Communications experience success

By LYNN SLOTKIN

Last weekend College G presented a series of panel discussions, films and workshops dealing with communications. The showing of Alan King's 'A Married Couple' was an interesting choice to start the event with because rumor has it that King really meant to entitle the film 'A Married Couple Breaking Up'. Indeed, after the notoriety wore off the married couple, Billy and Antoinette Edwards, divorced; a breakdown in communications, I guess.

The video tape recording workshop was a demonstration of how to use such equipment to its best advantage. There was a wine and cheese party and panel discussion of Marshall McLuhan's work and ideas. The most interesting discussion was on the media and their responsibility to the Canadian public.

Most of the panelists dealt with television; Stewart Marwick, was a former public affairs producer with the CBC, Frank Spiller is a member of the Canadian Radio and Television Commission, Phillis Switzer is from the newly formed channel 79. The odd man out seemed to be Bob Duffy of the Globe and Mail. The panel was chaired by Dean Harry Crowe.

Stewart Marwick kicked off the discussion by saying the problem with television is that "there were not enough gutsy people to start enough gutsy programing." Mrs. Switzer continued the discussion by saying that that was the purpose of channel 79, to present programs that would be of interest to the community, programs that would appeal to the minority groups in the city. She also said that there was a problem in finding advertisers that would finance the programs and not interfere with what programs would be aired. Her thinking was that if the program was 'well done', and if the audience approved of what was

being shown, then there would be little interference from the advertiser

Frank Spiller of the CRTC seemed to receive a lot of opposition from the audience and the panel. Marwick asked him why the CRTC didn't interfere with false advertising? He responded by saying that that problem would be dealt with by the Department on Consumer Affairs. Whenever he was asked a question he hedged a lot, usually consulted the Broadcast Act, but finally answered the question. Sometimes it wasn't worth the wait. I must give him his due. He said, that cable television was forcing the rest of the industry to re-examine itself, because what is happening in cable is a lot more exciting than regular television.

The panel discussion seemed to get bogged down at times, but ultimately the experience was informative and interesting.



Harry Crowe chaired the panel on the media's responsibility.

Arts lecturer Thompson more interesting than his topic

By LYNN SLOTKIN

David Thompson gave the last lecture in the series of The Arts; Affluence and Exploitation, at Burton on Friday. He proved to be a trifle more interesting than his lecture, (probably because the topic is so broad that the lecturer doesn't know where to go).

Thompson has had a wide range of experience in the arts. He has been an art critic for The Times; a director of plays; a translator; and a film maker. At present he is the Director of the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London.

Mr. Thompson's lecture dealt mainly with the visual arts because he said they are the fastest changing of the arts. Indeed, in a relatively short period of time there has been Cubism, Surrealism, Dadaism, Pop

art etc.

He said that he didn't think the arts were being exploited because they were so heavily subsidized by society. There was more money for more art shows. He did say that this quantity of ready money could lead to a lower quality of art. With so much money for the arts 'floating' around people would be inclined to put on any art show using any poor quality art.

Mr. Thompson also pointed out another problem that exists in London, at least, and that is government interference from people who feel the arts should pay for themselves. One such government official is Lord Eckles, and so he's instituted a bill that recommends there be an entrance fee to all museums and art galleries etc.

Naturally this has caused some consternation among the people who feel the arts belong to the people and, therefore, should be free.

He concluded his lecture by saying that not only were the arts changing rapidly, but also the artists were vital because they could open up the eyes of the public to the rapid changes in society.

The topic of The Arts; Affluence and Exploitation has caused some problem to the lecturers. The subject is just too unstructured and too broad, however, people like David Thompson have fried their best to tackle the problem, and that's all one can ask.

Czech astrological birth control works

By TOM WEISMAN

The Astra Research Center for Planned Parenthood in Nitra, Czechoslovakia uses astrology to ensure safe, reliable birth control without pills; to help apparently sterile women become fertile; to help women who had repeated miscarriages deliver full term babies; to eliminate birth defects and mental retardation; and to allow parents to choose their child's sex.

Headed by Dr. Eugen Jonas, the gynecologists and psychiatrists at this center dispense prescriptions based solely on the position of the moon and planets. As a young psychiatric doctor in 1956, Jonas first combined his own observations and the birth data of particular women with calculations of astronomy and astrology. He found a planetary configuration, an individual pattern that basically involves the relationship of the sun, moon and planets at the time of birth. With this key, Jonas discovered, it's possible to go on and figure out the days that a woman will conceive as well as the sex of the

child that will be born to her. Jonas also found that, excluding hereditary problems, dead, deformed or retarded children were invariably produced when a woman conceived during an opposition of the sun, moon or major planets to her natal chart. "Women who are born during the opposition of sun and moon, in other words, at full moon, must take particular care not to conceive when this pattern recurs. They run a great risk of having unhealthy, deformed babies." In 1960 Jonas was given his first chance to test his theory on a grand scale. At the Bratislava Clinic of Gynecology, he worked out the calculations for 8,000 women who wanted to have boys. Ninety-five percent of these 8,000 women got their boys! By the mid 1960s tests showed that parents using Jonas' astrological system could predetermine the sex of their child with 98 percent accuracy. His discoveries have attracted such attention that several international conferences have asked Jonas to present his findings. The International Society for Planned Parenthood with UNESCO has started to study his work and the Max Planck Institute at Heidelberg has asked to see his statistical findings. Full scientific data on these findings are now being made available in his book Predeter-mining the Sex of a Child. Like the pill this use of astrological birth control is 98 percent effective. But unlike the pill, there are no negative side effects, no nausea, no headaches, no weight problems, no hormone polution. With astrology parents can now choose not only when they will have a healthy baby but whether it will be a boy or girl.

This week

LAZARUS

Next week

Beverly Glenn-Copeland

Jewish Student Federation

presents
12:00 NOON

Professor

AMOS SHAPIRA

Professor of International Law at the Tel Aviv University will speak

the Tel Aviv University will speak on a topic regarding Israel and the Middle East.

Stedman L.H. Room 'F' Adm. Free

8:30 P.M.

Paul Newman in

EXODUS

The full length motion picture will be presented as part of the Film Series.

Curtis L.H. Room 'I' Adm. 75 cents



