

# Students ask for Haggar

By BOB ROTH  
and MIKE SAVAGE

A professor who has charged York with political discrimination has accepted an invitation from the political science students union to substantiate his charges at a forum.

At a meeting Monday, the union voted to sponsor a debate between a representative of York's political science department and George Haggar who last month charged he was refused a position at York because of his socialist and pro-Arab beliefs.

Haggar, a Canadian citizen, has said he was bypassed in favour of a less-qualified U.S. political scientist.

Harold Kaplan, chairman of the political science department, yesterday said university lawyers had advised him it would be "unwise" to debate with Haggar or to make public statements relevant to the case until the human rights commission has met and arbitrated the case.

C. M. Walker, a spokesman for the human rights commission, said yesterday, "I don't know how

discussion could affect the case... we at the commission feel that something freely discussed... is the best way."

He said he didn't think York was directly involved in the case anyway.

"I think Kaplan will have a hard time defending his stand since the case will only appear informally before the commission," Mike Blumenthal, a member of the political science student union executive said yesterday.

"This leads one to question what Kaplan means by the term 'un-

wise,'" he said. "Perhaps he meant it is politically unwise for the poli-sci department."

The student union will meet again next Tuesday at 12:30 pm in the Founders Social and Debates room. Kaplan has said he will be there to defend himself.

Haggar has laid charges with the Ontario Human Rights Commission against York and four other universities for alleged discrimination in their hiring practices.

The others are King's College, an affiliate of the University of Western Ontario; Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology; Waterloo Lutheran University and Lakehead University.

Because the discrimination law covering Haggar's case was not implemented until June 18, the commission can only look formally into the incident involving Seneca College, Haggar says, but it will look informally into the others.

The Lebanese-born professor claims he is being discriminated

against because of his socialist and anti-Zionist beliefs.

Last May he was fired from Southern University in New Orleans, La., when as president of the faculty association there, he joined students in a 19-day strike.

Haggar claimed on Tuesday the main reason for his not being hired at York was "the fact that I was considered a radical."

"I am firmly convinced... that my scholarship or lack of it was not involved," he said.

When informed of the invitation to attend a forum at York in the near future Haggar said, "If, in fact, some of the students are concerned about civil liberties and the protection of the rights of people, I think it's wonderful."

"No university on this continent, including the universities that I studied in, had an interest in giving students any more than a voice and what happens usually is that students are used basically to justify the demands of the department," he said.

# Excalibur

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PATTERNS

Building forms awaiting concrete on yet another floor of a sorely-needed Central Library create beautiful patterns which photographer Dave Cooper caught

## York won't install filters until absolutely required

# New smokestack to be pollution problem

By JUDY TURNER  
and SAM SARGEANT

York may well be the place to come to study pollution in the next few years, what with it having its very own budding pollution problem towering above the campus.

This problem, York's brand new smokestack (serving the heating boilers) was constructed at a cost of \$411,300 to replace the temporary stack which has been operating since 1965. According to George Shuster, director of physical plant, the air pollution regulations were not as stringent when the original stack was constructed.

With a doubled steam load, the pollution control requirements could no longer be met. However, the university received special permission to use the old stack until the new one was ready. The date of completion, originally set for six months ago, is now sometime in December.

When asked if filters will be installed in the new stacks, Shuster said that provisions have been made for filters but they will not be installed until regulations absolutely demand them. Although the filters do not keep the harmful sulphur dioxide from the air, they do remove the fine fly ash and soot which amounts to tons of waste matter every year.

Shuster explained that while he is aware of the great amount of soot deposited, he feels that the university "cannot afford to be a leader" in this area due to "limited funds" available.

When questioned about the moral obligation of the university to set an example for

society at large, regardless of government regulations, he merely countered with the statement that perhaps the government has a moral obligation to provide money. Once again he stressed the limited funds available. Evidently the plant must operate in the cheapest possible way rather than in the most beneficial.

D. A. Dawson, assistant director of the physical plant said that the university is definitely recognizing its moral obligations by "installing such a fine plant" and by making provisions for filters. He added that having a central plant is certainly a significant factor in reducing pollution.

At present, the stack uses the heaviest and cheapest grade of oil which also contains the highest percentage of sulphur dioxide.

Although a higher grade would contain less sulphur dioxide, be less corrosive in the boilers and not require steam preheating as the heavy fuel does, it is more expensive, and according to Shuster, would increase operating costs 60-70 per cent. Therefore the cheap residual oil will continue to be used until the laws change or until a better quality but equally inexpensive oil is developed.

As long as the plant operates within the regulations of the Air Pollution Control Centre which allows up to three parts sulphur dioxide per million parts air, no alterations will be made in present operations.

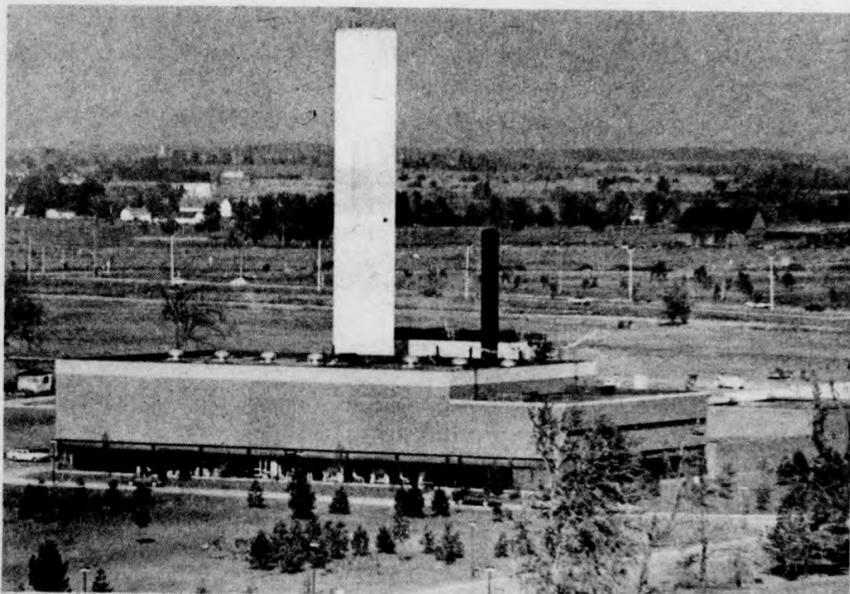
Shuster explained that the possibility of using natural gas, a much cleaner-burning

fuel, was investigated and rejected. Besides the obvious cost factor, the gas company has only a limited supply and discourages large consumers by raising prices in the winter.

Since the burners are equipped to burn both gas and oil, Shuster expects that the

physical plant will probably combine them within three to four years, using oil in the winter and gas in the summer.

This would be of minimal importance in controlling pollution as oil would be burned when the greatest amount of fuel is required.



Excalibur — Dave Cooper

York's new concrete smokestack and its tiny illegal brother (right)