

CUS President-Elect wows audience

CUS President-Elect Martin Loney effectively captured an audience of about 300 Lakehead students last Friday.

Loney was here speaking in preparation for yesterday's CUS referendum.

Loney outlined several benefits of CUS - life insur-

ance, travel and the lobby in Ottawa which has helped bring about student loans, tax deductible tuition fees, and is currently working on housing and the employment situation.

Loney discussed course unions, one of the means for

educational reform which gives students some control over their environment. The most extreme Canadian example is one department at Simon Fraser where the students and faculty meet separately to discuss issues and each has a veto over the other's decisions.

Loney also dealt with the recent situation at Sir George Williams in Montreal. He pointed out that the destruction of the computer centre must be looked at as a part of the whole situation - the unanswered racial charge, the failure of a committee, the administration backing down from an agreement reached between their lawyers and the students.

During the question period Loney handled all comers with ease. He described how decisions on CUS policy are made by member universities at the annual Congress. He pointed out that no CUS policy is binding on a campus unless that campus chooses to adopt it.

Of course some came to heckle. An administrative employee (herself an immigrant) challenged Loney's right to his position because he is English. Loney replied, "Some of us are Canadian by choice, others by accident. I chose to move to this country. Do we get points for the length of time we've been here?"

Another question concerned compulsory payment of student union fees by students who disagree with CUS policies. Loney pointed out that just because some people disagree with government policies does not mean they can stop paying income tax.

The CUS fee is only \$1 per student per year.



Martin Loney, CUS President-Elect

—photo by Acri

Diefenbaker speaks at L.U.

Former Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker spoke to an overflow crowd in the University Centre Theatre Monday.

He began with an appeal to the youth of today to contribute to the building of Canada. He said, "It is everyone's right to disagree, to dissent and to argue, but not to resort to civil disobedience. If violence becomes the order of the day, then we as citizens of Canada will have participated in destroying the right of everyone else to be wrong."

He added that the recent events at Sir George Williams University were against the law, and said, "92% of the students in Canada have no support for these lawbreakers. They have given University students across Canada a reputation that they don't deserve."

On legalizing marijuana, Diefenbaker said, "I see no reason to legalize marijuana because of its attractiveness to certain people. This is a drug which can lead to the use of other narcotics."

As to Canada as a bilingual nation all Diefenbaker said was "We in Canada must accept and maintain the constitutional right of each and every individual and see that no one is given a second-class citizenship."

He ended by praising the present government for allowing Czechoslovakian refugees into Canada. He said, "There must always be an open door for those who stand against

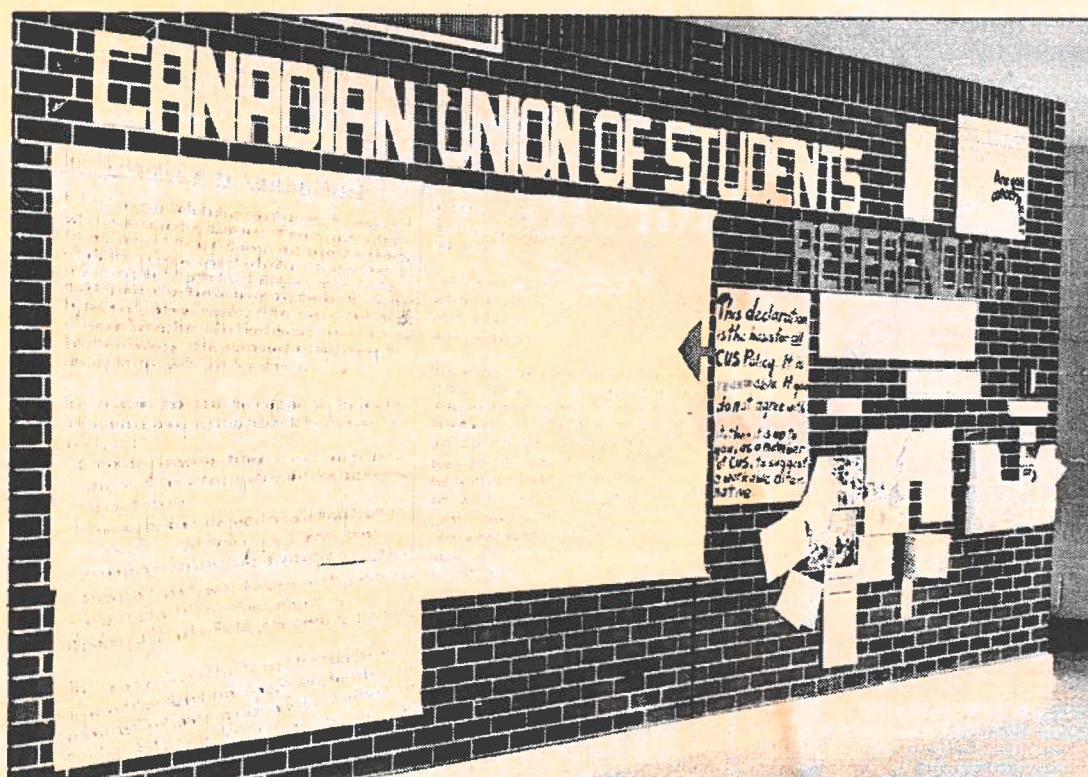
Communism and seek Freedom."

Diefenbaker spent most of his time recounting anecdotes from his past political life and left many questions unanswered.

Some unanswered questions were: "Do you think the U.S. should get out of Vietnam?"

and "another form of civil disobedience is non-violent, passive resistance. How do you feel about this form of protest?"

With these and other questions remaining, Diefenbaker left the stage amid great applause.



—photo by Montgomerie

For referendum, election results see News Special later today.

Chief Justice not forced to resign

Mike Barkwell is still Chief Justice.

A special Judicial Committee Tuesday 13 February ruled that Barkwell should remain Chief Justice despite an AMS court sentence recommending his resignation and an AMS council motion pushing for his dismissal.

Barkwell has been at the centre of a storm of controversy ever since he was convicted last month by the AMS Judicial Committee of breaking down a door and stealing six bottles of liquor belonging to the faculty. Barkwell pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of \$100, the cost of damages, and the court recommended that he resign his position as Chief Justice.

He didn't.

The AMS then passed a motion setting up a Special Judicial Committee to consider Barkwell's fitness for office then illegally reconsidered it a few minutes later, and decided not to do it after all.

Next week, after the illegality was pointed out, council voted again to set up the committee as originally decided. The motion began "Whereas the Chief Justice has not performed his duties to the satisfaction of the AMS council. . . and ended "Failure to attend the meeting will be considered your concurrence with the motion".

Barkwell did not turn up at the hearing at 1:00 Tuesday.

At 1:35 a bench warrant was issued for him, and the committee decided to meet at 7:00 p.m.

At 7:05, with Barkwell in attendance, the hearing resumed. After lengthy discussion and cross-examination the decision was reached not to remove Barkwell from office. His term expires in April.

Looye's balloon deflated

There is a sniper on campus.

Someone has cut himself off from the student body with an evil unnatural act. Someone, some time between 10 and 11 Sunday night, with evil in his heart and a rifle in his hand, took a bullet through Art Looye's campaign balloon.

The weather balloon, inflated with helium, hung two stories above the library roof. It said, before it was shot down at the height of its career, LOOYE.

This week . . .

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20,

AMS Judicial Committee Meeting - Board Room - 1 p.m.
Mathematics Club Speaker - Dr. Stephen Cole Kleene
"Computability and Decidability" - Part 2 - Rm. 1029 - 4:15 p.m.
International Students Organization Speakers, Films - Great Hall - 7 p.m.
Psychology Club Film - Room 1039 - 7:30 p.m.
Lakehead Film Society - "Smiles of a Summer Night" and "Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge" - Aud. - 8 p.m.
Spanish Dancing - Room 1006 - 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21,

"Last Chance Saloon" Return by University Schools - Great Hall - 4 p.m.
Cambrian Players Rehearsal - Auditorium - 8:30 p.m.
AMS Pizza Party - Great Hall - 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22,

Language Department Meeting - Board Room - 9:45 a.m.,
Cambrian Players Rehearsal - Auditorium - 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23,

Cambrian Players Rehearsal - Auditorium - 2 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24,

Cambrian Players Major Prod. - Auditorium - Rehearsal

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25,

Cambrian Players Major Prod. - Auditorium - Rehearsal
Board of Governors Meeting - Board Room - 12 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26,

Cambrian Players Major Prod. - Auditorium - "The Three Cuckolds."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27,

Cambrian Players Major Prod. - Auditorium - "The Three Cuckolds."



-photo by Roblin

Guerrilla theatre

Guerrilla theatre made its first appearance at Lakehead University last Wednesday in the cafeteria when a group of students gave their version of an AMS Council meeting.

Poor Alice (at left), a student who only wants to learn, is confronted with the council, a senate, administration and board of governors who are all mad, according to the Cheshire cat.

"But didn't they come here to learn?" asks Alice.

"They came here to be here. We all came here to be here. We're all mad!" answers the Cheshire cat.

The commentator sums it up: "The moral of the story is easy for to tell. If you elect a council, they'll serve themselves quite well. . ."

Week of International Concern

Poverty and Change will be the theme for a week of International Concern March 3-8, put on by World University Service at Lakehead (WUSC).

Events will include speakers, films and panel discussion. Most of the resource people will likely be from the faculty.

Some of the topics to be covered are War and its implications on Society. The Negro Question in the United States, Poverty in the West Indies, China: Then and Now, Poverty in North-Western Ontario.

"The committee of WUSC realize that the problems of the world cannot be solved during a week. However, it is imperative to get a dialogue going, so that everyone may become more aware of existing problems," stated Mark Muells, chairman of the committee.

Participating clubs are

WUSC, the West Indian Association, Sociology-Anthropology Club, Vietnam Action Committee, and the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship.

Schedule

MONDAY 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Topic: War and Poverty. Films: "War Game" and "Threatening Sky". Speaker.

TUESDAY 3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Topic: China: Then and Now. Speaker and films. Vietnam Action Committee.

WEDNESDAY 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Topic: Negro Question in the U.S. Films: "Black Muslims" and "Alinsky Went to War."

THURSDAY 12:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Topic: Poverty in the West Indies. Panel discussion by the West Indian Association.

FRIDAY 3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Topic: Poverty in North-Western Ontario. Films: "Because They are Different". Speakers and panel discussion by Sociology-Anthropology Club.

Canadian Marxist to speak on Ukraine

John Kolasky of Toronto, author of the recent book, "Education in Soviet Ukraine", will be speaking at Lakehead University today in room 1029 at 8 p.m. on the subject, THE U.S.S.R. AND

THE NATIONALITY QUESTION.

Kolasky, previously associated with the Canadian Communist Party for thirty years, spent two years studying in the USSR. His recent book documents the oppressive treatment of the various national cultures in the USSR and has been hailed as an invaluable tool to current understanding of the Soviet Union.

Kolasky says "the aim of Russian Policy is to maintain a tight control over education in Ukraine and other national republics, to restrict Ukrainians and other nationals from progressing beyond the elementary and general secondary level, to denationalize them ... to increase the ... the continuous influx of Russians to occupy posts in government, education science and other fields."

During his two years in Kiev, Koslasky found that "everywhere there was evidence of pressure to impose the Russian language."

In preparation for Kolasky's visit the Ukrainian Club, which is sponsoring the lecture, held a seminar to discuss three of the more recent books available on the current intellectual dissent within the Soviet Union.

The three books, available in the university library, are I. Dzyuba's Internationalism or Russification, The Chornovil Papers, and Kolasky's own book "Education in the Soviet Ukraine".



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PARAMOUNT A FAMOUS PLAYERS PRESENTATION

Howard Adams looks at Indians, students

by Keith Clarke

The similarity of the plight of University Students and that of the Indians and Metis in Canada was the topic of a speech last Thursday by Dr. Howard Adams, assistant Professor at the University of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Adams, the son of Metis parents who grew up on a Metis Colony said "The Metis and the students are both fighting the same power structure: namely, the corporate elite, and the government."

He began his speech by saying that one of the reasons for the current crisis in Canadian universities is the social structure in Canada.

He used as an example John Mitchell, a Canadian Mercenary. "Mitchell would not kill white people, but he had no qualms about killing people of other races, particularly the blacks. And it is his kind of personality that will allow people to kill my brothers and my sisters."

He added, "Canada is a violent society, as violent as that of the United States, and at the universities there are more sophisticated people concerned about the direction of our Canadian Society."

"The Western World is in a decadent Imperialistic stage, with institutions that belong to an earlier age which will just not work, and students have the greatest sensitivity to this."

The university

Adams described one of these institutions -- the university. "The university", he said, "is an institution that belongs to the corporate elite. They are training schools for the power structures, namely, big business."

He added that universities are controlled by these same people. "At the University of Saskatchewan," he added, "the Board of Governors consists of one half business men, and one half men appointed by the Provincial Government. These men control the University. They have the final decisions in all areas." He said that they tend to become oppressive and don't allow expression and expansion in the manner desired by the students and faculty.

He said that universities are mainly concerned with their public images and that he had been faced with being fired by the administration because he was "too controversial."

He pointed out that the Carillon (student newspaper at Regina) is presently out of existence for the same reason. They were not pleasing the established government and were attacking certain areas of politics or injustices. "For these reasons," he said, "the university

can no longer be a forerunner to new ideas in the areas of the social sciences."

Adams said that there are a lot of faculty members who do not concern themselves with students' problems or current social issues. "The main reason for this," he said, "is that if a faculty member sees his success in the present establishment social structure, he will harmonize as much as possible with the administration in order to achieve success within the academic society."

However, he added, "there are a number of professors who are concerned and active and do feel that there are things that must be done to make the university truly a university and not just a place for grinding out cogs to fill the required slots in industry and business."

Adams then talked about the curriculum at universities and explained how he was trying to change the curriculum at the University of Saskatchewan. He tried to discuss the course of study with his students and found it very difficult, as most students merely wanted to be told what to do and when to have term papers completed. He attributed this to their earlier training in the highschools which are framed around rigidity and authority.

"I've done this with my classes who decide their own courses of study and are not required to do any term papers unless they wish to do so. They decide what questions will be on the exam and even turned in a mark for first term that they felt was fair." He added, "we are prepared to face the administration and only decided to have exams at all so as not to jeopardize the students' academic positions."

"Universities are rather dehumanizing experiences," Dr. Adams said. "They stress rational thinking and students cannot relate to one another as human beings. People who go through our schools are living a dull life which leaves them spiritually bankrupt." He added, "I feel that in our educational system, academic work has become sterile and there is no room for the real essence of a human being."

The Indian and Metis Situation

Dr. Adams said that Canada is a nation of white supremacy and that the Indians and Metis are treated as a colonial people. He said "if the Indians had not been useful to the white man in the fur trade they might have been wiped out, but later when they were no longer needed they were herded onto reservations and Metis Colonies." He said that the Indians cannot integrate into such a society which is obviously racist.

The Metis has plenty of rights in theory,

but almost none when he tries to exercise them. As an example he sighted the reserve at Green Lake, Saskatchewan. "We had our own elected council", he said, "and we wanted to administer our own community, but were not allowed to do so by both the local and the Provincial governments."

The Metis were told they would be allowed to administer to their own community only when they became responsible.

"But," said Dr. Adams, "who decides when we become responsible? Some government official. What criteria does he use? His own judgement. With laws like these our people are powerless."

"Many of us," he said, "more actively involved in the Native movement, are separatists and do not subscribe to the White Ideal. However, we have to relate ourselves to the technological world, perhaps in the form of some light industries, as we don't want to be kept on welfare as this keeps us under the control of the government. He added, "Practically all teachers and school administrators are white and the urban middle class value system is alien to our people."

He suggested that the government supply more money for restoring native life and culture. He said that \$200,000 was spent last year on the Department of Indian Affairs, most of which was paid out in salaries to white men. He also said that large enterprises that exploit the Metis, and Churches which split them, must be removed from the reservations.

Answering questions, Adams said that he felt that the reserve system should be eliminated, but slowly, over time, as the older Indians are worried of losing what security they have. However, the young people will move off them and the reservations will slowly disappear.

He added that the government would like to see a quick end to the reservations, as this would mean splitting up the Indians, thus weakening their power.

"Elaborating on his idea for a Metis School System, Adams said that up to grade three Metis children should be taught on the reservation in their own language, stressing their own history and culture. From grade 4 to 8 they would be taught in English and would go to an ordinary highschool when they were ready.

Dr. Adams stated that there are only 500,000 Indians in Canada and this is not enough to win the Indians' freedom. Therefore they are going to need the help of the white man. He thinks this help might come from the university students whose situation closely parallels that of the Indians in Canada.

CUS co-op fieldworker visits

A CUS Co-op fieldworker visited Lakehead along with other CUS personellast week.

Ron Davis, who left Simon Fraser University to take up the newly created position last November 1st, travels across Canada giving assistance to students interested in co-operative housing.

Davis sees co-operative housing as cheaper living for students who cannot afford the high cost of residences, and an experience in self-government. Co-op housing also gives students a chance to get away from home.

Davis describes his job as "speaking to people about co-ops and the idea of co-operative living; giving technical assistance to groups which are trying to form co-ops; also helping with research into housing problems."

The kinds of co-ops vary. Some are like residences while others are more informal with a group of students renting a house.

Davis talked to a number of people in the cafeteria during his visit and also joined CUS fieldworker Don

Kossick in an informal gathering with some students in the new residence on Thursday evening.

Kossick, who visits Lakehead a number of times

during the year, talked to a large number of students in preparation for the CUS referendum. He also prepared the "Lance and Buzz" pamphlet about CUS.

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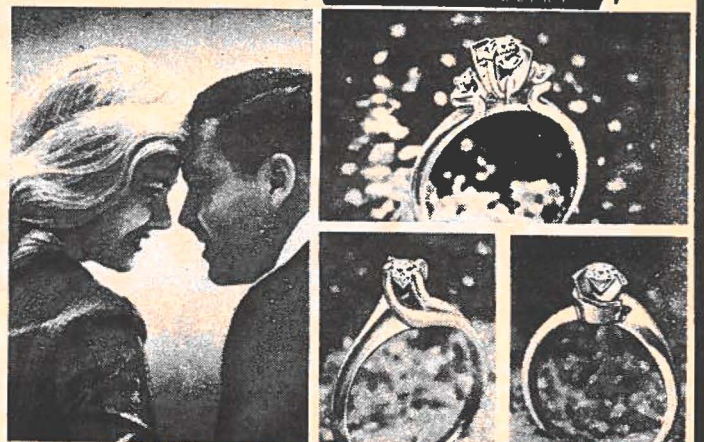
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EDITORIAL PAGE

february 20, 1988, page 4

in passing

Mike is a good man. Give him a relaxed audience and merely an opportunity and he can turn it into what is technically called an entertaining time. Yes, Mike is a good man.

Mike is also Chief Justice, despite lengthy and often confusing deliberations not altogether in his favour. Also in spite of his unfortunate conviction on that small matter of theft, et. al. Now Mike is in a most peculiar position of being able, through judicial committee procedures, to pass judgment on the actions of others, even though he himself has what amounts to a record with the AMS court.

Not that everyone will act as Mike did in quenching his thirst for juice. Originality in all things has long been a tradition among University students.

And it's not as if we were entirely against Mike. He was a good advertising and P.R. man. We simply regret the feeling of many who are secure in their ineffectual positions that Mike has to be kept on in at least a token position, simply because he is a good man.

We wonder what the judicial committee did to warrant the distinction of becoming the AMS's pasture for has-beens.

"The day-to-day administration of the system creates even sharper bitterness and dissatisfaction, because it serves to remind recipients that they are considered untrustworthy, ungrateful, promiscuous and lazy. . . ."

Urban Riots: - Violence and Social Change.

"We do find evidence of physiological mechanisms that control fighting behaviour, but their stimulation must come from the external environment."

The Subculture of Violence - Marvin E. Wolfgang
Franco Ferracuti

"Since frustration of needs and desires has been an almost universal occurrence in most societies until today, there is no reason to be surprised that violence and aggression are constantly produced and exhibited."

The Heart of Man - Erich Fromm.

"By reactive violence I understand that violence which is employed in the defense of life, freedom, dignity, property — one's own or that of others. It is rooted in fear, and for this very reason it is probably the most frequent form of violence. . . this type of violence is in the service of life, not of death; its aim is preservation, not destruction."

The Heart of Man - Erich Fromm

"Some distant day, if civilization does not in the meantime render our planet unfit for human habitation, men may actually hit upon ways of settling their differences without fighting and of organizing society with minimal violence. This prospect is on the other hand sufficiently remote to justify only one attitude towards it: relentless skepticism."

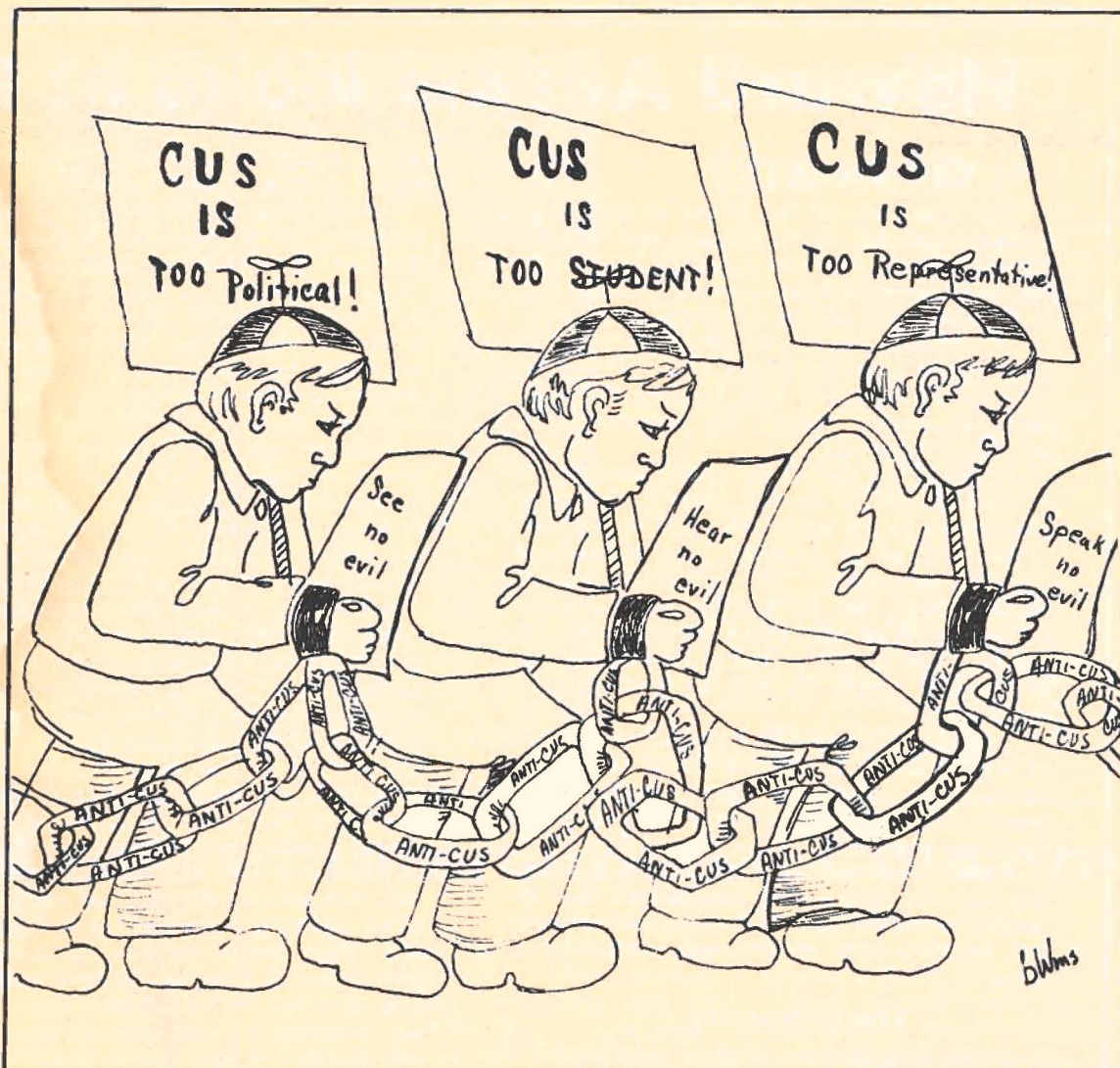
Urban Riots: - Violence and Social Change

argus

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This week's staff includes: wendy wilson, simon hoad, rick todd, alan roblin, doug smart, keith clark, ahti toivanen, larry hebert, bob and linda montgomerie, doug angus, tom schick, glenn holmes, grant murdock, clayton petrick, bill hodgson, gord acri, chuck grieve



letters to the editor

Enforced birth control

Dear Sir:

Pope Paul banned the use of birth control because, among other idiotic reasons, the acceptance of mechanical means of contraception could have had the effect of tempting governments to force birth control on their citizens. Critics of the Pope's encyclical have repeatedly claimed that no government and no group, has advocated enforced contraception, and that the very idea is repulsive, and that that is not the intent of birth control.

But the Pope has been vindicated: In a brilliant letter to the Editor (Argus, February 13), "William Sheridan - Organizer" proved the Pope correct; the enforced contraception forces are indeed alive.

The Organizer's letter (magnificently illustrated by a photograph of car headlights at the university entrance) assumes that since chemical tampering with the water supply is "the most effective, the most reliable, and the safest" method of birth control it should be indiscriminately imposed upon the population. This method "approaches the population explosion from a collective point of view", asserting that it is a "collective problem". The Organizer does not acknowledge that the having of a baby is one of the most intimate and personal aspects of life, and cannot be ethically regarded as a "collective problem".

The Organizer builds a sterling case for safety by stating that chemical tampering with water supplies, as well as with soft drinks and "pastries" "involves the Ph factor rather than hormone interferences." Far be it from me, a mere layman, to quibble with such an authority as The Organizer about Ph factors and hormones. But I submit that the most evil of the "detrimental side effects", which he declares would be nonexistent, would be the psychological destruction made inevitable when a government declares a man's sex, family, and procreative life to be public property, subject to regulation and control, just like city traffic. And worse, people are to be physically deprived of the physical capacity to reproduce.

I would ask "William Sheridan - Organizer" to identify which man is to sit in judgement of the "collective" and its sexual activities. I would ask him which "collective" is, in his opinion, in need of being reduced to the status of lab rats.

And I would answer my first question: "No man." And my second: "None."

Make no mistake, Organizer and others, I am absolutely in favour of the practice of contraception, and I support the right of every man to practice it in whatever manner is morally and practicably acceptable to him. I support equally his right to abstain from contraception, EITHER BY CHOICE OR THROUGH IGNORANCE. (A man's ignorance is no justification for his surreptitious manipulation by others.)

And I denounce, as a gross violation of basic human rights, any attempts, overt or covert, at enforced contraception, by any one, for any reason.

J. Golightly
Comm. I



Undisclosed ARGUS candidate loses through technicality.

letters to the editor

Cambrian Players reply to L.U. Drama Club

Dear Sir:

I was very sorry to read in your Feb. 6th edition, a letter from a member of the Lakehead University Drama Club which

complains of the precedence given to the Cambrian Players with regard to back-stage dressing rooms and facilities and their "free and constant

access to the theatre for rehearsal periods".

Just to set the record straight, I would like to point out that we have no access to facilities which are not similarly available to the students except for two small storage cupboards in which we store a few props and costumes. We have no free access to dressing rooms or other storage facilities because there are none until the additions and renovations to the University Centre are completed.

As far as any commitment with regard to the University Theatre is concerned, we have none at all except that we are

permitted to reserve one week, three times a year, for the actual presentation of our productions. It often seems to be forgotten that we pay a comparatively large sum for this privilege, twenty percent of our gross receipts for each production. It can amount to and did last year, with the inclusion of our musical, OKLAHOMA, which we presented jointly with three other groups, to nearly two thousand dollars a year.

As far as rehearsal time is concerned, we are permitted to use the theatre only when it has not already been booked by

any other organization in the University. Furthermore we have to reserve our three production weeks in the theatre the May previous to our September to June season. Our rehearsal periods are only booked about six weeks before the actual production when most important occasions requiring the theatre have already been arranged. In the period between the beginning of September and the end of December we had, roughly, about twelve rehearsal nights in the theatre. Since the beginning of January, we have had to date, exactly four occasions in which we have been permitted to use the theatre. We are anticipating about eight more rehearsal periods before our production of THE THREE CUCKOLDS commences on the 25th of February. We have been able to obtain two of these rehearsal nights only because the Uni-Drama Club cancelled their previous bookings for them.

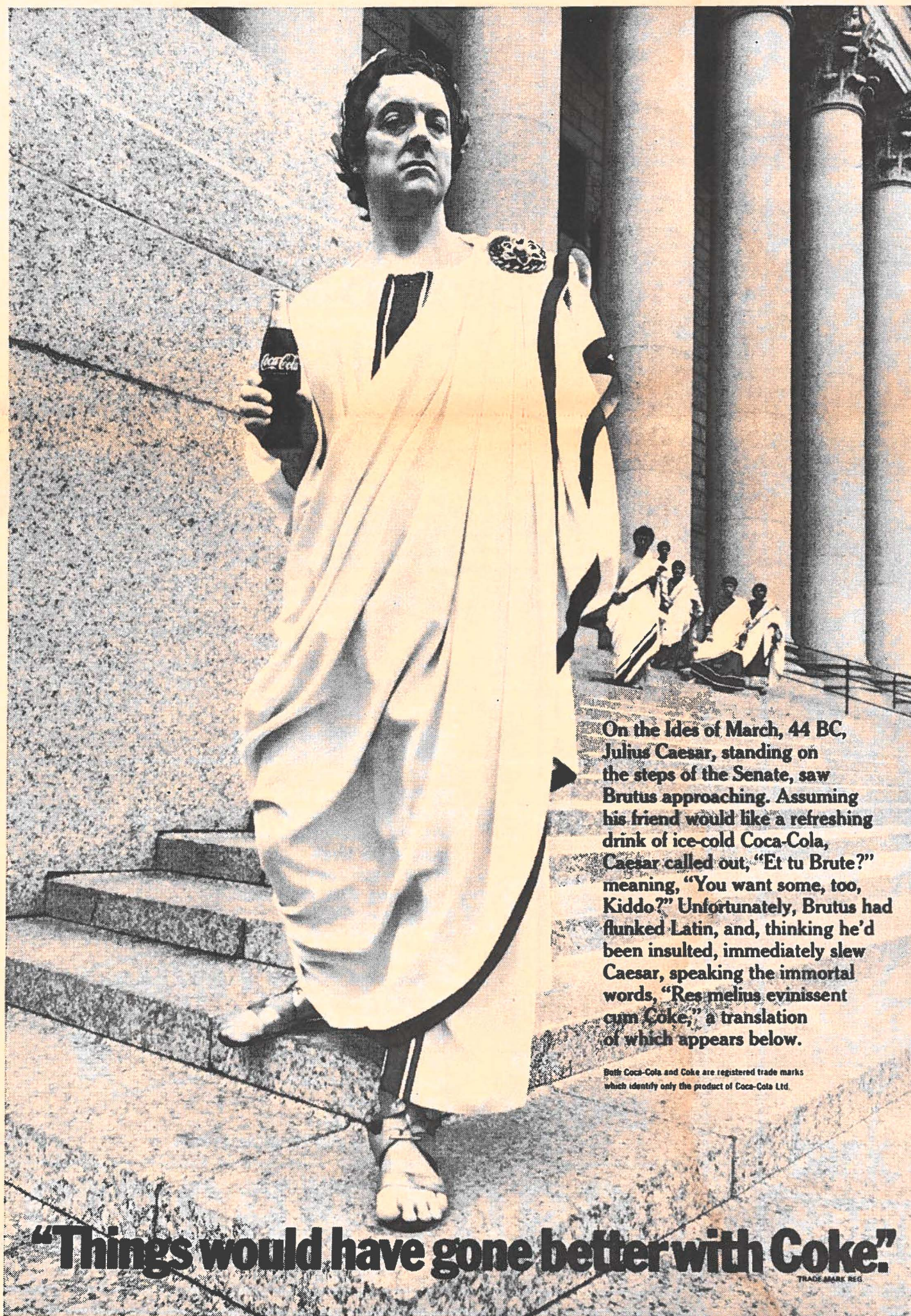
I am sorry to be so pedantic about times and dates but I do feel it is necessary to make our position clear. I have been deeply distressed over the years that whenever a group of students get together to form a drama club, they seem to blame any difficulties they encounter on the existence of the Cambrian Players. They never discuss their problems with us and so we never get to hear of them until there is some kind of public attack. Since, I happen to have been rather intensely involved and concerned with the Lakehead University myself for the past fifteen years, I suppose I find this kind of thing particularly disturbing. I do happen to be the Artistic Director of The Cambrian Players but I also happen to be a student at Lakehead University.

I know that my personal concern is shared by many other members of Cambrian Players who are directly connected with Lakehead University. Our executives for the 1968-69 season consists of three graduates of Lakehead University, two faculty members, one student and three members of the community at large. There are many other students and faculty amongst our general membership. It has never been our intention to inhibit the formation of any student drama club. On the contrary, we welcome such a club and have expressed a desire to assist any such group in any way that we can. There are many reasons why it is difficult to form a student drama club, the main one being that it is often hard to find enough students who are willing and able to give the kind of time that theatre demands. We do not consider ourselves in competition with a student drama organization but rather as colleagues. We feel we have a place in that we can provide training and some continuity for those students, faculty and graduates who love theatre.

My best wishes to the Lake-Student Drama Club for their March production. What we need in the Lakehead is not less theatre but more and better theatre.

Yours sincerely,
Joan Miller
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On the Ides of March, 44 BC, Julius Caesar, standing on the steps of the Senate, saw Brutus approaching. Assuming his friend would like a refreshing drink of ice-cold Coca-Cola, Caesar called out, "Et tu Brute?" meaning, "You want some, too, Kiddo?" Unfortunately, Brutus had flunked Latin, and, thinking he'd been insulted, immediately slew Caesar, speaking the immortal words, "Res melius evinissent cum Coke," a translation of which appears below.

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fence moon white
and a dust road

regimented plants, uniformly short
twisted brown shadows
cast by bush top
on wine bunch clumps

Simon Hoad

I think it's going to rain
Look the horizon
crested with spilling colours
of red and orange
the forest turning dark
as dark to sleep deep
And the white-capped waves
crippling to shore
this, the stillness
In harmony with the clouds
that are pending low
And it seems like its going to rain
The sound of the curiosity
mangles and tangles
with the lonesome darks
And it seems like its going to rain
There's a prayer for all in one
The night creatures
Howl in the distance
Are they afraid
singing, talking
Or, it seems like its going to rain.
All is earth
From the time of birth.

Gillet Wingeno

Nor'Westers brawl, but gain two victories

by Tom Schick

The Lakehead University Nor'Westers brought their basketball record to 16 wins and eight losses last weekend with two victories over Northland College "Lumberjacks" from Ashland, Wisc. The wins (87-78 on Friday and 81-73 on Saturday) marked the last Varsity games to be played at home this season. Richard Earl started both games in place of the injured

Phil Fury. Fury suffered a back injury while the team was in Sudbury. The Nor'Westers couldn't take the lead until the clock showed only 4:00 remaining in the half, but a strong team effort yielded a 41-30 score at half. The Lumberjacks came on strong in the second half, with Wayne Pennyfeather showing himself to be a real threat. The Lumberjacks be-

gan a close press defense and it was a little while before the Nor'Westers could organize effectively. Wayne Humphreys couldn't seem to miss on his long shots from out past the key and Dan Carroll, playing on an injured ankle, made extra effort needed to restore the Lakehead team's confidence. With only 5:00 remaining, Pero and Humphreys were racking up the baskets to give the Nor'Westers a 14 point margin. At 3:32 the ball freeze began in earnest. The last two minutes had the second string on the floor and although the Lumberjacks came within seven points of the Nor'Westers, Larry Hebert, with only seven seconds left, put the ball through the hoop to give the Lakehead team assurance of a victory. Final score 87-78.

Lakehead shot 43% from the floor. Humphreys was high scorer with 29 points, followed by Willie Jerks with 22. Carroll had 13 points and led the rebounding with 10. The Lakehead team shot 65% from the foul line. For the Lumberjacks, Pennyfeather was the backbone of the team with 24 points and ten rebounds. Brown followed with 14 points and their shooting average was 40% from the floor, 62% from the line. Saturday's game promised to be exciting from the beginning but no one really knew just how exciting.

The Lumberjacks set up a very tight defense and the Nor'Westers picked up very few points on organized offense. A fast break, however, proved to be the answer and through consistent playing the Nor'Westers picked up a 13 point lead. They led by ten at the half. The second half revealed many wasted shots but the real difficulty proved to be in the officiating. Unheeded fouls and bad calls led to rising tempers and things finally exploded at 12:13 of the second half. A scramble under the

visitor's basket saw about five players grappling for the ball. Before anyone knew what happened, fists were flying. Dick Lee of the Lumberjacks was quite free with the elbows and Humphreys decided to show his disapproval. Lee was caught with a solid upper-cut on the side of the head and in a blind fury hit Carroll, who was lying face down on the floor. Carroll jumped up after Lee, who backed off, and in a matter of seconds both teams were all on the floor pushing and shoving.

When things finally had settled down, the referees ejected Carroll and Lee from the game. Hardly a minute later, Humphreys picked up his fifth foul and he too left the floor. With Carroll and Humphreys both out, it was Pero who instilled the spirit of victory in the Nor'Westers. Pero picked up 14 points and 7 rebounds. Don Holmstrom also added valuable aid as he

made nine out of his last ten foul shots.

Jerks led the scoring with 17 points, followed by Richard Earl with 15. The Nor'Westers shot 46% from the field and 57% from the line. Carroll pulled in 13 rebounds and Holmstrom handled 11.

For the Lumberjacks, Pennyfeather again led the scoring with 25 points, and Brown topped the rebounding with ten.

Final score 81-73. This weekend the Nor'Westers travel to Brandon, Manitoba for their final two games.

L.U. wins table tennis

The Lakehead University Table Tennis team travelled to Toronto last weekend, where they won the Inter-Collegiate Table Tennis Championship. They won 19 out of a possible 21 matches. Brock and Ryerson tied for second place with 17 points.



—photo by Acri

Willie Jerks (34) tips it in. Jerks was high scorer Saturday night.

Moats wins curling

The Lakehead University Inter-Collegiate Curling Play-downs ended Friday when a team skipped by Rick Moats defeated Dexter Adams 6-4.

Moats got off to a fast 3-0 lead after the first two ends, a lead which Adams was never able to overcome. The game was the best of the series with both teams curling well over 70%.

The Adams team consisted of Gord Moffat at third, Paul Dutton at second, and Brian MacDonald at lead.

The team to represent L.U. at the O.I.A.A. championships to be held at the Port Arthur Country Club Feb. 21-22 will consist of Rick Moats, Pete Jensen third, Tom Fry second, and Cal Montgomery at lead.

Final standings

	Wins	Losses
Moats	5	1
Adams	3	2
Ruoho	2	3
Kozah	1	5

The second half revealed many wasted shots but the real difficulty proved to be in the officiating. Unheeded fouls and bad calls led to rising tempers and things finally exploded at 12:13 of the second half.

A scramble under the

Have we got a deal for you . . .

"WINTER SPORT" SPECIALS

on

'69 FORDS!!

GIBSON FORD

INTERCITY

LAPINETTE

a harey tail by don kerr ©1967

our lapinary compatriot reacts unpredictably to progress, we've found.

like, how she uses her new True Chequing Account.

she sends out cheques for one cent to her friends.

so, naturally, all her friends have to write her back to thank her for her unexpected generosity.

and then, of course, we send back all her cancelled cheques.

so -

for every letter that lapinette sends out, she receives two back.

it seems to be a very down-key way to attract attention.

it is also a darned good way of keeping track of your disappearing dough.

So maybe you would appreciate getting your cheques back, too...

there are alternative methods of keeping track of your money which it is only sporting to mention...

your very own custom autographed cheques for you to keep!

checked point (hee hee)

bank of montreal

CampusBank

27 cumberland st. south branch
v.g. macready, manager
open 9.30-5 Monday to Thursday. 9.30-6 Friday

Racism at Sir George Williams

Eight months of the "proper channels" produced nothing. The occupation at Sir George was based on demands which were accepted by the administration's lawyers. But the faculty turned them down. That's when the police were called. And that's when the students announced they would smash computers until the police left.

Analysis by Elly Alboim

Canadian University Press

Montreal (CUP) . . .

Reporter: "Why didn't you take the students demands seriously?"

Faculty Association Executive member: "You know these West Indian students -- they exaggerate, they're expansive. And they use obscenity, but we've come to overlook that. They think differently."

If it wasn't exaggeration, it was unpredictability, a term the administration at Sir George Williams University substituted for communication as its key crisis phrase.

And it was precisely that state of mind that precipitated the conflict and its tragic consequences.

Of course, there were immediate triggers. After two weeks of occupation, the students were betrayed in the last moments. They expected victory, were told their demands would be met and then, in the midst of the victory euphoria, were let down dramatically by a moribund faculty suddenly up with a snarl.

The pent-up frustration could not be contained -- though it might have been had the police not been called. And the computers, so carefully guarded from harm by the students for 14 days, were smashed beyond repair by their meticulous guardians.

They would have done their case better to withdraw quietly, losers in a wearying struggle. They had the support of the student body and might have seen their demands met after a while. But they responded to power with the only power they could muster, destruction.

The anatomy of response is an intriguing problem but not very relevant.

Administrative waffling

Not much more relevant are the eight months of administrative waffling on the charges against Perry Anderson. The weakness and hesitancy led naturally to escalation, demands and finally occupation. That is a straight-forward process.

The substantive charges against Anderson -- which now may never be explicitly defined -- may or may not be valid. Racism is a difficult attitude to expose on the subtle individual level. Nuances of speech, treatment of individuals, deliberate color-blindness may all be indicators. It is not so much individual attitudes per se as the societal institutions that create them that are important. Pragmatically, in order to satisfactorily illustrate institutional racism, an educator would take an individual and show how he had been molded by, and was implicitly involved in, a greater societal process.

That is the dramatic technique.

Whether it is ethically justifiable is questionable. A judgement would involve balancing the relative weights of the consequences to the individual model against the possible value of an increase in sensitivity to and awareness of societal racism.

It is at best doubtful whether people, in the final analysis, were sensitized to racism. There is no doubt that a significant number of

white students were -- they joined the occupation and talked out racism for days. They, however, would have arrived at that sensitivity on their own. An enormous number of people never looked beyond militancy and destruction.

Black leaders may have been satisfied with the outcome, at least to a certain extent. They did manage to create a solid, militant core of blacks. Though they had little feeling for property rights, they did not want the destruction that resulted. They knew the strategic implications of damage and knew their case would be washed away in the swirl of shrill outcry.

They simply lost control.

There is no doubt the blacks were extremely sensitive to racism. They may have reacted too quickly, sized up situations too readily. They were of course influenced by the black movement in America and the emerging one in Halifax.

But all of this would not have been sufficient cause for the eruption. It was more white reaction that convinced them of racism than anything else.

When people are told they're different, they become different.

White radicals were one of the culpable groups. Their obsequience, hesitancy to question and debate with blacks convinced the blacks of their control. Decisions in the computing centre were almost invariably made by blacks, debate on strategy involved blacks. Whites did not participate until they proved their worth by an independent occupation of the faculty club.

Blacks handled Differently

Administrators were also involved. Their continual hesitancy to act because of the "unpredictability" of blacks was disastrous. They could have handled white protest -- dialogue, compromise, all legitimate tactics with whites.

But they made it clear from the beginning that they didn't know what to expect from the blacks and acted accordingly. The stilted politeness, retreat to downtown hotels, lack of communication all hinged on their evaluation of blacks as something Different, to be handled Differently.

And they made no claim to expertise.

An administration that has handled students coolly in the past suddenly lost its firm hand when dealing with black students.

And the implications of that were not lost on the blacks.

The faculty played its hand badly too. Teachers, perhaps the best people to sense the mood of the school, failed utterly. They were more concerned with Anderson's suspension and its implications to teaching security than with evaluating the political situation and making the best of it. And spokesmen kept making unfortunate evaluations of black students to the media. And, of course, there were hundreds of: "I don't care whether he's black, white, green or pink, I want the facts."

The media played the affair as a black-white confrontation though in reality it had been turned to a complex student power, revolutionary action. The blacks sensed the news value was in blackness. Reporters called white students by their first names and collared them informally -- they spoke to Mr. Black and asked politely for interviews.

The blacks then became blacks -- Different from anyone else.

And in doing so, they were fully aware that they had been forced to. They acknowledged the individuals were not conscious racists but saw clearly that the societal ethic had forced the individuals to treat them differently from all others.

Institutional racism

Given that institutional racism had become an objective reality and was transmitted to them by various groups and individuals, they were unwilling to differentiate in any relative sense.

Had they acknowledged that various individuals were blind to the manifestations of their unconscious racism but nevertheless were objectively less repugnant and easier to deal with than the deliberately constructed racist institutions or conscious racists themselves, they might have been able to work the dispute out.

At that point, they could have forced many people to re-evaluate themselves and understand the conflict with the blacks. They were able to work with white radicals, they may have been able to work -- though of course less effectively -- with white liberals.

As the Differences piled up and the division was sharpened, the blacks, though never talking about it, began to despair. Perhaps they thought at heart the racist aspect of the situation could be explained away, that it was only surface dirt.

As the occupation stretched on and they read signs calling them niggers, warning them to get back into their place, they lost hope. The overt racism coupled with the not-so-subtle covert racism convinced them they would not win.

When the confrontation came, they had little to lose -- AS HUMAN BEINGS.

The destruction was a last stutter of impotent rage.

The whites involved were split. Some were radical people who tried all the while to put the affair into political perspective. The blacks insisted they weren't interested in the "isms" -- capitalism, socialism, Marxism. They ejected one Maoist who was too vociferous.

Gradually they began to create that revolutionary analysis. Some of them left before the police came, knowing they could do no good in jail.

Others stayed to fight imperialism on the barricades.

But many were white liberals genuinely interested in attaining justice, in creating a new Hearing Committee. They were driven to destruction because they were betrayed by people they believed would finally be reasonable -- liberal administrators and faculty.

In the final analysis, it was the attitude of Difference that killed Sir George. Had this revolt been treated like any others, the tragedy would not have happened.

Demands mild

The demands made by the occupiers were the MILDEST made to date in the history of serious student revolt. The students simply wanted a new hearing committee, AGREEABLE TO BOTH SIDES, a demand they likened to any trial where prosecution and defense select the jury.

Administrative and faculty rigidity came not from the unreasonableness of the demands (though of course a fair number opposed in principle to giving in to students in any way) but rather from evaluation of the people they were dealing with.

And they were incapable of dealing with blacks.

Perhaps the blacks in the long run did prove their case. But everybody has paid an enormous price for that lesson.