Reid hedges on CPUO repudiation. Tucker doesn't

By ANDY MICHALSKI

Principal Escott Reid took the de- fense of his own report at the general meeting called to discuss the report of the Committee of Presidents of Universities in Ontario (CPUO), Reid refused to repudiate in whole the report's recommendations. A.V. Tucker, principal-designate gave a conditional repudiation of the document and called for a general meeting.

Reid claimed that he saw no need to do so, and furthermore, "the working paper for discipline is and should be the article of mine that appears in the Globe, Sept. 9."

When questioned by student Andy Bissell of the University of Toronto, a member of COSA, he declared that the report had not been submitted to be "officially recognized by Glendon" and that he himself had not received an official statement. He also felt that it had "little relevance" and did not "apply to Glendon."

The CPUO document 'Order on the Campus' has called for the expulsion of those students who "obstruct the normal processes by which the university carries out its academic functions and those which, whatever their other characteristics, invoke violence or the threat of violence". Under this classification was "obstruction of the normal processes and activities essential to the functions of the university community."

This rather liberal classification is open to interpretation, as is the document, where he urged the Presidents of the Universities of Ontario to state that they believe that police should not intervene in a campus disorder existence at the request of the college or university. He felt that this was necessary in order to maintain the expectation that they could enter the campus at their own initiative. He referred to his September 9 article in the Globe and Mail ('When to Call in the Cops') and said "I therefore take it for granted that the police would not intervene on the campus of Glendon College to deal with a disorderly student demonstration except at the request of the principal of the college."

At the Senate meeting last Thursday, FAS Dean John Saywell commended York University that Ontario had rejected a draft of the document last spring because of its unacceptable tone. He wondered why York should accept the document now even as a working paper.

According to Acting-president Dennis Healy, the paper was a "working document" which did not necessarily apply to York University. Tucker claimed that he could not speak for the college as he was not yet principal. But, he did admit that personally, he would not have participated in the drawing up of the document, did not support it, would not repudiate the tone, implications, and talk about violence. By then, the original 300 attending the meeting had dwindled to about 150. A show of hands revealed that about three quarters of the people who were there felt that the CPUO's repudiation of Dr. Claude Healy, Principal Reid, and Professor Tucker, and COSA, should repudiate "Order on Campus" paper, while the rest disagreed. With half abstaining, about one third of the people felt that COSA should be made into a purely judiciary body, while the others disagreed.

Almost three quarters (with one quarter abstaining) felt laws should be formulated by the community as a whole, and be applicable to all its members, including students, faculty, administration, and staff.

Monday general meeting: Starting pitcher Escott Reid gets into trouble in the late innings. Reliever Al Tucker comes in and puts out the fire.

Meanwhile, back outside the hallowed walls...

250,000 people are reading this

In the U.S., university presidents who have failed to maintain a sense of proportion regarding campus discipline have been run over by the juggernaut of student unrest. It can happen on the campuses of Toronto.

The Committee of University Presidents of Ontario has recommended expulsion for students who resort to violence. Dr. Claude Bissell of the University of Toronto has associated himself with the report. Dr. Dennis Healy, acting president of York University, is vaccillating. On both campuses students are demanding unequivocal repudiation of the CPUO recommendations. Dr. Bissell is right to stand against such demands. Dr. Healy is simply asking for trouble by straddling the fence.

The Telegram is not suggesting that university presidents adopt the role of martyr. That is as bad as wafting and uncertainty on the issue.

Discipline on campus — or rather the encouragement in students of self-discipline — is achieved, as the experience of American universities show, through a combination of factors. There must be concession to justified demands. Students deserve to participate in the agency that makes rules for keeping order, something on the order of the Campbell committee which reports to Dr. Bissell today. There must be direct communication between the administration and faculty. No president can long exercise authority without the active support of the professors and instructors who confront students daily.

Too often a minority of students radical has been abetted and encouraged by a few members of the faculty who have deserted scholarship to become polemicists and who have substituted dogma for reason and intellect.

If anti-intellectualism is openly tolerated on campuses, the raison d'etre of a university, as an institution where truth is sought, is simply recognized by Glendon". That is as bad as wafting and uncertainty on the issue.

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University administrators must show they can regain the initiative from the wild dissenters and mobilize faculty and student majorities to back campus order and peace.

It is possible to deal with the mini-revolution on the campuses by insisting on the rule of law, a willingness to discuss with students needed change and at the same time retaining perspective.

Dr. Healy's breast-heating confronting to the students that it was "sheer stupidity" for him to sign the CPUO report — does not contribute to the required perspective.
The members of the NCC of Glendon College hopes of becoming a truly national college are very dim. The newly formed National College Committee (NCC) has therefore made the survival of Glendon its prime concern.

Roy Hanna, a fourth year political science major formed the committee last spring. At that time Glendon College could not achieve its goals with its budget allocated from the administration of York University.

Authorized by Glendon's Student Council, the NCC's program of action calls for the recruitment of students on a national basis, the publicizing of Glendon's Canadian identity, the investigation into the financial aspects of developing Glendon as a national college.

**Better finances vital**

The special financing that Glendon requires is a most vital aspect of the committee's work. Attempts were made last spring to start a fund-raising campaign directed towards foundations, Canadian business, as well as the provincial and federal governments. This campaign immediately ground to a halt due to administrative hang-ups.

York University submitted a budget to the provincial government for approval. This budget contains Glendon's financial needs; however, the monetary requirements of the College have to be authorized first by York University's Board of Governors. In the light of this information, Eckert Reid, principal of Glendon College, formulated an appeal for financial support. This was released March 31, 1969. This document states that if Glendon is to make rapid progress towards its ideal, (that is, a national, bilingual, liberal arts college), it requires as an additional $ 5,712,000 over the regular allotment in a five year period.

**Fund for francophones**

The items in this appeal include funds for scholarships for Francophone students from low income families; the improvement of Leslie Frost Library; subsidization of intensive language courses; and the promotion of cultural affairs.

Although Glendon's appeal was presented to York University's Board of Governors as early as last spring, an official answer has not yet been received.

**Coverage in Weekend**

The NCC meanwhile, is attempting to widen the recognition of Glendon as a special institution with special financial needs. Early in October this year an article on Glendon College will appear in Weekend Magazine.

The members of the NCC will also be involved in the recruitment of students from outside Ontario. There will soon be a meeting of all the Glendon students who fit into this category, and who wish to aid the recruitment program.

Topics to be discussed in the forthcoming meetings of the NCC will include the improvement and expansion of the recruitment program, the awakening of government officials to the importance of Glendon College; and the possibility of establishing a separate Glendon Admissions Office, The presence of such an office would allow greater financial autonomy for Glendon as well as speed up the processing of suitable applications.

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Hanna and Triffon resign

By DAVID MOULTON

The Students Council meeting last Monday night witnessed the resignations of Council members Roy Hanna and Ron Triffon.

"Although I really enjoyed it and learned a lot, for personal reasons I must resign," said Triffon. "However, Roy Hanna is the College Student body I probably would have resigned anyway."

Roy Hanna decided to resign because he would like to continue as full time chairman of the college recruitment committee. "I shall keep in touch with the Union and I would like to thank the members of council for their co-operation," Hanna stated.

Bob McGaw, president of the Union, expressed his gratitude to both members. "I thank Roy for his setting up of the Communications Committee and Ron for the diligent work that he did for Orientation Week."

Motions of the reconstituted Senate to O.K. new pres.

The choice of the successor to President Mark R. Rose seems to be open. The York Senate will make a statement of preference.

The proposed change would give the senate more effective control over the selection. Formal control is still held by the Board of Governors. At its meeting in the Ministry of Love last Thursday, the senate, through a series of amendments, changed the procedure for consultation on the choice of the new president.

It now will be extremely difficult for the Board to impose the new president when the Senate had made a public commitment to another man. The revised procedure will be returned for further negotiation with the Board.

FULL REPORT

Staff to vote now

By DAVID STARBUCK

Staff members can vote in the student Faculty Council. It is believed that this is the first time in Canada that staff that have been able to vote in student elections. This is to broaden the representation of the Faculty Council.

There are 13 vacancies to be filled, seven due to resignations and six due to the recent increase in student representatives to 18 members. The two latest resignations were those of fourth year students Kathy Hamilton and Elaine Prior who want to concentrate on their studies.

The election will be held on Thursday, October 15. Nominations opened on Sunday, September 28 and will close at midnight on Sunday, October 5.

Nominations must have the signatures of 10 members of the Glendon College Student Union and the candidate. They should be handed in to the Chief Returning Officer, Dave Hoyes, 102 Wood, or to one of the Election Commissioners, David Cole, Claire Graham or Elaine Prior.

MESSAGE FROM STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Nominations are now open for four positions on Glen- don Student Council - 2 members at large and 2 1st year representatives. Nomination forms are available in the main lobby, York Hall or from Paul Scott (CRO). Nominations will close at midnight Oct 7. Elections to be held on October 15.

Hilliard rules enforced

By SALLY McBEATH

On Monday night Peggy Reece of A House, Hilliard Residence admitted that she was guilty of a breach in residence rules as laid down in the residence constitution.

According to a complaint submitted to Dean of Students, Brian Bixley by the night porter on duty at the time, a male visitor had been seen leaving the residence at 1:15 a.m. on Monday night of the previous week and after visiting hours.

The visitor had not complied with the request for identification and had disputed the relevancy of the rules with the night porter.

House president Maggie Ringling, House Don Barbara Symmons and Brian Bixley, who read out the complaint submitted to him by the night porter,

Reece admitted after hearing the complaint that she was guilty of disregarding residence rules but stated that she intended to break the rules again.

"I think that if I thought I could get away with it I wouldn't," she said.

The jury withdrew for deliberation and returned with a verdict of guilty and a penalty of two weeks suspended visiting privileges. In addition, they imposed a subsequent two week period in which Reece would be allowed visiting privileges only on weekends.

Maggie Ringling raised a question to the Dean as to whether the other members of the House should be permitted to present at such trials, and whether Glendon students should be informed of the proceedings by PRO TEM, Dean Bixley felt that the accused girl should be made to understand the nature of his decision as to what should be publicized to the members of her house, and that the deliberation of the jury should be kept strictly confidential, as is the case in all normal legal proceedings.

In a meeting of B House, Hilliard Residence, also held on Monday night, house members discussed and voted on a motion for 24 hour visiting privileges circulated by house president Joan Andrews, and House Passed the motion unanimously.

L'ARAIGNEE PRESENTS

at 8:30 p.m.

Thurs. A play: BLACK COMEDY DISCOTHEQUE JOHN TEIXEIRA

Thanks...

-for being so patient while cash registers broke down, pencils snapped, charge forms clogged, temperatures rose, and circular outdoor walks were necessary...

...we're working on a new layout for the Bookshop, a fast convenient charge system, ordering a whole new line of gifts.

- clothing and jewelry, and updating and expanding the book section - both English and French - so thanks again, this time in advance - we'll move as quickly as possible.
On CPUO, violence, and Glendon

 Violence can be condoned on the university campus, as long as it is a form of reaction to an action or reaction action, the documents of the Canadian University Press. The university administration, by the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario (CPUO) fails to realize that fundamental fact of the Canadian situation.

 Violence in any situation corrodes the basis of liberty and democratic personal freedom of the individual. However, when it is directed by the university administration against legitimate political dissent, it creates an aura of repression and administrative terror which threatens the continuation of freedom in our community.

 The main weakness of "Order on the Campus" is that it ham pered all university student work which is never defined, and legitimate methods of political action and political dissent are not. It is therefore necessary to remit the action. We cannot agree that such actions as sit-ins, picketing, and the like can be remitted by the classroom or at a ceremony, or student strikes necessitate administrative action. The issue means by which the student, professor or any member of the community can express his protest or dissatisfaction with the existing governmental and academic structure.

 Everyone is given the "carte blanche" powers to the police to interfere in university affairs as they see fit. The documents states that 'the university police may take such action as their own initiative on campus'. It makes a mockery of the guarantee that student work and faculty will be consulted before counter measures are taken.

 Principal designate Albert Tucker has made has as full a repudiation of the document as can be restated. He has repudiated the emphasis on counter-violence and the explicit order to intertend these in the way they see fit. He has also reaffirmed that the university police and faculty be legimitly consulted through COSA on any prospective use of force.

 No repudiation cannot complete, can overcome the fact that Glendon is a part of York University and therefore subject to the police of the University. Any repudiation of Glendon in Glendon facilities is incomplete with whose student body.

 Lack of representation

 The recent influx of first-year Faculty of Arts and Science (FAS) students here at Glendon, raising problems in the general education program, Natural Sciences in particular, has revealed again a weakness in the system of student representation here at Glendon.

 For two weeks after registration, the University Union had continued sending FAS students to Glendon to fulfill the agreement made between them and the college that Glendon's total FAS enrollment be 500 on December 1, 1969. Some fifty students have come to this campus in this manner since registration.

 However, most first year courses at Glendon are fully enrolled. Thus, these FAS students have a limited choice of subjects, a choice which is further limited by time-table conflicts.

 These students, however, have received little or no help from Glendon College students. The student advisor program of orientation week is defunct. Neither student Faculty Council nor the administration has made attempts to advise these students of their rights here at Glendon.

 Student Faculty Councilors are also concerned with the Glendon program, not the FAS. The student representatives on the FAS Faculty Council probably don't realize that there are FAS students here. Student council, while it can represent FAS students in social, cultural and political activi ties has formally recognized activity in the academic field.

 Therefore, urge one or more FAS students to run for Faculty Council in the upcoming elections to specifically represent and publicize the interests of the FAS students here at Glendon. FAS students should not be regarded as temporary visitors to Glendon, but as full and equal members of the Glendon community.

 If Glendon students refuse to represent FAS students on college fully enrolled, the students should do it themselves.

 -David Starbuck

 Nobody coming here

 This year one hundred and seventy five FAS students started at Glendon. This was the year that the college program was made up of Glendon students.

 Why the poor recruitment figures when other universities (like Western and York) are filled up?

 Principal Reid says that the Glendon experiment will not have a chance to attempt the bilingual and bicultural reality if this situation persists.

 The National College Committee, which is chaired by Roy Hanna, is working to solve this problem. The principal's fund has given the college $30, but surely a group that is trying to solve one of the biggest problems facing this campus deserves more monetary recognition.

 However, the fact remains that Glendon has a serious recruitment problem. Recognizing that this college has a lot to offer to university applicants, why is the message not getting through to these people? Our suggestion to alleviate the problem has been a separate Admissions Office for Glendon. This, according to university officials, would take a year to accomplish, that may seem a lot of time, but should be done.

 The committee is also planning dialogue throughout Canada, because Reid's thirty dollars are hardly enough to take them to Windsor. Everyone seems so concerned about the problem that Glendon has in creating a bilingual and bicultural atmosphere in downtown Glendon. Everyone is worried less about their power position, and more about innovating the educational situation at this campus.

 Course union apathy

 Last week the Political Science department (PSA) and the Philosophy department at Simon Fraser went on strike opposing the Administration's move of transferring their departments, that of course union and student trusteeship. This is only the latest in a series of incidents concerning the course union set-up of that department.

 Everyone seems concerned about problems that Glendon students are having in creating a bilingual and bicultural atmosphere in downtown Glendon. We don't have this problem if nobody decides to come here.

 -David Starbuck

 -David Moulton

 At right, at right, Escott, I READ the Sept. 9 Globe!
From London to Turin:
The European radicals are coming

Glen Williams, a fourth-year graduate student at Glendon, took a trip to Europe this summer. Hardly unusual, but this was a trip with a difference. Williams was sent to Europe for two weeks at the end of August for the Glendon International Forum for 1969. 'Year of the Barricade', his purpose was to recruit European student leaders for the conference, which will take place late in October.

England
Williams first flew to Britain, where he attempted to contact radicals at the London School of Economics (L.S.E.). The most prominent left-wing group at L.S.E. is the Socialist Society. It developed from the British anti-war movement and contains about 30 members (from a school of about 2,000). These people are more interested in organizing the community than the university.

They go out and pamphlet workers and ignore the other students, of whom they say, '60% are un-aggressible and many of the rest just want to be left alone.' They don't go to classes and believe they are 'a different category - 'people almost afraid to be students', said Williams.

Gates torn down
The big event at L.S.E. in the large, 'steady, month was the tearing down of the university gates. Radicals felt they symbolically separated the university from the greater community. At that time, three teaching assistants who approved of the tearing down of the gates were dismissed by the L.S.E. administration. One of them was Robin Blackburn, an editor of 'New Left Review'.

A book on student power and a prominent socialist scholar in Britain, Blackburn contacted the people at New Left Review, found the three assistants, and finally was able to leave for the barricades separating the Protestants and Catholics in Ireland.

Blackburn agrees to come
However, Williams got to talk to Blackburn before he left, and after some discussion, Blackburn agreed to attend 'The Year of the Barricade' and to attempt to present the state of the student movement in Britain.

France
After London, Williams followed the usual tourist route to Paris, and like most other tourists, he was surprised to find that Paris in August is a deserted city. Williams called all his student contacts five times a day, and visited all the addresses he had - to no avail.

The situation was desperate - it was necessary for the success of the conference that Williams get some definite commitments in France. Finally, on the third day, Williams managed to contact Marc Olivier, the international vice-president of the Union Nationale des Etudiants Francais, who had just returned from Palestine and was leaving again the next day, Olivier promised that U.N.E.F. would select and send a delegate.

UNE F support given
U.N.E.F. is the largest of many left-wing movements which arose after General De Gaulle passed a law dismantling the 'Evevements de Mai' organization, which led the strikes and disruptions in France last year. U.N.E.F. supports a minor French political party which gets about 1% of the vote in each election. U.N.E.F. will work with students while the party works with labour, which they feel will be the centre of the movement.

The people at U.N.E.F. feel that now is the time for planning and organizing resistance. They are aware that the evaluation is not the answer. Soon, the worker will begin making wage demands that the labour unions can't fulfill, then radical action will once again be necessary in France.

As a result of this repression, and because they found that simply stopping the universities at any time, which they had the strength to do, their movement did not develop and expand. The S.D.S. has decided to decentralize into basic level committees and attempt to improve connections with young people and apprentices. Organisations in Germany receive extremely large wages until their apprenticeship is over. Eventually the S.D.S. may evolve into a student syndicate.

This summer in keeping with its role as extra-parliamentary opposition the German student movement will be attempting to present the reception of neo-nationalism, as Adolf van Thadden to the German parliament.

Williams left Germany and assured the Socialist German Students that he would be a delegate who adequately represent them when everyone returned in September.

Germany

By ROB BEADLE

After Paris, Williams continued to Frankfurt. There he went to the Union of German Students (G.D.S.), an organization similar to the American Union of Students. There, the elected secretariat is made up of members of the Socialist German Students, S.D.S. Glen Williams contacts with the U.D.S. were poor, and the U.D.S. had not received any information about the 'Year of the Barricade'. Their reception was very formal, however. They promised to send one of their five representatives to the conference.

In early 1968, the German government had developed and passed 'emergency laws' (Notstandsgesetze), which allow some laws to override democratic government in times of crisis. These laws allow Hitler to take over. It was at this stage that the German student movement began to think of itself as the 'extra-parliamentary opposition'.

The student movement has recently become more and more interested in university reform, and has had moderate success last year in having their demands accepted at Germany's archaic universities. This year, the German parliament passed the law to ban the continued existence of the unions in universities. There are a few improvements in the structure of university government, but the reforms seem mainly with technocratic and scientific reforms, and to bring German universities into the twentieth century.

However, these laws also provide for the 'Institut der Deutschen Jugend', Williobellous students. Already over 2,000 arrests of students have been made.

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Italy

From Germany, Williams crossed the Alps to Italy. In Turin, the heart of Italy's industrial area, he had the address of a radical student organization at the university.

Williams was fortunate to catch anyone at Turin, all students had just returned from a mass holiday the day before, where they had been helping peasants in the South of Italy.

Williams learned that this organization was part of the student-workers alliance which had been so successful in 1967. Their movement began with a general strike of universities and high schools for one year. (The high school students were mainly from working class backgrounds.)

However, the student strike in which many children were participating at the same time convinced the industrial workers that a spontaneous strike was possible to improve wages and end police repression.

The students participated in this strike. They met the workers at the gate, organized meetings, passed out leaflets. At times there were 600 to 700 workers at the meetings and a nation-wide meeting of Fiat workers was organized.

In May of 1968, the workers have been using an internal strike. In an internal strike, some sort of sabotage is done in order to stop the production line. This means there is no work for the rest of the plant. However the workers must still be paid and, as a result, production in two ways by cutting production to a trickle and raising costs.

Labour contracts are renewed every two years in Italy. This year, the contracts for iron, steel, auto, petrochemicals, and most other major industries, were run out. While he was there, Williams was allowed to attend an extremely intense planning session where students and workers discussed their political movements this year. Williams left Italy assured that in his next trip to Turin two students would send a delegate.

Williams says that the trip underlined for him the direct relationship between the history and culture of a country, and the direction its political movements take. He says that too often, Canadian radicals take their direction from 50 movements.

The 'Year of the Barricade' conference, the significance of which Williams virtually named the success of his trip will hopefully adequately enough, Williams won't be around to enjoy it. He is back in Europe now in Edinburgh, Scotland, taking 'Third World Studies' at the University of Edinburgh.

Germany

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The Interview

The interview was to begin at five, and although it was almost five the room was nearly empty. The light in the dull of the room was pale off the grey tile floor and pastel walls, of a brightness you could just read in. You made an effort to keep your face motionless, the few people in the room were quiet.

Fifteen minutes, the room filled, and Joni had not come. David Rea opened a door at the far end of the room. He looked around, knowing that he was watching over her shoulder twisting his face, and said something past the door. The people who had just entered and were standing began to talk. Those who had been there when I came in, sitting along the wall, were still quiet.

Beside me a conversation began, "Canadian capital and like, six albums later the States start to get wise."

"If you're not controversial you don't make the news and she's not controversial."

At 5:25 the room was full. Public relations men welcomed people at the door, with slyly smiling faces and drinks in their hands. One wore blue cotton slacks which bunched at the knee and stretched tight across his calves when he stood up every few minutes to be introduced. He didn't bother bending over each time to straighten them out.

"She's not here yet."

They started bringing in lights and recording equipment. Some members of Taj Mahal's blue band came, talked to-gether in deep voices and left.

"Why is she late?" I asked David Rea who had come back in the room, "Isn't she here?"

"She's here all right," He looked at me tilting his head, mouth frowning and face sharp, "it's her."

He turned shrugged and walked away from me.

"Here she comes?" and Joni was in the room hugging David. They held each other at arm's length.

"You look fantastic," she said.

People turned and looked at her and she kissed her friends. A boy who had been waiting silently all the friends, A boy who had been waiting silently all the friends, a boy who had been waiting silently, and she was wearing a smile and moved, time, sitting along the wall with his guitar case between his knees, came over to her. With clumsy features he was very intense and Joni stopped smiling and nodded seriously as she talked to him. A large boy, with oil excreted in tiny dots from the pores on his nose, her skin, as If he shared a secret, perhaps of sensitivity, or union, her figure even and slightly stooped."

"Look, Joni, you're just a minute now."

"It's too late for nationalism, I don't feel I belong anywhere."

"But it wasn't a song like the east village in N stores and brownstones, the brownstone, and the damp coming through the lights, fuzz! "

She became a song write an inspiration, and she not.

The questioner's forth stopped for a minute, No ask any questions. Who's creativity quotient go up border?"

In all these people, photo reporters, all in that re could you get close? She seemed to be making it was a tolerant kind perhaps kind to be there. She was not irritated for. Nash answer as a duty and if of a group which knew perial it's not news I c went and what it could do.

Nash and Young stood and relations man stepped for:

"Well if that's all room," he said.

"Good by you, and they left, between Nash and Young lasted about five minutes.

The light came over to her. With clumsy features Oavid, the black mass is jL she pen.

...soft and unordinary, with and brownstone bl...I wish there was a other words you won't move back to Canada.

"Well he's still here yet:"

"It's her:"

"It's her:" His friends seemed a little irritated and ignored the press, She paid attention to her friends

A gentle face, long light brown hair, clean with pale streaks in it, not thin, why it didn't seem strong or coarse.

People crowded around Joni. "Just a minute now, just a minute," the public relation man in the blue slacks announced, "Could we have some light please?"

The lights were turned on. "Joni, could you go to the front, Then we can have some questions," Joni moved to the front with Neil Young and Nash of "Crosby Stills and Nash". They sat on some heavy wooden chairs. Someone had given them apples and oranges and they laughed as Nash peeled, then shared the orange. Joni shined her apple and folded her hands across it as she held it in her lap.

There was silence. A man stood in front of the semicircle around them. Holding his drink and leaning on one foot he began to ask questions, his voice smooth and un-heating, his heavy tanned face confident in the questions.

"Why do you live in the States, Joni?"

"Oh, I like the California climate. it's so interesting."

"Will you return to Canada?"

"I don't like winter;"

"In other words you won't move back to Canada," Nash interjected, a defensive irritation in his voice, "I think you always want to go back to where you came from, I'm from England yet I don't feel I'm English."

And it went on too fast for me to take notes, I was watching at Joni and the questioner. When Joni lived in Canada she didn't write much, just a few poems'..."
Concert

such to do with the island and was of that gentle night, in sailed on the stage swiftly, hard lights and she brushed
she began to play. One of the City" and the way
gentle voice made me glad
"try me,"
the night: Her green velvet so over the water across the aired elm to the left behind
is so clean in the wet air
the grate. It seemed a
se of the lights, the leaves an. The insects hammering flying. Across the bay in
your sleepy blue eyes)?
Toronto, it seemed a song to York, for the dark little
dings, the candle shops on narrow stairways from a bright
restaurant and sit at a round
ts and artists, and gentle,
and in their personal secrets
If the cliche is there, it
could never look for it. Her
the dark hollow night and
for you.

Because it was dark and because my pen wasn't working and because she was singing I ignored the notes I was going to take. It is hard to recall the order of the songs or what they were.

I remember she mentioned artists, "connoisseurs of beauty, those who go around connoisseur ing beauty all day." Then she introduced some new songs or hers that she played on the piano, songs that had a 'Dale Evans, Roy Rogers Happy Trails to You' sound. One of those songs 'He Played Real Good for Free' was about an artist, a street corner clarinetist in New York.

Again there was the personal. He played on the concrete corners with his clarinet held to-gether by plastic bands, while Joni played for 'torture' with 'handsome white men' to escort her to concerts. It was a lyric of moving New York, the iron fenced brown grass in the parks, the policemen in pairs checking the public washrooms, and a clarinetist on the corner, playing his ignored music as the crowds move un-smilingly by. 'Real Good for Free'. It was a different kind of sound for Joni without the guitar, the piano chords rich and rollingly pretty.

Joni dedicated a song to 'My Man' looking down into the bright faces in the press gallery at her feet, it seemed too strong for her to say, as if she'd be hurt again. The matter of fact tone of her voice and the pride, perhaps made the audience jealous; that she had a 'man' a bluesy country word coming from Joni. Maybe we didn't want her to have one because perhaps he wouldn't be worthy. Yet that wasn't it, perhaps it was a hard word, wounded, to come from her softness. I don't know but there was a strangeness in that word,

Joni stopped singing and told a story. She told us how, after she had been sick, she went shopping, because shopping makes a girl feel better, but shopping in Beverly Hills doesn't make you feel better. She bought shoes, which she called 'witch's shoes'. The 'witch's shoes' were part of the story of a stormy night, which brought a skeleton of a starving cat to her Dutch doors. Joni said she was afraid to bring the cat in, she was alone in her big house in Laurel Canyon, but she did bring it in and give it cream.

People listened and laughed and loved the story because it was Joni and showed us what her music can; that she loves pretty things and writing poetry and painting and probably drinks coffee out of pottery mugs.

But Joni that night was her songs. A room full of late afternoon sunlight, streaming and catching the bronze in dark hair. A special girl's midnight feeling lost: 'I had a King'.

It was an hour before midnight when she left the stage. I clapped slowly at first, proud of her creation. The girl I was with sat on the edge of her seat, and her face so determined, proud, and concentrated as she clapped made me begin clapping self-consciously loud. She looked at me and said, "Oh please, not so loud."

There was anger but it slid away, it couldn't affect my pride in Joni and seeing her and what she had done. My clapping had been too loud, I had tried to match enthusiasm. But then it was me, and I was loud, without self conscious face twistings, and I did have my joy.


Residence upheaval to lead to co-ops?

The idea of communal living and family co-ops has become very popular and widespread in Canada and the United States, including at Glendon. Although the main campus co-educational dorms are very nice, there is another aspect to living on a farm-commune. The Glendon College dorm is the only large residence in the world which has been designated as a "family farm," and it seems to be the centre of interest among students. The dorm is very large, and the main problem seems to be that it is too large. The details of the rules controversy are fairly well known; the issues as it stands now centers around whether or not the Hilliard residents should be granted open visitors' hours. Many feel that the rules passed, which is the subject of opposition, were not such as to maintain security and protection for the girls, the objection is that invited and accompanied guests should not be allowed to enter the house in residence before three p.m., or after 10 a.m.


Drop-in centre problem

A majority of the students feel that the hours are inconvenient, if not ridiculous. Both those in favour and those opposed to the hours as they now stand cite personal privacy as the biggest factor for or against them. Girls who like to wander up and down the halls in their nighties want this right upheld, on the other hand, people who are accustomed to entertaining their friends after 10 p.m. dislike having to go through an embarrassing interrogation afterward.

At any rate, the conflict here has not been solved. It is interesting to note, however, that the Dormiter Commission, sponsored by the F.R.O. and the Women's Liberation group during orientation week, a place which was better known as the Birth Control Room, went over very well with Glendon students, male and female; and was, in fact, one of the best attended activities of the week. I heard of no one who was offended by the displays, and was told by many that the centre served a very valuable purpose by informing students of the safest precautions against unwanted pregnancy without presenting any superficial moral cautions or judgements.

Even at the main campus co-educational dorms are in operation, and functioning quite well so far. And, there is the obvious example of Rochdale, where community living has been as aesthetic, if not a financial success. Experiments in Family Co-ops and communal farms are also getting a great deal of coverage, largely, and many groups which have set up such communities have noticed a great benefit and good in them as well as a realm of problems rarely encountered in the family unit set-up of our society.

But these very problems they so often emphasize, are not necessarily because of the societal pattern in which we are brought up, and only by dissolving them can one be satisfied in some sort of relationship with himself, his friends and maybe even the world. The different groups tackle the basic problem of living and co-operating with others in varying degrees and different forms.

Perhaps the most well-known example of an innovative living arrangement is that evolved by Robert Rimmer in his book 'The Harrad Experiment,' and developed further in 'Proposition 31.' He introduces the idea of a large, active, and innovative acceptance of the accepted family unit by writing about a college where the and female students are completely integrated with sharing rooms with a member of the opposite sex.

'The Harrad Experiment'

In addition, they are supplied with every available source of information on all aspects of living together and love-making, not only the practical considerations, but also the emotional and even mystical theories concerning sexual expression.

Rimmer's book concentrates on the personal and interpersonal reactions of six individuals attending Harrad College, who gradually draw closer to each other, not only than just the sexual context and realize that monogamous marriage cannot be a sufficient answer to their feelings toward each other. As a result, they form a communal family, being symbolically married to each other and setting up their homes on a basis of sharing.

The possible consequences of this type of arrangement are explored more fully and in greater detail in the sequel 'Proposition 31.' Rimmer's idea of the communal family is well researched and as psychologically sound as possible, but his books are fiction and a bit one-sided.

Most of what he has to say is specifically sex-oriented (and accordingly, audience oriented) and even if his viewpoint comes across as scientific, the only true way of assessing any form of life different than one's own is to experience it. And obviously, different sorts of people will react differently. Rimmer's characters may be different, but they are still his creations and must be taken as such.

The most extreme forms of Co-op living seem to be the farm-communes, springing up on the few real communal family's left in this part of the world. They are almost always kept very quiet and un-publicized, because of the legal problems which have been the only publication of any size to print an intensive report on one, and even that article written in such a way as not to attract curious tourists to the commune, since the members of the family asked that their location not be printed.

The people of farm-communes are trying to get right back to the basic functions of life. Ideally, the farm would provide all the needs of the community, with each member working right on the farm, fulfilling all the roles of the commune. In other words, the farm ought to be an autonomous economic unit on its own. It members, if they so desire, could also go to school, and also as much industrial and manufacturing work as is needed. It would be an entirely self-sufficient organism, with all things shared equally.

Yet the farm communities are making a concentrated effort to achieve this within the bounds of their co-op and farm and twelve to twenty people. The farm covered in LIFE had been operating for over a year. They were still paying for the land and held the house and food, yet they managed to keep on till spring. And the fact that they have gone through all kinds of experiences together draws them much closer together than any ordinary family, and gives them much more to share than just sexual freedom.

Another interesting aspect of living on a farm-commune is the way the children are cared for. Each child sleeps in the control of the farm parents, but he most likely sees little of them during the day when they are working on the farm, unless one of them happens to be looking after the children on a particular day.

Caring for the children is also a duty that is shared by all the adults and other children, so that each child has, in effect, as many loving parents as there are people in the commune. It was particularly noted in LIFE how well adjusted the children on the commune seemed to be.

But some of these children were approaching school age and a potential problem was developing because in the principles of the elementary school system in the States and those in the commune are obviously quite different. Legal problems are usually the most numerous kind for any kind of communal living, but especially so for the co-ops that have children.

The farm-communes are still very definitely on trial runs, but if they prove successful, and if the young people who live on them can actually make a living on them, they might easily turn out to be the most valuable form of community living.

Another type of experiment in communal living is...
the standard family co-op. By this I mean a group of people living in the same house and sharing household duties: rent, child care, and sometimes pooling incomes together. These aren’t so strongly set against modern western society as the farm-communes, but are rather concerned with living within the framework of society while avoiding compromising their own beliefs. Perhaps they come closest to the ‘Harad’ idea of intimate contact of a group of people larger than a family unit.

Family co-op

This is also the type of set-up preferred by many students who wish to live in a communal atmosphere for its economic benefits. However, it is more likely that this type of community will be taken advantage of by the wrong people for the wrong reasons, because of its convenience. It is also more difficult and not as easy to blend and relate very loosely to other members of the co-op in this kind of situation, because everyone works independently of the others most of the time. A beautiful example of a situation other than Rochdale that really seems to be working in Toronto on similar principles is viva ‘Creativity’. This is a theatre group who live in an old house downtown and put on plays whenever and wherever they can. The actors not only perform together but live together along with their director. It creates a strong bond between the players to know each other so well and in all those spheres. It also helps them to relate to each other in their acting career. Although they are only united through being actors, they are also drawn together as the closest of friends, and they are more honest to each other and work toward almost perfect harmony as both a troupe and a communal unit.

As well as communal organizations which are based on living together, there are co-ops specifically set up for day care only. An example of this would be the Louis Riel University Family Co-op at Simon Fraser. It is toured as ‘the day-care demand expanded’ and was originally set up to care for the children of busy students and faculty at SFU and save money for them by eliminating the need for expensive babysitters. As Melody Killian puts it: “In the past, not one of us came into the family with a theory of anti-authoritarian or anti-institutionalization of children. But this idea really grew out of the action.”

The socialization and equalization grew up gradually through the day-care centre. Each parent now takes an equal part in the care of the children in return for being able to leave his or her own children as often as necessary. In this way, the adults are relieved of some of the heavy and often resented burden of child-rearing, and the children gain a much broader conception of living with people other than just their family and their friends, and a few other friends and others with whom they work.

Simplifying the communal living idea even further there remains the category of residences, co-ed or segregated. No one is saying that meaningful relationships cannot be found in any man or female living situation, but it seems logical that the chances would be increased in an integrated dorm. Rochdale as a free choice residence, or apartment building, falls best under this category.

The co-educational dorms at the York campus are again a different matter. They are organized parts of the university which have become integrated as a result of pressure from the student living in existence. So far, men and women are separated on different floors even in Vanier. Yet some distinction is still evident in university procedures. Some sort of compromise is inevitable when co-operative structures must exist within the framework of a larger organized body.

Existing facilities unfavorable

At Glendon itself, it would be only through college changes that the atmosphere conducive to some sort of community living could possibly be set up, at least on the co-op. The existing facilities are not especially favourable for forming any workable co-op, and the stage of relations between those in charge of boarding facilities and those wishing to change is the present running of the residences is very low key.

A greater number of people are beginning to feel that the new addition being discussed for Wood Residence should be built with the possible establishment of co-operatives from some kind in mind, Tobit Frye thinks that the idea would be a psychological improvement on the existing situation, where, he feels, the ‘unnatural’ separation of the sexes is actually more apt to produce adverse behaviour.

Those involved in any kind of commune would have to take complete responsibility for things such as maintenance of their own facilities, ‘They couldn’t expect Mr. Bevin’s people to look after them as if they were in residence, The whole co-op idea implies sharing in data and real responsibilities.’

The Women’s Liberation people are completely in favour of the idea of not only liberalizing the addition but opening both residences to all residents as a whole—relevant to their own beliefs as brought out by the Drop-In Centre. The paper on the Louis Riel Co-op was made available through them, and expresses a great deal of theory on women’s liberation and the commune.

Many groups feel that communal sharing of child rearing between both men and women, instead of the traditional motherhood role is one of the only ways in which women have a chance to escape their ‘social stigma’. The general equal division of duties in most co-ops are carried out without discrimination by sex.

Although any Glendon commune would necessarily be based on something different than economic factors, this type of organization could encompass the school as an entire community in itself. Naturally, a complete overhaul of what the school stands for would be necessary. It might be discovered that a more college atmosphere is inadequate as a basis for a large scale co-op.

It must also be emphasized that there are many large majority of people here who have simply no desire to take part in any kind of commune, but prefer things as they are now. The commune idea as a practical functioning organism is still in the experimental stage, and no great deal of information on it is readily available to most people.

Yet there are some who are genuinely interested in doing something about the Glendon situation, and are trying to convince people of the realities of the ideas. They argue that people who are opposed to co-op living on moral grounds aren’t really trying to do anything about the already existing moral problems of the present situation, here at Glendon or in society as a whole.

It becomes simply a question of attacking or rethinking the system on the surface or at the roots. The root attackers are labeled radicals by the surface people; the surface attackers are, in turn, called incompetent, or co-op-outs. Those staunchly against any change beyond the individual level also enter into the controversy when they see attempts at reform or change.

It is probably largely as a result of this that experiments in communal living have had to be kept quiet and independent of control on any large scale. A co-op, possibly by definition, is a highly personal concept that must be developed by the individuals concerned, and maintained as aloof as possible from the organized structures of society.

This is not true, then perhaps Glendon should not push for one or more on-campus co-ops. Perhaps they could be set up as bodies independent of the university community.

This is not to say, however, that facilities should not be made available, or that the existing rules not be altered to accommodate for such individual preferences. Rather, the present system is in itself an obstacle to the communality needed. If the sooner the rules are liberalized the less chance of trouble there will be.

It seems that all that can be done at present is to sound people out, get opinions, and decide for oneself what is needed. But it should be remembered that the co-op idea raises a lot of valid points and is hard to shrug off as just another radical playing.
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The course will span a period of 4 weeks. Two lectures will be shown each week. Thus, you will be required to attend 2 hours a week.

REGISTER NOW!!
Gridiron upsets abound

By NICK MARTIN

Fearless forecaster Ron Maltin will be sacrificed to the Serpent of the Donut midnight, student council president Bob McGaw announced today in an irrelevant statement. Three of Maltin’s picks for the cellar knocked off top contenders, and the frosh came close against the Axemen, as the intramural football season got underway last Wednesday.

Only the fourth-year Pensioners, picked to repeat as league champs, escaped the onslaught on the underdogs. The Oldtimers were forced to miss the opening day action while attending the funeral of last year’s leading receiver, Dorian Gray.

The frosh matched the Axemen in touchdowns, but the men of A House got one more convert, to squeak out a 26-25 victory. Former varsity star Roy Hanna hauled in three majors to pace the Axemen, with Vic Bortkowski contributing one.

Harry Black and Bob Stanger scored for B House. Murray Spielheds got 2nd year’s only touchdown.

Animals tamed

E House edged the Animals of 0 House 2-21 in the biggest upset of the year. The Animals were a solid pick for second place in the league, and still must be regarded highly. Ron Maltin. Athletic QR, informs PRO TEM that 0 House was simply off form in this game.

Renault Marrier turned in a decaunting performance for E. Asked to account for his team’s amazing win, Marrier would only comment: “Perhaps we were nevar known to know.” Lightening Lederer added a TD, while Doug Street grabbed three conversion passes and Mike Eisen booted a vital single.

Gobby Cohen, Bill Elkin and Ralph Troddgot the Animals’ sixpoints.

Athlete of the Week

LARRY JACCINO

Lary ran for two touchdowns and passed for two more as the York Yeomen won their first game, 29-6 over Laurentian. Next home game will be October 20 at 2 p.m. against Waterloo-Lutheran, defending league champs.

Third Year also pulled a big surprise as the magic arm of Paul Westlake hastened the Greene Machine 20-15. All the fan wasammaed at the Beavers’ victory.

A Surreal column

We are unable to give you Friday night’s scores as our sports editor Nick Martin told us our request for a girl sportswriter was denied.

Report to their office right away if you’re interested, or flag down the Masked Beaver and give him your name as he patrols the campus in defense of truth, justice, and ways that would make the mind boggle.

Women’s intercollege hockey starts Ina few weeks; practices go on Wed and Thurs with games at 7 p.m. on Fridays. Mike Eisen will schedule the “outside the hearth room” events.

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Among the decisions made by the varsity council were: Motion that soccer be regarded highly. Ron Maltin. Athletic QR, informs PRO TEM that 0 House was simply off form in this game.

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Biafra: a modern tragedy and how it got that way

By DEE KNIGHT

Today we are witnessing the grad¬
ual extermination of a nation. The
war in Nigeria/Biafra has so far
casused the deaths of nearly two
million people, and as yet neither side
in the fratricidal war seems willing to
give up. The federal government of Nigeri¬
na, confident of its own superior num¬
bers, feels so sure that in time it can defeat
Biafra. But General Ojukwu, the Biafran leader, claims his people
will fight to the last man rather than return to Nigeria.

Why are these former national brothers fighting? Why can no com¬
promise be found? Where, if any¬
where, does the blame lie?

The war started in the summer of
1966 when an event in the Eastern Region of the Nigerian Fede­
rature occurred that was not declared
by itself the Republic of Biafra. Under the continued leadership of its
former Regional Governor, Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu, his people
have since promoted their goal of inde­
pendence. But the succession actually be¬
gan long before that, in a complex of
tensions and events.

Since the late 19th century, for the
purpose of profit, the British had attempted to form a single admi­
ministrative unit out of disparate lands and peoples in West Africa. The
area had not even a name until it was called Nigeria, or 'black land', by Lady Lugard, the
wife of a Britisher who seized control of the country. The name was drawn when the British could ex¬
pand no further and were obliged to sign the Fashoda treaty. Towns that became in demand by the
French were forced to cede their African colonial
possessions.

Three tribal regions combined

With the cultural incompatibility of the tribes and the British, the British 60 years to institute a single administrative structure, common culture, a postal service and telegraph lines, Biafra was born. This was the first of the three regions to cohere politically. The three -- North, West and East -- were sepa¬
rated not only by land barriers and life styles, but by language. And the Islamic, archconservative
northern tribes wanted nothing to do with the south, unless they could
control it completely.

Before independence the southerners and especially the Ibo, had
demanded the North, where their tal¬
talents were needed in the clerical and manage¬
ment positions in the British administration. The fear and bitterness this caused among the
northerners erupted after the British left. A sea of bloody pogromia, culminating in 1956 with the massacre of nearly
30,000 Ibo living in the North.

Meanwhile in the federal capital of Lagos, two coups took place in 1953 and 1958. The Ibo was called to change the structure and personnel of the government. The final coup in January 1966 was mounted by a group of junior military officers, anac¬
thal and Black Power, which staged a coup that failed, but caused the deaths of the principal powerholders being "hanged," namely, General Ironsi.

General Ironsi then asked for, and received, the support of the tribal leaders and their federal representatives, among gen¬
eral rejoicing that the old regime was deposed. His government also
received immediate recognition from all African states and it was new western powers including Great Bri¬
tain. An Ibo himself, General Ironsi made it clear that he was not out to
upset the North by investigations of all existing political frameworks.

Ojukwu made Eastern governor

The General also appointed mili¬
tary governors to each region. Among these new appointments was Col. Ojukwu, the new Eastern Go­

ernor, a careful choice since he had formerly been a commander of the Eastern garrison, and was a
convincing federalist who had played no part in the January coup.

Ojukwu was careful not to excite ten¬
sions by showing favour to the region of his birth. But although he was a good administrator, he was not an adept politician. He managed to upset the North by investigations of all existing political frameworks.

In May 1966, a 'unification decree', which invol­ved abolishing the central government, was promulgated in all areas of the
federal government. The decree promised to provide for autonomous regions, and implied that the change was completely pro-
dvisional, but was political error as it in¬
cluded the three tribal regions to com¬
tegrate politically. The three -- North, West and East -- were separated not only by land barriers and life styles, but by language. And the Islamic, archconservative northern tribes wanted nothing to do with the south, unless they could control it completely.

In the face of such painful evi¬
dence, what can we conclude? Where do we lay the blame and who are the producers and directors -- to the govern¬
ments of the European states, whose foreign policies have been marked by a callous disregard for the瓿 and the middle¬
technology, and for oil concessions. And with the United States for her unequivocal, consistent support of the British role, and of course Canada, for once again failing to do something about the suffering of Biafra. Is any conclusion possible?

As was the case during the war, the United Nations could not take a stand, and thus Biafra was left to its fate.

The story after May 30, 1967, is well known. Both sides prepared for war, both under grave misconcep¬
tions. Ojukwu told his people and the world that if they were attacked, they would "fight to the last man". Colonial Ojukwu, who had remained in power since 1962, was deposed. His government also had attempted to form a single administrative structure, common culture, a postal service and telegraph lines, Biafra was born. This was the first of the three regions to cohere politically. The three -- North, West and East -- were separated not only by land barriers and life styles, but by language. And the Islamic, archconservative northern tribes wanted nothing to do with the south, unless they could control it completely.

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