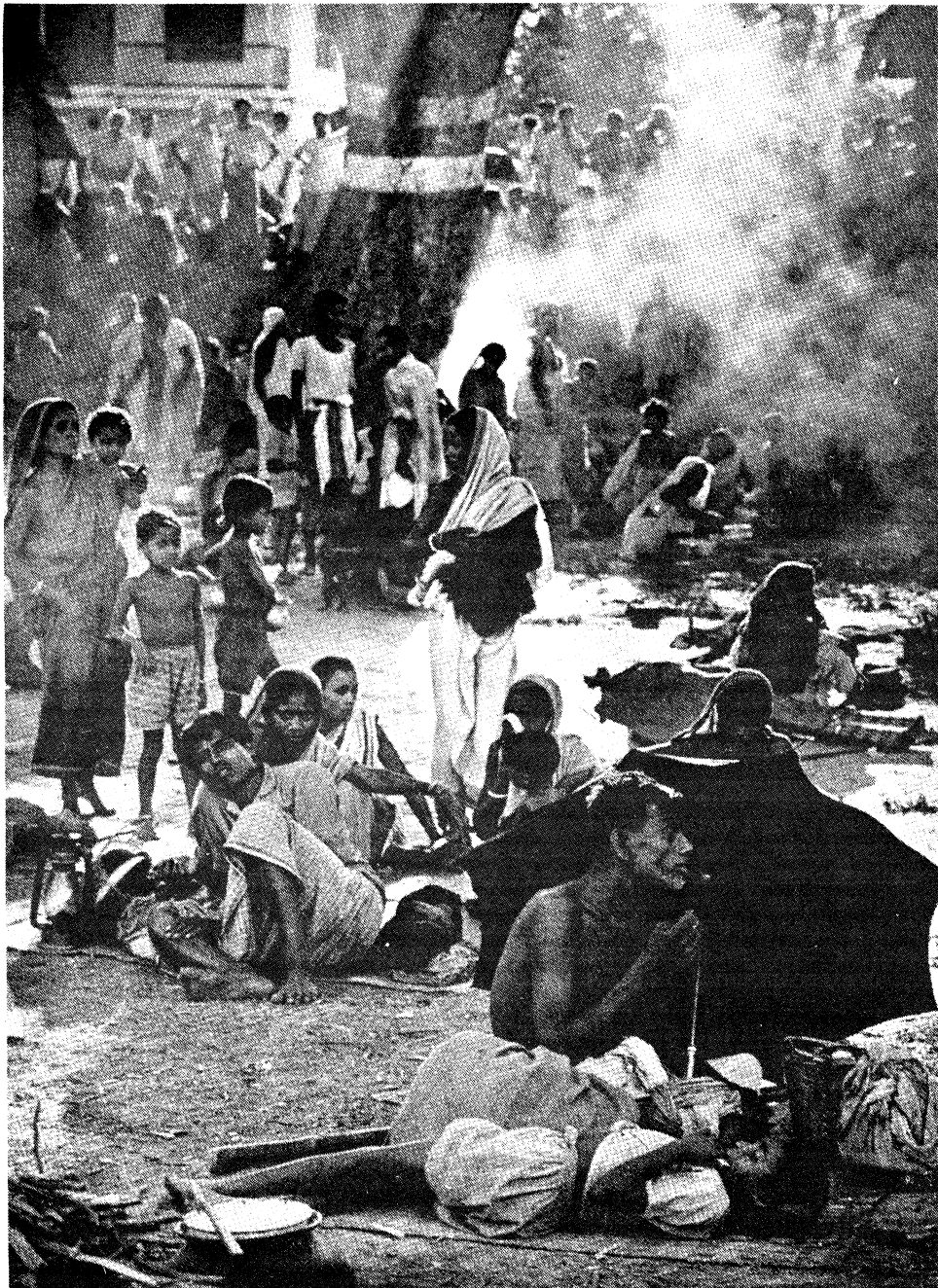
"During the cyclone disaster the international community sent many boats to the area for relief work," he recalled. "They are now being used as gunboats and my people are being killed by donations from the rest of the world."

Mr. Ahmed's advisers said that while food supplies could be distributed by Bengali civilians at village level, the provisional government would want a foreigner stationed at least every one of the 54 subdivisional headquarters to supervise the operation.

Mr. Ahmed feels confident that the Bengalis will ultimately win their independence but he was not prepared to say how long the war would continue.

"Please tell the world what we are fighting for. We want to live in peace and honour. We are fighting for the survival of our people and our families.

"We don't want this war. We were not prepared for an armed struggle. All we wanted to do was solve our problems constitutionally and through the democratic process ... But now that war has been waged against us we must fight for our survival."



Army takes supplies

From The Times of India

CALCUTTA — The Bengla Desh government has received reports from New York saying that UN Secretary-General U Thant has expressed serious concern over the FAO chief's allegation that Pakistan army authorities are grabbing food and other materials sent for the relief of the famine-stricken people there.

The FAO chief is reported to have alleged that vehicles and boats also, which were sent by some foreign countries, were being used by the army authorities for military purposes.

It is also understood that this year the food deficit in Bengla Desh would be to the tune of 3,000,000 tons as against 1,700,000 tons last year.

Every day in Indian refugee camps

...ince,' and the mother's eyes agreed

emergency programme of supplementary feeding with proteins and calories, the report said that time is of the essence.

Other nutrition experts have also used the figure of 300,000 children in danger, and that was when the refugee population was considerably smaller.

At present, with about 30,000 new refugees crossing into India every day, there are about 700,000 children younger than 8 years, and these are only the ones in the camps. Nearly a third of the 9,000,000 refugees are living outside camps with friends and relatives.

In addition, the camp population includes more than 500,000 pregnant and breast-feeding mothers, who also need supplementary feeding.

The Operation Lifeline programme for these more than 2,000,000 sufferers, which was recommended by the Medical Institute report, will have two distinct parts.

The first, which is called Alpha and is designed to be largely preventive, aims to set up 1,000 or more feeding stations in the camps to provide milk

powder and high-protein foods for the bulk of the critical group "as a measure for preventing those children who are in the early stages of nutritional deprivation and are beginning to falter, from getting into graver forms of malnutrition." Some Alpha stations have already opened.

The second part, which is not yet functioning, is a curative programme for the hard cases. It is designed to handle about 125,000 children. The goal is to set up 500 nutritional therapy centres as adjuncts to camp hospitals, where seriously malnourished children will receive intensive, inpatient care for as long as one or two months as a life-saving operation.

The supplies for the entire programme will be provided by UNICEF, which will buy them with foreign relief funds donated through the United Nations. But the project will be run by others — Alpha, by the Indian Red Cross with the help of voluntary relief agencies, and Beta, by the Indian government's ministry of rehabilitation.

Wrangling between the ministry of rehabilitation and the health ministry over which should run Beta

was one of the reasons for the delay in the programme.

The major reason for the delay, however, was the government's reluctance to launch such a comprehensive supplementary feeding programme only for the refugees, when the local population — though not quite as ravaged — was suffering from similar problems.

When the situation in the refugee camps worsened, largely because of the monsoon floods, the pressure on the government mounted and it finally approved the programme. Relief officials are said to have assured the government that seriously malnourished local children will not be turned away from the Beta centres.

The Indian state of West Bengal, which has absorbed about 7,000,000 of the 9,000,000 refugees, is a year-round disaster area on its own — the home of perhaps India's deepest poverty.

Local people have already been complaining loudly about the amount of the refugees' free food rations, which are more than most of West Bengal's poor can afford to buy. Tensions seem to be growing between local residents and the refugees.

For example, although there are not enough doctors to handle all of the medical problems in the refugee camps, there are proportionately even fewer for some of the people in the backward areas of West Bengal and the other border states.

The infant mortality rate in these areas is almost as high as that in the camps. In some West Bengal districts a quarter of the children die before they reach the age of 5.

The problem in the refugee camps may be worse than it seems. Whatever statistics exist — and they are meagre — come from the camp hospitals. But many infants are dying in the dark of their flimsy huts, and their parents do not report the deaths, for to do so would be to lose one food ration.

Also, it is a tradition among Bengali villagers that when a child falls ill with fever or diarrhoea, he is given a thin mixture of sago and barley water and all solid food withheld — which is tantamount to giving a malnourished child less food at a time when he desperately needs more.

The misery in the camps may deepen when winter arrives. At least 3,000,000 blankets are needed, and only a few have arrived.

Also, if food shortages worsen inside East Pakistan, the refugee influx may increase. Officials expect that, with East Pakistan's border districts largely emptied by the earlier refugee flow, most of the new refugees will be coming from the interior and that after travelling the longer distance they will arrive in an even weaker condition than the 9,000,000 who preceded them.

Most of the refugees who have been coming across the border for the last several weeks are from districts in the interior.

"A lot of them arrive in an irreversible state — a condition of complete collapse," said a doctor in a children's ward at a camp near Calcutta. "There's nothing we can do for them."

What you can do

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ever, that they would not oppose an internationally controlled programme.

Conclusion:

The Pakistan tragedy is not only one of the worst which the world has known but also the most preventable. It is, further, a classic case of a new form of strife which is rapidly increasing throughout the world — cultural violence. More deaths are, in fact, now being caused by cultural violence than through the traditional forms of war. The Middle East, Ireland, Nigeria and the Sudan are all areas of active cultural violence. Canada, Belgium, Slovakia, Yugoslavia and even Switzerland are areas of racial tension. The Soviet Union is another area of racial tension which, like India, could flare into a problem of international concern. Under the present rules of international conduct, however, these are all "internal matters" and not subject to international concern unless they are deemed threats to peace. Even the International Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention give scant attention to cultural communities which seek self-determination.

Stated briefly, the question is this:

Are there limits in the right of a government to use force against people it claims as its own in order to perpetuate a political system?

The question cries out for attention.

It is perhaps worth pondering that we are dealing not only with the rights of others, but also with the moral state of all mankind. It is thought-provoking to realize that in the First World War people were horrified by the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of a few hundred lives. In the Second World War, people were shocked by the bombing of Hiroshima at a cost of 150,000 lives. Today the world is indifferent to a tragedy affecting millions.



Pakistan: The Continuing Tragedy

From The Washington Post

In Pakistan, the summer's threat of imminent war with India seems to have faded, thanks in part to the sobering impact of the new Indian treaty with Moscow.

But the flood of Bengali refugees from East Pakistan to India continues at a rate that may exceed 25,000 a day. The Bengali resistance movement gains in tenacity, perhaps also in skill. The East Pakistan economy remains a jumble. And in the estimate of two Harvard medical School specialists, a staggering famine rages in East Pakistan.

Tikki Khan, the Punjabi general widely blamed for the army's savagery in suppressing the Bengali autonomy-turned-secessionist movement in East Pakistan, has been replaced as military governor there. However, the Pakistani government has made no move to free or even to treat with a show of fairness Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, now being tried secretly. He is unquestionably the one figure who could most help bring about a political accommodation, from the Bengali side. From the Pakistani side, there is still no sign of an accommodation — as opposed to revenge and pacification — has any appeal.

As happens in tragedies which do not resolve themselves quickly and neatly, the world seems to have gotten tired of the spectacle of Bengali suffering. The government in Islamabad has hastened to exploit the respite by trying to sort out its development-and-debt affairs with the outside world. But politically impartial observers have yet

to see evidence in East Pakistan that conditions are normal enough to permit development efforts to proceed.

The six-month "moratorium" (read default) which Pakistan declared in its bilateral debts last spring ends in October, and Islamabad is actively scouring the prospects of putting off the next due payments, which are very large ones. Meanwhile, it has been unable to secure new loan commitments, either from bilateral or international sources. That is to say, in addition to the unforgettable damage to people which Pakistan has done in its Eastern wing, it has sacrificed the whole country's development.

Is there any misdeed Pakistan might commit that would cost it the favour of Richard Nixon? For reasons which seem to go beyond geopolitics almost into the realm of executive mysticism, the president has taken a personal interest in sustaining official American support for the beleaguered Pakistani government. So it is that military supplies have continued to flow to Islamabad. So it is that the administration now is apparently exploring ways to slip new kinds of assistance past an outraged Congress: by an indulgent attitude towards debt rescheduling, by expanding direct aid under the "humanitarian" label, and by taking advantage of the too-loose language of present congressional restrictions on economic aid.

Mr. Nixon has made the United States a partner to suppression of a democratic autonomy movement by a cruel military regime. He has been the generals' friend in need, to America's shame and surely to its ultimate political loss as well.

The greatest need — 'a crematorium'

**Senator Edward Kennedy
went to the refugee camps.
This is what he saw:**

I am grateful for this chance to share with you my experience during a week-long visit to the refugee camps of India — to a scene which only can be described as the most appalling tide of human misery in modern times.

In just a few months, since early April, the civil war in East Bengal has driven nearly 8,000,000 men, women and children into India to escape conditions in their homeland. Unnumbered thousands of others have been slaughtered in the civil strife, or displaced within their country. Millions more in East Bengal face continued terror, disease and starvation, unless they receive immediate relief.

This stark tragedy is not yet understood by the world. And although it has been a source of urgent concern to me and the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees from the outset, I can tell you that not until you see it first-hand can you begin to understand its immensity. For only by being there can you sense the feelings and understand the plight of the people, and the forces of violence which continue to create refugees and increase the toll of civilian casualties.

In India I visited refugee areas along the entire border of East Bengal — from Calcutta and West Bengal in the west — to the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts in the north — to Agartala in the State of Tripura in the east. I listened to scores of refugees as they crowded into camps, struggling to survive in make-shift shelters in open fields or behind public buildings — or trudging down the roads of West Bengal from days and even weeks of desperate flight. Their faces and their stories etch a saga of shame which should overwhelm the moral sensitivities of people throughout the world.

I found that conditions varied widely from one refugee camp to another. But many defy description. Those refugees who suffer most from the congestion, the lack of adequate supplies and the frightful conditions of sanitation are the very young — the children under five — and the very old. The estimates of their numbers run as high as 50 per cent of all the refugees. Many of these infants and aged already have died. And it is possible — as you pick your steps among others — to identify those who will be dead within hours, or whose sufferings surely will end in a matter of days.

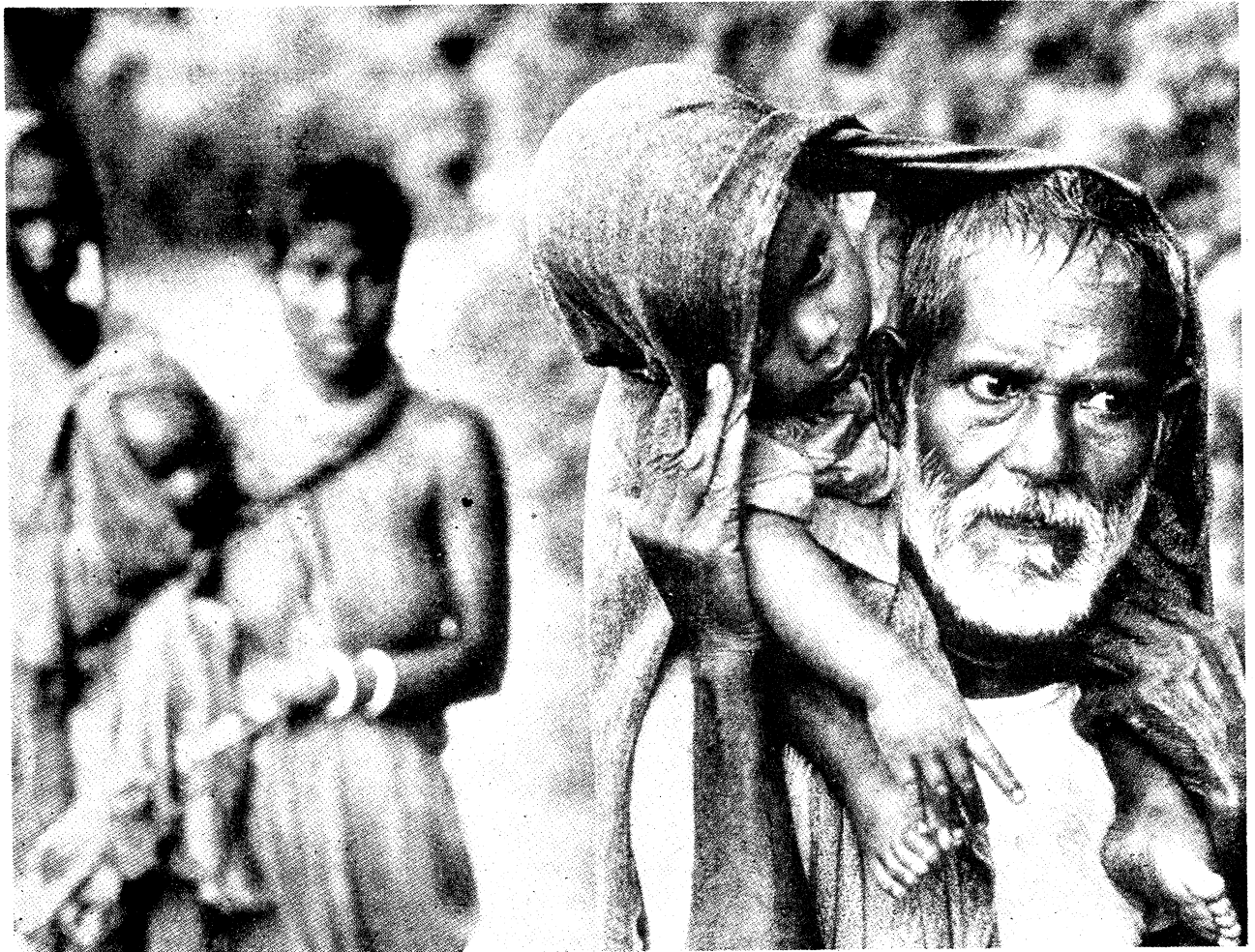
You see infants with their skin hanging loosely in folds from their tiny bones — lacking the strength even to lift their heads. You see children with legs and feet swollen with edema and malnutrition, limp in the arms of their mothers. You see babies going blind for lack of vitamins, or covered with sores that will not heal. You see, in the eyes of their parents, the despair of ever having their children well again. And, most difficult of all, you see the corpse of the child who died just the night before.

The story is the same in camp after camp. And it is complicated by the continually growing number of civilian casualties overburdening an already limited hospital system. Most of these casualties have been brought across the border by their fellow refugees. Yet there also are large numbers of Indians whose border villages have been subjected to shelling from Pakistani troops. In addition, there are the untold numbers of victims who remain uncounted and unattended in the rural areas of East Bengal.

The government of India, as it first saw this tide of human misery begin to flow across its borders, could have cordoned off its land and refused entry. But, to its everlasting credit, India chose the way of compassion. The Indian government has made Herculean efforts to assist and accommodate the refugees — efforts which history will record and remember.

But even this noble work is being defeated by the sheer numbers involved in this calamity. At peak periods two months ago, refugees were arriving in India at the rate of 150,000 a day. Today they still arrive at the rate of 25,000 a day.

And while the magnitude of the problem staggers the imagination, the individual accounts of the people who have fled East Bengal tear at your heart.



A 55-year-old railway employee — he was a Muslim civil servant with 35 years of service — told me of an unexplained noontime attack by the Pakistani army on his railroad station. "I do not know why they shot me," he said. "I don't belong to any political party. I was just a railway clerk." Now he sits idly in an Indian refugee camp, financially crippled, and with no prospect of returning to receive his long-earned government pension that was to begin next month.

Even more tragic are the experiences of the innocent and uneducated villagers. You can piece together the mosaic of misery from dozens of interviews among new refugees on the Boyra-Bongaon Road north of Calcutta.

On the day we travelled this 20-mile road, at least 7,000 new refugees were streaming along the banks of the border river crossing near Boyra. Nearly all were peasant farmers. Most were Hindus, from the Khulna and Barisal districts south of Dacca — on the fringe of the area affected by last fall's cyclone.

The very young and the very old were exhausted from many days and nights in flight — usually on foot. Many were in a visible state of shock, sitting listless by the roadside or wandering aimlessly toward an unknown fate. They told stories of atrocities, of slaughter, of looting and burning,

of harassment and abuse by West Pakistani soldiers and collaborators. Many children were dying along the way, their parents pleading and begging for help. Monsoon rains were drenching the countryside, adding to the depression and despair on their faces. To those of us who went out that day, the rains meant no more than a change of clothes. But to these people it meant still another night without rest, food, or shelter.

It is difficult to erase from your mind the look on the face of a child paralyzed from the waist down, never to walk again; or a child quivering in fear on a mat in a small tent still in shock from seeing his parents, his brothers and his sisters executed before his eyes; or the anxiety of a 10-year-old girl out foraging for something to cover the body of her baby brother who had died of cholera a few moments before our arrival. When I asked one refugee camp director what he would describe as his greatest need, his answer was "a crematorium." He was in charge of one of the largest refugee camps in the world. It was originally designed to provide low-income and middle-income housing, and has now become the home for some 170,000 refugees.

It is time — it is past time — for us to understand what has produced this massive human tragedy, and to recognize our bankrupt response.

The issue from the beginning in East Bengal has been self-determination and democratic principle. After years of political and economic domination by West Pakistan — after years of martial law and unfulfilled election promises — a free election finally was conducted throughout Pakistan last Dec. 7. The election was administered under martial law and, at the time, loudly proclaimed fair by the government of President Yahya Khan. It produced in East Bengal an overwhelming mandate — almost 80% of the vote — for the Awami League party and its leader, Sheik Mujibur Rahman.

The Awami League was thus given a majority in the forthcoming Pakistan National Assembly charged with drafting a new constitution for returning the nation to civilian, democratic rule. But what happened next formed a pattern of delay and deception, followed by the invocation of martial law once more. Negotiations between Sheik Mujib and President Yahya over the party's six-point proposal for regional autonomy dragged on and deteriorated — erupting in terror and bloodshed suddenly on the night of March 25.

While the East Bengalis negotiated for democracy and autonomy, the West Pakistan army prepared for systematic repression and organized terror. Countless thousands were butchered during the days that followed March 25 and many millions more were dislocated within East Bengal. What I saw in India was the human debris from that night of terror and from the subsequent weeks of violence. Martial law remains, as does the military's violence. "Collective responsibility" — a policy of destroying whole villages on the suspicion that they harbour Awami Leaguers or Bengali guerillas — is now sanctioned by martial law, and it is reflected in the continuing flow of refugees.

Malraux would fight for Pakistan if asked

From The Statesman of Calcutta

PARIS André Malraux said yesterday that if called he would fight for Bengla Desh and if he could not fight on foot because of his 69 years he would fight in a tank.

This was because "It is truly one of the last noble causes."

The former Cultural Minister under Gen. Charles de Gaulle added that the East Bengal situation "puts world politics into play in an underground manner".

Malraux played an active rôle in the Chinese civil war in the 1920s and organized an aviation combat unit in the Spanish civil war in the 1930s. He also distinguished himself in the French resistance during World War II.

He told a radio interviewer that "since Vietnam, you cannot defend a cause without actual combat".

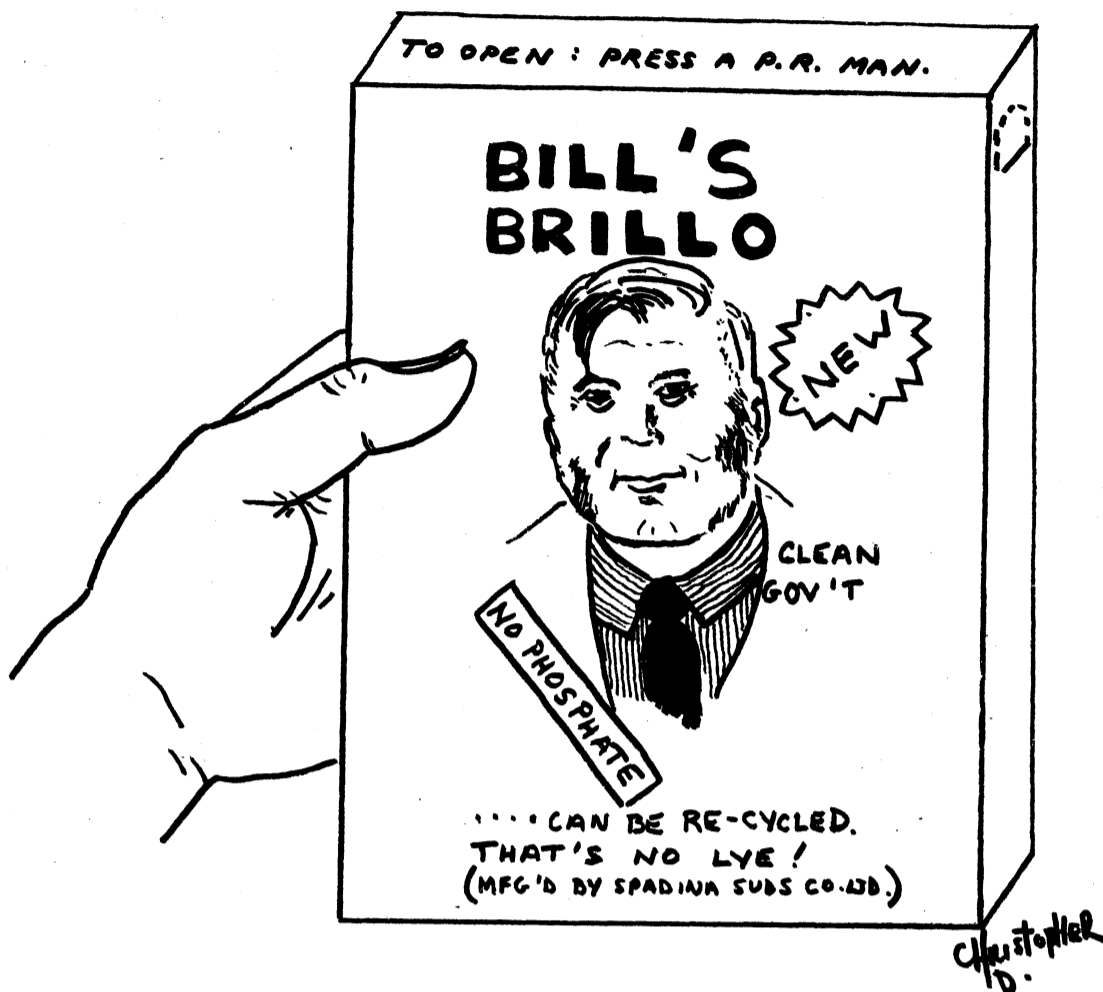
"No one can seriously help Bengal by talking in its favour, unless he also goes into combat for it," he said.

India was created by non-violence, but this time the tactic was not possible, because "you are facing a Vietnam".

"Either you fight and you will have the world with you, or you do not fight and the cause is lost," he said.

While intellectuals signed petitions in good faith, the Pakistanis were throwing tanks into the battle, he said. "Therefore the only serious thing is the defence of Bengal. Do it intellectually if you want, but with the support of combat."

COMMENT:



Stainless Steel Stanfield Show

by CHRIS DOUGALL

Current provincial electioneering in Ontario has elicited a great deal of interest from the press on the techniques being used to "sell" the candidates — principally the leaders. This may be due to a shortage of hard news items emanating from a rather listless campaign.

The focus of attention during the first weeks has been on the manner in which Premier Davis' organization has been promoting him. The only announcement, to date, which may evoke genuine, wide-spread voter interest, is the T.V. debate between the three leaders, tentatively scheduled for the night of October 4th.

But looking even further into future political events, I wonder whether the pattern being used to promote William Davis will help to shape a format for the selling of Robert Stanfield?

The Ontario election may be the last available major political test of the mood of the electorate at large, prior to the calling of a federal election.

The upcoming election in Newfoundland and the federal by-election for Assiniboia Riding in Saskatchewan will not test as large nor as diversified a segment of the general electorate. And generally, opinion polls represent only a very small proportion of people.

More importantly, the Ontario election will provide the federal P.C.'s with an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of Canada's first large scale, Madison Avenue-style campaign.

If the Davis device wins, and wins big, the Federal Conservatives may well be anxious to inherit some portion, at least, of the Ontario apparatus.

The transition may come in any event and it may be a smooth one, due in part to the fact that, at present, there is no outstanding enmity between the two levels of the party. Furthermore, there exists the necessary catalyst for the co-ordination of the two organizations in the form of Dalton Camp, a key Conservative.

Camp touch apparent

Probably in an attempt to off-set the labefactionalistic effects of the dumping of John Diefenbaker on the cohesiveness of the party, Camp has tried to maintain a low public profile of late. Nevertheless, his touch is still apparent and he continues to make substantial contributions to the party.

In addition to his column in the Telegram, Camp just happens to be the patriarch of Camp Associates Advertising Ltd. which presently has a minimum of two other key figures who have aggressively steered or are steering construction of the house which Davis is building.

These are Norman Atkins (President of Camp Advertising) and John Andrews (V-P same firm). Both men are making prodigious efforts on their own as well as within "Ad Hoc Enterprises", a group of media men in the vanguard of the Davis campaign machine.

If Dalton Camp isn't already a de facto liaison man, he would be a natural choice to lead an integration of federal-provincial party machinery. Such a move toward strengthening the federal party's base in Ontario would certainly be politically pragmatic.

Ontario the key

During the 1968 federal election, the Conservatives managed to gain only 17 of the total of 88 seats available in Ontario.

Mr. Stanfield had to fight his first national election under an unfortunate set of circumstances, so under his leadership Tory representation in Ontario has slid from a high of 67 in the banner year of 1958.

The magic number for a majority in Ottawa is 133. Conservative chances for reaching that goal remain tenuous if the party does not decide to make a big push in Ontario in '72.

Although the enigmatic hypnosis created by Trudeauomania in 1968 appears to be on the wane, the Liberals still have a full year in which to attempt some sort of revival and might even repeat their sweep of Ontario seats by other means.

The Canadian west has long been a Tory stronghold. But even if the Conservatives manage to "win the west" in 1972, they would have but 63 seats.

That is a good start on first appearance, until a perusal is made of where the Opposition might expect to win in quantity elsewhere. The Maritimes should be favourable toward the Stanfield steamroller, and the Tories should be able to hold roughly 25 seats there. British Columbia might yield eight seats, bringing Stanfield's statistics up to a total of 96 seats with Quebec and Ontario left to draw on.

Together, Ontario and Quebec form the cornerstone of government. Combined, their seat representation is 162 or more than half of the national total, and needless to say, enough to allow for a majority government. The Liberals have been kept afloat for decades through commanding victories in this area. In fact, in 1968, 77% of all seats won by the Liberals came from the cornerstone provinces.

The lack of an effective political organization and past difficulties encountered in attempts to field quality candidates in Quebec make P.C. chances for gaining more than 8 seats there as likely as the finding of a Spiro Agnew subtlety kit in a haystack.

Quebec is continuing to turn inward toward herself, particularly since the October crisis. A reasonable prognosis for the next federal election results in Quebec might see a general splintering of support for all parties, producing a political collage, with the Liberals cornering the greatest number of seats for any individual party but still far from their previous majority.

A generous figure for Conservative seats in Quebec for 1972 might be 8, making the projected Tory total 104. That would still leave the P.C.'s short of a majority by 29 seats and Ontario to go.

Possible back lash

Bob's boys presently hold 17 seats in Ontario and for them to pick up as much as an additional 8 may appear too taxing a task. Even if the Conservatives managed to win 25 seats, they would still fall short of an overall mandate to govern, with 129 members.

Even that might take a drastic fault on the part of the Liberals. The Stanfield organization has not geared up enough yet nor have the Liberals wound down far enough to allow Tory expectations to rise measurably with regard to increases in Ontario. And this prognosis has been based on the unlikely premise that the P.C.'s would win all of the seats in the west.

There is the possibility that the public may sour on swallowing what may appear to them as manufactured plastic politicians being given the "hard-sell" by fast paced political professionals.

Such a back-lash could come from exposés along the lines of the current series of articles in the Globe and Mail by Ross Munro.

NDP leader Stephen Lewis has described the Davis campaign as "all slick, expensive and with no substance." But his criticism may be somewhat hypocritical in view of the recent me-tempsychois of his own image. And although Stanfield will want to avoid conveying such impressions in his own case, his organization will have time to learn vicariously from the Ontario Conservative experience and to improve the technique.

Changing the image

Robert Stanfield has already begun to develop a greater public awareness of himself by increasing the frequency of his visits to a wider variety of ridings across the country; the hiring of former announcer Bill Grogan to script the humour for his speeches and press conferences; developing a more up-tempo image and, by this attempts to become more conspicuous in the House.

His performance in the House of Commons so far this session seems to have been reserved for the question period alone and he still comes on rather tame as a polemicist by comparison to some of his own colleagues and to David Lewis.

Even so, Stanfield is building. And if he can show enough stamina and a prolonged momentum timed to coincide with mid-Fall 1972, he could win.

The Davis paradigm may prove instrumental in the evolution of the 1968 Banana Bob into a highly polished, well honed, political cutting edge for 1972, in the guise of the all new Stainless Steel Stanfield Show.

Why is the whole question of soap box images on the national scene important at this time? There is the old adage about a democratic electorate getting what it deserves. However, pre-packaged politicians can be deceiving and the adage may not apply.

Gaining momentum

In Mr. Stanfield's case, there appears to be an obvious, basic honesty which has come through despite past inabilities to convey a "marketable" image.

Further, he is wisely cranking up early a withering attack. According to him, the public is "fed up" with "Trendy" and wants "sound policy and good government."

In Calgary, Mr. Stanfield described the Prime Minister as the "weakest of a lot of weak reeds" in the government. Even more scathing is his assertion that the Trudeau administration has been responsible for "massive unemployment deliberately conceived."

This boy Bob is campaigning now. So in spite of the fact that most interest in Ontario is centred on the provincial election at present, exciting things are beginning to happen on the national scene.

The "selling" of a politician may seem crass. But if the Stanfield Steamroller manages to sell its leader as he really is, then might not the Canadian public be the recipient of a very timely and valuable commodity?

Culture in north pumpkin fields

by ELIZABETH COWAN

We are culturally deprived — so the argument of the bored goes. Down at U of T they're right in the middle of everything going on in Toronto, all the theatres and movies and concerts and big rock shows. But up here in the forest? What has Glendon got?

Even worse — so the argument runs — what is there at the main campus, that gloomy exile in those distant pumpkin fields to the north? Here we have at least the excuse of a small budget, but up there they could be doing something.

Well, for all of you who are tired of sitting around Frost, here's a happy surprise, York does provide entertainment for its students, under the auspices of the Faculty of Fine Arts. And this year, there will be six separate series, plus two special evenings of experimental theatre and dance.

Clive Barnes and Hugo MacPherson will be lecturing on contemporary theatre and film; Ferlinghetti and Layton will be reading their poetry; the National Ballet will present their kind of dance, followed by a classical Chinese company, and a modern dance group. The fourth series consists of music from Africa, India, and Japan; and the choice of movies includes masterpieces such as "Lola Montes", which has never been shown in Canada in its unexpurgated version.

Of (hopefully) particular interest to Glendon students are the two French plays — one "le Bourgeois Gentilhomme", and the other, in artful contrast, a recent Ionesco.

The prices for all of these are more than reasonable, the standard of entertainment is high, the transportation, such as it is, is free — how can you lose? The next time boredom sets in, try Burton Auditorium for a remedy.



The Chorica Dance Theatre of Greece will perform Monday November 29 at Burton.

ON CAMPUS

Today

The French Department presents "Foolish Wives" at 4:15 and again at 8:00 p.m. in room 129. Admission free.

Thursday October 7

There will be an all candidates' meeting with the three men running for the Don Mills riding in the October 21 provincial election. 1:15 in the Old Dining Hall.

The students of Hum. 200, "Line and form", present an exhibit of their work thus far in the Art Gallery at

Sunday October 10

The Glendon Film Society presents R. Flaherty's 1938 film "Man of Aran" in room 129 at 8:00 p.m. Admission \$1.00

Tuesday October 12

The Hari Krishna Society will be chanting and discussing its aims from 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. in the Pit in Hilliard.

High schools need better information and Glendon needs your help.

if interested in visiting high schools, guiding on-campus tours, or taking a high school student to your classes please contact

Sally Bowen
Schools Liaison
C102 York Hall
487-6211

Il nous faut avoir plus de francophones sur le campus. Prêt a faire quelque chose pour nous aider?

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Copeland steals Syrinx show

by BILL CUTT

Last Thursday night at the St. Lawrence Centre provided the most unusual pairing of musical talent to date this season. The concert was billed as "Syrinx, with songs by Beverly Glenn-Copeland" but the headliner really belonged to Miss Copeland.

Miss Copeland is Canada's premiere jazz songstress who utilizes her opera-trained voice as any good musician does his instrument, with a good deal of precision and authority.

She was articulate and possessed a range which astounded, as witnessed in her best tune of the evening, Erlizi. The name of the song is taken from the Haitian word for the goddess of love which is recognized by most African tribal peoples and even as she chants,

"Thou hast possessed me
I can dance upon the waters
I can dance upon the sunrise

Un réponse mécontent

En réponse au tres talentueux chargé du recrutement du Théâtre Français de Glendon.

Jeune homme ou jeune fille avec qualification et talent très particuliers, c'est à toi, ô étudiant de Glendon que je m'adresse. Au sujet de quoi? De ton théâtre évidemment!

Si Glendon, cette année (comme toutes les autres) entend prouver qu'une minorité (oppressée) peut créer des oeuvres époustouflantes, elle a bien choisi son représentant (un vrai): "... un qui n'a rien à foutre qui essaie de se débiter, qui se dégonfle, qui n'a rien au cul" ... En un mot un qui se prend au sérieux Ben, mon vieux
En fait d'humour
J'en ai vu mieux.
Mais, le plus malheureux
C'est que ce sont des types comme toi
Qui menent le jeu ...

A bon entendeur salut, très cher confrère et ... on compte sur toi! C'est sur toi, je répète, qu'on base notre honorable réputation.

Sincèrement,
Ta bande de cons

I can dance upon the clouds
I can dance upon the rainbow"

she utilizes her guitar in such a fashion as to conjure visions of frenzied natives dancing about a fire in complete submission.

Miss Copeland's repertoire was well chosen ranging from a lively country and western tune to a song called 'In a February Window', composed during a stay in London and for which she used an autoharp for accompaniment. 'Ghost House' and 'Golden Eye', her two most comical numbers, were well executed and seemed to satisfy the audiences preference for her more familiar material.

Although she claimed to have a cold Miss Copeland performed brilliantly and managed to reduce the listener to a rhapsodic state of passivity.

Perhaps the evening's headliner, Syrinx, would have been better received had Miss Copeland not been there to set the pace but nevertheless their performance lacked the personality and drive which she displayed, they seemed almost aloof and forced themselves upon those who were willing to listen.

Syrinx does possess a unique sound built around the Moog Synthesizer of John Mills Cockell. The musical sounds which emanate from this quasi-instrument are unlike those produced by Dick Hyman or Keith Emerson and its role within the group is less well defined.

It was very difficult to discern the patterns Cockell was laying down and they amounted to nothing more than a loud assortment of electronic grunts and groans channeled through a faulty speaker.

One wished that Miss Copeland's encore had lasted a bit longer.

In all fairness, Syrinx does possess a fine horn player, who, paired with the drummer, would make an intriguing duo. Syrinx attempted to climax their performance by playing their 'hit' single 'Tillicum' which will be remembered as the theme song for C.T.V.'s summer programme 'Here Come The Seventies.'

In all honesty it just didn't sound the same and it was no accident that they received no encore. If you want to appreciate the group go out and buy their first album, a suitable substitute for a live confrontation.

Despite her cold and the absence of impressive sidemen Lenny Breau and Don Thompson the night belonged to Miss Copeland.

Mr. Nothing gets 18 in GFL opener

Ye Greene Machine from C House tamed the D and E House Alliance 37-6 as the Glendon Football League started regular season play last Monday.

Steve Bresolin emerged as the leading scorer with 18 points. Twelve points were awarded to Rick Pattens and Mark Benson was listed as scoring 6. Tom Kemp was the only Animal to make it onto the score sheet.

On Wednesday the Frosh showed great respect for their elders when the allowed themselves to be out-classed 40-6 by 3rd year.

Bullet Bob Stanger threaded his passes through a devastated frosh defence to hit Brent Stacey for 8 points, Jeff Abrahams, Gord Henderson, Allan Grover, Brian Marchall and Doug Street for 6 points.

In Friday's games the A House Axemen cut down Ye Greene Machine 22-15. Losing throughout the game C House battled back only to be beaten.

Jeff Ballennie's fine reception near the end of a five minute overtime period spelled the end of Ye Machine. Bill 'Wild Man' Rowe tallied for two majors in regulation time, with a single going to Pat Flynn, and a double to Bob 'Deep Threat' Edwards.

In a losing cause, Mark Benson scored 7 points; Paul Dempster 6 and Rick Pattens 2.

"It was our never say die attitude that carried us onward to victory," explained

Pat Flynn to a group of hungry autograph hunters who were on their way to the cafeteria.

When asked why he was so red after a relatively slow game, Edwards replied "How did they hear about my father?"

The Frosh fought their way to another defeat in another afternoon game Friday.

The score of 32 for 2nd year and 6 for 1st was truly indicative of the overall play as the Frosh were never in the game. Steve Marchessault scored 12 points and W. Smoth scored 7 points.

S. Leclerc and John Payne combined for 12 points (that's 6 points each. Higher Mathematics page 235). Jamie 'The Dundas Greaser' Doran was outstanding in scoring 1 point.

Tuzzi (WILL YOU #\$/%/* GUYS WRITE IN YOUR NAMES) scored all of the frosh's points. (For the answer, refer to the second previous paragraph. This is not a contest question).

Allan Grover calls the 3rd year versus the 4th year and faculty game the best of the early season. Roy Hanna's 7 points late in the game brought tears to the eyes of the 3rd year players who managed to squander away a 31 to 1 lead.

K.C. Haffey, Bob Gibson and Andrew McAlister added sixes to the winning effort. George Hewson and Wayne 'Leaping Kangaroo' Bishop picked up singletons.

Brian Marshall and Andy Raven topped the 3rd year scorers with 7 points, fol-

lowed closely by Jeff Abrahams at 6. John Bramberger scored 1 point. Jim Bunton made himself available for interviews, but we don't print the ramblings of socially aware jocks.

The Glendon tennis championships continue as Dick Turzman, Al Kramer, John Payne and Mike Lustig vie for the right to represent Glendon at Wimbledon.

The top women racquet-teers are Merla Morrison, Penny Luke, Linda Michaels and Mindy Baker. They will be raising a racquet until a champion emerges this week.

"Intercollege soccer kicks off its schedule on Thursday," announces Pele. "Contact John Bramberger at 487-6151 or Dave Honsburger at 889-3118 if you want to get a kick out of life.

The Gophers' last try out practice will be next Wednesday at 10 p.m. in the Artic Arena at York main campus. "So if you want to play intercollege hockey with me this year," says K.C. Haffey, "you better be there!"

Curlers needed to sweep ice surface on Sunday mornings between 9 and 11 starting in mid-October. No previous experience needed. Call Nancy McInnes at 463-1436 immediately for further details.

Willing bodies are needed to referee mens' sport. Those wishing to receive information about positions on the referee squad or slum dwelling and life near a house of ill repute contact Eric

King at 962-3196.

Squirrel pointed out to Wayne that midnight sorties against Glendonites would be thwarted by the presence of lights, but peace was restored when the Masked Beaver announced that he will not protect cross country runners entering Glendon Forest.



Flowers go to Steve Bresolin and Charlie Laforet

Yeomen scare Blues before bowing

by CLIVE HOBSON

The much maligned football Yeomen came of age last Wednesday evening. Unfortunately they chose the wrong team to begin to play proficient football against. They passed, ran and blocked their way to a 24-12 loss against a Varsity Blues squad that appeared to be approaching the game more as a practice than a serious league encounter.

However a loss is a loss and the Yeomen still remain winless in three starts so far this season. LAST Wednesday's showing however, did indicate that very soon football fans here in Toronto may witness a cross town rivalry similar to that of USC and UCLA.

The lacklustre Blues were shocked right out of their jock straps when in the second play of the Blues game, their star halfback Guido Ianturno fumbled on the York 51 yard line, and a magnificent Rob Panzer scooped up the ball and galloped fifty nine yards for the touchdown. All of a sudden the highly touted Blue machine was down six points.

Late in the first quarter, Panzer with the same relentless pursuit as the second world war tanks (so aptly named after him) was again in the right spot to grab a loose ball. This fumble came about after Blues' Bob Morrow fielded a York punt, attempted a lateral to Paul Zarek, and muffed it. Panzer made no mistake and lunged in to scoop up the loose football on the Toronto 46 yard line.

Just seven plays later the Blue and White supporters were stunned into silence as halfback Brian Love rammed his way over from the one yard line to put the Yeomen ahead 12-0.

For the remainder of the half the Yeomen led by their defence, forced the shaken Blues away from their normal quick, striking passing attack. Varsity finally made it on to the scoresheet when halfback Guido Ianturno made up for his earlier fumble and went over for the TD.

Yeomen continued to pressure Blues in the third quarter, and Panzer added a third fumble recovery to his total when quarterback Dunkley was dropped for a loss by an

aggressive York penetration.

Before long, however, the relative inexperience of the York offence began to show; they should have scored on several occasions but unfortunately lacked the poise to come through in clutch situations. The Varsity deep secondary was constantly one step ahead of them and several important drives died before reaching scoring territory.

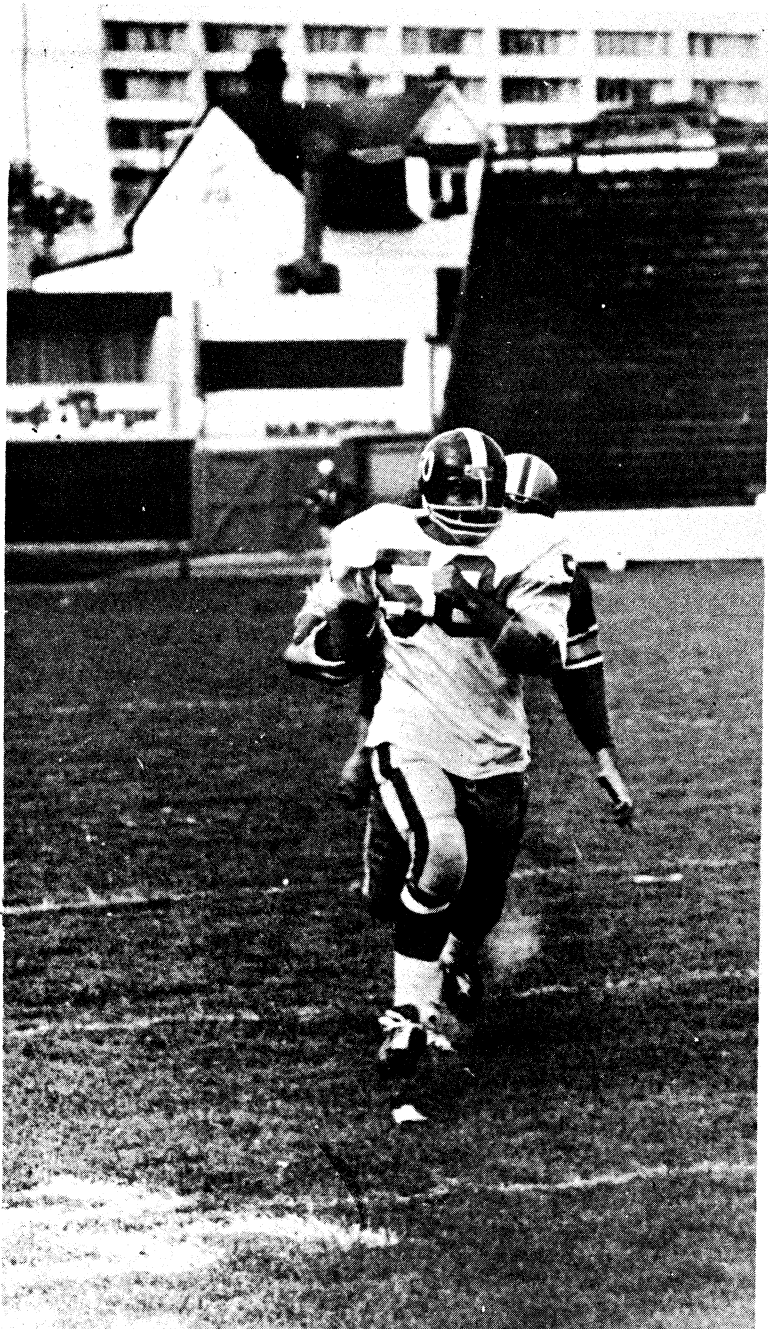
The key play in the third quarter and perhaps the key play of the game was a third down gamble. With less than a yard to go at the Toronto 35 yard line, the Yeomen without a competent place kicker elected to gamble, and a stalwart Varsity defence dug in to blunt the drive.

That was it! By now, the cocksure Blues had woken up and realised that these men in red were for real and settled down to play reasonable, if not spectacular, football.

Yeomen had seventeen points racked up against them in the final fifteen minutes, and that was enough to seal the game. Yeomen did make a frantic scoring effort in the final minute of play. A long bomb found Steve Ince down at the Toronto 12 yard line and with just twelve seconds left. Brian Love scampered around deep into the end zone to barely miss a broken play pass thrown his way.

So how do we rank Yeomen now? They played well, against an established team, they have energy and enthusiasm and they certainly have some star calibre players. Putting it all together is going to be a problem, but once done York football fans could see some classic confrontations with those down the road football Blues. Obviously the Varsity squad had trouble getting up for the game, but Yeomen had them reeling and Coach Ron Murphy along with his offensive backfield will not take their next game so lightly.

Last Saturday, the Yeomen went down to their fourth defeat at the hands of the Laurentian Voyageurs. The hapless Voyageurs scored a touchdown in the last minute of play to win 24-21. End, Steve Ince of the Yeomen had his best game of the season as he scored two touchdowns on passes from quarterback Larry Iaccino. Interceptions played a key role as the Voyageurs picked off four, two of which led directly to touchdowns.



Inspired by the first half Heroics of the York team standout lineman Rob Panzer puts head down and sprints for the often sought seldom found opposition goal line.

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