

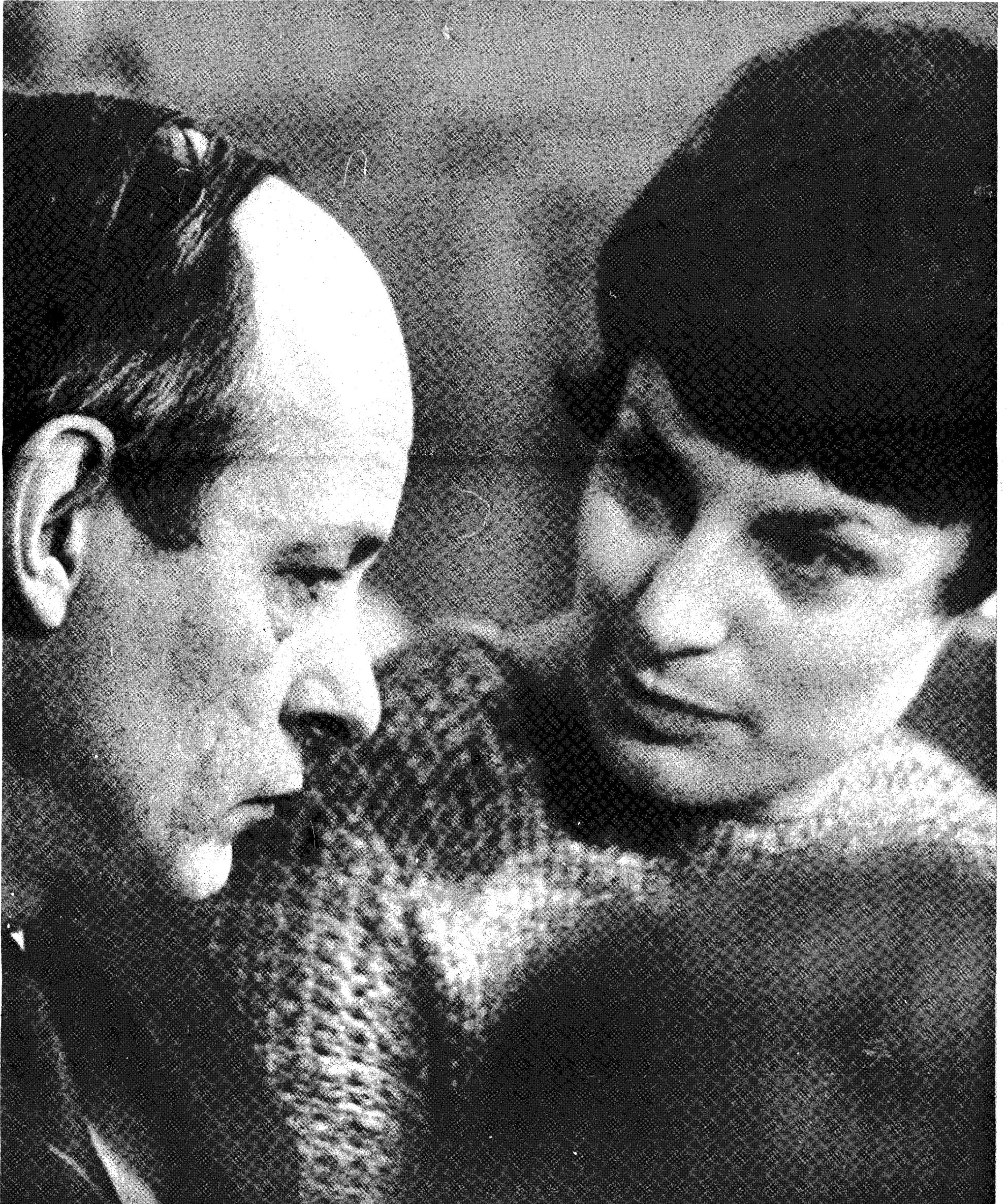
pro tem

Volume VII, Number 12

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BETWEEN THE SHEETS
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AT GLENDON LAST WEEKEND 600 PEOPLE DISCUSSED THE PROBLEMS OF QUEBEC: YEAR 8 AND CAME OUT ALIVE



All you need is love

Shhh....

English-speaking Canadians looking in on what has been going on in Quebec during the last eight years have been impressed with the rejuvenated vigour of its people.

The St. Lawrence people were stimulated by Sauve's call: desormais. It was a word that cut away from the past; from now on things would be different.

Lesage's government initiated reforms which had been needed for years--many of which other provinces had had for half a century. But Lesage has been defeated and political lack of initiative has taken over.

Still, the quiet revolution is smouldering away. You can see it in a man like Levesque. He is a man for whom on est capable is a truism.

But the capability he talks about is very broad. It includes the re-making of a formerly sterile society.

English-speaking Canadians have been struck by the vigour they perceive in Quebec because it contrasts with what they see nearer home.

English Canada has yet to have a quiet revolution. It is fair to wonder whether we are ourselves committing the sin for which we so long condemned the French Canadians.

Just over a month ago the people of Ontario re-elected John Roberts--the Daniel Johnson, Gilles Grogire and Jean-Luc Pepin of English Canada. For 15 years, British Columbia has elected 'Wacky' Bennett --and for thirty years Alberta has remained faithful to E.C.Manning.

English Canada has not to examine the basis of its society. The shadow of a militant Orange Lodge and the Daughters of the Empire is still cast across our province. French Canadians are still the people who live in the sticks, go to mass, and vote Liberal. They are relied upon to do little else.

These attitudes still exist and they can be found everywhere.

English Canada does not wish to develop Canada. It has not said: This is my country. Therefore I will work to build it; I will not hand over this right of birth to anyone.

English Canada has not built an equitable and fair society. Take a look at the percentage of those eligible who get education.

English Canada is not culturally inspiring. Its money does not talk, sing, or dance.

To keep French-Canadians in Canada, the prospect of English Canadians as partners has got to be an attractive one.

We need a quiet revolution too.

Maybe the next time

Of the many factors causing a poor debate on Alan Whiteley's motion (see page seven) at Monday's Student Council meeting the most important was the motion on the floor.

The motion called for a joint faculty-student committee to study and revise the York University Act. Nothing was said about the composition of the committee, how many, or how they would be chosen. Such a committee would also ignore the administration.

The second clause of the motion suggested student civil disobedience if the committee were not recognised. This seemed to ignore a good question: Would students strike on this issue, seemingly chosen haphazardly. Such civil disobedience, the motion suggested, would point out the inadequacies of Glendon College to the public whose money was being abused. Yet the motion didn't point out what the inadequacies meant were. As well, relying on an essentially conservative public to think students could spend its money better than the honorary chairman of Wood, Gundy--as it would be translated popularly--is not a good game to play.

Two major faults stand out in the proposal. It gives no indication of faculty opinion on the question. President Whiteley was unable to say he had talked with the executive of the Faculty Association and support from that quarter seemed likely.

The motion also ignores the existing board-senate-student committee discussing the York Act. Would not it have been better to call for a revision of its composition, for open meetings, for weekly, rather than monthly, meetings, and for a report on its progress?

Yet PRO TEM commends Al Whiteley for reconsidering his resignation, rather than leaving council because his motion was defeated. He tried to give leadership to a body that has been content to sail the doldrums. He was right in what he attempted to do--to get council moving, to improve the educational experience of the university. The President is needed; with more preparation and thought beforehand he may be successful next time.

PRO TEM

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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College York University. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinions of the newspaper and not necessarily those of the student Council or the university administration. PRO TEM is a member of the Canadian University Press.

TO-DAY GLENDON, TOMORROW THE WORLD,
THE DAY AFTER EVERYTHING-- McGOO: ANNEE VIII

OPEN LETTER TO RENE LEVESQUE

Dear Sir,

We are writing you, Mr Levesque, in our mother-tongue so that what we have to say will be expressed as clearly as we can. We admire the intellectual abilities of you and your followers at the Glendon Forum in being able to converse so well in your second language. We hope you will consider what we have to say as vital and sincere.

We are convinced that the present deplorable situation of the world community can with foresight be remedied. Indeed it must. Racial prejudice (the Negro-White problem), (disrespect), (the English-Canadian - French-Canadian problem), and ultimately war (Viet-Nam) all seem to result from the simple fact that people just cannot treat each other as people-nationalism is no solution for this problem.

Historical evidence (especially for the last century) shows this to be true. An example is the simmering of nationalism in Europe which extended as imperialism all over the rest of the world, and resulted in the needless holocaust of the First World War. This war was definitely a war of primitive and narrow-minded flag-waving and not a clash of irreconcilable ideologies (i.e., WW II). In our opinion, French Canada, in your independent movement, is retreating into the selfish nationalism of the nineteenth century in Europe. It is easier to fall back on the emotional idea of heartland and homeland (Deutschland, Deutschland uber alles) than it is to think of the mass-communicating future.

We feel that Canada can be a valuable experiment

Letters

to prove that human beings can live together in understanding and mutual respect despite racial origin. This experiment can be seen as our definite raison d'etre-- simply a belief in an international community. (i.e., Canada in this community as a mediator between warring nationalism and Arab-Isreal, Greece-Turkey). We don't possess the might to give us the stature to be an international leader, nevertheless, an international force can be and is now expected of Canada. Can one provide this force if we aren't able to settle our own nationalistic problems at home?

We don't deny that we have to solve the present problems in Canada. The solution is not to be found in the completely selfish wishes of a vital part of the whole.

How is the solution to be found in the vague floundering of the present federal government. The solution we think can be found in another way. We feel, however, that the solution is secondary to the appeal we are making.

Is it not conceivable that the world community given definite ideological differences, can solve these differences without clouding the ideologies with selfish nationalistic desires?

We are young people of Canada and resent being considered to have the ideas of either our parents (the Queen) or the bitter English section in Montreal. To say our experiment is too late is premature because it has never been tried.

We hope sir, that you will have the courage and fore-

sight to either logically destroy this argument or to take up the cause of our internationalism.

Yours with urgency and sincerity,
David Love
Ann Barnett
Paul Wikinson

ENTHUSIASTIC CO-OPERATION

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the organising committee for Quebec: Year 8, I should like to thank the student body of Glendon for its involvement in this project. From the time of its inception last March, we knew that we could count on all the areas of the university community for complete and enthusiastic cooperation. From our point of view it has been a smashing technical success, and we hope that all the participants learned, argued, and enjoyed themselves. To quote for our statement of aims:

The goal of this conference is to achieve total student involvement in a program that will give, both to the participating students and in part to the inhabitants of Canada an explanation of the major causes of Quebec's disquiet, and of the modifications which are being sought by her more responsible elements. Our aim is to educate both through plenary sessions and small seminar groups. We hope, at least in some small measure, to replace the ignorance of the real issues in Quebec with an appreciation of the fact that there is a substantial basis for disquiet. We hope to instill an awareness among students

see LETTERS, page 7

SCHULTZ!

By RICK SCHULTZ

Engaged spectators

Men's lives, for the most part, are filled with little nameless, unremembered acts. Little transcends the immediate; the little that does barely goes beyond self interest. Little lifts man above himself and makes him realize he is part of a larger entity--this society, Public affairs is seen as the property of the government and its politicians. Sure they are our representatives too; yet our connection with them is little more than a periodical expression of approval or disapproval.

History, accordingly, is made by people of political consequence, by people who add up. History is not, but by implication, the stuff of those who are affected by politics. History carries men with the help of its political agents to a new date.

At Quebec: Year 8, the participants caught up with a part of their history for they saw a part of their future. They did so through the rabidness, initially resented, of the Montreal students; through the impatience provoked by Levesque; through the pity felt for the ineffectual Pepin; through the frank anxiety shared with Ryan.

The Glendon students were full of goodwill. They soon realized that good will and magnanimity were not enough. They came prepared to analyse even willingly, to sympathize. Some soon

realised that sympathy is not logical; it is not discovered in well-reasoned argument. The mind is all the students initially felt they had to offer of themselves. Sympathy is not of the mind. The mind is too cluttered with facts grafted from others.

Appreciation is not gained through reading transplanted editorials. Understanding does not result from listening to politicians. One must respond to the challenge to respond. One must internalize what one sees and hears. This requires more than one's mind.

For those who were able to get below the shoulder-level, the week-end confrontation had varying effects. Like all men whose good intentions when challenged prove to be meaningless, they responded with feelings of shame, resentment, and resignation. There was shame because they knew they had let the politicians do their work. There was resentment for they realised their politicians had been posturing and not trying to construct; parading and not trying to produce. Some of the postures like those of the Bennets and the Mannings were obscene; others like those of the Roberts and the Pearsons were absurd. There was resignation for they felt that now even the efforts of the Ryans were futile.

We all have swallowed the

line that politics is the art of the possible and so we were content and complacent.

Of course things would work themselves out. Johnson will take one position, Roberts another and then we'll negotiate. Like a sponge we thought the political structure could soak up the never-ending demands of Quebec. The demands did not require change on our part, merely absorption. But absorption is not enough for it only involves passive acquiescence and not positive acceptance. The sponge is now saturated and Quebec demands that it must change. In any case, the water would have rotted the sponge after awhile; we were not permitted the luxury of time. The water has turned to acid.

The situation has not changed and will not change because now a few more people feel that they appreciate the problem. It will not change because some of us are sad, or anxious or resentful. We are of little political consequence. We are not the deputy mayors, the aldermen and the town-councillors that run our affairs. But we have changed. Before we were passive, for we were being dragged along. Now we are engaged; we know what is to come. Though we are still spectators let the history books read that some of us laughed at our history-makers.

what now my love?

The first time Quebec happened

By C. KENNETH JOHNSTONE

English Department

Glendon College

Oliver came, and went; Ryan offered apologies; René Levesque s'installa. Quebec: Year Eight has just shown the politicians how to settle the argument about the status of our sister province--hold a Love-In. How to settle any argument: a happening makes arguments irrelevant. *Logiciens par excellence* the French embrace the existential. At least the man of the hour, or Year, does: *le séparatiste* saw, came and conquered.

The students from l'Université de Montréal were a body and made themselves felt from the start. They arrived like a blow. Their aggressivity startled, and jarred, the 'anglo-saxon' reserve of their Glendon hosts. But the French have more finesse than that: they deserve their reputation for flair at making love. *Le séparatiste* went on to charm his hosts, at least when tête-à-tête. And in public he has an entertaining streak, as that big show-boat, Robert Cliche, demonstrated.

Best of all, he's persistent. He knows what he wants; rest assured, if you don't know what you want he'll make up your mind for you. Through the weekend, he just kept driving. That could be sheer drive, the instinct for survival. In fact, it's more, it's conviction. Against confused resistance, the man who knows his own mind is irresistible.

Saturday proved that. Saturday morning most of the participants were asking: 'What do you want?' Sunday they were asking 'How will you do it?' That change didn't take place all at once but you can see in the Pepin-Levesque encounter how it happened. There you saw the federal cabinet minister wearing a nervous smile bouncing up and down in his chair bleating about his beliefs, while M. Levesque used him for fun. And then you saw the separatist driving, driving, with steady conviction, now cool, now intense, now gentle, now passionate, while the federal minister

lay back helpless. It would've been indecent to watch except that you felt that Pepin had it coming to him trying to get something from you as he hid behind his façade, and Levesque was really engaged in something more important.

He even said so; Levesque said he had come in order to let his sister nation know the score. But it wasn't what he said so much as what he did, that counted. He was there, physically, brutally, beautifully there--at last English Canada had the feel of *le fait Québec*.

Of course a fully personal encounter isn't physical alone--the colliding of two bodies--but two persons meeting, the discovery of a sensitive, thoughtful man in love: 'Québec is our homeland, the only one we have.' I could've wept. Where has our heart been all these years our head and hands were so busy?

The trouble is, we'd never really met--always keeping each other at arm's length talking at each other, never listening, *jamais d'accueil réel*. Now that the affair is over, and Québec struggles to end it, for the first time we find ourselves in each other's arms. We begin to understand Québec; at last Québec is real.

I selected the encounter with René Levesque because most of the people in Quebec: Year Eight shared that climactic experience, but many other encounters contributed to it. The point is that they were real encounters, not mere meetings of minds, or clashing of ideas, not mere abstractions. At this Forum Québec was embodied: the meeting really happened; people met.

M. Cliche has a different point of view than M. Levesque's but he was also intensely earnest, engagé, particularly when he talked with questioners (or in smaller groups.) That was also true of M. Grégoire, in a different way since he proved especially engaging at close quarters. M. Pierre Roy, the Québec students' spokesman among the reporters at the end was irresistibly shy,

witty ('the first ambassador to Toronto'), quietly poised, reasonably tentative, devastatingly secure.

He helped illustrate the vast difference between participants. Even though the reporters were competent enough, on the whole, his self-appropriation so outweighed theirs that Québec appeared the one indubitable fact. In the face of that real presence, posturing showed as something misty and tended to vanish. It's partly a difference of conviction: *poseurs*, manipulators, youthful or tired politicians eager to find a launching pad or to mount a rostrum are exposed as lightweights when they turn up next to someone who's really there.

Perhaps for that reason informal encounters seemed more successful than the seminars (apart from the fact that the seminars tended to be monopolized by faculty and guests.) But at meals, at parties, over drinks, in the halls, in rooms, we met. Out of the spotlight I lost my *amour propre* and began to concern myself with this real person near me. Love at first sight. He cared; I cared. He ought to be loved. We should've met long ago.

The occasion helped. Crowds of people milling about (that's the formula for a good party, isn't it?) Lights, cameras, cables, CBC radio and TV--it must be an event. The stir of journalism (it must be important: they know)--a press room with a coffee machine, typewriters, TV sets, big ash trays for chain smokers. Photographers everywhere. A flock of guests. Mass media from rolling wheels to electronics helped generate excitement.

People and an Occasion: the result was a Happening. For many people for the first time Québec happened. Perhaps it's necessary to make an occasion in order to meet people. I hope not: it's something like making war, isn't it? Certainly people are necessary, real people if they are to meet. Was our first meeting our last? Will we never meet again? 'Un jour.'

We are the first to realise that separation is coming

By BRIAN WARD

I approached Quebec: Year 8 as an opportunity to listen to and question a problem I did not appreciate. Michael Oliver's discussion vaguely made me aware of the choices that we were now facing. He said that there was no one route to l'épanouissement. That this was hardly substantial was shown in the following discussion with the Québécois.

By Saturday, I was undecided as to where I stood. There appeared no substantial justification for the defence of Canada, but I was fast collecting some arguments in support of complete separation.

All through Jean-Luc Pepin's address I was uncomfortable. His weak defence of federalism left me to the influence of Levesque's emotion-packed eloquence.

From him came the dreaded, or as he put it, 'brutal reality.' Why treat Canada as a 'Sacred Cow?' Why not establish 'personal vital priorities?' 'Why not give them the dignity of determining their own affairs? He threatened us with a better way of living and although it was 'no better, no worse' than ours, we found sympathy in his biting criticism of the current defence expenditures and our 'branch plant economy.' What's more, he did convince me that separation is inevitable. I put more probability in his statement that he would 'work like hell' to get a majority vote to separate than I did to Pepin's reply, 'Well, we'll work like hell to prevent you from getting one.'

F. R. Scott's 'inescap-

ables' were not as inescapable as he thought. Gregoire appeared to have jumped a successful band wagon. Professor Ouellet and Père Balthazar were scarcely in the dynamic transformation that was now taking place in Québec and at Glendon.

Caught up in the enthusiasm of separation, our seminar group was one of the eleven that accepted separation group was one of the que's position.

We waited for Claude Ryan. What else was there to say?

The television of the courageous but defeated spokesman of French Canada was a shock. The reports from the Estates General were bad; independence had been endorsed. The only hope remaining for a federalist party lay in the doubt of the representatives of the Estates General. If it was truly representative then Ryan, as Pierre Roy had done only a moment before, asked us to prepare ourselves for the inevitable. But he, as editor of *Le Devoir*, would continue to promote a particular status within a federal system until the electorate ruled against him. The gravity with which he approached the new circumstances, the honesty he accorded to us left me feeling that we have been the first English Canadians to realise that separation was coming, perhaps within the three or four years predicted by Gregoire and Levesque.

Ramsay Cook summed up the proceedings, and the conference was over. We were left disturbed at the threatened breakup of Canada, disturbed by our own lack of culture; disturbed by the

apparent lack of an alternative to separation.

But the makings of an alternative were brought out at the conference. An alternative will not be created on economic terms. The physical realities of separation cannot compete with Levesque's appeal for 'hard work and sweat'. An alternative will not be created by appeals to tradition and history. The sacredness of Confederation and Canada, a nation born in tranquility now extending from sea to sea cannot compete with the dream of having the dignity

of one's own homeland.

The defence of federalism must be based on the concept of individual liberty. I take this to mean that just as Canada cannot be regarded as a 'sacred cow', Québec cannot be seen as one either; nor can or should Ontario or English Canada take on this sacredness. The federal system (and built within it, strong provincial governments) defends vast diversity of approach and opinion, from a Bennett to a Robarts to a Johnson to a Levesque.

Nor can any one culture or language claim exclusive

possession of the true life style for any group of people or for an individual. A bicultural and bilingual federal state, albeit inefficient and in constant tension, does provide (perhaps through its inefficiency and tension) an institution within which a Canadian can find some degree of personal liberty.

The Glendon Forum's Québec 8 not only brought forward the problem to our awareness; it dramatically illustrated that the problem is almost solved and that we haven't been in on the solution.

Why did it have to happen now?

By ROBIN V. SEARS

Oakwood C.I., Grade XIII

Why did it have to happen? After all the acrimony and bitterness we had survived together, just when we were on the brink of a 'rapprochement entre les deux nations', why are we faced with separatism.

This was the initial reaction of most English Canadians at the conference. After came a feeling of 'let's reason together.'

The arguments of Kierans, Oliver, and Pepin were brought to bear.

The Québec students were quick to point out that economic arguments had no validity for them since separation would result in a regeneration of their dignity as a people and their 'épanouissement' as a cultural entity. And as echoed by Levesque the next day the energy of frustration will more than compensate for losses or deficiencies as a result of separation.

At this point the English-Canadian students in an effort to stem the tide asked

whether a special status formula would satisfy Québec's aspirations. Their reply on the whole was that it would satisfy them for today but tomorrow they would ask for even greater concessions until the day came when the only next step was the creation of a separate political entity. So as Levesque commented why not have the courage to deal intelligently with separatism now?

The final step in this dialogue for a good portion of the students was a realization of the inevitability of separation and a decision that an effort to make it as friendly as possible should assume priority.

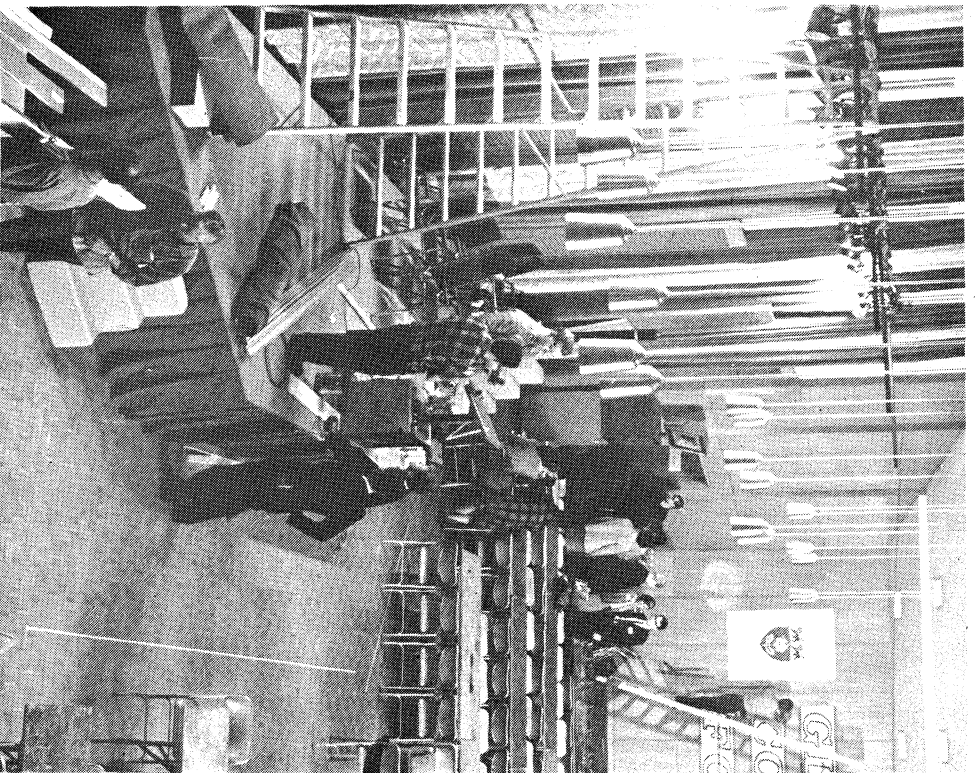
This progression in the dialogue indicated that ossification on both sides had not progressed irreversibly.

This was brought home most clearly by the change in posture on the part of the Québec students, particularly those from U of M, whose indignant, almost totally intolerant position of the plenary session on Friday night

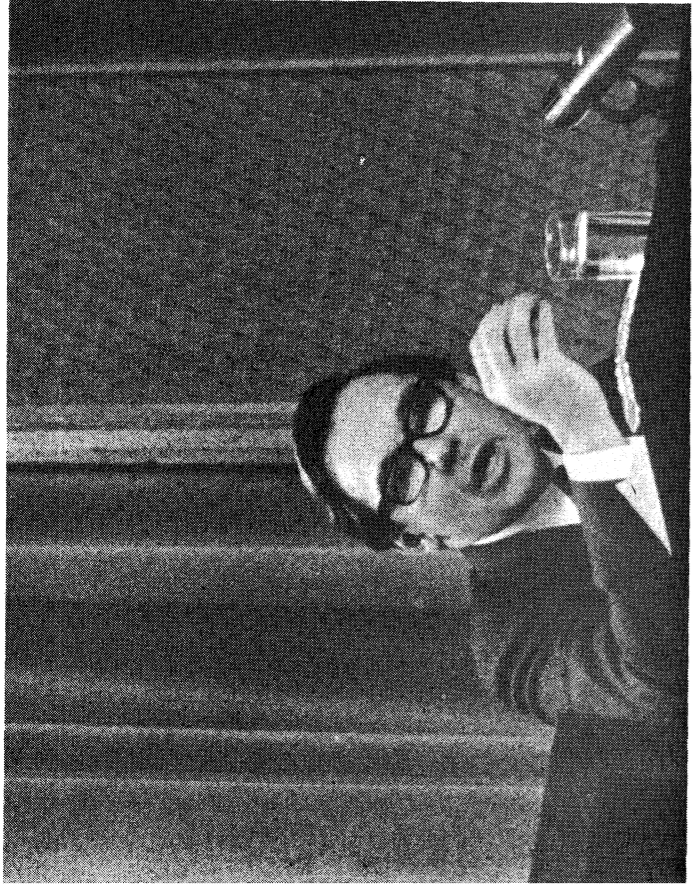
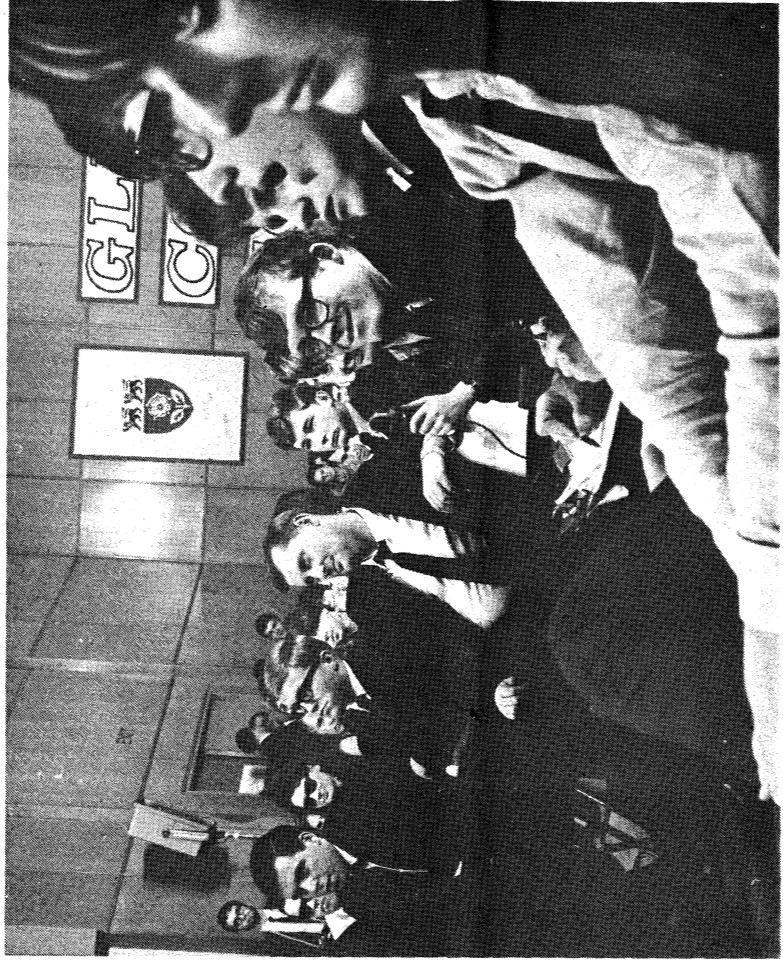
had reversed itself so completely by the time of their departure on Sunday that their sentiments were reflected in the remark 'C'est Tragique.'

However, a lot of people left the conference with some nagging reservations especially after Claude Ryan's address. Will it become necessary to establish a near-totalitarian regime of the right as Ryan fears or of the left as Levesque envisions in order to insure the preservation of the principles they are devoted to?

In summary, the Forum's overwhelming success in creating a dialogue was evident to all the delegates to the conference. However the optimism was tempered by the realisation of the difficulties in extending this dialogue to the outside world of political rigidity. This was illustrated in a very numbing way by the senselessly arrogant remarks of the premiers at the opening session of the Confederation for Tomorrow Conference.



Photos by COPP a



and WALLER



'I look forward to being the first ambassador to Toronto'

By JANE BOW

and GLEN S. WILLIAMS

The rather large, rather charming, University of Montreal student who commended Glendon on Québec: Année VIII, and at the same time led the separatist delegation at the conference, in speaking out for Québec's independence, was Pierre Roy. Roy is the associate Vice-president of UGEQ, l'Union Générale des Etudiants de Québec. ProTem asked him his views, both on the problem in Québec, and student syndicalism in Québec.

Pro Tem: Ne pensez-vous pas que, si le Québec était libre, la problématique du bilinguisme serait encore présente car il y a beaucoup de Canadiens-anglais au Québec?

Roy: Il est évident qu'il va y avoir une certaine période de transition, pour permettre aux d'apprendre le français monde parlera le français, parce que la vie publique sera en français. Ça va être une unilinguisme française.

Pro Tem: Que pensez-vous de la lettre de réponse de Pierre Bourgeault au sujet de la conférence?

Roy: Bon, disons que ce n'est pas neuf ça. Pierre Bourgeault a fait cette réponse il ya deux ans parce qu'un type comme lui n'est pas très bien traité lorsqu'il à l'extérieur. On essaye de le faire dire ce qu'il ne veut pas. Je ne veux pas parler du truc que vous avez eu en fin de semaine, était très bien, mais souvenez-vous lorsque Pierre Bourgeault allait à CBC Toronto, il y a un ans et demie? On lui sautait des-

sus littéralement. De tout façons pour lui, les Canadiens n'ont pas un mot à dire dans la question de l'indépendance du Québec. Ce sont les Québécois qui décident.

Pro Tem: Est-ce que les Canadiens-français sont venus à Québec; Année VIII pour discuter, ou est-ce qu'ils sont ice pour témoigner seulement, leur point de vue? C'est à dire sont-ils prêts à prendre d'autres opinions?

Roy: Toujours. Mais si vous voulez dire genre de négociations, non, absolument pas. Ils sont ici uniquement

pour une chose. Québec sera toujours en Amérique du Nord. Après l'indépendance on va vous avoir comme voisins et il faut commencer immédiatement à faire ces relations des deux parts.

Pro Tem: Quelle est votre opinion sur le vue que le Québec ne sera jamais libre, qu'ils y d'autres moyens pour sauver les problèmes du Québec.

Roy: Je n'y crois pas.

Pro Tem: Alors, que pensez-vous de Robert Cliche?

Roy: Disons que je suis en accord avec son programme sociale, il est un socialiste

Pro Tem: I understand that UGEQ has endorsed syndicalism. What does syndicalism mean to you?

Roy: Oui, oui, UGEQ est un syndicat. C'est une force de contestation, d'un ordre établi qu'on n'accepte pas.

Pro Tem: Do you think that you can separate syndicalism from separatism?

Roy: Non. Si je comprends votre question vous voulez savoir si pour un mouvement d'indépendance, le syndicalisme est important. Dans tous sociétés on ne peut pas faire aucun changement sans appuyer sur la classe majoritaire de ce société. Et au Québec les ouvriers, syndiqués et non, représentent 85% de la population sans eux c'est une utopie qui ne fera jamais rien.

Pro Tem: What do you think of CUS?

Roy: Pour moi, CUS est représentatif de ce qui en font parti, ses membres CUS n'est pas socialiste parce que ses membres ne sont pas socialiste.

Pro Tem: The new declaration of CUS published last September is very close to the doctrine of syndicalism. I believe that CUS will adopt syndicalism next year or the year after. In the light of this, does your analysis of English-Canada hold up?

Roy: Evidemment, notre analyse de la jeunesse anglophone au Canada est baser, il faut vouer, sur ce qui est le plus apparent. Cette été, par exemple, il y a un représentant Polonais, le vice-président de l'UIE qui est venu au Canada étudier la situation, pour voir si on accepterait CUS dans l'UIE et d'après lui CUS n'était pas prêt. Il est possible que c'est évolue très rapidement dans un an, un ans et demi, mais présentement aujourd'hui on doit constater qu'il y a beaucoup trop de conservatisme.

Pro Tem: Would you say that you found that English-Canadian students are as socially aware as students in Québec?

Roy: Non, ce n'est pas dans un sens sociale que les étudiants sont ici. C'est comme vous dites, dans le sens de 'being aware, being afraid of something.' C'est ce que j'ai ressenti, remarquez-bien. Ils ont un vrai sentiment de culpabilité à vis à vis nous, pendant qu'ils n'ont aucune raison d'en avoir une, eh? Vous avez des gens qui vous disent 'there must be a solution.' C'est des réflexions comme ça qui me font dire que ces gens sont dépassés par les événements. Mais je prends ces gens au sérieux parce qu'ils faut poser le jete qu'ils se posent. Ils faut qu'ils soient tout de même pas un peu politisés, il faut qu'ils aient une conscience sociale. Sans ce ils ne viendraient pas. C'est dans ce sens la que je crois qu'ils ont conscience sociale -- leurs présences ici.

Pro Tem: Comment est-ce que vous avez choisi vos compatriotes à la conférence, et est-ce vous avez des communications des réunions entre vous sur l'opinion générale que vous allez prendre dans les discussions.

Roy: Il faut dire que les discussions qu'on a eu ici, nous, on les a depuis 6, 7 ans.

Pro Tem: Avec d'autres côtés de point de vue?

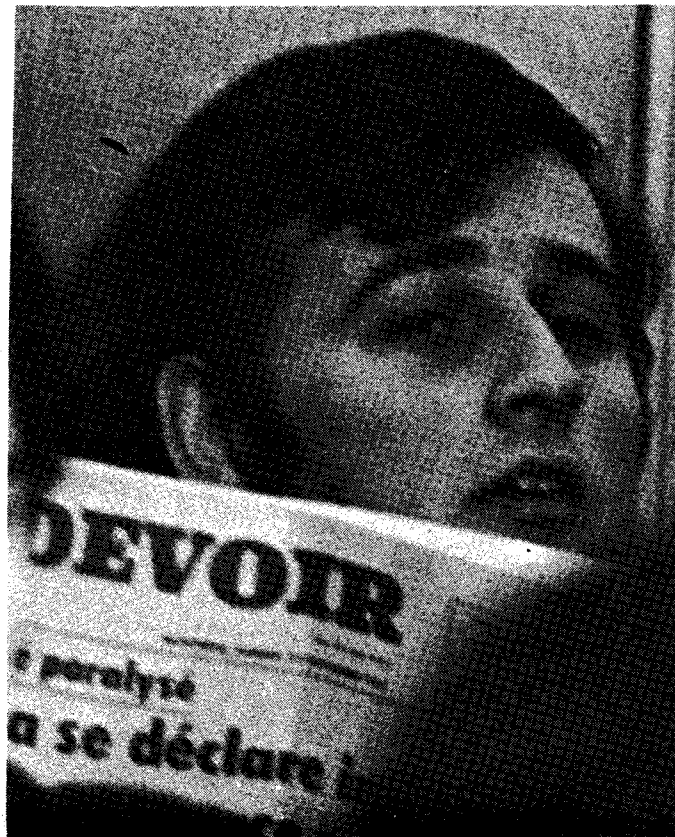
Roy: Non, non, ça ne se fait pas longtemps qu'on a eu ça. Au sujet de la première question que vous m'avez demandé, bien disons qu'on a demandé à beaucoup de gens si ça les intéressait de venir. Il y en a qui ont accepté, il y a d'autres qui ont dit non. On a surtout demandé, autant que possible, des gens qui s'intéressaient à la question; qui croyaient que ça calait le cou, tout de même de venir expliquer notre position en Ontario. Il y en a beaucoup qui m'ont refusé de venir en disant que les Canadiens-anglais ne comprendront jamais. Je pense que c'est pas mal radical comme attitude. C'est peut-être faux aussi, comme attitude. Il ne faut pas estimer l'intelligence de l'individu. Je dois dire aussi que j'ai invité des gens, d'autres sont venus me demander. C'est à dire n'importe qui pouvait entrer dans le groups. La preuve c'est qu'a l'intérieur du quoiqu'il y a un minimum de bases auxquelles tout le monde croit, mais il y des opinions forts différents dans le groupe.

Pro Tem: Pouvez-vous me donner, s'il vous plait, un exemple d'une différence d'opinion?

Roy: Bien, un bonhomme qui est capitalist, puis un bonhomme qui est socialist. Il y en a de tout les deux dans le groupe.

Pro Tem: If syndicalism believes in the 'free university' why haven't Québec students used the strike to attain what they want from the University?

Roy: Dans un système capitalist, lorsque vous pouvez faire croire à votre adversaire que vous êtes fort, vous n'avez pas besoin de grève. Mais s'il est incrédule, le bonhomme, s'il ne veut rien comprendre, la, il faut lui montrer que s'il ne veut rien comprendre, las va aller mal. On lui fait une grève. Une grève c'est une épreuve de force, c'est tout ce que c'est. C'est pour amener votre point de vue. Sans les grèves ou n'est rien, parce qu'il n'y a rien qui peut faire changer d'idée un administrateur de l'université. S'il ne veut pas changer d'avis il faut qu'on lui oblige de le faire, qu'on lui force de le faire -- par une grève. Je voyais ici, la, les étudiants puis le 'Principal'; et tout ce, Chez nous, l'administrateur de université, même s'il nous connaît, il ne nous regarderait même pas. C'est à couteau tiré depuis des années entre les étudiants et l'administration, parce que ces gens la ont une conception de l'université qui est différent de la notre. Pour eux la 'future élite' se prépare. Tu doit passer à l'université dans une certaine forme, en fin de compte un peu comme une chaîne de montage d'automobile. Tu rentre en première année sur la chaîne, tu sort en quatrième au cinquième 'Made in University of Montreal.' Pour eux c'est ça la conception de l'université. Nous on ne pense pas à ça. Alors c'est pour ça qu'on ne s'entend pas.



Pierre Roy

comme moi, mais je ne crois pas qu'il y a grande chance d'établir la socialisme au Canada.

Pro Tem: Pourquoi pas?

Roy: Je parle ici, évidemment du Canada-anglais parce que c'est une société qui a été plus avancé que la nôtre dans le sens qu'au Canada-anglais vous avez une forte bourgeoisie qui détient le pouvoir dans votre société. C'est à dire que la bourgeoisie est assez puissante pour qu'un pouvoir peut s'appuyer dessus.

Pro Tem: Quelle est votre opinion du Général de Gaulle et avez-vous aimé son intervention dans nos affaires quand il a dit; 'Vive la Québec libre?'

Roy: 'Dans nos affaires' -- Vous employer la un terme que je n'accepte pas. De Gaulle n'est pas venu au Canada, il est venu au Québec.

Pro Tem: Que pensez-vous des étudiants Canadiens-anglais?

Roy: J'ai n'est pas entendu d'opinions injurieux. Il y a des différenciations mais je les ai troublé pas mal plus conservateurs que nous, peut-être du à un autre situation du Québec.

Pro Tem: Et, dernièrement, que pensez-vous de Québec: Année VIII? Pensez-vous que ça vaut la peine de le faire, que ça va accomplir quelque chose?

Roy: Oui, sans aucun doute, parce que c'est la première fois que j'ai vu en Ontario un effort de réflexions sérieux sur le Québec, et vous l'avez fait. Je trouve ça fantastique, moi. Ça ne nous apporte pas grande chose, mais vous autres, vous regardez la situation en face-- des faits et c'est bien ça, c'est très bien.

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PRO TEM STAFF MEETING

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GLENDON HALL

Williams, Schultz clash over civil disobedience motion

By CAMILLA MARSDEN

'We are so concerned with imposition from above. Have you tried reform from the bottom? You're so concerned with the god-damned structure.'

'How many departments have you gone to with proposals for improvement? How many course evaluations have you set up? You're so concerned with your concept of 'power'; what about the power of ideas?'

This Rick Schultz demanded of Communications Officer Glen Williams in a tense Monday evening council debate on reform of the York Act. The motion, tabled by Student Council President Alan Whiteley, called for a student-faculty commission to be formed to rewrite the York Act, or, if this not be immediately acted upon, a concentrated programme of civil disobedience to be sponsored by council.

It was in essence an attempt on Whiteley's part to speed up the work of the Board-Senate Liaison Committee of which Schultz is a member.

Rick Schultz felt another commission would merely delay the work of the Board-Senate Committee. 'Your Senate is not prepared to accept recommendations from another committee,' he stated further.

Williams proceeded to question the legitimacy of the Board-Senate Committee. 'They meet once a month; why not once a week, once a day if their work is so important? They meet in secret with only four students; why only four students?' he demanded.

'I am not content to just submit quote 'suggestions' to an undemocratic body. We (the Student Council) are sitting on the biggest body of potential power in this university,' said Williams, defending the motion.

'This worries me. Exercises in politics of confrontation are always dangerous,' warned Professor Robert Snow. 'The group to contact is the faculty association. They potentially exert more power than any other group on campus.'

At this point, Rick Schultz, provoked into an outburst of oratory, summed up his position:

'I am not concerned with the Board of Governors making a lousy decision nor the Senate. I am concerned with students taking coherent responsibility. Students don't wish to be unpopular whether in residence or the classroom. Students must accept responsibility on the lowest levels; then they increase these levels. By changing the structure do you change the students? No! You can't

Grey Saucer to be decided this week

By TOM ELLISON

As you sit reading this article the football season may or may not be over. As of Friday afternoon, the original eight team league had been reduced to two. Four teams, Second Year, A House, D House, and First Year all secured playoff positions in that order.

It was the closest race

letters cont.

that the political structure of this country may have to change in order to survive.

We believe that the current constitutional debate must soon come to head, in the form of a Federal-Provincial dialogue. We believe that the concept of the Federal state is entirely negotiable. We are convinced that English-speaking university students are not satisfied by the analyses of the English-language press. We are hopeful that university students are interested in achieving results through person-to-person contact as well as formalized political structures.

We sincerely hope that the spirit which this project has aroused will not be lost over the next few weeks, and that students at this college will continue to think in depth about the terrifying challenges which will face this country in the difficult months to come.

David Cole

Letters not published this week will appear in the next issue, December 14.

light the flame.'

Council, apparently in agreement with Schultz, defeated the motion. President Alan Whiteley took this as an indication of non-confidence and submitted his resignation.

After a five minute recess he returned to council, apologized for taking up its time, and said he would stay.

Student Council decided to set up a permanent sub-committee of second, third, and fourth year reps to be responsible for all of Principal Reid's advisory com-

mittees.

Professor Robert Snow made a plea to the library committee in particular to try and do something about the 'bureaucratic hang-ups' at the other campus. A startling example of this is the renewal of books borrowed from Steacie Science Library: the books must be brought back to Frost Library, at this campus, sent up to Steacie, checked out, and finally returned to Frost. The process takes three days.

since the league's inception; only four points separated the top four teams and everyone was expecting two very close and hotly contested semi-finals.

In the D House game they got their wish. Second Year held onto a slim 9-7 lead throughout most of the game but fell apart in the final stages and lost 13-9 and therefore all hope of winning both the league championship and the Grey Saucer.

The second encounter was not quite as close but every bit as exciting. A House jumped into a quick 18-0 lead and was never threatened. It ended up 26-13. It was unfortunate that the field was like a barnyard, but then all four teams played like animals and the results most likely would have remained the same.

After fifty-eight games had been played, the entire gridiron picture had boiled down to a best two out of three playoff between D House and the Axemen. The games were scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday (if necessary). The first one went to A House in a squeaker, 16-15.

Things were so tense that A House was forced to run out the clock with one minute remaining in the game.

Scoring for D House were Paul Sullivan (touchdown and convert), Jim Cotroneo (touchdown) and Brian Newlands with three punt singles.

Ian Wightman was the big gun for the winners, matching Sullivan's output of eight points. Tom Ellison got the other major and Murray Shields kicked three singles.

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