LOYOLA: a news analysis
by Anne McLean

Loyola campus is in a state of turmoil after two weeks of student protests and strikes. The students are unhappy about the administration's decision to fire Professor Santhanam. They feel that the Jesuit administration's unilateral decisions cannot be acceptable at a time when students are demanding a voice in the academic administration of universities and colleges.

Loyola is a small college of about 3,000 students, set on a campus where ivy grows up the walls of the buildings and wholesome young men and women go quietly about their business, getting an education in an atmosphere which still retains a faint religious tinge. At least that's how the story goes.

Last week Loyola students had their first taste of what can happen, on a placid and friendly campus like this one, when student opinion runs too much against the grain of what the government of the college decides is the way Loyola will be administered. Police were called into Thursday night's senate meeting, to eject student president Marcel Nouvet from the gallery. This is the latest and most disturbing development in the dispute between administration and students over the case of Dr. S. A. Santhanam, a physics professor whom the college has decided not to rehire.

Nouvet was removed from the senate chamber Thursday night after two hours of debate over a statement which had been issued the day before by the senate's Executive Committee. The statement confirmed that Loyola was unconditionally withdrawing its final offer, which Dr. Santhanam had rejected in a private meeting with the Very Rev. Patrick G. Malone, S. J. on Wednesday. It also threatened punishment against members of the Loyola community who refuse to "cease and desist" in their efforts to reverse Senate's decision. It warned that any further disruptive actions by either students or faculty "may incur such academic penalties as are deemed appropriate by Senate."

During the debate over whether or not to ratify the Executive Committee statement, Nouvet angered some senators by interjecting comments from where he was sitting with about 20 student observers in the gallery. When ordered to leave by Malone, he refused. Finally, police were called. But a crowd of 50 angry students, who had been waiting out the meeting outside the chamber doors, refused to allow police to remove and handcuff Nouvet. Senate officials gave in and agreed to release Nouvet if he dispersed the crowd and stayed off campus for twenty-four hours.

What will happen next is uncertain. Nouvet is calling a general meeting for today, in defiance of Loyola's new regulations about "disruptions."

But Nouvet's position is a shaky one. His resignation, submitted at a student mass meeting last week, becomes effective in two weeks, at which time there will be a general election.

At last week's meeting, Nouvet told an audience of 900 students that nothing further could be accomplished at Loyola by either violent or peaceful methods. With obvious distaste for the situation as it then stood, Nouvet explained to the students that the administration was refusing to continue negotiations in the dispute. Reluctantly, he urged students to settle for what he termed "a compromise." It seemed clear that he had decided to accept defeat. After announcing that he was resigning his post, Nouvet stated that he felt that nothing more could be done at Loyola. "We've tried, and look what happened. All I can suggest is just to get out of this school as soon as possible. . . . because it stinks!"

The indications are that Nouvet has at least partially gotten over the nihilistic mood he was in at the beginning of last week. But whether he will be able to offer the students a feasible course of action, and whether anything the students now do will have a reforming effect on the college's governing bodies, are two separate matters.

Students have tried every means, short of violent protest, of making their dissatisfaction known. When statements by the Students' Association, the Faculty Association, and the Canadian Association of University teachers failed to have any influence, the students voted for a three-day strike. When that was ignored, they staged a sit-in last Monday in the administration building. Malone's only response was to raise his offer to Santhanam $60,000 to $10,000 and a letter of recommendation. Santhanam replied that he would not be "bought off," and so this last offer was withdrawn.

A student in the crowd at last Tuesday's meeting told me, "This campus is in real trouble. Nobody knows what to do anymore. I give Loyola two years before it collapses completely."

This sounds strange to ears that are used to hearing Loyola praised by many people as some kind of paragon of "responsibility" and moderation. Loyola's much harped-on collegiate spirit, anachronistic these days, is a myth which is in the process of being discredited.

A commerce student took hold of the microphone at the meeting, and urged the crowd to "stand behind Loyola" by accepting Father Malone's decision. It was an attempt to remind the students of "the old school spirit!" as it used to exist, not only at Loyola, but on campuses all over North America. It was an appeal for a return to a solidarity which was based on simple compliance with authority. And it received a warm round of applause from many students. But this initial reaction was soon drowned out by laughter and catcalls from the rest of the audience.

Whatever happens, it's doubtful that students, even at Loyola, can soon go back to the semi-consciousness of a few years ago.


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Unemployment insurance far in excess of the average on a year around basis.
No retreat from Vietnam

by Leon Keil

The ideal solution would be to withdraw all American troops, but this is not feasible because of the severe repercussions that would emanate from this decision. Hence, the only solution that the American people can adopt is to support Nixon. This will in turn necessitate the North Vietnamese to negotiate on American terms, which is the only policy that Nixon will conform to. If dissent no longer prevails within the United States then North Vietnam will no longer be able to postpone talks because of international conflict within the United States. North Vietnam, we must understand uses the international conflict in the U.S. as their bargaining point; if it no longer exists then they have to negotiate.

S.G. Moratorium cancelled

The Sir George moratorium committee has been forced to cancel the rally planned for this afternoon. Future plans will be publicized well in advance.

Radio Sir George

Please fill in this ballot by listing the songs which you think are the top ten songs of the 60's.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Return your ballot to Radio Sir George, Rm. H-641.

Why Are You A Poor Talker?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports a simple technique of everyday conversation which can pay you real dividends in social and business advancement and works like magic to give poise, self-confidence and greater popularity. According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by what they say and how they say it. Whether in business, at social functions, or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances there are ways to make a good impression every time you talk.

In last week's georgian there was an article written by John McHugh. This article was reprinted with the permission of Campus magazine.

Toys Corrupt Little Girls

by Anne McLean

With the Christmas season almost upon us, perhaps we might turn our attention this year to the very abundant evidence around us of the toy industry's role in the oppression of women. Of, rather, of little girls.

But little girls do grow up, and so many of them grow up having internalized the image of the passive, ever-loving Mommy, believing that this is their natural, their one and only role in life.

The little girls in the ads on tv all have shining, appealing faces. They gasp and giggle in unconcealed awe as Barbie's all-new 1969 wardrobe is paraded across the screen. These little actresses are course of hand-picked, and are models of feminine charm to all the little girls in the tv audience. They already know how to act sweet, shy, mysterious; that is, "feminine."

I haven't seen one toy ad for girls this year that wasn't an ad for a doll. The ads for boys show a wide variety of mechanical toys which, although probably restrictive and damaging in their own way, at least show a degree of imagination. The boy is trained to try to master his environment, to develop his natural powers, to transcend himself through his activity.

But, as Simone de Beauvoir says, "the little girl codifies her doll and dresses her up as she dreams of being cuddled and dressed up herself, ... she thinks of herself as a marvelous doll."

The results of this early socialization are pretty devastating to women, although the question has only lately begun to be a subject for scientific investigation. But behavioralists have learned that, by about the age of 17, the average girl's reflexes are so little developed to those of the average boy, that she may have considerable difficulty in learning to handle a car, at that age transition is more or less irreversible.

We have learned to believe in a role-image of ourselves that tells us constantly that we are incompetent, frivolous, generally inferior, etc., etc. By believing in the inevitability of our limitations as women, we have made these limitations real.

What can we do? Well, we can act on a purely personal level by making sure that our little sisters understand that there is no good reason why they should have to play with dolls just because the television advertisers say that they're supposed to. Most little girls secretly think that dolls are pretty stupid and boring, anyway.

And we can act by educating ourselves to the facts of our oppression. McGill sociologist Marlene Dixon runs a class on Mondays at 7 p.m. in room 738 of the Leacock building. Anyone who is interested can go.

There are meetings of a women's group held every Thursday at the University Placement House, 5553 St. Urbain.

And there are quite a few books around on the subject.
Crisis at Loyola

The current hassle between students and administration at Loyola College has become much more than a localized event. It has magnified to an extent where it is of interest to universities everywhere.

The Loyola crisis shows demonstratively once again several things; that students want, deserve and will get a say in the shaping of their education; that the era of the small, stagnant and narrow-minded theological school is over; and that administrative over-reaction (such as Loyola’s calling in the police to remove the student President from campus) can only succeed in exacerbating the already tense situation between the two bodies.

The situation at the College has become unbearable. The administration of President Patrick G. Malone has lost the support and confidence of both students and faculty. When a Loyola administrator is heard to say: “I don’t care if the College burns to the ground”, one begins to sense the validity of much of the dissent.

President Malone has run his course at Loyola. His stubborn, autocratic attitude toward student leaders may have been acceptable twenty, and even ten years ago, but in 1969 a new approach is called for. When Father Hesbrough at Notre Dame of Indiana, the most famous of all the Jesuit run institutions, conceded to his students a voice in the school’s administrative process last year, the activists on the Notre Dame Campus were not heard from again. Malone must learn to do the same, or step down in favor of someone who will.

Loyola’s academic reputation has always been something short of sensational, but through an expanded curriculum and some superb teaching staff, the College was well on its way to changing that. The inevitable defection — which has already started — of some of its most brilliant faculty in the wake of the current crisis will succeed in stopping in its tracks Loyola’s fantastic growth.

Unless the situation is cleared up and a workable balance between students, faculty and administration can be struck, no University will touch the non degree granting institution when its agreement runs out with the U de M in 1971.

We support the students of Loyola in their demands for greater and better understanding. We believe that Loyola’s administration must make these concessions in the interest of the College’s very existence.

The age of the Patrick Malones of education is dead. It should be left to rest in peace.

Letters

Sir:

I have just finished reading Mr. Rotrand’s article on Bill 63 and, needless to say, I am in full disagreement with it. Mr. Rotrand says, “Reaction has been harsh from the majority of the people.” But his “majority” consists of twenty thousand people out of a population of five and a half million. That does not represent a majority; rather it represents a noisy and troublesome minority.

The people who have opposed the bill are separatists and they aren’t concerned with the Quebecers. They are concerned with fulfilling their own egotistical desires. To support the racist policies of this group is just as bad as supporting the Ku Klux Klan or any other bigotted group.

I could point out other “mistakes” in Mr. Rotrand’s article but it would be a waste of paper against Mr. Rotrand’s incoordinated mind. To get a more objective and factual report of Bill 63, Mr. Rotrand should read Mr. Saskin’s editorial. The struggle is not a class struggle between the Quebecers and the English “oppressors”, if anything, it’s a struggle between the narrow-minded separatists and the Quebec people.

Stephen G. Adams
Arts II

Sir:

I am against racism. Since that statement can have various interpretations, I’ll be specific. There are often grounds for one individual to feel indifference or enmity towards another individual or even groups of individuals. For the individual’s inclusion in a different anthropological category, or for one or any of those characteristics which have marked that category, to be the sole, or even contributory ground for such enmity, whether it be kept internal or overtly manifested, is an instance to be subsumed under the concept of racism, and I disvalue such instances.

While racism may be manifested by groups of individuals, it is not a group phenomenon; racism must be present in each individual member of a group before that group of people can be labelled as racist. While racism can be fostered and reinforced by ‘group attitudes’, unless it is accepted by the individual, it is unjust to tar that individual with the guilt of others.

Aside from the article who created the cartoon has caused such a furor in this university, there will be few other members of the staff of The Paper who had both the responsibility and authority to either allow or disallow the publication of that cartoon. The large majority of the staff may not have had any knowledge, or responsibility, or authority in regard to that cartoon.

To prove a charge of racism against any individual, one must prove that race was either the sole, or a contributory motivation for whatever overt manifestation led to the charge.

Can the artist of the cartoon be accused of racism? He could be, and perhaps that charge could be proved. He could also be accused as those below, of indiscipline or incompetence in exercising his responsibility and authority.

Of what can those who had both the responsibility and authority to either allow or disallow the publication of that cartoon be accused? If it could be proved that they had knowledge of that cartoon, or should have had knowledge of it and did not, and in a position to prevent its publication did not, they could be accused of indiscipline in the exercise of their positions. Perhaps that charge could be proved. How would anyone prove that they were motivated either solely or contributively by racism?

Of the larger group of the staff, who either didn’t have knowledge of the cartoon, or had knowledge had neither the responsibility nor the authority to do anything about it, of what would you accuse them? Of what would you hold them guilty?

I am not only against racism; I am against oppression, injustice and the levelling of undeserved guilt against the innocent, regardless of the race of the perpetrators or the victims.

Gary M. Kellam
Arts II

letters continued on page 8
One of the popular myths of our time is the myth that all ideas have equal access to the public ear and that a market-place of ideas exists in which the better ideas win out and hold sway over the public mind. According to this myth, if people formation is censored and manipulated by the popular press. This manipulation is somewhat different perhaps, than the way the public knows and what the public does not know, the effect is the same. Despite all the rhetoric about objectivity the press is in fact intensely partisan and represents very definite interests. Its staff is very heavily subject to control, the editors very definitely selected with the view of keeping a tight lid on what have refused a certain reform, or the product a process of elimination such that most people have little control over their experience of public problems and a minority has much

Myth propogated

The word propaganda is somewhat unacceptable, yet somehow it is very difficult to do without if one is to speak of the way news and information is censored and manipulated by the popular press. This manipulation is somewhat different perhaps, than the control of the press in Nazi Germany, but in terms of its implications, in terms of what the public knows and what the public does not know, the effect is the same. Despite all the rhetoric about objectivity the press is in fact intensely partisan and represents very definite interests. Its staff is very heavily subject to control, the editors very definitely selected with the view of keeping a tight lid on what have refused a certain reform, or the product a process of elimination such that most people have little control over their experience of public problems and a minority has much

Censorship

One of the more interesting phenomena we can examine is the way the public media responds to the situation. For a radical magazine to survive it is fairly close to a miracle; it exists in spite of the fact that at least partially explains the situation in Biafra. There are adequate articles on Biafra in the Montreal Star; you can find them in

Objectivity

One of the curious things we find is that the people who talk the most about objectivity are the last objective. The article, for instance, in the last issue of the "Georgian" which spoke so highly about presenting both sides of a case and about letting the reader draw his own conclusions was borrowed form Campus Magazine. I read Campus Magazine fairly regularly (for reasons unknown to me, I get it regularly in the mail) and I have yet to find in it one article that is in the least bit objective. It is full of comments about how perverse student radicals are, how fulfilling ski-resort vacations are and about how meaningful work in retail sales can be. It contains all sorts of comments from objective thinkers like Dalton Camp. In fact, it is one sided, partisan and dishonest. It serves the function of convincing people that things as they remain are essentially just and good. I highly doubt that they would publish an article that felt they called upon to discourse wide and far about how people who disagree with them are not objective.

One could immediately reply that I am free to do the same, to set up my own magazine and present my own point of view. This is patently absurd. I am quite certain that the insurance companies and the chain stores will advertise in something like Campus Magazine. I am equally certain that they will not advertise in a magazine which calls their values and actions into question.

Yet we continue to do nothing. Part of the responsibility of this is due to the public media which is concerned more with appealing to emotion than with explaining a situation or apposing for a sense of responsibility.

We can assume that people are not that callous, that despite the efforts of society to inculcate a sense of egoism and a lack of feeling for others, some humane sentiments exist and they should be cultivated and appealed to. The news media on the other hand, are not interested in anything but the revenue it gets from advertisers, which automatically means doing something about it. In deed he believes that somebody is doing something about it and that there is an enormous number of frock-coated diplomats in Ottawa who are staying up nights and enthusiastically attacking the problem and doing everything in their power to alleviate it. It gives the ordinary man an excuse to ignore the situation and pretend that the problem is in the hands of the competent, which is utter nonsense. The split that takes place between the news that is available to the educated and the news that is available to the man in the street takes place precisely because a market situation favours it. What is presented to the public is presented not as a challenge right or wrong, but rather to increase the sale of detergents.

Dangerous aspect

A dangerous aspect of this problem is that it reinforces the conviction of the educated that the man in the street is callous and brutal and not worth considering. The ordinary man is viewed as a vagabond, amoral thing, without conscience, competence, and sensibility, and as fundamentally philistine. It similarly reinforces the conviction of the man in the street that the educated are capable of assuming all responsibility and possess all right to pass judgment and take action. In short it is a dilemma that can be solved only by a change in both the organization of people, their relations of one to another, and in the ideas they possess in Ottawa. What this can or will be is another question. We can discuss that at another time, but the existence of this impasse must be grasped simply and directly and carried through to its conclusion.

The Press and the People

by Murray Smith

One of the popular myths of our time is the myth that all ideas have equal access to the public ear and that a market-place of ideas exists in which the better ideas win out and hold sway over the public mind. According to this myth, if people formation is censored and manipulated by the popular press. This manipulation is somewhat different perhaps, than the way the public knows and what the public does not know, the effect is the same. Despite all the rhetoric about objectivity the press is in fact intensely partisan and represents very definite interests. Its staff is very heavily subject to control, the editors very definitely selected with the view of keeping a tight lid on what have refused a certain reform, or the product a process of elimination such that most people have little control over their experience of public problems and a minority has much
THE PEOPLE'S BANNER

King Jean to Ban

Major Drapeau this weekend told the people of Montreal that in order to "protect" the rights of the silent majority the city was prepared to enact a bylaw to ban all demonstrations.

This is an ominous sign, even in the context of the escalation of repression and institutionalized violence that has occurred in the last year. The Quebec government's controversial legislation known as the "Emergency Police Act" was enacted on a similar thinly pretexted (arbitrary search and seizure in case you were suspected of having a bomb in your car. When this act came in force, dozens of persons were taken in for interrogation without charges, some were threatened and beaten, and the property of individuals and 'leftist' organizations seized. A "request" from city hall has successfully "managed" news coverage of the big newspapers. Are we heading for a New Order in Quebec? Not if any of the good friends of Maurice Duplessis — and even of his friends like Adrien Arcand, who died, fortunately for the people of Quebec.

The "new" ruling class spokesmen from Drapeau to Lesage always resort to the same tactics as their so-called conservative counterparts, when it comes to the practical business of defending property and the law and order that are the instruments of control by the propertied servants. The new totalitarian measures such as the suspension of the right to free assembly will only serve to turn more people in Quebec against their rulers, and the foreign interests they serve. Real democracy will come from the people and their power, not from clever abstractions thought up by lawyers and decreed from above and "subject to change without notice". To decry such actions as the ban as "unconstitutional" as nationalists like Lemieux have is unrealistic and does not question the abstractions thought up by lawyers and decreed from above.

The city's ban is to protect the silent majority. Over 80 per cent of Montreal's population is working class. The demonstrations that the city is worried about are the ones that fight for the liberation of the workers, the ones that the police often try to repress which invariably lead to violence and the destruction of the property of the bourgeois. So the ruling class, through the city administration, has graciously taken upon itself to serve the workers interests by banning all pro-working class demonstrations because it threatens the worker's rightful place in society — beneath his boss.

What effect will the ban have? cont'd on page 8

Monday, December 1, 1969

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cally directed only at
"due process". (But is it
the rage of the black man who has had his people raped and his history stolen? "It is inad-
misssible evidence, and in any case, im-
polite to bring it up.
An instance of racism does not frighten
our friends in the board rooms. They can always appeal to "due process" and ask you to prove it. I mean, how do you
prove that the man who has had his people raped and his history stolen? It is inadmiss-
sible evidence, and in any case, impolite to bring it up.

The Liberal Tradition

"It is time for the liberal tradition at this University to end," said one faculty member. "It is time for the liberal tradition at this University to end." Very well, but what gives him the right to say that? Merely the fact that he feels his power augmenting in the presence of the police. This man is not a liberal by choice but by force of circum-
cumstance. And what really is "liberal"? It is not to deny our power we will deny to the end that we were racists, and we will join with you in persecuting any of our number

Lest We Forget

The students last year made a re-
quest, a request with which a large
portion of the student body, many
faculty members and even some of
the public press concurred: that a
new hearing committee be instituted.
Was this request just? Many people
thought so. If it was just, was it in
any way changed by the events of
February 11th? This is like saying to
a man: you've been found innocent of
the charges. But it is momentary contempt of court. Oh yes, it is per-
fectly legal, it happened in the
United States just the other day; but is it to be from me to dispute the legality of
it? It was also perfectly legal to
make slaves of blacks and trade them
on the market. A marvellous pre-
dent for "due process". (But is it
just?)

And do you know that the same administrators who are demanding
racism to be rooted out from the
University were retaining during the allegedly Fredrick Gray their
own lawyers at the cost of $2,200.00
a day although they could have had a
 crown prosecutor for free? And Sir
George complains of not having enough money. It is obvious what the priorities are.

Horror of Violence

But I am aware of the futility of arguing these points with people who have their mind made up about last
year and who are incapable of seeing racism behind the obvious
persecution of the students involved
in that event. I am willing to be quite
subtle about this, although it is a
point in the principles I am relentless at the beginning, and start from the
premise that the motive involved is racism but horror in the face of
violence. However, one cannot help
but notice that this horror of vio-
ence is directed only at illegal vio-
lence; the police are sent a letter of congratulation after beating up peo-
ple arrested in the course of duty, and it is suggested that the "vandalis" who have not yet been proven quilty receive the maximum violence that society is impowered to mete out. This is great, but where does it leave us? To justify this attitude it is nec-
essary to show that the violence per-
petrated by society is somehow sup-
erior to the violence which is resorted
to in self-defense. It is necessary to argue that society has a right to
suppress minority groups, it for,
exemple, reform "takes time" and they
are not willing to wait. But in
that case why don't you just admit it:
society must suppress black people
simply because they have been sup-
pressed in the past and they are not
willing to wait for whites to condes-
cend to liberate them. Society resists
change, and it resists the only way
it knows how: by violence. The entire
concept of society is racist. And
George complains of not having
enough money. It is obvious what
the priorities are.

The Issue

But all of these metaphysical de-
bates do not frighten our friends in
the board rooms either, not much because they are not convinced, but
due to the way they rather bravely and
do not count on it to be in their support.

We frighten our friends are occupations, sit-ins, or any demonstra-
tion of power or solidarity on the
part of students. That is why they moved so quickly to condemn Gray,
to make of him a scape-goat; but they really need not have worried. The
University, as a last, black and
last character so clearly last year that it would be difficult to match it with a
demonstration of power. This year
Gray is not the issue, it is still the events of last year, and the racism of the
administration and the institution as a whole. You cannot exonerate yourself by
accusing others, (whether these others are guilty or not); you cannot buy off the "natives" with a Gray or an
Anderson, or by throwing them the slimy bone of "due process", that is a laughable tool.

It is very funny to see misguided people run around at this school thinking
that they are solving the black question. I am sure that their slogan will that"root out racism". That I
would like to see. Do you realize what you are saying when you say that? You are saying: liberate the twenty
million blacks in America. Why, the economy would collapse, depriv-
ed of its slaves. (It should). And here are people pointing fingers at Gray as though he were the cause of the
whole thing. Very funny.

Gray is not the issue; nor was Anderson. They are merely focal points for discussion and self-exam-
ination. The issue is you and me, everyone of us. The issue is the four hun-
dred years of slavery. The issue is North America. The issue is the ad-
ministration paying twenty-two hundred dollars a day to prosecute
students after bringing in the cops in on them because they wanted a fair hearing. I mean, Gray is a mid-
dle-class affair. You are saying to
yourself, "I know all this already".
else, understanding in your heart
that justice is an easy word to misuse
and that laws are a tool in the hands of
the powerful. The issue is that society has irrevocably failed us; and we
are society.
Letters cont’d

Sir: “The most offensive example of racism ever published at SGWU” — WHAT GARBAGE! When Wayne Gray publishes a harmless cartoon, all we hear is racist, racist.

All of a sudden, the Negro is above criticism: if one is black and doesn’t agree with the idea of black studies, one is a racist; if one is white and doesn’t agree that black students will be taking courses in Black Studies? Is this the reason that over-reaction has occurred?

I wonder … if it had been two white men cleaning weapons in Viet Nam who had been depicted, would the Dean of Students have ordered 30,000 copies of The Paper to be burned? Is it only the white man who can be subjected to caricature?

Is it possible that the university hierarchy is determined to bend over so far backwards that it will hang Wayne Gray? What good will the upcoming hearings do? Could we be harboring masochists who feel that they purge their consciences by springing the trap door?

Does anyone really believe that in our guilt-ridden and apathetic community we will find the proper balance of friend, foe, black, white, evening student, day student, faculty and administration to satisfy everyone that Mr. Gray was not guilty of a fair and impartial hearing?

Why charge Wayne Gray? He did not draw the cartoon. Wayne Gray is being held responsible so he is being charged. Someone ordered those papers burned. Does this not suggest that someone else considered himself to be more responsible than Wayne Gray? Why not charge the ultimate authority, whoever that might be? Why Wayne Gray?

Wayne Gray is a knowledgeable, vocal, dominie, dynamic, egotist. Because of this he is disliked and even feared. Because he is so active in the university community he is disliked and feared by many. It would seem that the chickens are coming home to roost.

A discussion with Mr. Gray on almost anything can turn into a confrontation. He is highly opinionated, confident and verbose. Mr. Gray attempts to ride roughshod over everything and everybody who stands in his way, at least those who are easily intimidated.

Do we have the makings of a long, drawn out affair that will deplete everyone connected with it?

Are there those among us who seek to use Mr. Gray as the scapegoat to gain the following: (a) Restore and or enhance their positions in the community (b) Get Mr. Gray (c) Destroy the Paper (d) Show that they are “liberals”

Will anyone answer my questions? That is, before we embark on what I predict will turn into a tarnished trial of degradation,

Wayne Vibert
Commercial IV

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THURS., NOV. 20

and

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TEACH-IN III

DIALOGUES ON DILEMMAS
DILEMMAS IN FINE ARTS
ILLUSIONS — DELUSIONS — DISILLUSIONS

Sunday, November 16th, at 2:00 P.M.

with

ROBERT AYRE
Art Editor — The Montreal Star

GARY COWARD

ASS‘T PROF. — Department of Fine Arts — Sir George Williams University

GILLES HENNAULT
Director, Musee D’Art Contemporain

ALFRED PINSKY
Chairman — Department of Fine Arts — Sir George Williams University

Peter London — Moderator

ASS‘T PROF. — Department of Fine Arts — Sir George Williams University

SAYDEY BRONFMAN CENTRE THEATRE
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The most
forgettable generation

A sad glance at the exhausted
new wave of
revolutionary youth

By Peter Desbarats

It was about nine in the evening, still very warm, and the bowl-shaped depression at the north end of the McGill campus was filled with them. They clustered on the grass like dark growths. No, that wasn't exactly it. Hung¬
ered down, arms trailing, hair obscuring their faces, they looked like ants. Now and then there would be a few guttural noises; groups would rearrange themselves in the gathering darkness; someone would light a long arm and drag on a cigarette.

I thought to myself, again—this is the end of it. The easy poetry and true melodies have palled. Pot has settled into its hum drum place and even the strong drugs are hardly worth a television program these days. The only thing that seems to remain, for those who have been spoiled by the whole game, is the herd. The hair. The sandals. The uniform. The liturgical slang and loose simian gestures. Cases of arrested individual development.

It seemed to me that Don Owen, in the June issue of Saturday Night, was wrong when he wrote that “it’s possible that our generation is the first one ever to be so deeply influenced by the generations coming after it.” In many ways, we are less their teachers than they are ours if we believe that the spiritual qualities of the new youth are those that so excited the older writers, turned out, like most religions, to require a great deal of external paraphernalia. Clothes, Recordar, Records, Posters, Wallpaper, Jewelry, for both sexes. It is interesting to note that the uni¬versal fashion did nothing to decrease the needs of the female while tremendously accelerating the consumer demands of the male adolescent. Originally, many of these trappings were quite cheap, but once the trend was established the inevitable escalation occurred, so that today, in a city like Montreal, if you require consider¬able money to cut a proper figure, you are a member of this new “unmaterialistic” generation.

The consumption aspect is related to the real reason for the whole phenomenon. Num¬bers. Immediately after the Second World War, Canada’s birth rate zoomed upward. The trend was repeated in most developed countries of the West where birth rates had been depressed for the previous fifteen or twenty years by war and economic failure. The postwar high in Canada was achieved in 1948-49: 28.9 live births per 1,000 population. It has been dropping ever since, with an accelerating decline since 1959.

Regardless of who was using whom, the declining birth rate since 1948 dictates which generation will be able to evaluate their own utilization. There was no age barrier when it came to exploitation. As a writer, I couldn’t help no¬ticing that the most fervent articles in praise of youth were written by older writers who somehow had been frustrated in their own de¬velopment. They used youth to clobber their own generation. They didn’t mind burying themselves into obsolescence if they could nur¬ture all their own hateful contemporaries with them. The trouble was that their contemporaries continued to ignore them while the young¬sters swallowed all the nonsense. They vandal¬ized the praises of their group as a millenial generation, so unlike its prede¬cessors that it hardly seemed to belong to the same species.

According to the old writers, the “young people of today” had evaded all of mankind’s traditional hangups — guilt, inability to com¬municate, emotional paralysis, and so forth, by some mysterious process vaguely sup¬posed to have something to do with televi¬sion. The best part, as far as the young people themselves were concerned, was that it all happened automatically. The benefits simply descended upon them, like family allowance cheques, stopping after a certain age. There was only one small catch: to really get with it, you had to consume.

The spiritual qualities of the new youth, the ones that so excited the older writers, turned out, like most religions, to require a great deal of external paraphernalia. Clothes, Recordar, Records, Posters, Wallpaper, Jewelry, for both sexes. It is interesting to note that the uni¬versal fashion did nothing to decrease the needs of the female while tremendously accelerating the consumer demands of the male adolescent. Originally, many of these trappings were quite cheap, but once the trend was established the inevitable escalation occurred, so that today, in a city like Montreal, if you require consider¬able money to cut a proper figure, you are a member of this new “unmaterialistic” generation.

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The basic reason for our fascination with the “new generation” was simply that it was so num¬erous. The adolescent segment of our soci¬ety was suddenly enormous in comparison with the past. It became commercially impor¬tant to supply this new group with new products and appetites and it became intellectually important to study it. As a rule, this intellec¬tual exploitation was also by older people.

It seemed to me that Don Owen, in the June issue of Saturday Night, was wrong when he wrote that “it’s possible that our generation is the first one ever to be so deeply influenced by the generations coming after it.” In many ways, we are less their teachers than they are ours. This is like the chicken saying that it came from its own egg. What Owen is receiving from this generation today is largely the feedback of his own interpretation of it.

Regardless of who was using whom, the de¬clining birth rate since 1948 dictates which
Women Win!!
Terry Pickering

The women's intercollegiate schedule was launched last week quite right — with three wins. The basketball team ... down to seven points. Berkeley, on the other hand, fought back and forced the match to 5 games. But the Sir George girls — led by the excellent serves of Bev Granich and the steady play of Rhona Rosenberg, held on and won the tie breaker 15-11.

The basketball team was back in action Thursday against the big Macdonald Lassies and kept on top of the 33 to 20 score. High point-getters were Marilyn Turner — 9 — and Karen Wilkinson — 6. The coach, Sue Putter, had nothing but praise for guard Alison Mordell: "She played a fantastic game, outstanding both offensively and defensively." Alison kept busy picking up rebounds and tying balls, but still managed to sink 5 points. As far as the team goes, they’ve got the speed, drive, and potential to encourage even the highest hopes.

Intramural Hockey

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Results November 8

Modern Dance 4:00-6:00 p.m. Birks Hall
Pancake Thursday 4:30-6:30 p.m. Birks Hall
Puck Dancing Thurs. 4:30-6:00 p.m. Birks Hall
Karate Thurs. and Thurs. 8:30-10:30 p.m. Birks Hall
Badminton Man. and Thurs. 8:30-10:30 p.m. Montreal High
Tues. and Thurs. 8:30-10:30 p.m. Montana High
Hockey Sat. 9:30-10:00 p.m. McGill
Basketball Wed. and Fri. 10:00-11:30 p.m. Denuncias
Volleyball Tues. and Thurs. 8:45-10:15 p.m. Denuncias
Squash (Sid-e) Fri. 7:00-9:00 p.m. YMCA
Variety Phys. Ed. Activities Fri. 7:00-8:00 p.m. YMCA
Killogy Wed. To be Announced

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Wednesday, November 12, 1969
BIG RED MAKES GOOD
McGill cleans Toronto

Have you ever seen a policeman smile? Better still, have you ever seen a cop smiling with about eight thousand college marchers heading straight for him chanting slogans and carrying banners. Believe it or not this phenomenon occurred Saturday afternoon, and all the Man at the corner of University and McGregor could do was show his thirty-two gleaming whites in a toothy grin. The chants were "We're Number ONE" "Mooney for Mayor" and "BIG RED MAKES GOOD"

The story of a little happening which had occurred a few moments earlier. For the first time in seven years and one season it has been up for grabs, the Yates Cup rests in the showcase in the lobby of the Sir Arthur Currie Gym at McGill. The Yates is emblematic of the football championship of the OQAA, and the McGill Redmen won it with a decisive victory over the Blues on Saturday afternoon. McGill started early by recovering a Toronto fumble on the Blues first play of the game. Redmen quarter back George Wall promptly led his squad to the Victory's three where Ken Aiken swept around right end for a major. With the convert McGill led 7-0.

The teams swapped possessions and late in the second quarter Sol Lovecchio kicked a field goal putting the home side ahead 10-0. It was anybody's game until the fifty-three minute mark when Ancaster, Ontario's Chris Rumball took a punt for McGill and with the help of about six million blocks rambled 93 yards for the score. It was all over for the Blues and even their most rabid diehards began to realize that all that was left was the mad celebration to follow. They had it proven to them Saturday afternoon, and all the Man at the corner of University and McGregor could do was show his thirty-two gleaming whites in a toothy grin. The chants were "We're Number ONE" "Mooney for Mayor" and "BIG RED MAKES GOOD"

The Redmen defensive corps was particularly sharp this day. Almost-a-doctor Bob Berke, Captain of the Redmen shone at his left corner spot in his last game at Molson Stadium. Diminutive Steve Neville found himself the prime receiver of three of Vic Alboini's passes and not being the type to stare a gift horse in the mouth

Windsor takes CCIFC

From the Georgian's Lennoxville bureau

Windsor University Lancers, champions of the Central Canada Conference's Western division, won the league crown Saturday against Eastern titans Bishop's Gaiters but it took the Lancers 58 minutes to finally put down the small, scrapping Gaiters.

The final score was 23-22 and if the score sounds close, you ought to check the statistics. Both teams had twenty-two first downs and the total offence yardage was equally close.

Windsor took a 22-9 lead with them for the half-time intermission on touchdowns by Tony D'Alfonso, Mike Scime and quarterback Andy Parich. But the battling Bishop's brigade fought back to score thirteen points in the third quarter. Quarterback Bill McDonald swept left end for an eleven yard score, and Ron Perowne added another. On a brilliant 75 yard pass and run play. Only one of the converts was successful, and the third quarter ended 22-22. Terry Moore kicked a 28 yard single with two with two minutes remaining, and the tough Lancer defence held the Purple and White for the last gasp.

Bishop's fullback Larry Smith, who this year set a single season rushing record in the CCIFC was again the big noise for the Gaiters, collecting 141 yards in 24 carries. Windsor now advances to next Saturday's Prairie bowl in Winnipeg when they represent the eastern championship, U. of Manitoba.

The Georgian basketball season opened on a sour note last Saturday as the Garnet and Gold went down to defeat at the hands of the University of Manitoba Bisons. In spite of the score, the contest did have its good points. Coach Nathan was able to substitute freely, with every man on the squad seeing some action. Rookie Art McQuade, given his first chance to shine in a Georgian uniform, showed he belonged on the hardcourt. All of the Georgians turned in solid efforts but they were simply outranked by a superior team.

Manitoba's squad, which was both taller and more experienced than the Georgians, was able to control the offensive and defensive boards throughout the long afternoon. The Georgians' shooting percentage was not impressive, though this could be put down to early-season jitters.

In all fairness to the Georgians, it should be noted that the Bisons are favored to take top honors in the tough Western Conference and are rated as one of the top teams in Canada. Earlier in the weekend, the same squad humiliated Macdonald and Loyola.

Dave Wilding was the top point-getter for Sir George as he hit 11 while Richie Campoli followed with 8. For the visitors, Chris Corneliussen hooped 24.

Next contest for the cagers takes place on Saturday afternoon when the Georgians face Regina, Western champion, U. of Saskatchewan.

Cagers Clobbered

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Carabins ruin Georgian debut

My foot tastes terrible. It seems that every time this reporter plays with predictions he develops a bad case of hoof and mouth disease. Last Friday night's hockey game was no exception as the Georgians dropped a 5-3 decision to the U of M Carabins at the University of Montreal. A two goal performance by Pierre Arsenault (no relation to the Georgian coach) led the way for the U of M, with singles going to Patemont Fortier, and Piette. Scoring for the Georgians were Mike MacNamara, Don Pearce and Neil Fernandes. Mike MacNamara was penalized and while he was off the Garnet and Gold showed a bit of hustle. The second period opened with a flurry as the Carabins attempted to take advantage of a late penalty to Jim Webster at 20:06 of the previous encounter. Georgian netminder was hard-pressed and came up with some stellar saves on Dumais and Blais at the 1:17 mark. Billy Ellyett had a great chance but hit the goal-post and the U of M took over again. This time it was Fortier on passes from Larouche and Fortier. At 1:17 the U of M's Fortier beat Tom Anderson for second Carabin goal.

The Georgians led at this point 3-2. That was it for the Garnet and Gold as the U of M squad stormed back with goals by Pierre Arsenault at 10:24 and Maurice Piette at 17:41. The second period ended with the Carabins ahead 4-3.

The third period was the most exciting twenty minutes of the game as both teams opened up a bit more. Only one goal was scored in this period and it came at 8:23 when Pierre Arsenault, who was killing off a Carabins penalty to Larouche, picked up a loose puck at his blue line and moved in to deke Anderson and tuck the puck into the Sir George cage.

On the whole it was a spotty affair, but this contest had its moments. It was gratifying to see the number of Georgians who turned up for the game and we sincerely hope those who show up for this weekend's tilts will not be disappointed.

The 1969-1970 Ottawa — St. Lawrence Athletic Association hockey schedule opens Tuesday, Nov. 11 when College Militaire Royal visit Loyola Warriors in Montreal. This season should be one of the best in recent memory if the talk emanating from the various training camps are the circuit is true. Out in Lennoxville, coach Al Grays is waiting for the Bishop's football team to finish its season so he can finalize his roster.

In Lennoxville, coach Al Grays is waiting for the Bishop's football team to finish its season so he can finalize his roster.

Phil Stote should give the Gaiters the solid goaltending they need. Stote stood Sherbrooke on their ears with some remarkable saves in the OSL semi-final last season and was equally as remarkable in the championship game against Sir George.

At Loyola, coach Dave Draper is faced with the proposition of replacing such stars as Bob Jastrzemski, Andy Molino and Brian Hughes.

Draper is looking for a big year from his team captain Chris Hayes and left winger Mike Lowe. Other returning forwards include Mike Thomson, Alain Tremblay, John Hutton, Dan McCann and Bruce Wickham. John Donnelly has been moved up from defence to a right wing spot with the Warriors.

The Loyola defence should be fairly formidable with Ron Clarke of Toronto and Danny O'Connor, a transfer from Michigan State University joining returning LETTERMEN Bill Doyle, Steve Sanderson and Larry Carriere.

New forward Ron Rilety, Pat McCool and Jack Surbery have earned starting positions. Also expected to see some action will be Sean McDonough, Bill Martell, Steve Cooke and Jim Sunstrum.

There's a new coach and a re-building job to be done at Macdonald College.

Bryan Murray, a former leading scorer in the OSL has taken over the hockey reins from Leon Abbott who left Macdonald for a position with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N.Y.

Gone from last year's Macdonald club are 30-goal scorer Alex Mathew, defenceman Alex Manson, left winger Dave Roxburgh and right winger Wayne Barrow to graduation.

The Clansmen have two new netminders in the persons of John Blair from Nov Scotia Agricultural College and Brent Weary from Pointe Claire juveniles.

Out in Kingston, coach Danny McLeod has seemingly assembled a tough contender for Royal Military College.

One of the key men returning is netminder Paul Richardson who many coaches rated as the league's top netminder.

Meanwhile at College Militaire Royal the St. Jean cadets will have only four men back. Fourteen new faces will dot the CMR roster when they make their debut against Loyola.

The four returnees are Larry Bilburg, Perry Mayer, Reno Vanier and Daniel Belanger. Hillsburg a defenceman for most of last season will be moved up to a left wing slot this year.

Mayer and Belanger are also forwards while Vanier is the lone returning defenceman.

The Sherbrooke Vert Or appear to have another contender this season. Sherbrooke will have a good portion of last season's team which finished second again with Bishop's Gaiters back in uniform.

Universite de Quebec at Trois-Rivieres is the new addition to the OSLAA this year. They lost a 5-2 decision to Laval University in a Coupe de Quebec game last Friday night in Trois-Rivieres. Top returning players for the Gris et Or include Luc Pellerin and Regan Mailloit.

The schedule starts Tuesday night with CMR at Loyola. On Friday, RMC is at U de QTR, CMR visits Bishop's and Loyola visits Universite de Sherbrooke. Saturday RMC meets Sir George, CMR is at Sherbrooke and Loyola meets Bishop's in Lennoxville.

HOCKEY TICKETS

Hockey tickets for all Georgian home games will be sold on the Mezzanine and in the Athletics Office all week prior to each contest. They will cost $0.50 each (half-price) but if you buy your tickets at the game the price will be $1.00 each.

Buy early and save!

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