

Glendon votes to drop compulsory French

Glendon College will recommend to the Presidential Task Force on the Future of Glendon College that a limited number of places be opened next fall to English-speaking students who would be exempt from the college's normal requirement of taking two courses in French.

This was announced February 3 by Albert Tucker, principal of the college, after the counting of the votes cast by members of the faculty council in a postal ballot on this question. Of the 114 members on the council, 97 voted; 55 in favour of the proposal, 40 opposed and 2 abstentions.

Under the proposal students choosing the bilingual programme would be given preference for admission. An estimate would be made of the number of students likely to register in the bilingual programme in the fall; the difference between this estimated number and the enrollment target of the college would then be established as the quota for the second stream.

English-speaking students who choose the bilingual programme would normally be required to do one course in French in each of their first two years at the college. They would not be permitted to

transfer to the unilingual stream in their first year.

Students admitted to the unilingual stream would be required to take at least one course focusing on French Canada.

Faculty council on the same ballot endorsed the principle of awarding a diploma in bilingual studies in addition to the B.A. to Glendon students who fulfill certain requirements. These requirements will be worked out in detail by two of the College's academic committees.

Tucker expressed particular pleasure at the adoption of this latter proposal because, as he said, "It is an important safeguard of

bilingualism which remains as one of the central aims of the college.

"Now that we may have to accept a partial suspension of compulsory French it is all the more important to promote bilingualism by positive means such as the proposed diploma in bilingual studies, an enrichment of our programme of French-Canadian cultural activities, arranging for as many Glendon students as possible to spend some time in a French-speaking environment, and in many other ways. We intend to pursue these aims vigorously."

The proposal to open temporarily a unilingual stream was

made because the enrollment in Glendon's bilingual programme has not been sufficient to fill the college. First year registrations dropped from a high of 360 two years ago to 300 last fall.

However, based on the number of applications received to date, it appears that next fall there will be a substantial reversal of the trend, with a first year enrollment now projected at 425. If this encouraging trend is maintained over the next few years, Dr. Tucker said, the small unilingual stream, if implemented, would be phased out and the college would revert to its all bilingual programme.

Down with Quebec
— page 7

Excalibur

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Profs reject Indian course for soc. dept.

By BOB ROTH

The anthropology section of the sociology department has rejected a request by a professor to teach a full-year course next year on contemporary Canadian Indians.

Roma Standefer says she is only being allowed to teach a half-year course which, in her opinion, places the study of Canadian Indians on the same level as studies of Asian and African cultures. (There are half-year courses on these topics.)

Standefer feels there is a need for more Canadian content in the sociology department and is upset that she is not being allowed to teach a full course.

Forum today on Canadian abortion law

Eleanor Pelrine, author of *Abortion in Canada*, will speak in Central Square today at 2 pm at a forum on abortion.

The forum, to be held near the bank, is the first in a series of events being held in conjunction with the York Student Clinic.

Background on the need for reform of abortion laws is provided in a statement released by the forum organizers:

"There were 200,000 illegal abortions in Canada last year, 45,000 admissions to hospitals for post-abortive complications, and 2,000 deaths or permanent disabilities.

"In Bulgaria, where abortions are legal, there were 67,000 abortions between 1962 and 1964 without a single death. In Czechoslovakia there were 140,000 legal abortions without a single death.

"Why must Canadian women suffer death and permanent disabilities because of an outdated law!" the organizers ask.

Abortion in Canada is the only book written with explicit reference to Canadian women, Canadian law and Canadian practices.

"I am willing to teach this course and I'm not being allowed to," she said in an EXCALIBUR interview.

"I offered to teach it as an extra load. I thought it was so important that I was willing to teach three full courses." (She is required by the department to teach two and a half.)

There is enough material for such a full-year course, Standefer argues.

"There is so much material you could sit and read two years and not read everything. Lack of material is not a problem."

Gustav Thaiss, who co-ordinates the seven-man anthropology section in the department, said the section was not yet sure it wanted to major in Canadian studies and was presently developing a "basic programme" before specializing.

He said the section wanted to be careful "not to go overboard to become a completely Canadian studies programme."

He termed Standefer's charges that the section was unsympathetic towards Canadian studies "utter nonsense."

Standefer, he said, was reacting to "the emotionalism of Canadian content."

A half-year course is being offered next year on "North American Indians", he said, which would include some material on Canadian Indians.

He said other universities in Ontario have Canadian studies programmes so there is no real need to develop one at York.

"We felt that there is already enough being done on the Canadian Indian. Other universities are doing a good job."

Thaiss also argued that Standefer is now teaching a course on Anthropology and Development that deals with Indians and claimed the two courses would be "essentially the same."

Standefer says this is untrue and she is spending only three weeks on Canadian Indians in this course.

"I feel that students at York who are interested in Canadian Indian people should have an opportunity to take a course that specifically focuses on Canadian Indians," she said.

At present Standefer is trying to get the section to reverse its decision.

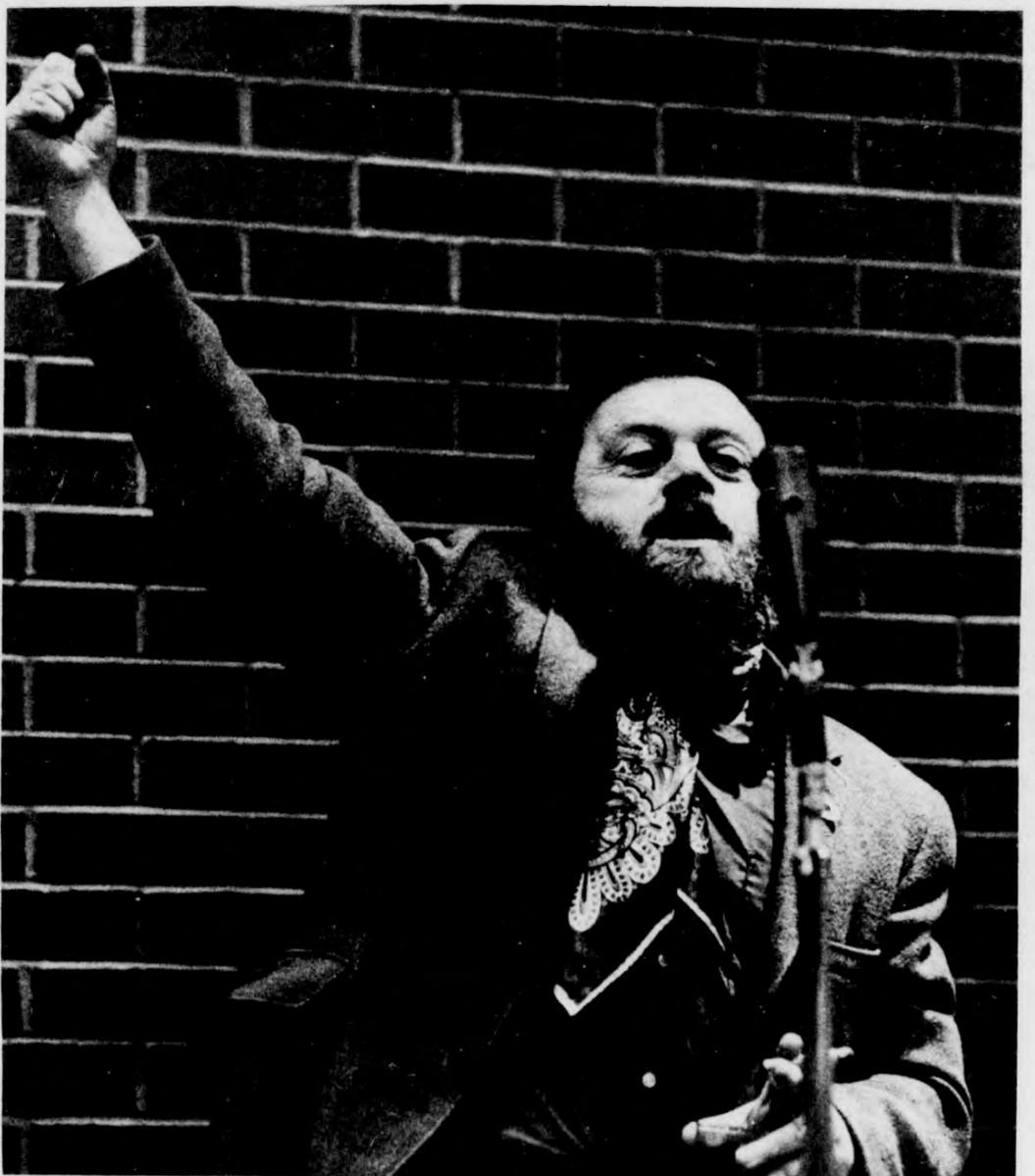


photo by Harry Kitz

Well-known Canadian author Farley Mowat raises a clenched fist and urges students to throw off the yoke of U.S. domination during Vanier College's Encounter Canada. See page 12.

Arts faculty overruled

Halpern's petition invalid

By BARRY LERNER

The decision made by the Faculty of Arts allowing Howard Halpern to take all his courses on an ungraded basis is invalid.

In December, the faculty council finally decided to accept the petition of the fourth year psychology student, who had won the approval of his professors and the department to take his courses on an ungraded basis, only to have the request turned down by a faculty council committee. Halpern then fought that decision and won.

However, the university senate's Committee on Examinations and

Academic Standards has informed faculty council that it has no power to make such a decision.

In a letter to council chairman Hugh Parry, CEAS chairman T.K. Olson says that while the faculty council has some discretionary authority to grant petitions asking for waiving of a university rule, in "cases where a petition clearly extends beyond previous practice, the council concerned is obliged to seek senate legislative approval for the principal involved before the petition can be acted upon favourably."

Thus, the arts faculty, in order to grant Halpern's petition must first

get senate legislation concerning the taking of ungraded courses by any student and not just Halpern.

As for Halpern, Olson says he is legally "acting under existing regulations... until the senate passes new legislation." In other words, as of February 4 he is taking his courses like everyone else, on a graded basis.

The Council of the Faculty of Arts meets today and will decide if any further action will be taken.

Halpern, who has had his request accepted twice and now invalidated twice since he made the original request on October 26 was unavailable for comment at press time.

Professors comment on nature of things

Government cutbacks on grad grants affect York

By EDWIN ROTHSCHILD

In a letter dated January 7, 1971 sent to all university presidents in the Province of Ontario, Deputy Minister of University Affairs, E.E. Stewart, announced a reduction in the Province of Ontario Graduate Fellowship (POGF) programme by one third from \$5,000,000 to \$3,500,000. The POGF was originally proposed by now retiring Prime Minister Robarts, according to Michael Collie, Dean of Graduate Studies at York University, to improve the quantity of students committed to careers in the teaching professions.

It seems that Ontario Education Minister and candidate for the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party leadership, William Davis, believes that the original purpose of the POGF has been fulfilled. This is, however, contrary to the finding of the Preston Committee which, according to Jonathan Cloud, member of the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Support of the Graduate Student Association, "is sort of a research arm of the Committee of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario (CPUO) and the Ontario Council of Graduate Schools (OCGS)." They found that student support should be taken away from university operating funds and given into an expanded POGF programme.

The results of a meeting between the Committee for University Affairs (CUA) and the CPUO were the following according to Cloud: "that the CUA agreed not to recommend any increase in fees and would not completely freeze new graduate programmes. It would simply pass the ruling that the universities must show some particular need for new graduate programmes. But they did stick to the point that the amount of support for graduate students coming from operating funds had to be limited strictly to what they were being paid for being teaching assistants."

This left any graduate student who earned more than \$1,800 from the university no longer a full-time student. This means that the university would receive less money for that student in terms of the per capita grant. It is this problem which threatens York University graduate departments and graduate students.

According to Professor Spray, Director of the Sociology Graduate Programme, "The most depressing part about the reduction, outside the fact that it is inconceivable that anyone can live on \$1,800 a year in Toronto, and bear in mind that they are expected to pay roughly \$500 tuition, is that it is a clear indication of government control of university affairs."

Professor Solitar, Chairman of the Mathematics Department, stated, "To me it seems rather ridiculous to define a full-time student in terms of the amount of money he earns. A much more natural definition would be however many academic credits he is carrying."

Professor Jarvie, Director of the Graduate Programme in Philosophy, predicted that, "no new students of any calibre, that is, anyone whom we admit, will come, if they are only allowed to get \$1,800 the first year. Since the POG's are eaten up by continuing students, that means no new students."

Although there are no immediate problems in the Psychology Graduate Programme, which had by itself planned to reduce its number of graduates from 160 to 125, Professor Endler, Graduate Director, maintained that, "The cutdown in POG's is a retrograde step on the part of the government."

Professor Spray believes, "It is very obvious that the university is not autonomous, that, in fact, we are a government industry and that this act in large part means that things like admission policy

for any graduate programme in Ontario will be determined in large part by outside agencies, Canada Council, Central Housing and Mortgage and whoever else gives fellowships. . . It means that good students will quite likely be attracted to other provinces or the United States."

"All around it seems to me the weapon," Professor Jarvie stated, "is not related to the purposes they want. I'm sure that they're using financial instruments, because it's finance which is the political hot potato. I think the whole use of the financial weapon is a political matter."

Professor Solitar hates, "to think that the university is simply an employment mill, that is, I would think that in making commitments

to education things weren't just thought of in a professional way. It seems to me in Europe, for example, there are many cases where people went for an education because it increased the quality of their life."

Finally, according to Jonathan Cloud, "It's very clear that the decision was made by the CUA using some sort of labour market

analysis of graduate education. The assumption was that what we were really doing is just preparing people for jobs. They made the assumption that there were too many people on the job market and they arbitrarily, for some unknown reasons, hit upon the mechanism of reducing the number of people seeking jobs by reducing the level

of support."

York University stands to lose many qualified and capable potential first year graduate students in both the arts and humanities. The sciences, supported mainly by the National Research Council, remain unaffected by the cutback. The Graduate School of Business Administration with its 850 full-time and part-time students, administered by the farseeing financial hand of Dean Gilles, supports its students by a \$500,000 rotating loan through an Ontario bank.

PM's 'eat shit' comment not translated correctly

OTTAWA (CUP) — The carefully cultivated, supercool facade skipped a little February 2.

"Maudite traitre" shouted the LaPalme drivers, still manning the picket lines outside the parliament buildings, at Canada's prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau. "Mangez de la merde" replied the elegant PM, thumbing his nose.

Later Trudeau commented "If these guys come here to harass and insult me, they can expect to receive insults in return."

The Toronto dailies translated the PM's epithet as "Go to hell," but Brian McKenna of the Montreal Star was a little less fastidious in admitting that "literally the expression means 'eat Shit' — but has the force of the English expression 'Kiss my behind!'"

The LaPalme truck drivers have been out of work since they lost their jobs in a Montreal postal dispute last April.

Many of the 400 men were later offered jobs in the Post office but declined when they learned they would have to give up their union affiliation with the Montreal-based Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Frank Diterlizzi, spokesman for the men said 25 of the former drivers had been offered jobs by Jean-Pierre Cote, minister responsible for the post office, at \$3.25 per hour.

He called the offer "blackmail" and said it was refused, adding that the government "was trying to buy us drivers off one by one, like sheep or prostitutes."

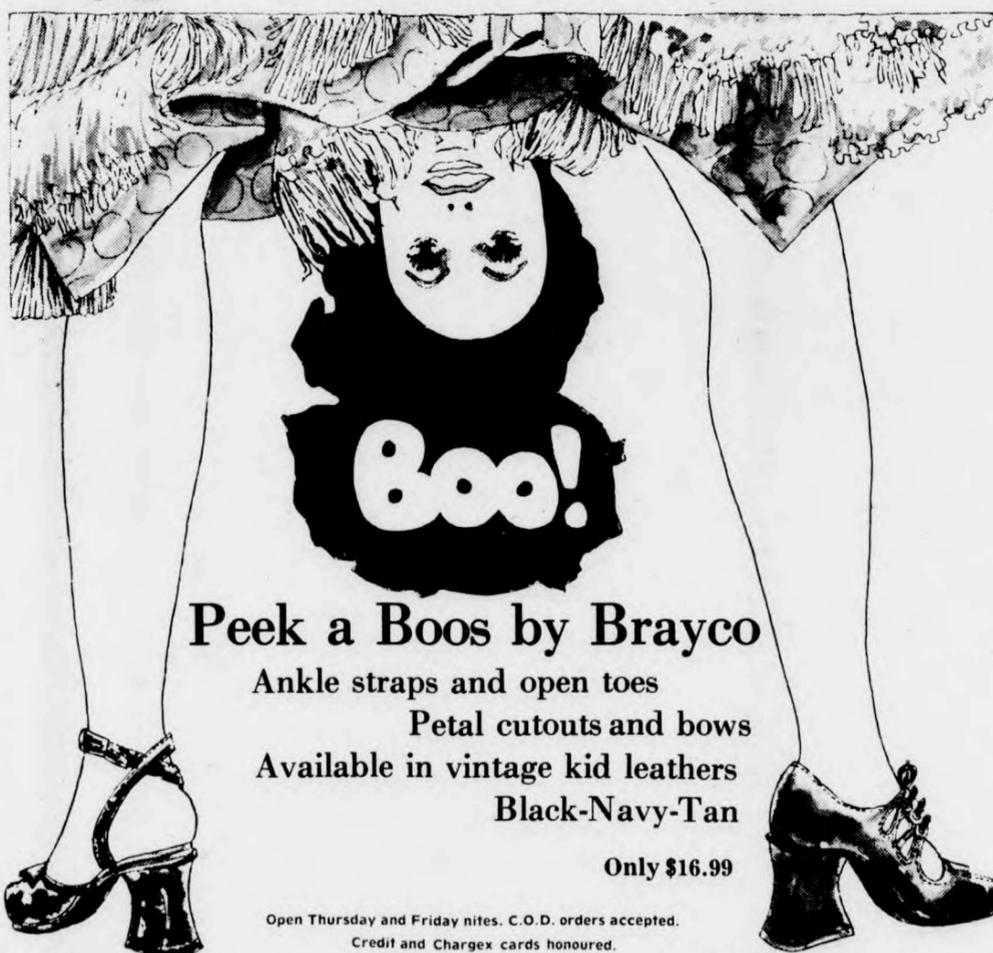
The men expect to be back to work in March when their unemployment insurance runs out. In the meantime, those who get their cheques put them in a pot and everyone gets an equal share.

They drive into Ottawa every day that Parliament meets, and return to Montreal the same day.



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Tableware taken

Versa Food loses \$4,000 in thefts

By MANNY MASONGSONG

Over 15,000 pieces of tableware costing close to \$4,000 have been removed from the campus dining halls and cafeterias this year.

Charles Kirk, chairman of the Food Services Committee terms the disappearance "grand larceny" and says the matter is a very serious one with many bad implications due to the large amount of money involved.

At the beginning of the year, a certain amount of money was budgeted for replacement of missing items but this year's loss amounts to over twice that of last year's. Due to overdrawn accounts no further expenditures for replacements will be made this year.

Kirk says "Most of those who are responsible for this are graduate and undergraduate residents. Some of the non-residents are to be held responsible too."

"I can't say that the students are stealing. I consider them as borrowers because we expect them to return the articles later, probably at the end of the year," he said.

He said residents are not taking the items into their rooms purposely to be kept but probably wanted to have dinner in their rooms and in this way have been letting the utensils pile up inside.

Kirk notes having caught students taking items to their rooms. All he asks is that they return the used items. He has heard from people seeing others taking plates home on the bus.

"I don't care if they take these things for a while, as long as they return them," he said.

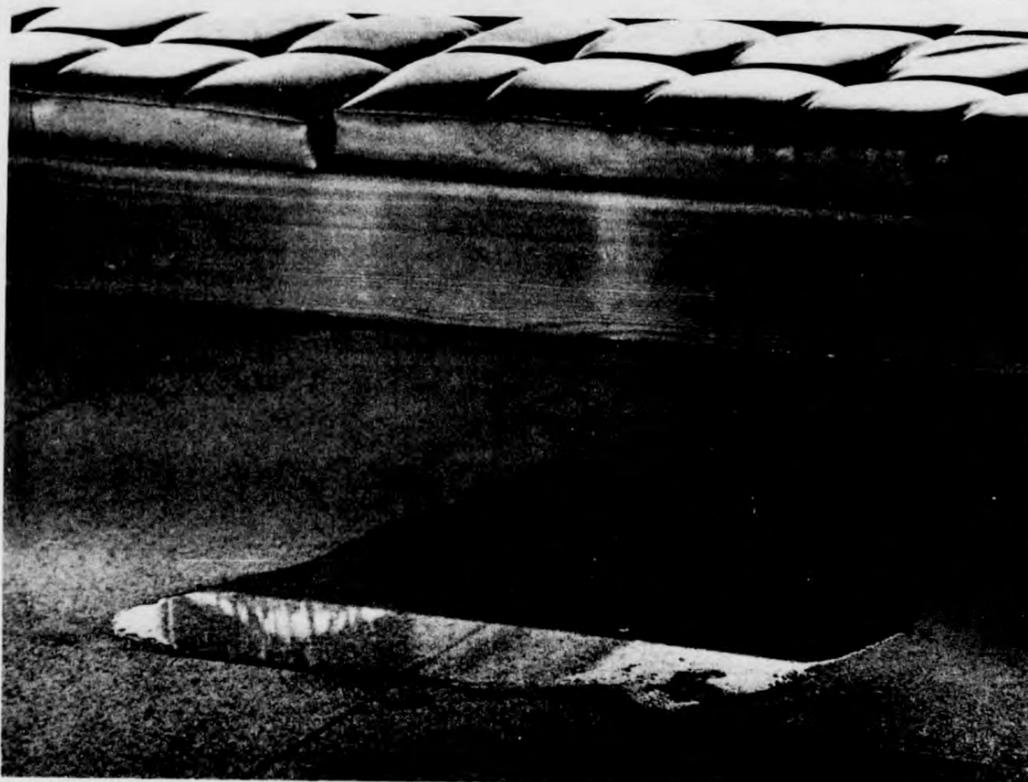
Concerning the implications of the mass disappearance of tableware, Kirk said it is day students who are affected the most. They have to pay the \$1.25 for lunch and then eat it with plastic knives and forks. More seriously, he pointed out that the losses might drive food prices up. To make up for the money spent on replacements, approximately \$4,000 of food must be sold. That makes a lot of lunches that must be eaten by the few people here.

General food sales on campus

are higher at this time of the year than anticipated. This could have allowed for a profit, but with rising costs including those of replacing the missing items, a loss is expected.

Asked what has been done so far to recover the missing tableware, Kirk replied by noting the help he has received from two volunteer McLaughlin residents. Betsy Livingston and Ruth Gallant set up their own campaign and returned quite a bit of the missing tableware. They went door to door in the McLaughlin residence and collected 399 missing items. Unfortunately, a university-wide campaign held in December wasn't nearly as successful.

"What has been done by these two girls is tremendous and encouraging," Kirk said. "We need more cooperation from the other college residents."



By university, you're expected to be fully housebroken.

photo by Harry Kitz

Considering social and political reforms

Fletcher releases list of topics for CYSF

By BARRY LERNER

Newly-elected Council of the York Student Federation President Mike Fletcher has released a memorandum concerning topics which he thinks the CYSF should involve itself with this year. These range from an examination of the board of governors, with an eye towards student membership, to the setting up of free phones.

Stating "It is a question of the survival of a central council at York," Fletcher says the 53 items

listed are all of prime importance.

The topics range over a wide area of interest. They include a reorganization of the present methods of running the CYSF, better organization of student facilities on campus and more communication and interaction with other organizations at York, on both campuses.

Some of Fletcher's proposals are designed to meet complaints which arose over CYSF last year. He

wants tighter financial control of the CYSF and clubs, more communication with the college councils and solutions to old unsettled problems such as parking and Versafood.

Fletcher, who did not campaign on a political platform came up with many political suggestions. He proposes making the board of governors more relevant and less elitist to the students, a campaign to get the greatest possible number of summer jobs for York students,

action on Americanization at York, more student representation on governing bodies and an examination of the first year general education programme.

He also calls for study on the relationships of the "average student" with various organizations. Fletcher wishes to examine possible alterations in the Board of Communications which would allow it to reflect student opinion as its first criteria for evaluation of the campus media.

Lemieux to appear before Bar Association

The Quebec Bar Association has finally given into pressures from numerous lawyers who have been demanding for several months that Robert Lemieux be brought before the organization which oversees his profession.

Lemieux will get either a very severe sentence as an example to others or a long suspension (2 or 3 years) or a fine so high he will have difficulty paying it.

Once things began to happen in

October, the Bar Association had difficulty making a complaint against Lemieux because he was acting as negotiator between the government and the FLQ.

The next lawyer that the Bar is aiming at will be Pierre Cloutier who is presently defending Paul Rose.

Montreal lawyer Serge Menard announced this information to Quebec-Press January 30 following accusations that the Bar

made against Lemieux.

The Bar is accusing Lemieux of not serving justice and holding up the authority of the courts to ridicule, of speaking out against the Law and of supporting the insulting statements of his client Claude Morency, last September.

Menard said he wasn't surprised by the Bar's action. Well before October, he said, a good number of lawyers complained that the Bar wasn't taking any action against Lemieux.

Today these same lawyers are rejoicing at the decision of their organization but they are unsure of the moment chosen by the Bar to act on their complaints.

Menard also said the lawyers needn't wait until a large number of complaints against Lemieux are brought to the Bar. The large

majority of the lawyers find the attitude of Lemieux inadmissible and unthinkable.

Lemieux, who is principally responsible for ensuring the defence of "political" prisoners over the past few years and for denouncing alleged collusion of political power and the justice system, cannot count on his co-workers to help him.

It is outside the bar amongst those who are fighting against the Bourassa regime that Lemieux is expected to find his support.

Gives lecture at McGill

Kate Millet speaks on liberation

MONTREAL (CUP) — "There's a spectre haunting the country these days and it's called Women's Liberation." These were Kate Millet's opening words as she spoke to a crammed auditorium in Leacock Building, McGill, at a lecture sponsored by the McGill debating union.

Millet called for total change in our society's economic, political, social, and cultural structures. She stressed the need for alignment of all groups of oppressed peoples including blacks, students, women, and even man who must be liberated from the pressures of their status.

"Men are encouraged to strike for superiority which they are incapable of attaining," she stated. "Great changes must be made until masculinity and femininity give way to humanity."

Recounting a brief history of the movement, Millet recalled that in the years between 1840 and 1920 women fought for and received "minimum rights which proved to be superficial". In the fifty years before the recent revival of the movement a "counter-revolutionary" environment prevailed which is being challenged by the modern movement.

To emphasize the plight of women, she cited her work last summer with prostitutes who provide "the most flagrant case of oppression. They are exploited by everyone. Imposed self-hatred has become their whole life. This is the most crucial and most heart-breaking situation of women today."

Employment statistics speak for themselves in proving extreme exploitation of women. Women's average incomes are half those of men, while the educational level of women is generally higher than that of men in comparable income brackets. Miss Millet calls her perspective on Liberation "Sexual Politics" which manifests itself in our society where "one group controls the lives and destinies of another. The value system has entered into the psychic structure of its victims. Men and women are two cultures with totally different experiences."

She stated that the patriarchal basis of our culture oppresses women by maintaining their economic dependence and perpetuating myths of the inferiority of the female. "This system is very carefully policed. We are made to suffer very, very much, if we do not conform."

To abolish "the ownership of people under the guise of affection" and social oppression of all people, Millet emphasized the unification of all liberation groups.

"Gay Liberation and Women's Liberation will have to work together, for when men are despised for being effeminate, women will never be free."

Children too have been deprived of their rights and are regarded as possessions. "People have children for selfish reasons. The solution is to have decent child-care centres that are not kiddy parking lots."

Even women students are victims of oppression, for "there is an illusion of equality among students which ends at graduation. It's a shill!"

Millet condemned the press for its light-hearted and sensationalistic attitudes towards the Women's Liberation movement, citing alleged bra-burning incidents as an example.

"The press treats political movements with frivolity. The movement is very serious, not funny and not to be condescended to. We are trying to restore human dignity to women."

Fingerprinting WMA prisoners was not legal

OTTAWA (CUP) — Fingerprints taken of persons arrested under the War Measures Act, but never charged constitute illegal acts.

Federal Justice Minister John Turner told the Commons January 3 that the RCMP has been ordered to return all illegal fingerprints of such persons.

However, his office said later, the fingerprints were not returned to the persons involved, but sent back to the police forces that took them.

"What happens after that is beyond our jurisdiction," said the minister's aide, "You'll have to ask Quebec Justice Minister Jerome Choquette."

The RCMP has also been ordered to destroy fingerprints and pictures taken by their own personnel of people not charged with any offense. It is not known whether they have complied with the instruction.

Universities buying 75% foreign books

Ontario university libraries are contributing to the crisis in Canadian publishing by purchasing more than 75 per cent of their books through U.S. and British jobbers, according to a submission to the Province's commission on post-secondary education.

The submission, by the Canadian Book Publishers' Council, calls for a department of university affairs study into university book purchasing; Government grants or forgivable loans to allow academics the freedom to write books; expansion of college bookstores and Government support for the cost of translating works between the two official languages.

Publishers council president Campbell Hughes, said his group is mainly concerned with promoting Government aid to Canadian authors and urging university libraries to purchase books, be they Canadian or foreign, through Canadian publishers.

International jurist says Quebec trails are unjust

MONTREAL (CUPI-LAST POST) — A representative of the international legal community expressed her concern February 3 at several aspects of the judicial procedures currently being used in Quebec.

Nicole Dreyfus, a delegate of the International Association of Democratic Jurists, told a press conference at the Confederation of National Trade Unions Building that the apparently liberal use of contempt of court proceedings in the present series of trials is highly unusual by international legal standards.

Provisions for finding an accused in contempt, she said, exist in her native France and in other countries, but "I've only seen them used very, very rarely."

In the case of labour leader Michel Chartrand, sentenced last month to a year in jail for contempt, Miss Dreyfus said, the penalty seems "extra-ordinary and extremely heavy."

She also criticized the retroactive aspects of the Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act, saying that retroactivity went against accepted judicial principles.

Dreyfus had been mandated by the Association, which has member in more than fifty-five countries, to observe the seditious conspiracy trial of Chartrand, Pierre Vallieres, Charles Gagnon, Robert Lemieux, and Jacques Larue-Langlois.

She may also investigate other cases, including that of Come LeBlanc, convicted of advocating the aims and principles of the outlawed Front de Liberation du Quebec, LeBlanc's case was the first in which the retroactive provisions of the Public Order Act were applied.

Dreyfus would not say whether she thought that motions by the accused in the seditious conspiracy case for the withdrawal of presiding Judge Roger Ouimet should be upheld.

However she noted that Ouimet's response to the defendants' presentations with respect to the judge's alleged bias in the case "shows that the questions raised by the accused don't lack some basis."

The international legal community's interest in the current Quebec trials, she said, is the result of their political nature. "If it was not a political trial, the association would not have sent me here. Seditious is obviously a political charge."

In recent months, the Association has also sent observers to the trial of the Basque nationalists in Burgos, Spain, and to trials in Greece and Brazil.

In each case that the Association follows, its delegate's observations form the basis for a report which receives world-wide circulation.

One could not compare the political situations in different countries, Dreyfus said. However, "there are constants of political repression," and she noted the similarity in wording between parts of the Public Order Act and a Greek statute that has been widely used by that country's junta.

She said she was impressed with the "profound challenge to judicial procedures" that had been issued by the defendants in the seditious conspiracy trial. "The defendants are taking the offensive... that's very impressive for an observer."

At one point, someone in the audience, which included defendant Larue-Langlois, the only one of the five who has been granted bail, political organizers, and lawyers as well as journalists, asked whether she had seen any evidence of an apprehended insurrection during her stay in Montreal.

She laughed and replied that "it is obvious you could not qualify the events that occurred as an insurrection."

Ford now says safety measures cannot be met

NEW YORK (LNS) — The automobile industry, particularly Ford, has decided that U.S. standards on safety for auto-bumpers are too stringent.

That is, they won't be able to meet the standards in time to meet the August 1, 1972 deadline that says that front and rear bumpers must be able to withstand collisions at five miles an hour.

Ford proposes, therefore, that they be given until August 1973, to produce bumpers that can withstand the mighty shock of collisions at two miles an hour.

A Soviet Jewess, who recently emigrated from the USSR to Israel, will be speaking to Toronto students the Monday following reading week.

The Student Action Committee for Soviet Jewry, which will be sponsoring Luba Bershadskaja's visits to both the York and University of Toronto campuses on Monday, February 22, has announced that Bershadskaja will be presenting a first-hand account of her own experiences as a Jew in the Soviet Union.

Avram M. Clarfield, a spokesman for the committee, explained that Bershadskaja is spending two days in Toronto as part of a two-month tour of Canada and the United States.

She feels very strongly that by her contact with people all over North America, she will be able to

hasten the day when 'free exit from the USSR' will be a reality for those who desire it."

David Sadowski, a committee member co-ordinating Bershadskaja's Toronto itinerary, adds that she is eminently suited to talk about the problems of Soviet Jewry. For years she was a ballet dancer and instructress, and then from 1941-1945 she worked in the American Embassy in the USSR.

Soviet Union Jewess comes to York Feb. 22

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W.R. Winslade and R.F. Keating

of the

Sault Ste. Marie

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will be on York campus, Wednesday,

February 24

to discuss secondary school teaching in Sault Ste. Marie, with prospective graduates.

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A tour of our school should indicate that where equipment is concerned, you'll be trained on one of the world's most advanced systems. The illustration above is our actual in-school system. And our computer is strictly for full time use.

Check around, we recommend it, but don't fail to look us over, and if after doing so, you decide we've got what you want, we'll evaluate you before suggesting you attend our school. What's so important about a personal evaluation? Fall short, and try to get in! If you have what it takes, we'll tell you. If you don't... you should expect the same honest answer, for your time and money are too valuable to be wasted chasing a dream that can't come true!

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EX 1

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Applications for the position of editor-in-chief of Excalibur for the 1971-72 academic year are now being accepted.

Applicants will be screened by the current Excalibur staff. The candidate of their choice then is formally accepted by the Board of Communications in early March.

The position of editor will be fulltime staff, salary commensurates with qualifications and experience. Some experience with a professional Daily is desirable, but not absolutely necessary.

Apply in writing enclosing resume of experience in relevant fields including clippings if available.

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MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1971

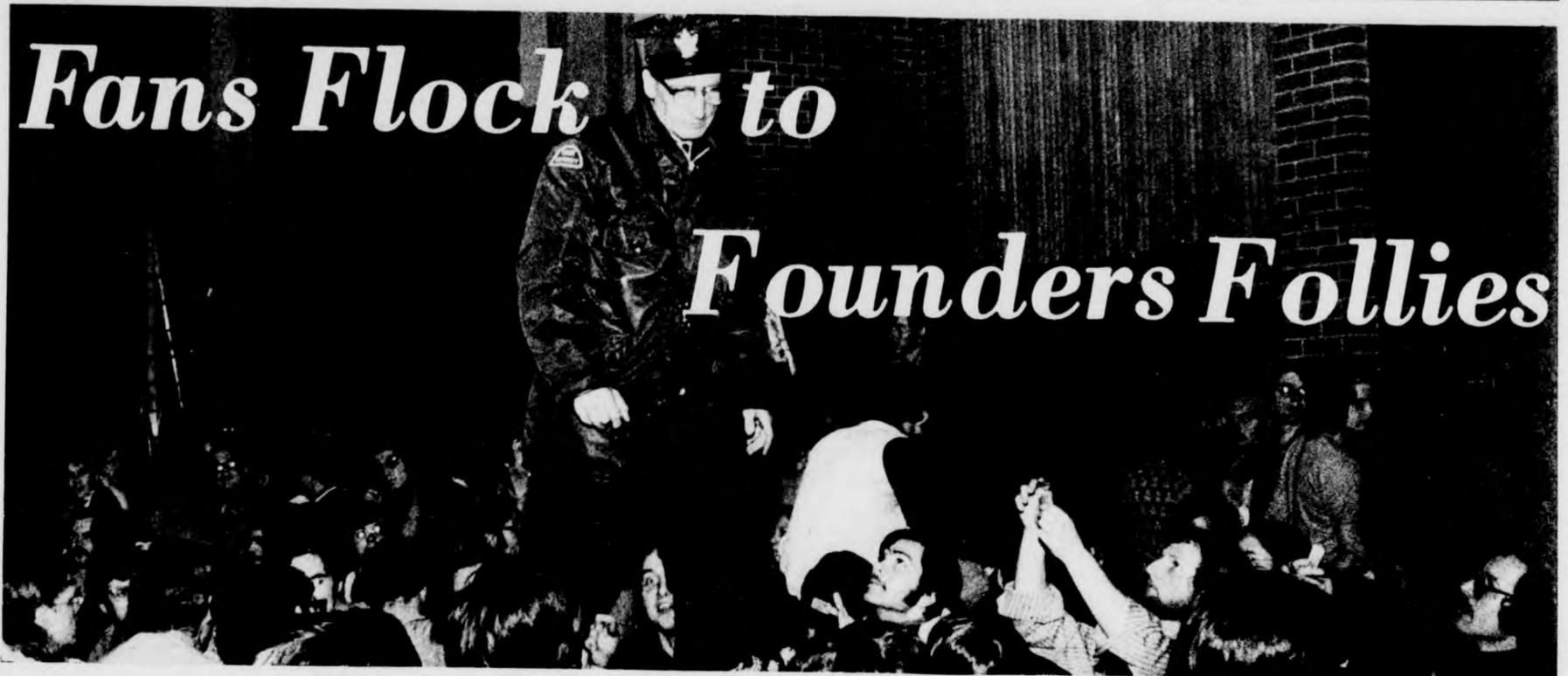


photo by Tim Clark

Fans Flock to Founders Follies

By BARRY LERNER

Originally, this was going to be a light hearted story concerning "one of the biggest things (in entertainment) to happen on campus this year." The event, Founders Follies, however, turned out to be the ugliest thing here in years. It left nobody looking good.

An hour before the show, the crowd stretched half way down the Founders common room. Spurred on by publicity from the outside press and radio; announcements by Radio York; publicity in EXCALIBUR predicting protests and asking for boycotts; and by the chance to have a rousing time here on campus, the crowd eventually swelled to about 500.

The temperature in the jammed area rose and the crowd noisily demanded entrance. They had come to see a show and they were about to get one.

The show had originally been advertised as an amateur contest. Organizer Chris Webber explained no girls from York would enter so he hired two professionals.

York security had brought in three extra men in addition to the two who regularly patrol the college area. Webber had hired about ten students to help set up the show and help on security if needed and the entire Founders college council was present to help.

Finally, the first person — a girl — was admitted and the rush was on. The tables filled in about fifteen minutes and the bartender said he was doing "a good business."

The band started to play and the waiting crowd, still about 300 people, thought the shows was starting without them. They were hot and irritable and, demanding entrance, just pushed past the security guards. The hall was now filled with about 400 paid admissions and 250 crashers who jammed the back.

The first stripper, Miss Georgia Peach, was introduced, the lights went down and she started her act.

Meanwhile, at the back, North York Fire Platoon Chief Charles Dawson arrived and promptly lost his temper.

He looked at the crowd jamming the back. He looked at the doors which had been locked from the outside. He ordered the show stopped, the doors opened, and the people without chairs be cleared from the room.

Then the fire crews responding to the alarm arrived. They had had trouble getting their equipment through the emergency fire routes which were jammed with cars.

It took about an hour to clear the hall and have the doors opened. York security guards removed their chains and padlocks.

Chief Dawson told us he had been called in by the press. He did not mind the crowd sitting in the hall and only wanted the routes cleared, exit doors unlocked, and overflow crowd removed. He said he thought there was a danger of fainting in the common room because of the crowd, which he estimated at about 500.

When he was satisfied as to the safety of the crowd, he left and permitted the show to go on. The crowd, which had vigorously shouted the overflow out, was raring to go.

Georgia Peach reappeared, the lights went down, the band went up and the show was on.

"Take it off Georgia!"
 "Alright, I'll take it off. Are you ready?"
 "Hurry up Georgia."
 "I'll be right there."
 "Hey Georgia, c'mere."
 "Don't you dare you dirty old man."

(The press was able to catch all of this as they had astutely reserved themselves a front row table before the show.)

Finally, Georgia showed all and the crowd roared its approval. They were having the good time they came for.

The next act consisted of a male per-

formance and the acting out of a popular ballad. This did not go over too well with the crowd. They wanted to see Georgia's red haired friend.

The skit did not finish as Founders council president Bob Thompson appeared on stage and asked that the lights be turned up. Over

the roar of the crowd which didn't want another interruption, he ordered that the hall be cleared. He said a woman had called the main gate and told the guard a bomb would explode in the dining hall in fifteen minutes.

At first, many did not believe him and started hollering for their money. However, realizing there is an easy way and a hard way to prove the story, they quickly cleared the hall. There was some initial pushing and shoving at the back but this ended quickly.

As a standard precaution, Founders Senior Tutor John Priestly ordered that police be called to conduct a search. By the time the dining hall and common room were cleared, the bomb should have gone off ten minutes before. By the time the one police sergeant arrived it should have gone off three-quarters of an hour before.

Many people stood around demanding their money back. The common room looked as if a bomb had gone off. Paper, beer bottles and "balloons" littered the floor.

The rest of the show of course, was cancelled and the hangers-on, after realizing they weren't getting a refund that night, finally went home.

The show left a lot of bad feeling. The people who came reacted to the long hot wait and started pushing and shoving. They had little patience for delays and wanted to see nothing but the strippers.

The press built up the protest aspect of the contest and the whole thing suffered from over-publicity.

People against the contest, women's lib, did not make many friends. Many felt they overstepped their rights to protest in ripping down signs and trying to get a boycott going.

Before the bomb threat, a group of about 25 people, opposed to the show, did not like a comment made on Radio York and went up to the studio to demand an apology. The protest was not violent and the announcer apologized.

However, as one of the RY staff member remarked, 25 people storming into a radio station that is on the air cannot be considered an orderly or well-meaning protest.

Founders Council and Chris Webber will take the brunt of any criticism handed out. They had no idea that that many people would show up to the show and were just not prepared for it.

Council president Bob Thompson said he thought they were "not under any obligation to put on (another) show or return money." He pointed out it was not their fault that those who crashed the show caused a delay or that some threatened to blow the place up. He explained a show was put on even though it was abbreviated.

Although money for the unused bar tickets might be refunded, it is doubtful that any money for admission tickets will be given back. There is little possibility that the show will be completed or another show held.

Webber said he will probably lose \$50 for the night. He had to pay the strippers, band and student help. He didn't expect the huge crowd and suspected it was due to all the publicity.

Complimenting those present he said, "It was a pretty good crowd for all the shit they had to take." He didn't think a noisy, boisterous crowd is a bad crowd.

He wouldn't mind doing another show but concludes, "It's impossible."

"A telephone in the hands of an idiot," sets up the possibility that it could happen at any function held here, he said. He would not want to try again under those conditions.

Thus the Founders Follies ends in bitterness, suspicion and confusion.

Follies Forum

Open letter to Chris Webber

Well, Chris, I saw in the Toronto Star last week-end that you lost fifty bucks on your gala strip show, but gained a "lot of experience". I couldn't help wondering when I read that, just what experience you indeed gained from that horrendous evening. Did you find out that strip shows on campuses, especially the York campus, are potentially magnate-making ventures, with a little careful planning and a few more security measures?

Did you discover that the combination of beer and zipper-bursting guys is a virgin market, ready to be screwed by horny entrepreneurs like yourself?

Or did you stand in the deserted Founders' dining hall late Thursday night, amidst the litter of soggy safes and the stale odour of spent semen, a lonely Hamlet, suffering the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune"?

Well Chris, I too, gained a lot of experience that evening but I think it was a lesson of a different nature. I learned something too, standing in Founders' JCR, watching a million members of this community of scholars rub back and forth against one another in a kind of mass masturbation, passing blown-up condoms overhead, mouths dripping, pants dripping, with greasy hands and glassy eyes, waiting for the hairy goodies.

I learned that something in our world has gone very horribly awry, when a woman has to be reduced to a worm wriggling on the hook of all those wretched phalluses in at-

tendance. I felt a kind of desperation there, that evening, when one boy told me that there was nothing wrong with strip shows but God help his wife if she ever got up on stage to perform for those people. Or when another boy asked me "What have you done for apathy here at York? When have you ever seen people so "together" here before?"

I regret, in a way, that the show could not go on Chris, although I am not sorry you lost money. I do not know who called in the bomb scare, but whoever it was should have realized that the goal was not to get the show stopped, but to get the mentality stopped, that produces shows like that. That is why the people who protested the whole sordid mess didn't appeal to the strippers not to perform. It's not their fault. It's your fault, Chris, and people like you who think it's a lark to watch a woman turned into a titillating robot, bumping and grinding for sweaty grins and cheap jokes.

It was a pyrrhic victory, then, for people like myself, because we hoped, foolishly, I suppose, that dignity and a sense of humanity could have defeated bare breasts going at the rate of a buck a piece. But, we were only naive Davids, to think that we could kill a Goliath like you. My only source of consolation is that for the thousand or so creeps that showed up in Founders last week, maybe there were another thousand that stayed away in protest. Anyway, Chris, you lost fifty bucks on the deal. It couldn't happen to a nicer fellow.

Wendy Dennis

Down with Womens Lib.

How absurd the Women Lib. is! How ridiculous can EXCALIBUR be! Hail Chris Webber for having enough guts to go ahead, despite weeks of threats by the Women Lib., and put on a night full of festivities. Was it fair for the "Group of Concerned Individuals," who so cowardly fail to identify themselves, to spoil an evening full of enjoyment for about 500-600 students (male and females)?

They sure did a good job of giving the type of publicity we the York Community do not need. First they aid in crashing in. Then they call the fire department to clear the hall. The fire marshal seeing how much everybody was enjoying themselves let the show go on after the crashers were removed.

They wrote "Some of us are not enjoying ourselves tonight. Some of us are enraged."

Yes they were enjoying themselves very much. They could not stop the show by calling the fire department so they phoned in a Bomb Threat and finally succeed in having the hall cleared.

We want to live in a society that is able to make its own choice of what to do and what to see any time it pleases and not to have a group threaten it if it does not do what the group advocates. Threats should not be encouraged by anyone in "building a humanized society."

To the "group of concerned individuals" — we protest.

Greg Costa
 Founders College III

Ed. Note: it has been established that "The Group of Concerned Individuals" neither phoned in the bomb threat nor the fire department.

Excalibur

Everything secret degenerates; nothing is safe that does not show it can bear discussion and publicity — Lord Acton

CYSF begins?

If the opening meeting of this year's Council of the York Student Federation is to be taken as any sort of indicator, the CYSF will dissolve as the result of petty bickering, ignorance and procedural fumbling. The new council, with 19 of 21 elected members present, took over from the old council, introduced themselves to each other, elected a temporary speaker, set up a constitutional revision committee and then collapsed.

The council, in attempting to appoint temporary commissioners, revealed that some councillors were ignorant of the functions of the CYSF, that many did not know each other well enough to vote on the merits of the nominees and that all councillors either lacked or failed to demonstrate any procedural knowledge.

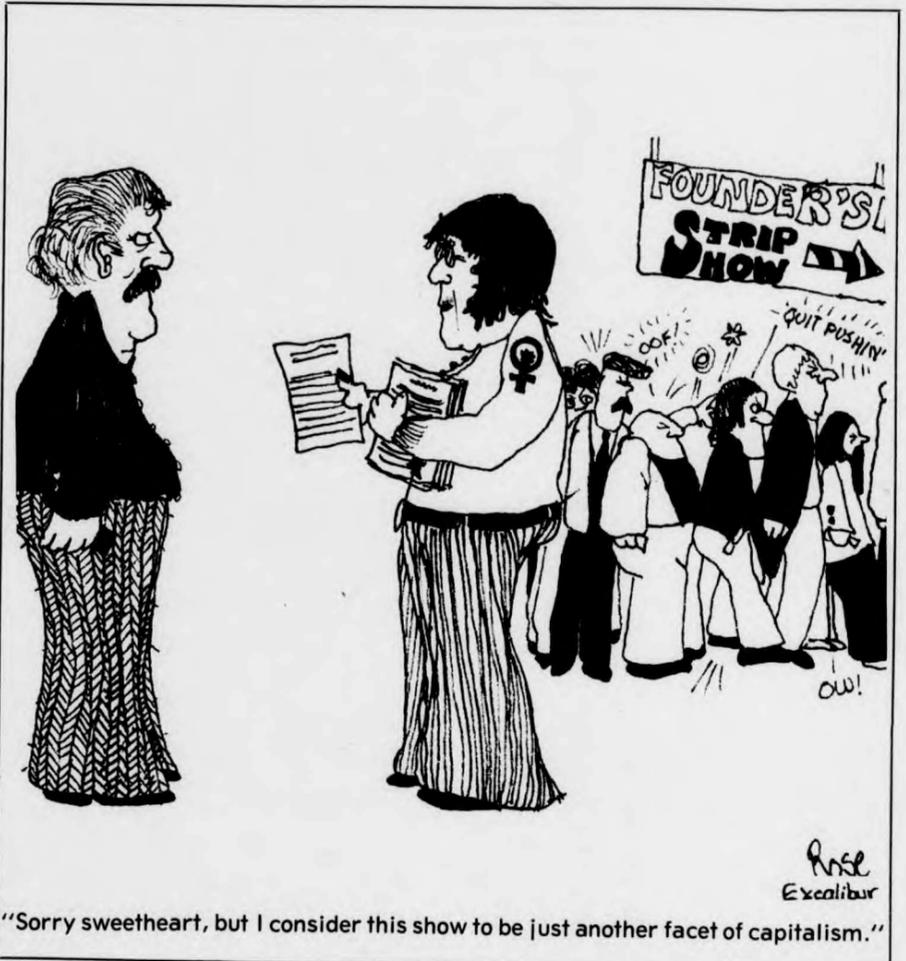
The chairman did not run the meeting with any semblance of order and therefore, the individual members of council drifted off in their own separate ways. Members bickered with others and there was a noticeable conflict between those elected on the Fletcher-Moore slate and the independents, the new council members and the veterans.

The council showed great incompetence in taking well over an hour to elect 5 commissioners for a two week term of office. One commissioner immediately resigned his post but did not have his resignation accepted. Therefore he will do nothing for the two weeks. The election of one commissioner was tabled until the next meeting. Those running were not allowed to speak on their political intentions, only on their "qualifications."

Then, a frustrated council decided to hear from people present asking for money after voting to skip the report on the council's present financial status. Thus, many councillors were placed in the position of being asked to give out money without having any knowledge of where the money was coming from or even if it was available.

At this point, the meeting broke down as members shifted seats and left the room to hold private discussions. The formal meeting stopped as council moved into Committee of the Whole. One member had written his resignation and others were talking of doing the same thing. Some people went home. Then the council reconvened and money was granted although many councillors were not fully aware of what they were voting on. Many voted so that the meeting could end and they could go home. After three hours they were tired and disgusted. Two more items were discussed and the rest of the business was postponed until the next meeting.

The meeting shows that the council is in deep trouble. A permanent speaker who can run the meeting efficiently and eliminate the minor distractions and major procedural hassles is desperately needed. The president and vice-president failed to take it upon themselves to see that council members, especially the news ones, were aware of the composition, functions and operation of the CYSF. This glaring lack of leadership must be corrected. The members themselves, failed to take any initiative in finding out about the council to which they were elected. The result was that they



"Sorry sweetheart, but I consider this show to be just another facet of capitalism."

were totally unable to handle the slightest demands made of them at the meeting.

Unfortunately, this type of beginning usually means that many of the members give up on the CYSF and stop showing up at future meetings. Thus, the business of the council becomes the business of the few, and instead of

having a student government we get a private club running a student's council with an expected budget of \$100,000. Therefore, it is up to each member of the new council to recognize and then correct this horrible start and to begin working as an effective team if we are to have any good student government this year or any year.

Letters to the Editor

Book ratio

The letter from members of the Committee for Liberated Learning which was printed in Excalibur Jan. 28 has inspired me to do some arithmetic. The authors complained about finding more greenery than bookery at the library. Having just read the report of the Minister of University Affairs (for 1969-70), I quickly realized that data, yes indeed, numbers, accurate factual information might be available on this issue.

So what I did was, I took the 1969-70 enrolment for full-time undergraduate and graduate students for the 14 provincially supported universities of Ontario and divided that into the estimate of the number of bound volumes in their respective libraries. In short, I can tell you the books-per-student ratio or just how many books are waiting for you at the library.

The gross ratios shown in the table were precisely misleading. York has a generous number of evening students and their numbers would have lowered the book/student ratio. On the other hand, library size is almost purely a function of the age of the library. In other words, York can grow. York's book/student ratio was 63.4 ranking ninth with U of T leading with a ratio of 138.4.

The ratios do reflect however the actual and present status of the York collection vis a vis the other universities in the province.

While no data is as of yet available for the shrubbery count at Ontario university libraries, it seems likely that York would probably rank among the leading universities in this measure. More research is needed on this horticultural question.

Ben Barkow

Not a member

In reference to the Jan. 28 York Briefs article on the Camera Club I wish to clarify a couple of things. The suspect is not now nor has ever been a member of the club. We believe that he is a student at York. In ad-

dition, I would suggest to all people and groups concerned that the university's insurance policy covering the type of loss we experienced is a \$1,000 dollar deductible policy, and that possibly a policy to cover from about \$200 to \$1,000 of that deductible be set up by all the colleges and CYSF from their own budgets.

Jonathan Young

Wall pollution

This friend of mine owns a film company — calls himself Executive Producer and President for Godsake! But despite all this clutterbungle and razzmatazz of corporate overkill, one thing about this guy's business is basically honest.

People go voluntarily to see his films. He shoots'em, wheels'em, deals'em, bangs'em together, knocks'em around, squeezes'em into shape — his shape — offers'em up for sale, and starves on the profits. Yep, he's a busy man; more complaints, hassles, twists, turns, grumbles, gripes, nonsense, and nincompoops per square hour than you or I or many of our fellow students have to tolerate in a lifetime.

Including those student's whose dissident voices adorn York's walls which is what this letter is all about. Yeah yeah, I'm all in favour of free speech, and the right to be heard, and the right to be seen and make announcements, pronouncements, propaganda, et al. Every York student should enjoy the right to all of this democratic free and groovy shit.

But. Whoever said the right to be heard constituted the right to intrude.

Not too long ago, the much-troubled Executive producer and President came to York for a visit. Not, I'm glad to say, at my invitation. Do you know what he saw?...do you know what he saw? In every single direction he chose to turn his ever-lovin' corporately-overkilled head? He saw posters. Not only posters, but bills, stickers, handouts, scribbles, tabloids, ad-

vertisements, flags, messages, and, in a word, paper. Everywhere.

And I mean everywhere. He saw so much paper on the walls — he couldn't see the walls. Never got to see central square, just the wrapping paper. That's what he told me.

We have notice boards, maybe not enough of them but we have them, and I really dig reading them. Like an agony column. But I don't dig reading the walls of stairwells, toilets, broom-closets, library-carrels, lockers and so on ad nauseum.

It's getting so's a poster has no effect around here unless it's issued in multiple-ultra-xeroxed-cetaquituplicate! The fight for reason through the medium of print has become a fight for impact, which, in turn, has become synonymous with a fight for space.

And as the fight progresses, the amount of space runs out, along with my patience, and along with the credibility of visitors like the super executive producing presidential thing that left here disgusted and wondered where his taxes were going etc., etc.

And wondered what happened to the freedom of choice. Like choice to see what movie you want. Play what record you want, hear what speaker you want. Choice. Privacy. Not intrusion.

This burgeoning exponential poster thing is an intrusion. Not only that, but it's ugly and silly. That's what my friend thinks, that's what I think, and if you look around you, maybe that's what you'll think too.

Make your views known if you agree. But not with a poster.

Derek Best

Staff meets
Friday 10 to 4
Faculty common room
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Excalibur

The York University Weekly

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Why I support a policy of English unilingualism

By Mark Alchuk

As a Canadian nationalist I have become increasingly alarmed over the Trudeau government's attitude towards Canada's linguistic problem, and I have been driven into a state of embitterment concerning French Canada's demand for cultural and linguistic equality. The recent wave of French terrorism has increased that embitterment to a point where I now support a policy of English unilingualism, one official language for Canada.

To espouse a unilingual language policy in this country is not new, but at the present time to advocate such a cause is to be a heretic in the eyes of some English-Canadians. Since the election of the Pearson minority government, bilingualism has become the Bible and eleventh commandment of the Federal politician. The two founding races idea or cultural dualism has now come into full bloom and the Trudeau government shows every intention of increasing the size of the bilingual garden.

The last of us English thistles choking that garden are being weeded out or at least heavily sprayed with BSS, (bilingualism from sea to sea). I do not know who first conceived of the idea of national bilingualism, but its chief gardeners are alive and well and living in the Liberal government.

To say the least, bilingualism is not a popular policy with many Canadians, even new Canadians whose mother tongue is not English. Unfortunately those who believe the bilingual policy to wrong and unjust are branded racists or bigots by French leaders who stand to lose power under a policy of unilingualism and by English leaders who fear the loss of the French vote.

The Utopian solution

Thus, the task of explaining one's sincere views on unilingualism becomes doubly difficult. Bitterness, contempt and hatred has always erupted when attempts are made to force the English speaking population to accept Quebec's demand for linguistic equality.

The invalid reasoning behind such ideas as two majorities, two founding races, special status and cultural dualism has always been rejected by Canadian nationalists. The policy of bilingualism has been put forward as the utopian solution; this will unite Canada according to Liberal Ottawa. This could be no further from the truth! Rather than uniting us, a continued policy of national bilingualism will drive the French speaking people into a further more deadly isolation.

French Canada exists now as an inward looking linguistic minority in an English speaking sea. Bilingualism will be the final brick in a wall to separate them from the reality of English language numerical superiority. Promoting bilingualism in English speaking provinces and creating French language pockets will increase that isolation. Bilingualism will be the coup de grace to Canadian national unity; the very thing it is supposed to be saving.

Canadian unity will always be threatened for Quebec is not a province like the others. Quebec is a province of Canada in name only; Quebec is a nation as foreign and as distinct from English Canada as Japan is from Britain. The upsurge in FLQ terrorism is the first labour pain of the birth of a new nation; the separatist Parti Quebecois is standing a day and night vigil by the bedside



ready to deliver the new state. The French of Quebec are no longer French-Canadians, they are Quebecois.

The intellectuals and the students of Quebec have no love for Canada, they are French and a whole generation of French-Canadians have been brought up to decry, if not to hate, the very words Canada and Confederation. This is not an exaggeration for the Parti Quebecois enjoys the support of nearly one quarter of the Quebec electorate, and their power is increasing.

Separatism is explained away today by drawing attention to the high unemployment in Quebec. We are constantly bombarded with such facts as, English Quebecers are better paid than French Quebecers, French Quebecers have higher unemployment and are second class citizens. We are never told why French-Canadians are unemployed and receive low wages, they just do somehow.

English Canadian guilt

The guilt for all this however is placed squarely on English Canada. English-Canadians are being told that they alone are responsible for whatever is wrong in Quebec. English Canada is to blame for unemployment, English Canada is to blame for low wages, English Canada is suppressing the Quebecois. Using such absurd reasoning I wonder if Quebec is responsible for the poverty and unemployment in the Maritimes. I wonder if Quebec is responsible for unemployment in Ontario. I wonder if Quebec is responsible for the injustice committed against the real founding races of Canada, the Indians and Eskimos? I wonder if Quebec wants to take any blame itself for what is wrong in the province; it seems very unlikely!

The economic backwardness of the French Canadian has always been blamed on the energetic, competitive English entrepreneur. Most of French Canada's problems can be explained by the fact that it is a small cultural island in an English speaking business world with which it cannot compete; its backwardness stems from unreformed institutions, decades of

governmental corruption, Catholicism, and antiquated laws.

All these relevant considerations have been brushed aside and the French-Canadian, maintaining he is guiltless of Quebec's economic backwardness, continues to believe in some English-Canadian conspiracy against him. This twisted logic used to blackmail English Canada into accepting the bilingual policy has become intolerable.

The uncompromising French attitude towards English Canadian numerical superiority, their belief in some future quasi-independent French state and their refusal to accept the limitations of a minority language will continue to isolate the French people and accelerate the frequency of terrorist acts in Quebec.

The solution to Quebec's ills of course, is that magic word bilingualism. But bilingualism does not mean two languages for Canada, it means French unilingualism for Quebec and bilingualism for the rest of Canada. It is a policy allowing the French minority to work and live solely in the French language from sea to sea at the expense of English speaking taxpayers, who derive no benefit from such a policy. It is a policy designed to split forever the linguistic groups and make contact with either needless. It is the French-Canadian's dream to live in a French environment with absolutely no need of or knowledge of the English language to succeed.

In short, it is a policy of dualism, two nations; not two nations living as one, two nations living apart. Obviously such a policy is unacceptable for national bilingualism will surely divide the nation, not unite it.

FLQ terrorism

Unfortunately terrorism may succeed in creating a feeling of indifference among English Canadians who are tired of hearing about Quebec and its separatists. Such an attitude is as deadly to Canadian survival as the FLQ terrorism. English speaking Canadians have a numerical, historical, economic, constitutional and legal right to

the predominance of the English language over the French. The French-Canadians are the conquered people, it is time they accept the English fact!

Bilingualism is a new idea and nowhere in the BNA act was there any reference made concerning the creation of a bilingual state; the Fathers of Confederation had no such intention. Bilingualism has become no more than a cheap but sure way of gaining the French vote and a tool our English leaders have used to betray the linguistic rights of the English speaking majority to further their own political ambitions.

The Canadian people have never been asked to support or reject the bilingual policy. Only through a national plebiscite can bilingualism be legally enforced in Canada. No government and no Prime Minister has the right to institute, execute and use public funds to support such an irrevocable policy. Only English Canada can say yes to bilingualism, but English Canada has never been consulted. This is proof that Trudeau's participatory democracy is nothing but a sham.

Bilingualism is nothing more than a bribe to French Canada to stay in Confederation; we have received only an inkling of the blackmail to come from separatist oriented Quebec. Quebec's leaders will pay lip service to bilingualism, but they are working towards an independent, French Quebec. Bilingualism is isolating the French and destroying Canada, yet Trudeau still maintains bilingualism will unite Canada.

In short, our Federal representatives now pursue the old maxim, twisted to their liking; divided we stand, united we fall.

Leaders to blame

The blame for the rise in French nationalism rests on the English-Canadian leaders. By definite support of bilingualism or vague talk concerning it and fear of denouncing the terrorist organizations and separatist parties as overt treason against the national survival of Canada, they have kept alive French Canada's hope for separate status and quasi-independence.

Pearson's "opting out formula" and Royal Commission into Bilingualism and Biculturalism have caused great harm to Canadian unity. His timid rebuke to de Gualle in 1967 and his inability to deal with the "not-so-quiet revolution" have fostered anti-confederation feelings among the French. The young of French Canada have been taught by their elders that if their culture is to survive they must be free of Confederation.

Our only hope of deliverance from the civil anarchy which is rapidly descending upon our nation, lies in the reassertion of a single Canadian nationalism. Canada can exist only as one nation with one official language. Our experience over more than one hundred years has shown us that two different peoples can never live successfully as one.

The vain and ludicrous pursuit of cultural dualism which the Liberal government is executing as rapidly as possible will end in the break-up of our country. Bilingualism with all its ramifications, which was never an object of Confederation, must be abandoned. The bilingual experiment has failed, and failed miserably; it is time for a reassessment and a new formula!

Mark Alchuk is a first year student in Vanier College.

NAKED CAME POLONSKY: *The sunny side*

It has been suggested to me that in my official capacity as an EXCALIBUR columnist that I should feel somewhat obligated to devote at least one of my columns to the hustle and bustle of student politics at York University. Well, the first thing to consider is that the friend who made this suggestion to devote some space to the York political scene, was the same one who a few weeks ago advised me that he thought it would be terribly exciting that for one of my political science courses, I hand in a synthesis of the humorous elements of Robert Standfield's lesser speeches. Yet, even with this in mind I have decided to forge ahead in pursuit of student politics.

The first thing which I guess should be pointed out to you, is that student affairs costs you money. You pay \$27 a head for all the advantages of having student council looking after your needs. Of this the York Student Federation ends up with a total budget of about 78,000 dollars, 25,000 of which goes to EXCALIBUR. This means that my column costs you roughly two cents per issue. And so for this I say thank-you.

CYSF

The York Student Federation — Abolish it! About the only organizations on this campus which are more inept than this council are the college councils. For some strange reason the student

bodies on this campus seem to attract individuals whose collective outputs as student politicians are most noticeable for their singular lack of creativity. After all, it was merely two weeks ago that the vast majority of students on this campus, what with their sophisticated understanding of politics being what it is, voted in as their president a man who labeled himself as a "radical liberal free enterpriser." In other words, a sort of Abbie Hoffman - Hubert Humphry - William F. Buckley, if you may pardon my slight allusion to our friendly neighbour to the south. At least, it is reassuring to know that our new president is a man who possesses an open mind.

But the most striking thing about our new president is that it really is quite inconsequential what he or his council thinks. The council, you see, has no power. Now, the students do not seem terribly bothered by this, and apparently neither does the administration. So, the functions which the council ends up performing are a) making sure the checkers club has sufficient funds to repair battered checker boards, b) arranging pamphlets to be available so that students may find out about student flights to Europe, and c) allowing 9.8 per cent of the student body an opportunity to practise voting once a year, so that they don't blow it in the big league.

Therefore, it is on the basis of this intense research into our political scene, that I have arrived at my original conclusion. Abolish CYSF. By the way, I do believe that Morton the Maoist (in his usual spot in front of the Post Office) is starting up a petition to this effect. Besides which, rumour has it that Brian the Trotskyist has been doing better business than Morton the Maoist lately, and this has lead Morton to seriously consider giving up Maoism and going into the Hare Krishna trade. So do go visit Morton.

EXCALIBUR

EXCALIBUR — I do not feel quite at ease attacking EXCALIBUR, as such an attack usually warrants a severe beating up of one's girlfriend by the reporters for the girl's volleyball page. Perhaps the most persistent critique by others of the paper is, other than the fact that it is a reasonably dull newspaper, is that it carries only one political line and that one must be in agreement with the line in order to merit one's name in the staff box. Unfortunately this is not correct. Absolutely anybody can write for EXCALIBUR, and it should be painfully obvious that anybody does. The writing staff, for a university paper, is remarkably apolitical. Of a news staff of about a dozen, maybe two have any firm political beliefs. They work for the paper

either because they enjoy writing, or because they desire the supposed security of belonging to the school newspaper. So, if one is going to attack EXCALIBUR, at least attack it for the right reason, that being that it is simply not a good paper. And the reason it is not a good paper is that a handful of people, who are also carrying five credits, no matter how talented can not weekly turn out a paper on their own. The paper just demands too many minds and bodies for it to be a success, and York is not willing to come up with them.

Radio York — The problem with Radio York is that nobody listens to it. At no given time there seems to be any more than two dozen people tuned in. All of which is not surprising, when one considers that the product churned out by a half a dozen quasi professional CHUMS has as much originality as the all night show on radio station CRAP broadcasting live from Ingersoll, Ontario. Unlike EXCALIBUR, Radio York is a closed shop. You either go along with the non-personality of the average Radio York personality, which resembles a cross between Jan and Dean and the Partridge Family, or opt for a career as a stand-up comic in the central square.

I have now completed my survey of York student organizations. May they rest in peace!

Excalibur needs more layout people, photographers, reporters



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Nixon addresses Congress

Arms needed 'for peace'

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) — "In the 1971 budget, America's priorities were quietly but dramatically reordered," President Nixon boasted to Congress January 29. Then he sheepishly added: "In 1972 we must increase our spending for defence in order to carry out the nation's strategy for peace."

Nixon's new \$250 billion budget is

the largest in U.S. history. For defence, Nixon has proposed \$77.5 billion, a \$1.1 billion increase over last year. The defence budget did not show what percentage of military expenditures will be going to the war in Indochina.

Nixon's budget requests "authority" to spend \$80 billion on arms in case he finds it impossible to stay within his estimates.

The budget also contains several concealed military outlays. The biggest is the \$19.68 billion interest on the national debt, which is the result of past and present wars. A \$5.1 billion item for "international affairs" will provide arms to regimes in Greece, Spain and Portugal. Space research and technology, with clear military implications, will cost taxpayers \$3.3 billion.

In comparison to defence expenditures Nixon is indulging \$4.5 billion for "community development and housing", \$8.8 billion for "education and manpower", \$16 billion for health and \$10 billion for commerce and transportation.

Federal expenditures for "law enforcement" will be hiked by almost one-third, 32 per cent, to make a total of \$408 million. Most of this will be spent beefing up state and city police forces.

Nixon claims to have reordered priorities, proudly pointing out that a sizeable 42 per cent of his budget is for "human resources" while only a measly 33.8 per cent is for war. These figures do not reveal hidden military expenses, nor do they spell out what President Nixon is including under "human resources."

Probe of San Jose riot finds very little evidence

SAN JOSE, CAL. (LNS) — The investigation into violence which occurred here during President Nixon's October 29 visit that gained so much national attention has ended not with a bang, but a whimper.

Despite the original claim and counter-claim of "mass rioting", conspiracy, and wide-spread felonious acts, a District Attorney's inquiry has found little evidence of such crimes. Former

Sen. George Murphy and Gov. Reagan had hit hard for the need for "law and order" following the rock-throwing spree which occurred when Nixon stood on his limousine and gave the V sign.

Murphy called the demonstrators "anarchists" and claimed that he might have been "ripped apart" by the group. Nixon used the rocks that greeted his motorcade as a catalyst for speeches in support of Republicans seeking re-election.

In contrast to the nation-wide furor ignited by Nixon's lambasting of the demonstration, the DA's report was subdued and low-keyed. The report, given to a grand jury convened in San Jose said the only persons to be prosecuted were four persons arrested following the demonstration in October, and that no new persons would be charged.

Local radicals are insisting that the violence was setup in order to create a campaign issue designed to boost the failing Murphy campaign. Added to this boiling pot were charges that the San Jose Police Chief provided inadequate protection for the President's limousine, allowing the brief flurry of rock-throwing. The Police Chief in turn blamed the Secret Service.

U.S. Navy pregnancy upsets brass

PENSACOLA, Fla. (LNS) — Navy Seawoman Anna Flores, became pregnant last Spring by her fiancé, a Navy enlisted man stationed with her at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla.

After she miscarried at the base dispensary, her commanding officer, Capt. C.H. Signey, moved to discharge her under a Navy regulation:

"To do otherwise would imply that unwed pregnancy is condoned and would eventually result in a dilution of the moral standards set for women in the Navy," Signey said.

In a January lawsuit, Seawoman Flores asked the Federal District Court in Pensacola, Fla., to prohibit the pending discharge on grounds that the Navy is unconstitutionally discriminating women by discharging them for becoming pregnant while not discharging the sailors who make them pregnant.

A complaint said that Miss Flores "is informed and believes... that numerous male members of the United States Navy:

- 1) Have sexual intercourse with women to whom they are not married, and are not discharged therefore;
- 2) Fathered children out of wedlock and are not discharged therefore;
- 3) Incur in their sexual activities venereal disease and are not discharged therefore;
- 4) Are not subjected to 'the moral standards set for women in the Navy.'

The projected discharge reportedly has been delayed in Washington pending an investigation requested by a Texas congressman.

CYSF Election results

PRESIDENT

	Ashton	Belfont	Fletcher	Zendel	Total
Stong	10	27	49	10	96
Winters-McLaughlin	35	97	204	50	386
Vanier-Founders	35	96	123	33	287
MBA, 'F', Grads	12	23	44	5	84
Total	92	243	420	98	853

VICE PRESIDENT

	Clements	Fobert	Moore	Platts	Total
Stong	12	26	52	6	96
W-M	65	83	206	24	378
V-F	20	73	153	32	278
MBA, 'F', Grads	7	20	54	2	93
Total	104	202	465	65	835

COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES

Stong	Founders	
Neil Sinclair	78	Bev Fink 65
John Theobald	65	Bill Stephaniuk 55
Danice Masters	65	John Rose 39
Steve Vinaze	17	Norman Faria 36

Total votes cast 860

Total eligible voters 8786

9.8 per cent turnout

Science forum planned for today at 4:30

The science forum on the credit system originally planned for the day of the blizzard, has been rescheduled for today from 4:30 to 6 pm in the lecture hall 2 room E.

This is a chance to learn about the credit system as well as to air your complaints about the science programme.

All science students and professors are invited.

LITIGATION ADVICE NEEDED

York student, financially well-to-do, but lacking the necessary knowledge in Canadian jurisprudence and intrigued by some litigation questions, would like to have discussions on the subject with a law student possessing the necessary answers and/or willing to find the solution by using the wealth of information at his disposal at the university.

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The Great Slave railway

They couldn't have given it a better name



By Trevor Jones

There were many stories written about the building of the Great Slave Lake Railway in the early sixties, about the drive to reach this "last frontier" in the Canadian Northland. Typical of the romantic indulgence required of journalists on such occasions was this story which appeared in 1964 in *The Ottawa Citizen*:

"The country along the south shore of the Great Slave Lake is as still as death, as it has been for centuries past. It is as if the thick snow in the spruce trees has muffled all the sound.

"Suddenly the stillness is shattered by a sharp, piercing blast from a diesel locomotive.

"Then it really hits home — the realization that steel has penetrated the last frontier; that they've built a railway from southern Canada to within 400 miles of the Arctic Circle."

But nowhere in the moody epics in any newspaper file in Canada will anyone find the story of R.F. Welch, one of Canadian National Railways favourite construction contractors. And nowhere is there the story of the hundreds of immigrants who built the Great Slave line and the conditions they laboured under. Nor did anyone question how they got there.

The Great Slave Lake Railway, extending 378 miles through muskeg, bush and farm land from northern Alberta to the edge of the Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, was built at the cost of \$86 million in federal funds between 1961 and 1967.

Ever since the days of the CPR's Kicking Horse Pass line, in the 1890's hewn out of the Rocky Mountains by a mass labour force of Chinese and Irish immigrants, the Canadian railway industry has learned the value of immigrant labour. Ignorant of the language, of their rights, strangers to labour union traditions, immigrants make the most docile manual labour force available.

The Great Slave Lake Railway is a good example for several reasons.

For one, it is one of the most recent railways built in Canada. For another, it brings us in touch with R.F. Welch, a friend of the railway industry and of Ottawa for many years. And it brings us to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, as it was then known, and their splendid co-operation with men like Welch, and with the railway industry as a whole.

Finally, the story of the Great Slave line is pertinent because it has not ended.

The history of the Great Slave Lake Railway is one of the most blatant examples of Ottawa's accommodation of the interests of private profit that one can find.

The GSLR had been promised to the Peace River settlers by the Liberals for almost thirty years, to transport their products to the markets in the south. But when it was finally built, the settlers' interests were quite secondary.

The impending construction of the GSLR was announced by the Liberal Government, in the person of Northern Affairs Minister Jean Lesage, in 1954, and its construction was carried out under the conservative government — much hailed as testimony to John Diefenbaker's "vision of the north".

Diefenbaker's "vision of the north" coincided remarkably with the "vision" of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The GSLR was built, in Diefenbaker's own words, "primarily to bring out the rich lead-zinc deposits in the Pine Point area" on the Great Slave Lake — one of the richest deposits in the world.

Some 90 per cent of the lead-zinc deposits in the Pine Point region belongs to the Pine Point Mines company, which is owned 78.2 per cent by Consolidated Mining and Smelting (COMINCO), in turn owned by Canadian Pacific Investments — the holding company of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A few Liberals, in opposition, asked loudly in the House why the Conservative government was "selling out to CPR", by using CNR to build a railway

for the private company's convenience and profit. But perhaps they, who conceived the project in 1954, knew the answer to that best.

In 1955, the *Toronto Star* reported: "... a federal proposal for a three-way sharing of costs between CPR, Smelters, and the federal government had been turned down by the CPR and the big mining company which has a 99-year lease on the area."

The president of Pine Point, W.G. Jewett, had the unmitigated cheek in 1960 to complain that the government's delay in implementing its policy to build the railroad was causing Pine Point "great concern", and that if government didn't hustle, "alternate forms of transport" would have to be developed.

Though CPR had to repay the Federal Government some of the money over a 10-year period through freight costs on the millions of tons of ore it carried out to its smelters in Trail, B.C., it still received a convenient loan of \$86 million, which it was not about to shell out of its own pocket.

Co-operation

It was, in the words of a Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development report, "a splendid example of co-operation between government and private enterprise."

This spirit of co-operation was carried through into the construction phase of the railroad.

In those years, the CNR was virtually the private domain of its president, Donald Gordon, a man greatly respected by the government for getting things done. Donald Gordon had that simple formula for building railroads that kept everything neatly within the budget — kill the unions, and make sure you have the cheapest supply of labour possible.

This is why in the case of the GSLR, as in the case of dozens of other railway contracts in the previous thirty years, the CNR turned to the R.F. Welch (B.C.) Company, with its headquarters in Vancouver.

Ralph Welch has enjoyed virtual obscurity and lucrative CNR contracts for over 30 years. As a "manpower and construction contractor", Welch's specialty has been "extra gangs", the large construction and maintenance crews that build and repair this country's thousands of miles of track. Welch provided Gordon with what he wanted: a cheap, fast job, done without publicity and without cumbersome frills like unions.

Mr. Welch didn't have to worry about unions raising his costs because Donald Gordon was personally fending them off. Gordon engaged for years in a bitter fight with the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way to prevent its bid to unionize extra gangs. But when, in 1956, Gordon had to give in and extra gang labour was finally given certification under the Brotherhood, the CNR insisted on retaining Welch as a manpower agent on main lines, and also as a construction agent on pioneer lines like the GSLR.

In 1965, the Federal Government brought in the Federal Labour Standards Code (regulating federal employees) establishing a 40-hour work week. Railways were allowed to apply for deferments from the standard for their operating employees and extra gangs. But the only private railway construction contractor given the deferment under the umbrella of railway operations was R.F. Welch.

Immigrant labour

This left Welch free to provide the cheap labour the railway wanted. But Welch didn't restrict himself to dipping into any cheap labour pool he could cull in Canada (Canadians tended to walk off his jobs when they realized what they had to do).

Through arrangements with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and the Department of Labour, Welch agents used a travel to Portugal and Italy to recruit manual labour from the unemployment rolls of Lisbon and Rome, and from the surrounding rural areas. Through these arrangements with the Ottawa authorities, he brought them over by the hundreds to work on his extra gangs.

When it came to the construction of the GSLR, however, Welch no longer sent agents to Western Europe to recruit labour. His particular "arrangement" (his word) ended in 1957, apparently because the Immigration authorities took it upon themselves to keep up the supply of immigrants, and he no longer had to do active recruiting. He now only needed to phone up any government manpower office, say how many men he needed, and soon a trainload of Portuguese and Italians and other immigrants was on its way to his construction sites.

Technically the Great Slave construction phase should have ended in July of 1967, when the Board of

Transport Commissioners authorized commercial traffic on the line. But Ottawa extended the "construction phase" from December 1967 to March 1970. What is now being done on the railway is heavy maintenance, not construction, but the convenient extension means that the line is not regarded as an operational railway, and unions like the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way cannot move in since they are restricted to the operational lines.

The GSLR gangs today do exactly the same work as the unionized men on the operational lines — they lay new steel build up the track bed with ballast and raise the rails where they sag. But they work for Mr. Welch.

Not much has changed on the Great Slave Lake Railway since the early construction days. The immigrant farm labourers and unemployed whom Welch formerly recruited abroad now are obtained in Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver. Welch gangs still work on the tracks from 90 to 120 hours a week. They even manage to clear \$600 a month — if they work 500 hours.

On Thursday morning June 12, 1969 I joined Gang No. 5, a 30-man Portuguese "extra gang", which was then at Roma, the southern junction of the GSLR and the Northern Alberta Railway of the continental system. Our work went on for 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

The new, unsettled track-bed of the GSLR heaves and shifts in the winter frosts, particularly in muskeg and swamp country. Gang No. 5 was a "lifting gang" which repaired these hazardous dips and tiltings of the rails.

At frequent intervals the entire track was raised two to six inches by a power jack, under the direction of a "sight man", who determined the proper track elevation. He was crouched to the ground, his eyes fastened on the sighting boards ahead. Four men with tamping shovels packed fresh gravel under the raised ties. After only two or three hours of steady pounding, their leg and back muscles were numb and the successive physical jolts stiffened spine and shoulders.

Two get ill

Behind the power-jack, a three-man crew checked the accuracy of the elevation. A second sight man, also crouched on his knees, bent his head to the ground and peered upside down along the rail. Two men fell ill, doing this sight work, and the fellow who finally managed to cope with it suffered from bruised, swollen knees, constant migraine headaches, and severely strained eyesight.

His two partners followed with a hand jack. With a steel lever bar they raised rails missed by the power jack, and rammed in gravel. I saw only two men during the summer able to work the manual lift for any long period of time.

The shovel crew worked in front of a diesel tamping machine. In previous years this crew had 14 to 16 men. This summer, however, it numbered only five to seven, but it had to cover just as many miles per day.

To ensure a "highball" operation, the head foreman walked the gauntlet of shovellers hurling invective and pebbles at those who fell behind. He insisted — even in 90 degree weather — that the tamping machines bear down on the shovel crew. Many of the shovellers were constantly unnerved by the furious, splitting roar of these great yellow machines.

A ballast gang was sent ahead of Gang 5 in order to survey the line and deposit new gravel alongside the rack for us to use. Often they had not completed certain areas before our arrival and there were frequent miscalculations. Consequently we had to shovel large uncrushed rocks and packed mud from the very base of the track to get gravel. The ground was hard and rocky, and this task served to push many to the limit of their endurance.

No scheduled rest or supper breaks were provided during the nine hour afternoon and it was necessary for the men to smoke cigarettes or eat what food they could carry while they worked. On one occasion three men managed to get far ahead of the shovel crew. When a foreman went back to check their work they sat down to await his return. Because of this rest break they were ordered to their bunks, and their wages were docked for the remainder of the day. The isolated nature of the camps and the desire of the men to keep their jobs helped reinforce the arbitrary power and significance of the gang foreman.

One of the few Canadians who worked on the gang, Pat Cummings, a 36-year-old down-and-outer from Saskatchewan, was overcome by the unrelenting pace of the shovelling and the strain of working near the tampers. Like many of his colleagues, he had not been warned in Edmonton about the work nor of the weather conditions in the north and he had neither rain gear nor parka.

After 11 days he stopped working, and refused to speak with anyone in the bunk car. At night we would



CNR's Toronto yards.

find him sitting on his bed with glazed eyes, every so often giving out a strange giggle. After three days, a speeder en route to Roma collected him.

Others too broke down, physically and mentally. In the course of the summer, five of the shovel crew who could no longer muster the strength to work also stopped eating and then finally had to leave. They just drifted off up the track, or through the muskeg to the nearest town.

Fortunately, the tamping machine broke down once or twice a week. When it did we would stand about folding exquisite red lips in the Lucky Strike bull's-eye or playing with pebbles on the ties.

Even if a man if fired on a Welch gang, he must provide his own exit. This means walking 10 to 15 miles up the track to the nearest road or up through long bush cuts to the Mackenzie Highway. In past years, when dismissed men did not leave the gang within two hours, or insisted that they be deposited at the nearest town, the gang foreman radioed for the RCMP, which came in on a speeder to arrest the man for trespassing on CN property.

The living conditions did little to improve either the health or the humour of the men. The cramped boarding cars, popularly referred to as "ovens", housed 17 to 22 in double bunks. The whole car was given two buckets of cold water for personal hygiene and enough closet space for half the men's belongings. There was no ventilation for men on the upper bunks, and many of the lower windows could not be used.

Slept in clothes

The workday began shortly after 5 am, and if the men dispensed with letters, showers and laundry, they could be asleep by 11 pm. We often slept in our clothes, and the smell of unwashed bodies and stale air was intensified by the daytime heat retained within the tin shell of the coach. Few men ever managed a full six hours of sleep.

Each man received his sleeping quarters free of charge, but Welch subtracted \$2.85 per day from each man's wages for food. As supplied by Mr. Welch, those meals consisted mainly of macaroni, boiled potatoes, spaghetti, wieners and beef sausages. We never received milk, fresh vegetables or fresh fruit and for much of the time second servings were rare.

On Gang No. 5 over a three-week period in July and August we were fed 23 times with wieners and beef sausages. The beef sausages were often green in the centre and most of the men suffered from regular and violent attacks of diarrhoea.

The chicken or ham hocks were usually too tough to be eaten. In Roma, a Welch agent came by the food car during lunch one day, asking if any of the men had any complaints about the food. Finally, one of the Portuguese asked for "some meat we can chew on".

Jackson, the agent, told the cook to bring the man more meat, and personally placed it in front of him. "Take your time," said the agent. "Eat slowly. And be out of this camp within two hours."

Six weeks later, when three men refused to work one afternoon because of the food they had been offered at lunch, they were fired.

(Jackson lived in Peace River, in a large mobile home, in which, he would brag, he had invested over \$15,000 for wall-to-wall carpeting, panelling, bar facilities, stereo, and colour TV. He had absolute control over every man's job on the track. They feared Jackson and his little rolling palace even more than they hated the foremen.)

It was much easier to replace men than it was to

replace cooks on the gangs. We survived six cooks within 80 days and two of them left when their order forms to the Welch food commissar at Roma Junction were only half completed. These same cooks stated that much of the meat would be considered unsalable in Edmonton and that meat originally of good quality had been spoiled by careless freezing and thawing procedures.

At one point, the cook from gang 8, a maintenance crew stationed near Hotchkiss, ran on to the tracks in front of a CNR inspection car to protest the fact that he had not been sent sufficient food supplies for his men. He was fired the next day by Welch's commissar.

Accordingly, experienced Welch cooks took ludicrous steps to minimize costs. They would serve water rather than kool-aid (to save on sugar), skip fringe-incidentals such as pastry, gravy or pancakes, and refuse the men napkins or wax-paper with which to wrap up their supper sandwiches (which, please remember, one ate as one shovelled).

"You're paying \$2.85 a day for your food," a cook who had worked for the Canadian army and in bush camps once explained to us. "The food I get costs Welch a buck. What do you expect?"

There was no medical officer for the gangs. When a labourer fell sick, he found it difficult to leave the isolated camps in order to see doctors in Peace River or Manning. The Portuguese, to make matters worse, were wary of the local doctors, because they could not communicate with them. Welch provided no interpreter. A worker with a serious back disorder and another with violent intestinal pain were both conspired by the local medical profession to take aspirin.

The one gang member who came from the Peace River area was a simple-minded, 44-year-old Ukrainian. He severely injured his shoulder and legs on the shovel crew, and could not shovel properly. The foreman refused to believe there was anything wrong with him, and did not allow him leave for medical attention. He finally limped off — without permission — and we heard that when he got to a town he was hospitalized for ten days. The doctors warned him never to return to the rails, but it was the only employment he could find, and two weeks later we saw him back on the shovel crew, stiffly going through the motions.

He had long since applied for compensation, but when I left in August he had not received any reply from Roma Junction.

Portuguese

The man, like most of the Peace River settlers and the Roma Junction administrators, was contemptuous of the Portuguese. They were, to everyone around, "DP's". Dumb Portuguese (in officialese, "Displaced Persons"). Behind their backs, the Canadians would taunt them with mock accent: "Maka de money, maka de money, eh DP's?"

In the middle of August a friend of mine, who had transferred to the ballast gang, was crushed between two box cars. Medical assistance came eight hours later. "The engineer was bloody lucky it was only a Portuguese," the timekeeper, a Canadian remarked when news of his death reached our gang.

Some of the Portuguese working on the lines were brought over by Welch during the earlier construction phase. Others were recent immigrants.

Welch men found that the Portuguese were hard-working and, above all, docile. They never questioned authority of foremen, 16 hour work days with no

breaks, they ate the food. They would let themselves be herded down the track by a speeder when foremen wanted the job accelerated. The foremen called them "good boy" — the closest human thing to cattle, and like the Chinese, Irish and Ukrainians of earlier decades of the Kicking Horse Pass line they are the muscle for CNR steel.

After the Portuguese, the Welch manpower office in Edmonton favours "haywire tramps" who ride the western freights, and Metis from the Edmonton area.

The DP's were family men, who had relatively large families to support in the cities or abroad. Because they spoke no English or French, they had little chance of finding jobs elsewhere in Canada. Those that entered Canada with technical skills could not meet Canadian standards, or were exploited in non-unionized construction work in Winnipeg or Edmonton.

Worker recruited

Antonio Martinez, 50, father of three, his family in Toronto, entered Canada in 1968 to work as a TV repairman or electrician. When he was interviewed by immigration officials in Lisbon, they told him if he took a basic language programme he would find work easily in Toronto.

"Before I left the immigration office," he explained in broken English mixed with French, "the immigration official in Lisbon asked me if I could do heavy labour. He also asked me to show him the palms of my hands. I should have suspected then that they didn't really expect me to get an electrical job."

Most of the recent immigrants told similar stories, about how they were led to believe by immigration officials that they could get technical jobs in Canada. They felt now that they had, in fact, been imported as cheap construction labour.

The only other Canadian in the gang when I first arrived was the head foreman, a 75-year-old railway man from Ukrainian stock who had been unable to accept retirement from the CN line after 44 years of service. As Welch's head foreman of Gang No. 5, John Chyppya was responsible for herding the men down the track. He often boasted that he hadn't given a smoke break in 44 years, and he terrified the men. Bald, bullet-headed, short and tough, he would drive the men with barrages of obscenities and reward them with nickel candy bars.

One day he astonished the shovel crew by giving them a half-hour break, and he sat down to rap about a long-ago trip to Disneyland. He died that night in the foreman's bunk — wearing his railway pants and railway shirt.

He had overworked the men that July, the hottest month in several summers, and had driven many to the point of physical breakdown and furious temper explosions. Now he was dead, and his workers joked and laughed for several hours. Four men wrapped his body in yellow plastic before carrying it through the 5 am drizzle to the RCMP car on the highway.

One Newfoundlander who had lasted almost 40 days on the job had been planning to get himself fired (by complaining about the food) when Chyppya died. He now turned to the gang and smirked: "Here it is we were going to get fired, and we end up having to carry the bastard out. It was just about the other way around. By tomorrow I'd have been a sack over his back."

I quit Mr. Welch's employ at Mile 164 of the GSLR, near the town of High Level, on Saturday August 30. As the 80-day veteran of the shovel crew I had watched some 45 men come and go.

From Last Post

Encounter Canada.....

Identity & Nationalism

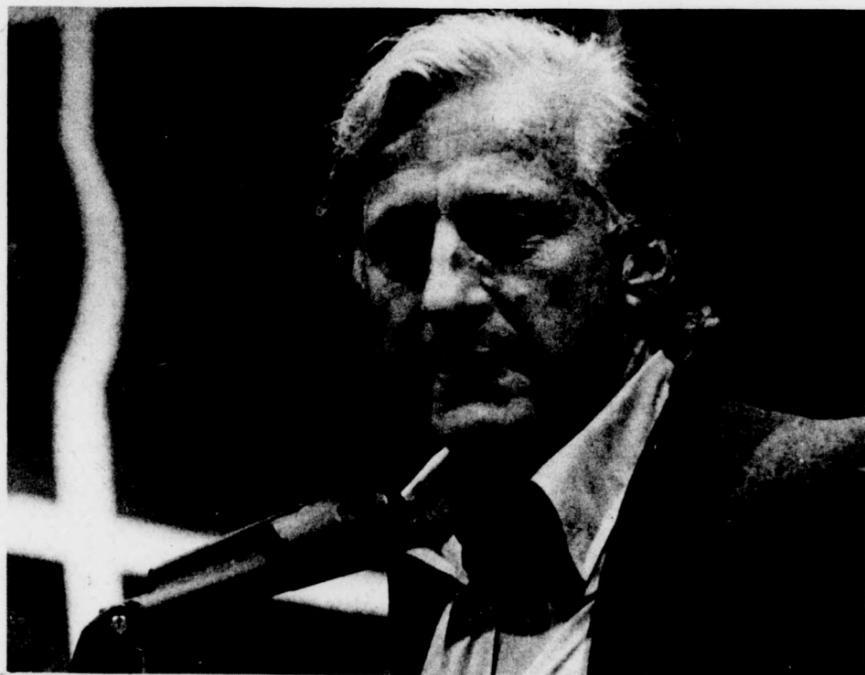
"What we in Canada have always feared is to be our own judges. If this particular fear is conquered, we will not, of course, be secure, because no one can be secure in the twentieth century, but will at least give ourselves a chance of being more fruitful than we have been before."

Hugh MacLennen

By Paul Thomson

&

Winston Chao



Jack MacClelland



People participation.

Hugh MacLennen's speech echoed the crowning sentiment spiriting the organizers of Encounter Canada, being held last Saturday in an effort "to discover if Canada really does 'exist'" by "looking for a number of themes running through her history and her culture, and to create a number of environments around these themes." Including Pop Culture, Visual Arts, Prints, films and TV and French Canada. On top of these the main event of the day was a series of informal short talks and discussions by a panel of invited guests.

A common sentiment expressed throughout the discussion was that Canada, in her search for identity has to rid herself of foreign, especially American, domination; be it economic or cultural; and to start building herself a distinct image.

Cultural Pluralism is the concept Canada has herself believing in as opposed to the American "meltint pot." Yet, how true the conception really is, this is an interesting question. Ask a Canadian what is a Canadian, and ask him what he sees are Canadian values; then, turn to him and ask him to compare the Canadian values to the American values. His answer will turn out so confusing as to puzzle even himself. Basically, the Canadian and the American values are the same, only subject to minor alterations, and the best term we have for it should be the North American values. To call Canada a more tolerant country is debatable. Certainly, as far as the history of minority groups goes, the claim is not justified.

photos by harry kitz



Robin Mathews

Jack McClelland, president of the McClelland and Stewart publishing house, launched an outline of the "platform" of the Committee for an Independent Canada for which he is a major spokesman. In the main he said, The CIC's aim is to be practical in the present context.

They are trying to appeal to as many interest groups and individuals as possible in order to bring Canadians together on this issue. McClelland believes the CIC's long range goals are the same as the NDP Waffle group's. But if we have to wait until the socialization that the Waffle advocates comes, Canada may be lost. So the CIC's feeling is that it must be a non-partisan group and it must be practical enough to interest business.

"We put Canada before the political issue," McClelland said that like many countries, Canada is going in the direction of greater socialization, a process he seems to regard with equanimity.

McClelland seemed ambivalent about the Committee's chances to reverse the Liberal Party's traditional drift towards Americanization. But he said that Trudeau being as unpredictable as he is, and as shrewd a politician as he is, he could conceivably begin to push the issue. Already Trudeau has hinted that some sort of policy will be formulated to deal with foreign control where presently there is none.

As McClelland sees it the primary justifications for building an independent Canada are these: we are not irretrievably committed to the materialistic ethic; we are not committed to the inevitability of east-west cold war conflict; our dual society makes us unique and gives us certain opportunities; we can learn from the mistakes of British and American society, instead of copying them.

Farley Mowat, the writer better known for his public antics, declared that "paranoia is the only thing that will save us." Promising to speak as long as his glass of rum lasted, he got into a lively exchange with the audience and other speakers. He and Robin Mathews were called "irresponsible" by a student who took issue with their advocacy of some form of violence like "blowing up Gulf stations" to forestall an American takeover. The audience was delighted, if confused, when they both agreed vehemently that this was indeed irresponsible. After all, Mowat declared, he was safe, being nearly 50 and secure, he wouldn't be anywhere near any violent action that might take place.

This exchange was certainly the most entertaining of the afternoon. Although few wish to seriously consider actual violent confrontations in preserving Canada, as this is not the way Canadians think they traditionally act, it was refreshing to see Canadians who were a long way from the lackadaisical, stick in the mud Canadian stereotype.

Carleton University English professor Robin Mathews sparked heated debate when he said Canada has entered a political era and that "politics is the poetry of the soul." His political poetry and that of others he read "comes to grips with a real and present power," he said.

He depicted Manpower and Immigration minister Otto Lang as a "Trudeau Terrorist". Mathews said the minister desired to provoke a



Pie-eating contest.

confrontation between members of a sit-in Mathews took part in and Toronto police. The sit-in took place at the downtown Manpower offices in protest against the government's allowing large numbers of foreign professors into Canadian universities.

There were other individuals at Encounter Canada who added the cultural dimension of Canada's existence as a nation. Artist Ron Bloore said that politicians too rarely pay attention to the cultural domination from abroad that Canada lives under. He also spoke of the need of those in the visual arts field to catch up to the political concern of writer.

Bloore dealt a blow to those who point to the Group of Seven as the most powerful expression of indigenous, Canadian art. Bloore pointed out in his attempt to "de-mythologize" the Group that they were in fact heavily dependent on North European and Scandinavian forms, they were by no means "a starving group of artists" having as they did, perhaps the best studio in the world.

The Toronto-based, Group's representativeness of the rest of the country was exaggerated. By the time the modern tradition came to Ontario in the mid 1950's they had become a reactionary, academic force representing WASP Toronto only, he said.

Also, because of our traditional ignorance of Quebec, Canadians have neglected significant work by French-Canadian artists who have reached beyond the stereotyped landscape image, Bloore added.

Dave Godfrey, the author of the New Ancestors which Eli Mandel described as one of the most important yet least read books of recent years, and a founder of New Press described Robin Mathews as an extension of the Canada First movement of the 1870's. He described New Press as "counter propaganda" against the real propaganda in Canada which is American. Although neither propaganda nor counter propaganda are art, they "clear the way for art" and so are necessary in our situation.

Generally Encounter Canada came off quite well. It deserved to because it was obvious that a great deal of hard work had gone into producing the environments around the themes of our history and culture. Those who wandered through the rooms were rewarded with a view of Canada as seen through historical newspapers, photographs, documents and art.

One of the more effective displays was the noose hanging over a picture of Louise Riel with the legend "Rebel or Victim." This display, which took one from the discovery of Canada to the present, brought home the dominant role religious and racial bigotry and hatred have played in our history. Outside this display the walls were plastered with "Vive le Quebec Libre", "Canada: The 51st State", "Ready, aye ready" and "The Big Ale in the Big Land".

Perhaps our search for identity, because it so often is expressed in terms of our relationships with the United States demonstrates one of Canada's main reasons for existence. Canadians may have difficulty in defining what they are and the ways of establishing a viable national life and culture. This is only because we are still a society not set into a definite mold, so we have the challenge and the opportunity to make our society according to principles that have been lost in older and more powerful nations.

Our challenge is to build a North American nation according to our own designs, not those imported from the neighbouring nation which has foregone its opportunities. In essence, this is what all our "new nationalists" from Jack McClelland through Robin Mathews to Mel Watkins are talking about.

Canada, at long last, in asserting economic and cultural independence through her nationalistic expressions is encouraging. However, with history still afresh, the idea of the American melting pot of the late 19th century and the "nativism" movement in America of the twenties are something we Canadians should bear in mind in carrying out our own nationalism. Where do we go from here?

King Heavy at York

The King Heavy film festival is not three long hours of one full commercial after another. It is a film of edited commercials that have been placed in a thought-out order, not to influence the viewers, but in the words of one of the editors, "to expose advertisers as they are".

King Heavy is the work of Paul Mandel, David Shute and Jouko Salomaa. Having been lucky enough to acquire 16 hours of television commercials intended for the garbage, they spliced chopped and patched up a picture of what Madison Avenue thinks we are.

The best thing about King Heavy is not so much just the ads as the way they are put together. For example, there is an extended section where we see dozens of detergents and close ups of Oxodol and Tide and soon you can't tell one green crystal from another and you don't know what is saving you how much what. Another memorable section is when a string of 30 minutes of nothing but food commercials had people hollering for hamburgers, pizzas, sandwiches anything!

Sexual overtones abound all over. There is Clairol's nice and easy, Planter's dry roasted nuts and rivers of the strangest looking chocolate, caramel, nougat and cherry cream (Caramel Malt-Creamy chewy!).

King Heavy is on view Thursday February 11 at 7:30 pm in lecture hall two room 1. Admission is one dollar at the door.



The Chicago rock rip-off

By BRIAN PEARL

Does anybody out there know of a rich young rock group with a good future that could use \$100,000 worth of slightly used Traynor sound amplification equipment? I just happen to know of a major rock band that's going downhill on roller skates — They're called Chicago, and they probably won't be needing theirs much longer.

Last Monday, Columbia records and Martin Onrot Associates conspired to ruin my week with a show in Maple Leaf Garage and a new double-headed album that just goes round on the turn-table and lays there going nowhere. Fortunately, I managed to avoid a press conference for the boys from the band at the Westbury Hotel on Monday afternoon.

The show on Monday night at Maple Leaf Garbage Can began when it should have finished and sounded like it really did finish before it began, or at least the band felt so. The delay, which could have spelled the end of Martin Onrot as a dependable rock promoter in this city had it gone on much longer took then an unbelievable four hours. It was caused by a hassle with the equipment at the Rainbow Bridge followed by a truck breakdown en route to the Peace Bridge in Buffalo where prior arrangement sped the equipment-laden lorry on it's way to arrive at Sonic Boom Gardens at Ten-thirty. By twelve the amplifiers, speakers and instruments, (which looked great) were ready to go. And it did go — all around that cavernous arena and back again to produce the most screwed-up sound I've heard since the God-awful Doors concert at the Coliseum (or "Garbage Can Cow-Palace" as Peter Townshend of The Who called it) two years ago.

There was, however, an amazing cone of sound the width of the stage (about thirty feet) and about twice that in length, within which those lucky people who payed six dollars and change for their seats on the ice surface could actually hear the words of the songs and all the instruments playing separately. What they heard was about two hours of Chicago's Greatest Hits from their first two albums. The odd song from the new album was interjected just to let us all know how well their new, lacklustre style goes with their new lackadaisical music.

But, it has to be admitted that the very lazy twenty minutes of the show, when they played "Ballet for a Girl from Buchannon", also known as "Make Me Smile", and then two encores (the audience was deliriously happy to hear some music at last): a repeat of "25 or 6 to 4" and "I'm a Man" both of which

managed to sound like the Chicago of old and snatched victory from the jaws of disaster. All 15,000 of us at the show left at two in the morning much more tired out and just a bit happier than when we arrived at eight-thirty.

And now, a few words about the real object of this visitation to our fair city and its richest young citizens by those self-righteous regents of rip-off rock, an album set called Chicago III. Chicago produces one double album every year and this one was right on time, and right off in every other respect.

The music is either a pale imitation of their own past albums, which were both strong and original, or an ever paler version of someone else's music. The Beatles, Crosby, Stills and Nash (and Young) and even Superstar, by Rice and Webber, are all echoed in instrumental technique, arranging or the tunes themselves. Completely gone is the driving Chicago sound of "25 or 6 to 4" and it's replacement seems to be some really crappy instrumental hashes like "Motor boat to Mars". An incredibly gross suite called "An Hour in the Shower" replaced "Ballet for a Girl from Buchannon" with all the talent of George Plimpton playing quarterback instead of Jonny Unitas.

But the really rotten part of this album isn't the music, it's the minds of the musicians. When Chicago came out two years ago with their first album after the disastrous Democratic convention of '68, their songs really touched the deep confusion and anger of the times. And their second album, with "It Better End Soon" also barely reached into the revolutionary ethic of the growing American urban guerrilla movement. But this time out, Chicago has blundered, tripped and dropped the mask. They USED that convention to launch their national popularity and USED the leftist revolutionaries to keep their next album of the Billboard top 100. But Chicago III is a failure, both as music and as propaganda. There are a few feeble efforts to tie into the current fear of pollution, particularly in a sophomoric opus called "Progress" which uses the sounds of car horns and air drills (how original!). But the place where Chicago is really at is filling Maple Leaf Gardens at high prices for an impossible show. Martin Onrot knew that the gardens was unsuitable for anything but athletics or silent cinema, and Chicago didn't give a damn if anyone heard their music or not, just as long as the people paid their admissions and the guys in the band got their egos stroked.

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Lights, Camera, Action!

By DAN MERKUR

Costa-Gavras' film, *Z*, opened here about a year ago, and caused a great deal of noise, owing to its powerful political commitment. It was, however, put down rather hard by the unsympathetic, the righteous, and the whole critical camp devoted to irrelevance in the arts. Mostly, the criticisms were nit-picking attacks on the editing, the continuity, the lapses in the authenticity of the story, and the lousy ending. This time out, with *The Confession*, Costa-Gavras has left no room for these spurious attacks.

The Confession is an exceptional bit of film work, based on the autobiography of Artur London, once Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for Czechoslovakia, a member of the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, and a leader of the French Resistance in World War II. London was one of the three men who survived the 1952 Czech purge trials, and his film biography, like Woodrow Wilson said of *The Birth of a Nation*, is "history written with lightning."

There is no denying the authenticity of the events this time. Costa-Gavras worked closely with London in preparing the film from London's book, and the film was intended to be shot in Prague, where it is set. The book was released and immediately became a sensation, making it necessary to make the film in France.

As a director Costa-Gavras has improved steadily over the years, and *The Confession* manages to pack more information, more detail, more drama, and give a clearer understanding than most any dramatic film in years. Working in a definitely dramatic format, Costa-Gavras has given the film the mood of fiction, but the impact of documentary realism, resulting in a "sleeper" effect. The full enormity of the film does not hit until it is over, for which I am thankful. The images on the screen were shattering enough.

Working in colour and wide screen, Costa-Gavras put the film together in short sequences, like a newsreel biography, cramming it with detail, with voice overlaps, and even with narration by Yves Montand, who plays Gerard in the film. There is no musical score, until the climatic final sequence, which I do not want to give away, and the music there, after so much silence, is powerfully eloquent alongside the incredible visual sequence.



Yves Montand plays political victim in the *Confession*.

Artistically, *The Confession* is a very great success, a near perfect blending of newsreel and studio footage, a magnificent meshing of history and political drama. With the possible exception of *The Battle of Algiers*, *The Confession* may very well be the best political film ever made.

Yves Montand is brilliant in the lead role of Gerard, as Artur London was called in the Resistance. His performance is flawless, capturing the mood and the mind of an exceptional individual, capable of extreme self-sacrifice, but no longer knowing where his allegiance truly lies. His punishment in jail is convincingly handled, even to Montand losing vast amounts of weight to portray starvation. The range required of him — paranoia, fear, cynical unconcern, anger, frustration, fatigue, hopelessness, then hope, fatigue, resignation, anger, nervous hilarity, and finally world-weary wisdom — takes an actor of rare talent. I kept thinking of Humphrey Bogart, chiefly because of the look about Montand's eyes and mouth, but the demands are not unlike those made on Bogart in *Treasure of Sierra Madre*. I think Montand is better, though Bogart gave on of the fine performance in film history in that picture.

The Confession is not a film on as high an aesthetic level as Truffaut's latest work. . . It is as good as anything else in town. It also is a good deal more significant than last week's moonflight. It is not a film to miss.

A tame Tait time trip

By JOHN OUGHTON

Sha-na-na and warm-up singer Don McLean took a gymnasium full of high school people, and the occasional York student, on a time trip back through the sixties and fifties, last Friday night. The audience had to wait so long it seemed the organizers were trying to beat the frustration record set the week before by Chicago. Technicians played games with the microphones for an hour or so before Don McLean's set began.

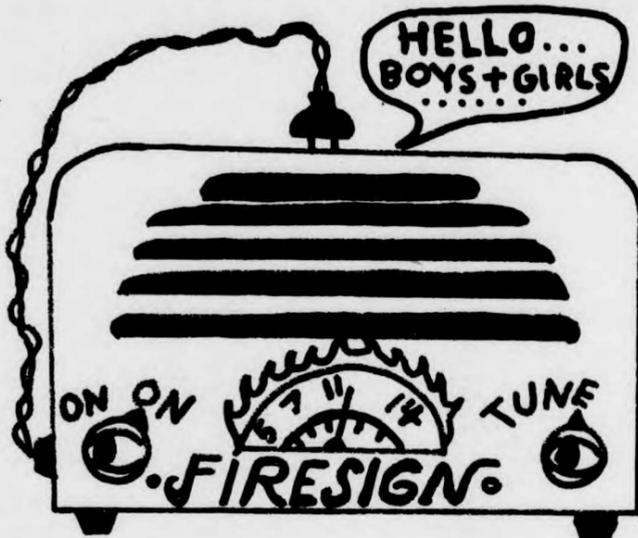
Social protest with wit is something that Tom Lehrer does better. Musically, McLean has good material; I found his rendition of a Josh White song especially good, but the crowd

liked everything he did.

Sha-na-na finally greased onto stage and did their thing: old rock with choreography. Visually, they conveyed the flavour of the duck-top white-sox uptight fifties well. Nearly everyone in the eleven or twelve member group can sing fairly well, which is fortunate since their musicians are nothing to make you jump on your piano and scream about.

Their versions of Teen Angel, The Hop and similar songs are funny but I don't think they're three dollars funny. However, most of the people whom I talked to afterwards really enjoyed them, so it seems there's still gold in that old grease mine.

Flaming Firesign radio satire



By JOHN OUGHTON

Let the Firesign Theatre inflame your movie and TV-drenched imagination and you won't here radio the same way anymore. Nick Danger, Third Eye; Rocky Roccoco and his deadly pickle; not really Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Anytown, America; Porgy Tirebiter and his sidekick Mudhead and all the other Firesign creations are hard to forget. The Theatre is composed of four California people who do an even better job on 1940's rock, although their technique is similar: take the

original material, secretly love it, and inject with acid, irony and supreme skill.

Radio is a better format for surrealism than visual media since the listener creates his own visualization for a given voice or sound. Characters change as quickly as their voices. Many of the Theatre's scene changes happen purely on verbal cues: a pun becomes a cosmic lever. The Theatre has made three records so far and when you hear them on radio they really seem to belong there.

"Don't Crush That Dwarf, Hand me the Pliers" is their latest opus. It's not quite as hilarious as the early two, "Waiting for The Electrician" and "Nick Danger, Third Eye", but it manages to make your stomach hurt after a while. Most of the record is the sound track for a movie on television titled "High School Madness", with Porgy Tirebiter. As the show begins, Porgy is upstairs helping the maid making the bed. The amorous sounds of panting and heaving appear at the same time as Porgy's mother's voice wondering "where is that boy?" Porgy shouts "Coming mother!" at the critical moment with the maid, and Mom gushes: "That boy's so good with the servants." The record is a great cut-up of Archie and Jughead cartoons, Mamie Van Doren movies, those awful Henry Aldrich films and a lot of other things.

The Firesign Theatre have a unique ability to mine American kitsch and turn it into comic gold, if not Acapulco. If you don't like verbal humour and inventiveness, your imagination will miss its chance to walk some of the most wayward theatrical planks ever built on the airwaves.

Lover

by Gail Shister

beethoven is playing.
the candles burning
the shades drawn.
somewhere a lover
waits for a mate
he has not met.
she is not pretty.
he is not wealthy.

the doors are closed.
somewhere in his eyes
he tries to show
some sign of affection.
he knows no better.

and together they
undress to the music
he is fighting back the tears.
he whispers she is beautiful
and she pretends to laugh.
she knows no better.

outside someone watches
the candle stop glowing.
inside something magnificent
is supposed to be happening.

she brushes her hair.
he tries to look satisfied.
her shoes are replaced.
the terms are met.

he kisses her good-bye
he wants to be gentle
he wants to see her again.
he knows no better.

and outside his window
somebody is watching
and knows.

in the room his bed
is worn from love's labours.
he inhales slowly
and tries to smile.
he knows no better.

before he will sleep
there will be many more tears
wept and beds kept.
before he will sleep
there will be an endless line
of people who know.

he lies awake by her
and wonders if it will
always be like this.

he turns to her and
strokes her hair and
tries to hope
the pain away.

by Gail Shister

Letters to the Editor

Oversimplification

It is a gross oversimplification of human nature to assume that once national distinctions become immersed in a mass world society mankind will thereby cease becoming involved in brutalizing conflicts. To give up the joy of indigenous, small cultures would gain little for mankind and would result in the loss of the human need to belong to a community with roots in a similar historical experience.

Canada, in maintaining its position as a satellite of the United States, will not assist in any way the pursuit of international peace and order. Indeed, an excellent case can be made for the value of an alternative North American experiment in nationhood. Therefore I have a bias. I want Canada to survive as an independent state and to extend considerably her economic and political areas of freedom and choice.

How do we preserve a Canadian space, sufficient political independence to develop our own form of society based on historical experience, and to offer a unique contribution to the community of nations?

At the moment we are faced with certain facts about Canada which are difficult to understand.

1. We are the only nation in the western world which opens its borders to all comers with the necessary capital whether it is in the long-term interests of Canadians or not.

2. We have by far the highest number of foreign professors on the staffs of our universities than any other nation of comparable size or wealth.

3. We rarely recognize Canadian excellence in the arts and sciences until stamped with the approval of United States or European criticism.

The only possible reason for these facts of Canadian society is found in our historical experience of colonialism. We are colonials.

Not all of us. Not any more. But most of those with power in our business, governmental and educational institutions still retain that special form of comfortable subservience, that pale imitation of empire builders, first in Britain and then in the United States, which is the hallmark of the Canadian colonial.

Where do we start to build a country which is not ridiculously nationalistic but not ridiculously subservient and self-effacing either? It seems reasonable to suggest that the impetus for such a goal should come from our educational institutions. Are Canadian universities investigating all aspects of Canadian society in order to provide the necessary knowledge upon which intelligent policies may be developed in such fields as government, the arts and social welfare? Certainly York University is playing a role in investigating world problems which we know are solved daily in the lecture hall and seminar room.

But is this university fully participating in the much more difficult and perhaps for now, the more crucial task of fostering an intellectual commitment to an examination of Canada's serious internal problems? Do York graduates have a good basic understanding of Canada's past and present in the light of its special situation in the community of nations? For, if they fail to understand their own society, how well can they cope with the conflicts within Canada today, the place where most of them will live, love, work, play and vote?

Obviously many students believe that York is not fully living up to its responsibility to the Canadian community. Certainly the cumulative effect of studying at York can be discouraging: Sociology taught without reference to one's own society; American and Canadian professors who deny the significance of Canadian Studies; a Black Studies course, but none on the Canadian Indian or

Eskimo; a course called Canadian Literature which excludes French Canadian literature, in translation, if necessary. One could go on and on with such a list. Taken one at a time, the situation often seems amusing. However, after years of sensing that the Canadian milieu is almost irrelevant to scholarship at York, one becomes concerned about the future of a nation whose universities fail to give adequate and comprehensive attention to the national scene. What kind of attitude is involved when students wishing to apply to Osgoode Hall Law School must first send their pre-law academic record to a department of Princeton University for assessment and then write two three-hour exams prepared by Princeton University? Is it too much to expect that students presumably interested in working in the field of Canadian law might be able to write Canadian exams and have their pre-law record assessed in their own country?

Of course this is only one example of the state of Canadian education. The results of ignoring Canadian society in our universities is reflected throughout the rest of the school system. We have many high schools in Canada which offer almost no complete courses in Canadian literature or society. To understand the extent of the malaise in Canadian Studies, one need only read the almost incredible report *What Culture? What Heritage?* by A.B. Hodgetts, which indicates the inadequacy of elementary and high school courses on Canada. Surely this situation could be improved considerably if the universities were producing graduates excited by the

Continued on Page 17

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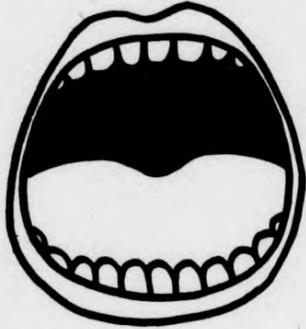
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Continued from Page 16

Letters to the Editor

challenge of a society which still possesses great possibilities for growth and development.

Another area of inadequacy in Canadian Studies is the field of research on Canadian history, politics, and the arts and sciences. Can one honestly expect the large numbers of foreign academics, mainly Americans, presently staffing our higher institutions to give a commitment to a new society and become engaged in the crucial and demanding task of investigating, discussing and writing about Canada's past present and possible future? Unless our universities are prepared to accept Canadian academics without being completely overwhelmed by the stature of a foreign degree, we can never develop a strong, viable university community able to reflect and inform Canadian society so that some alternative North American approaches to national and international affairs may be possible.

The case for an independent outlook with small countries such as Canada has never been stronger. In the age of multinational corporations, international institutions and masses brainwashed by both, a small courageous power, sure of its identity may offer the only control against the pervasive, homogenizing nature of the United States culture in western society.

Marnie Clarke
Member,
Atkinson Association
Committee on
Responsibilities
of the Canadian University.

Who are they?

I've noticed many signs recently referring to the Committee for Liberated Learning. They think that "education at York University is fine." Who are they kidding? Who the hell are they? How do I meet them and set them straight?

George Lane
Winters

Not fulfilled

The objects and purposes of York University are set forth in the York University Act as follows: a) The advancement of learning and the dissemination of knowledge; and b) The intellectual, spiritual, social, moral and physical development of its members and the betterment of society.

These objects and purposes are not being fulfilled in that: a) York University's admission policy discriminates against socio-economically handicapped portions of society. By perpetuating this discrimination the university is acting contrary to the specific object and purpose of the betterment of society. b) By being denied significant participation in the academic and financial decision-making process, York University students are frustrated in their intellectual, spiritual, social, moral and physical development. c) Students and professors are forced to participate in an unintelligent, despiritualized and immoral system of letter grades, which in

no way serves its purported educationally evaluative purpose. d) The system is arranged so that professors teach over-crowded classes and courses not immediately related to their interest and research. e) By arranging the system so that students register, participate and are evaluated in overcrowded classes, and take courses unrelated to their interests and abilities, students are debilitated and retarded in their intellectual, spiritual, social, moral and physical development. The Committee for Liberated Learning is meeting to develop and work for solutions to these problems at Stong College, February 15 thru 19. You are welcome to participate.

Committee for Liberated
Learning
Co-Chairmen
Peter Israel
Louise Newman

Advertising

First I must admit that, not being a student at York, perhaps I have no right to criticize your newspaper. However, while reading it the other day, I came across an advertisement to which I must take exception.

I refer to the advertisement for The Queen's Clipper, which appeared in the January 7 issue of your newspaper, on page five. This establishment advertises All imported breeds of Dogs and rare Animals. It is the rare animals part that bothers me. The animals advertised are rare; in fact, some are classed as endangered. Besides the obvious cruelty of condemning these animals to a lifetime of "human" society, for which they were never intended, and which often finds necessary such additional cruelties as de-clawing and de-fanging to render them safe as pets, do you not think that it is about time that people realized that every creature on this earth was not placed here for our personal use and amusement?

At a time when, more and more, thinking people are fighting against the senseless destruction of our environment, and the needless extermination of so many species of animals, one would think that the place of a responsible newspaper would be against this exploitation, not supporting it for the sake of a few advertising dollars.

D.J. Evans
CFB Toronto

SPEAKER C.Y.S.F.

Applications for the position of Speaker of the Council of the York Student Federation are accepted at the next council meeting on Tuesday, February 23rd.

Any interested students please contact the council office in Room N 108 Ross Building before February 23rd.

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University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

Chief curator of Louvre to join York faculty

Germain Bazin, Chief Curator of the Louvre Museum, has been named Research Professor of Fine Arts at York University. Dr. Jules Heller, Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts, announced this week.

Dr. Bazin will bring his personal collection of over 15,000 volumes of art history and thousands of valuable photographs from Paris when he joins the York Faculty in April of this year. The packing of this collection, which will be the most extensive collection of its kind in Canada, was conducted in Paris under the supervision of York University's Fine Arts bibliographer, Mary Williamson.

One of the world's leading art historians, Dr. Bazin will continue his research and writing on the history of art as Research Professor of Fine Arts at York.

A scholar, writer, and teacher of international prominence, Germain Bazin was named Chief Curator of the Louvre Museum in 1951. Since then he has organized some thirty exhibitions in France and abroad; has served as secretary of the International Commission on the Restoration of Paintings, as a delegate to numerous UNESCO committees, and as permanent delegate from France to the International Commission for the Conservation of Cultural Artifacts. Dr. Bazin has lectured in Europe, the United States, and South America; has



held a Professorship in Museum Studies in the Ecole du Louvre, and a Professorship at the University of Brussels.

Dr. Bazin's museum career commenced in 1928 when he joined the department of drawings at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1937 he was appointed curator of the department of drawings and paintings at the Louvre. In 1945, following some five years of military service, Dr. Bazin became director of the periodical *L'amour de l'art*.

Translated into ten languages,

Germain Bazin's books have won international acclaim. He has collaborated with others as joint author or as editor on various catalogues and other publications, and has written brief texts to accompany volumes of plates.

Among many decorations Dr. Bazin has received are those of Officier de la Legion d'honneur, Grand Officier de l'Ordre de Leopold (Belgium), Commander of Merit of the Italian Republic, and Orders from Italy, Portugal, Sweden, and Brazil.



York's Visiting Professor of Music, Dr. Peggie Sampson, leading virtuosa on the viola da gamba, will give a recital on Wednesday, February 24 at 8:30 p.m. in Burton Auditorium. Also performing will be harpsichordist Lawrence Ritchey, accompanied by soprano Mary Morrison. Works to be performed include "On Mrs. Arabella Hunt Singing" by Bernard Naylor, a Suite in 3 Movements by S.C. Eckhardt-Gramatte, and works from the Baroque literature (Handel, Ste. Colombe, Froberger, and Bach). There is no charge for admission.

Scholarship

The English-Speaking Union of Canada is offering two travel scholarships in the summer of 1971 to provide scholars from Commonwealth countries other than Canada, who are studying full-time here, to travel to other parts of this country. The applicant should outline his education and professional background, current studies, reason for applying, proposed itinerary, and an estimate of the cost with an indication of how much he can contribute. The actual amount of the travel scholarship will depend on the proposal, but in any event will not exceed \$250. Applications should be submitted, no later than March 15, to R.H. Lewis, Lawrence Park Collegiate Institute, 125 Chatsworth Drive, Toronto 12, Ontario.

The Department of Safety and Security Services advises that although the Department of Physical Plant is making every effort to keep campus roads plowed and well-salted, motorists should use extreme caution when driving through the campus. Roads are still dangerous when slippery and speeds posted are maximums even under good road conditions.

Faculty briefs

PROF. LAWRENCE BEECH, Coordinator of Counselling Services, Glendon College, has been elected a Fellow of the American Association of Pastoral Counsellors and was granted the status of Pastoral Counselling Supervisor by the Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education

PROF. JACQUES COTNAM, French Literature, read a paper on "Refus et acceptation d'Andre Gide au Quebec" to Collège de France in October in France.

NORMAN GLEDHILL, physical education, read a paper, "The

effect of various training intensities on cardiorespiratory fitness" to the Canadian Association of Sports Sciences at Laval University in Quebec in October.

PROF. J.G. LAFRAMBOISE, physics, has received a National Research Board grant for work on "Plasma effects on topside sounders and antennas".

COLIN MACANDREWS, environmental studies, addressed the Rotary Club of Toronto last Friday at a meeting held at the Royal York Hotel. He spoke on "The Future of Tibet".

On Campus

Thursday

- 7:30 a.m. — TV Interview - Dr. Kenneth Allen, EGO Programme, will discuss "Bio-Energetic Analysis" on the CFTO Programme "Toronto Today".
- 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. — York Concert Series - Ted & Kathy Moses Quintet (jazz) - Old Dining Hall, Glendon.
- 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. — York Concert Series - Chimo (Jack Mowbray) (rock) - McLaughlin Dining Hall.
- 2:00 - 7:00 p.m. — Guest Speaker - from McArthur College of Education, Queen's University, will outline their programme of teacher education - Room 195, Founders.
- 2:00 p.m. — Stong College General Meeting - Stong Junior Common Room.
- 3:00 p.m. — Film - "La Tartuffe" - sponsored by French Literature - Room A, L.H. #2.
- 3:00 p.m. — The Aesthetic Values of Dance - with Selma Jeanne Cohen - sponsored by Prog. in Dance - Room C, Stedman.
- 3:00 p.m. — Social Science Seminar - "Notes on the Technocratic Revolution in Quebec" by Barry Thompson, Washington University - Room S869, Ross Bldg.
- 4:00 p.m. - midnight — Green Bush Inn - Atkinson Dining Hall.
- 4:00 p.m. — Christian Fellowship Meeting - Study Room 209, McLaughlin.
- 4:15 p.m. — Film - "The Battleship Potemkin" - sponsored by History & Co-ordinating Committee on Slavic Studies - Room L, L.H. #2.
- 4:30 p.m. — Science Forum - "Credit System" - sponsored by Student-Faculty Liaison Committee - Room E, L.H. #2.
- 5:00 p.m. — History Students Association Meeting - Room 107, Stedman.
- 5:00 p.m. — Baroque Chamber Music - by students in York's Programme in Music - Stong College Music Room.
- 5:00 p.m. — Renaissance '71 - Canadian Students Film Festival continues through February 12 - Room D, L.H. #2.
- 7:00 p.m. — York Stereo Society - Room 106, Stong.
- 7:00 p.m. — Atkinson Visiting Lecturer Series - John Sewell will speak to Urban Geography class - Room 115, Atkinson.
- 7:30 & 9:30 p.m. — Film - "Brand X" - sponsored by College F - admission \$1 - Room L, L.H. #2.
- 7:30 p.m. — The King Heavy Film Festival - 3 hr. of recent TV commercials - collection will be taken - sponsored by Prog. in Film - Room I, L.H. #2.
- 7:30 p.m. — Panel Discussion - "The Canadian Business Man as Investor in Latin America" - sponsored by Founders Foundations - Room 107, Stedman.
- 7:30 p.m. — Systems Analysis & Design I - 15 weeks - \$150 - sponsored by Continuing Education - Room 141, York Hall, Glendon.
- 8:00 p.m. — Synchronized Swim Show - by York Synchronized Swim Club - admission 25¢ - Tait McKenzie.
- 8:00 p.m. — Guest Speaker - David Savan, U of T, will speak on "Socrates' Literary Criticism" - sponsored by the Philosophy Club - Faculty Common Room, Ross Bldg.
- 8:00 p.m. — Students' International Meditation Society - Room C, L.H. #2.

Friday

- 12:00 noon — Young Socialist Club Meeting - Room N109, Ross Bldg.
- 2:00 p.m. — Winters College Council Film - "Rachel Rachel" - admission \$1 - Room L, L.H. #2.
- 3:00 p.m. — The Aesthetic Values of Dance with Selma Jeanne Cohen - sponsored by Prog. in Dance - Room C, Stedman.
- 3:30 p.m. — Psychology Colloquium - Professor M.J. Rosenberg, University of Chicago, will speak on "Vietnam & Public Opinion: The Erosion of the Cold War Consensus" - Room 291, B.S.B.
- 4:00 p.m. - midnight — Green Bush Inn - Atkinson Dining Hall.
- 4:00 p.m. — Film - "The Decision to Drop the Bomb" - sponsored by History - Room D, Stedman.
- 7:00 p.m. — York Homophile Association Lectures - Reverend Troy Perry, Los Angeles, will speak on "The Church in the Homophile Movement" - Room I, L.H. #2.
- 8:00 p.m. — Dr. Franklin Kameny, Washington, D.C., will speak on "How Can the Aims of the Homophile Movement Be Achieved?" - Room I, L.H. #2.
- 9:00 p.m. — Valentines Dance - admission 99¢ - Room 002, Winters.
- 7:00 & 9:30 p.m. — Film - "Yellow Submarine" & animated shorts - sponsored by Frameworks - admission \$1 - Room L, L.H. #2.
- 8:30 p.m. — Public Lecture with Film - "Bio-Energetic Analysis" by psychiatrist, Dr. Alexander Lowen - sponsored by Continuing Education - O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor St. W. - \$3 admission, \$1.50 students.

Saturday

- 10:30 a.m. — Women's Intercollegiate Gymnastic Championship Meet - Tait McKenzie.
- 1:00 p.m. — Documentary Films - plus a surprise feature followed by discussion groups - sponsored by Homophile Association - Room 118, Winters.
- 7:00 p.m. — Yaga Gala Dinner-dance Reunion - sponsored by York Administrative Graduate Alumni - tickets \$25 - for tickets & further information call Bob Varty 365-2467 or 488-9361 - The Inn on the Park.
- 8:30 p.m. — Annual Mock Trial - sponsored by the Legal & Literary Society - tickets \$1.25 available at the Information Office, Osgoode - dancing follows - Moot Court, Osgoode.

Sunday

- 7:00 & 9:00 p.m. — Winters College Council Film - "Rachel Rachel" - admission \$1 - Room I, L.H. #2.
- 7:30 p.m. — Roman Catholic Mass - Room 107, Stedman.

Monday

- 12:00 noon — Film - "Fallacies of Hope" (Civilization series) - sponsored by History, Glendon - Room 204, Glendon.
- 12:15 p.m. — Conditioning for Men & Women - Tait McKenzie.
- 7:30 p.m. — York Bridge Club - Vanier Dining Hall.
- 8:00 p.m. — Films - "La Raison Avant La Passion", Diet & Rat Life in North America" by Joyce Weiland - Canadian films - sponsored by Fine Arts & McLaughlin - Room D, L.H. #2.

Tuesday

- 9:00 a.m. — Professional Development Days - for Secondary School teachers - sponsored by Continuing Education - York campus.
- 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. — Christian Counselling & Religious Consultation - 638-1505 or 633-2158 - Room 133, McLaughlin.
- 7:00 p.m. — Video-tape - "People Power" - sociology class - Room E, Stedman.

Art galleries

The Art Gallery of York University will be showing "Light and Movement", an exhibition including the works of leading exponents of light, kinetic, and cybernetic art, February 15 through March 13 in Room N145, The Ross Building. Hours are 11 am to 5 pm weekdays.

"Strange Images from the Mind Via the Photographic Medium", a collection of contemporary monochrome and colour prints, will be shown by the York Photographic Society, Room 002, Founders College, February 22 - March 5.

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More letters to the Editor

Speed freaks

Gather round, speed freaks, and listen to one of you who has never taken speed or the heavy stuff and I'll tell you and your usual audience all about how you've been taking us all in.

I for one, social pariah that I am with short hair and long ideas, am getting sick and tired of the social blackmail prevailed against me. While I realize very well that the great majority of York students do not use heavy drugs, and would not classify themselves as belonging to "the durg culture", there seems to be still, after all this time when sensible boys and girls should have learned something more intelligent, a general impression that the drug users have something to say to us; are in some way in the vanguard of the youth movement that is the great white hope of North American momism.

This concept is a vague ghostly one that seems never to be there when you grab at it, and yet it envelopes you nonetheless. There is coming from somewhere, the

news that drug use is somehow good for the soul; there is the news that drug use will make society over in a more just form; there is the news that drug use will make people love one another and the pavement to flower beneath our feet.

I should like to respectfully submit, at the risk of losing my acceptable social image forever, that this is bunk. Yes, bunk, I said, and while I realize the dire social consequences I am willing to face them. Not for me the endless hours of sitting around in a timorous circle with my hirsute friends, each one not daring to speak for fear of saying something unacceptable to the great unnamed guru of the drug world. You want to hear free talk these days, go to a suburban stand up cocktail party but don't venture near the smoking crowd. Silence reigns. Awkward immobility is preferable to them, to the ostracism of saying an un-toward thing. Stick to the sine qua non expressions. Where my head's at, brought me down, and turns me on, should be you limit. Don't, for the love of guru say anything like "What are a bunch of healthy intelligent types like you doing on your asses and your backs for days at a time?" Oooh no. Uncool.

Talk to me about social change, talk to me about a different economic setup, okay. But drugs and socialism are birds of a different feather; nothing I've seen so far in the drug scene can convince me that it's anything but a safe palliative to the real social

problems this country has. If I were John David Eaton, it wouldn't be the heads I was worried about.

They're safe enough. No danger there. Let them destroy themselves. If I were John David Eaton and the Toronto press jumped when I said frog, I wouldn't mind the newspapers printing all the publicity the drug freaks can get. But I would prevent talk about real social change.

But John David Eaton doesn't need my advice. He's doing very nicely already.

D.K. Griffin
Special Student

Poster rashes

Primarily this letter is a bitch. I believe the problem is worth presenting otherwise I would not consider wasting my time on this letter.

In the past I had noted the tremendous amount of printed matter that is circulated at York. A large percentage of this matter usually finds its way onto the walls, doors, and yes even the ceilings of this university, there to remain

until either blown or ripped off. In certain areas of the colleges there are bizarre rashes of these posters.

Here we have posters on top of older posters. The people who put them up leave them there even after they have served their purpose. Hence their is a significant buildup of garbage that continues to gather on the walls of the University. It seems that every group feels it has the responsibility of saturating the walls with their unartistic information. Myself, I am bored of these posters, so much so that I totally disregard them unless a handout is forcibly shoved into my hand in which case I immediately dispense it to the nearest trash container. Is there nothing that can be done? Are we doomed to have the walls littered with this paraphenalia?

To make clear my position I should like to say that I too believe that the students have the right to be informed, just as groups and organizations have the right to advertise. However their should be some restraints to prevent what we already have - a problem.

Ken Billings
McLaughlin

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sports



Laurentian takes advantage

Hockey & B-ball lose

Puck men lose 4-0 & first place

By PHIL CRANLEY

Last Weekend the York Yeomen produced a new definition for the phrase "a waste of time." To drive 500 miles only to lose an important hockey game 4-0 to Laurentian Sunday afternoon must be considered 48 hours ill-spent.

The Voyageurs from Sudbury got great crowd support and amazing goaltending while scoring twice in each of the first and third periods. Their impressive victory vaulted them into first place in the OIAA standings.

The top spot has a tremendous advantage. First of all, the first place finisher gets a bye into the playoff final. Secondly, you get home ice for that sudden-death final game. York has five games remaining (four at home) including one more contest against Laurentian at home on Saturday Feb. 20. In order to take first place, the Yeomen must win all their remaining games and they must beat Laurentian by more than four goals.

After viewing last Sunday's game however, there exists some doubt whether the Yeomen are capable of beating the Voyageurs at all. Not because of a lack of talent. In fact man for man, the team is probably better equipped with talent than last year's highly skilled squad. The trouble is hard to pinpoint, but it seems to be a general break-down in attitude.

A championship team has all members working hard each time out. This team has flashes of brilliance but no consistency. There is a noticeable tendency for players to say "let the other guy do it." In this game for instance about half the team members were working their guts out. The other half were not willing to put forth that little bit of extra effort which would have made the difference.

As a group, the most disappointing part of the Yeomen's play this year has been their defence. If a team's defence is not aggressive they will lose more often than not. Only Roger Galipeau was throwing his weight around. That just isn't sufficient to beat Laurentian or any other half decent team for that matter. Naturally the defence needs support from backchecking forwards. But giveaways in your own end of the rink are unforgivable.

Laurentian's Andre Lajeunesse starred offensively with two goals including the winner. The York forwards were thwarted time and again by some hot goaltending on



Yeomen goalie Bill Holden was almost alone Sunday in the game against Laurentian as York's defence was ineffective.

photo by Tim Clark

the part of Voyageur Matt Thorp. Thorp's job was made easier though by the Yeomen shooting, which was consistently high and to his glove side. He did deserve the shutout though as he stopped centre Ron Mark on a penalty shot in the second period. The score at the time was 2-0 and had Mark scored, the complexion of the game might have changed. The penalty shot was awarded when a Laurentian player covered the puck with his glove in the goal crease. The referee called a fair game but all four of Laurentian's goals came while York was shorthanded. The Yeomen were outshot 41-33.

PUCK PATTER. Steve Latinovich and Bruce Penny both received

slashes to their nose, but no penalties were awarded. Kent Pollard took three stitches above his eye. . . Murray Stroud was in bed with food poisoning until just before game-time. He still played a respectable game despite his weakened condition. . .

The Yeomen will travel to Shelburne this Saturday for some snowmobiling and an exhibition game against the "Muskie's" intermediate team. . . Next home game is tomorrow night (Friday) against Brock. They travel to Peterborough for a game with Trent next Tuesday and then back home for the "must" game against Laurentian next Saturday at 8:00 pm. to end reading week.

Basketballers are desperate after loss

By IVAN BERN

The York Yeomen basketball team journeyed to Sudbury this weekend to do battle with the Laurentian Voyageurs. They were defeated by the score of 89-78 to the triumphant cheers of the Laurentian fans on Saturday.

It was a crucial game for both teams with York needing the win to keep first place Waterloo Lutheran in sight. The situation is now doubtful.

The Yeomen, who had looked to be regaining their top form in past games, grabbed a ten point lead in the opening minutes but were soon overcome by Laurentians defence and some cold shooting. The lead changed hands with Laurentian leading 49-48 at the half.

By this time it was evident that the game was going to be a hotly contested affair. Two important factors in the half were Sandy Nixon's 16 points and along with his and Stan Rafael's three fouls.

As the second half began it was evident that York would soon atone for its temporary lapse and run away with the game. After seven minutes had gone in the half they were leading 64-56.

Then Nixon fouled out leaving the team dumbfounded as they went for three minutes without scoring a point.

They soon found the Voyageurs beyond reach as Stan Rafael was fouled out of the game for fighting with a Voyageur lineman. True the foul may have been flagrant but Rafael never landed a punch.

High scorers for the team were Nixon with 23, Holstrom with 13, and Morton with 11.

Nixon continued his comeback, and if he could somehow restrain himself from fouling out so early in the game, he could be a much greater asset to the team than he already is.

The continuing poor showings of Butch Feldman and Bob Wepler was a source of concern to coach McKinney and hopefully he can find a remedy.

Laurentian didn't win the game Saturday, York lost it. They beat themselves. Now they must wipe the slate clean and set their sights on Lutheran. They play Trent on Friday and then next Thursday they play the crucial game against the Golden Hawks from Waterloo.

Gymnasts top U of T

Last Friday night the university of Toronto had its final chance to defeat York University. York sent a team that lacked three of the best gymnasts at the university. And although it was the closest competitions that York has been in all year, they still came out victorious.

The meet started with some rather questionable judging which put York behind from the beginning. After floor exercise and pommel horse, York was in third place behind Western and Toronto. Rings and vaulting saw York draw into second place, still behind Toronto. However, good routines on parallel bars and horizontal bar, gave York the win.

The members of the York team were Dan Bolland, Bob Swinton Larry Bialogrecki and Colin Puffer.

The next major competition for York will be the Canadian Championships, to be held here in the Tait McKenzie building on March the fifth and sixth.

Colin Puffer.

Womens hockey split games

The York women's hockey team played teams from Queens and Trent during the past week and split their games at one win and one loss.

On Saturday, the girls travelled to Queens where they went down in defeat 5-2 in a hard fought and injury ridden game.

Sandy Leskiw of York scored the first goal of the game late in the first period to put York ahead 1-0. Queens came back to score two fast goals and take the lead before the first period was over.

York came back in the second

period to tie up the game with a goal by Liz Bowes, and it looked like York might keep up the pace and win the game. However, Queens scored late in the second period and twice in the third to put the game out of York's reach.

The game was one of the roughest of the season, resulting in injuries to two York players which sidelined them for the next game.

On Monday night the girls took on Trent in an exhibition game at the York astrodome winning handily by a score of 7-0. Sandy Leskiw was the star of the game,

scoring four goals including the first two of the game, and assisting on two others.

The score was only 1-0 after the first period, but York rushed back to score three unanswered goals in each of the second and third periods. Marg Poste, as well as scoring a goal and assisting on three, was as usual the stabilizing factor on the York team.

On Tuesday February 9, the last season game will be played against Guelph, and on the 19th, the girls travel to Montreal for the WITCA championship at McGill.

Anyone interested

in the position of

editor of

women's athletics

next year,

please come in.