

## Only 9.8 per cent of students vote

# Fletcher/Moore win CYSF posts

By MIKE SAVAGE  
Only 9.8 per cent of the York student body voted in the Council of the York Student Federation elections Tuesday which saw Mike Fletcher and Dianne Moore capture the presidency and vice-presidency respectively. It was the poorest turnout in York history.

Fletcher ran on a platform calling for change in CYSF, with more emphasis on social rather than political events. Fletcher also called for the job of CYSF president to become a full-time post. "I think we have to have it," he said.  
Moore emphasized social ac-

tivities such as concerts, a winter carnival, and a formal. She also felt that free phones should be set up at York, that the university bus system should be expanded, and that York needs a central information office where a student can find out about university events on a daily basis.

there is such apathy at York." Terry Fobert, Young Socialist for vice-president, said, "We wish to thank our supporters, those who worked and voted for us and also the EXCALIBUR for critical support of our campaign and generally fair reporting of the elections."

Belfont ended the post-election meeting by saying, "Our office is in Ross N109 and we have meetings every Friday at noon. We invite all those who supported our campaign to join us in the Y.S. and help in the struggle for socialism."  
— See statistics, pg. 11 —



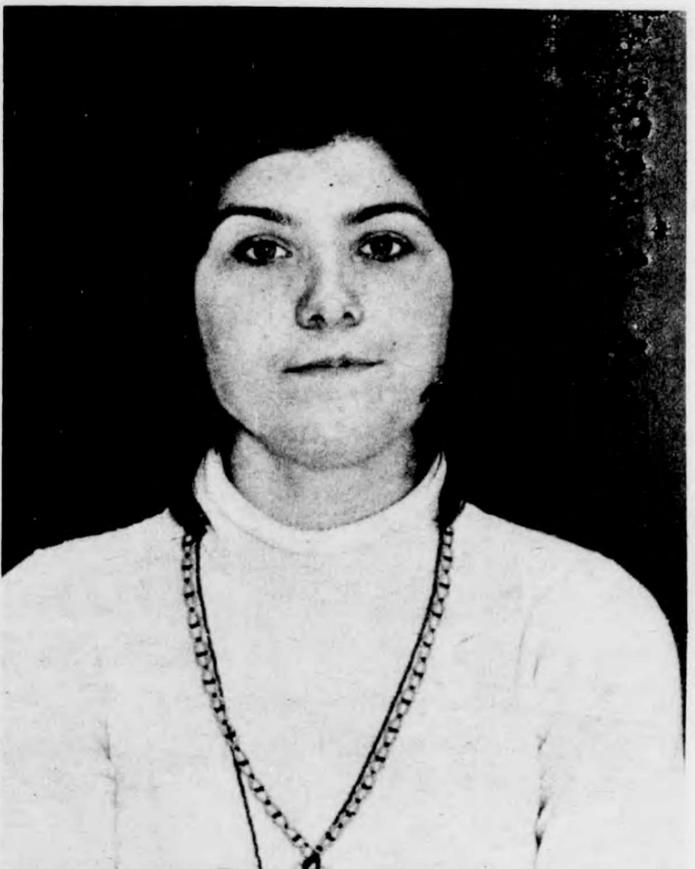
Contacted after his victory was assured, Fletcher said "basically I am a leftist." He said he feels he reflects the student left on campus and "I support that."

There will be a loose political grouping in the new CYSF. Headed by Fletcher, Neil Sinclair and Tim Delaney, the group members basically agree on many points and changes that have to be made at York this coming year.

The runner-up for president made a strong showing gaining about 25 per cent of the votes cast. Bryan Belfont, Young Socialist candidate for president, said, "The Young Socialist campaign was a great success, with 243 students voting for our programme, approximately 30 per cent of those voting. This was a six-fold increase over our campaign last year."

"We have brought to the attention of the students the vital questions of student-staff-faculty control of this university, women's liberation, the financial crisis in education and the lack of jobs for students and the curtailing of the graduate school programme."

"But, unfortunately, this election — the poor turnout — showed the failure of CYSF. The students have little confidence in the students council as a meaningful institution representing their interest or as an agent of social change. This is why



## Maintenance service may be cut back

# Residence fees expected to rise

By RHONDA ROVAN  
York residence fees will increase next year and at the same time students will probably witness a cutback in maintenance service. It is not known if general tuition fees will rise also.

maintenance service (linen is provided and rooms are vacuumed once a week) or they can provide their own linen and cut on inaid

service. The latter alternative would minimize the increase in residence fees.

tenance service met with little enthusiasm from residence students.

student will probably receive is meal options. Presently, residence fee for food alone is \$435 per year for 651 meals at 67 cents per meal. There is a 30 per cent mismeal factor as many students evacuate residence for the weekends.

Present residence fees are \$975 for a single room and \$925 per person for a double room.

The idea of cutting on main-

One of the benefits the resident

One of the benefits the resident

If the meal option plan materializes, students will have a choice of a 21 meal per week plan, 15 meal per week plan, or a 10 meal per week plan. The disadvantage of such a "benefit" is that the more options there are, the higher the price per meal: A 10 meal option plan would cost the student \$400 for 310 meals at \$1.29 per meal.

York residence co-ordinator, D.A. Nesbitt, could not state the exact percentage increase in fees but said he suspects a hundred dollar increase is imminent.

As a group of individuals concerned with the dehumanization of men and women through sexual exploitation, we would like to attempt to answer some of the more common charges which have been levelled against us in our attempts to stop "Founder's Follies" from taking place.

## Strip-tease protesters want boycott

One charge that has been made is that we are attempting to impose a single moral standard on everyone and that we are denying people's freedom of choice. Contrary to prevailing rumour, however, no attempt will be made to forcefully stop people from participating in or viewing the "Follies."

We want people to question the "latent content" behind such activities as strip contests and beauty contests. We want people to think about the type of society they wish to live in, and what kind of activities should be encouraged or discouraged in building a humanized society.

A second question we have been asked is "how does one woman stripping dehumanize other women? To this we can only say that every time a black man acts like an "Uncle Tom nigger" he makes it more difficult for other black men to be treated with dignity. Similarly, perpetuation of strip shows and beauty contests reinforces stereotypes and makes it more difficult for other women who want to dispel images and break away from stereotypes.

A suggestion put forward is that students be able to cook all meals if they desire, without having to pay a food fee. However, under the present contract York has with Versafoods, this privilege is economically impossible. The meal option plan was the only benefit that Nesbitt mentioned.

Nesbitt says the raise in fees is mainly due to upkeep. Founders College particularly will require carpet and drapery replacement involving heavy expenditure.

No group demonstration is planned by Women's Liberation or by any other group that we know of. Our purpose is to make people conscious of the fact that supporting a strip show is not a singular act, but rather, a symbolic act. By lending approval to this type of show you are indicating your implicit support for the systematic degradation of women. You are also indicating your support of the exploitation of sex for monetary gain specifically the monetary gain of one individual. Thirdly, you are lending support to the notion that it is appropriate for college funds to be used to encourage strip shows.

Another contention is that the show is open to male participants. It seems obvious that no male is participating in this contest seriously. They are just participating to mimic women, which makes matters worse.

We are calling on the students at York to protest this event as individuals by boycotting it and by speaking to fellow students who are considering attending and explaining to them that the "Founder's Follies" is not a single event but a symbol of something seriously wrong with our society. Please — don't go! Support a humanized society.

A further inquest into resident life reveals there are many empty rooms in each college residence. In September there were not enough rooms available. The 21 empty rooms are a financial burden.

Other factors influencing fees include increased cost of operation, construction and labour. According to Nesbitt, maintenance union negotiations demand a ten per cent salary raise a year, thus affecting residence costs.

Comparing York's situation to another university, Nesbitt said that Waterloo University will increase its residence fees for 1971-1972 to \$1,200 for a single room and \$1,100 for a double room.

"Our fees will definitely not go up that high," said Nesbitt.

To a small degree, York residence students can control the amount of fee increase. They have the alternative of keeping existing

A Group of Concerned Individuals

# The Task Force statement

Progress Report of the Task Force on Canadian Education, January 27, 1971.

The remaining members of the Task Force on Canadian Education at York University wish to make a final progress report 1970-71 Council of the York Student Federation.

First we feel it is important to clarify our status. The Task Force has always considered itself as an independent research group committed to providing a serious basis for informed discussion and for taking appropriate measures to promote a genuinely Canadian education at York University. The Task Force was never conceived as a group formulating policy for any particular group at York — whether student, faculty or administration. This independent status was indispensable in seek of support and co-operation of students, faculty and administration during the course of our work. The results of our work — both the written studies which are in the final stages of preparation and much of the actual information and data we have collected — will be made available to all interested persons and parties to act upon as they see fit.

At the same time the Task Force has felt a special responsibility to the present Council of the YSF which expressed its commitment to formulating policies and activities to promote Canadian education at York by generously supplying the financial and administrative support to the Task Force. We sincerely regret that it has proved impossible for our work to contribute directly to this year's Council policy formulation and activities. Changes in our research design and in the scope of our study were necessitated late in

the summer owing to inadequate survey returns and the difficulty — familiar to this Council — of obtaining certain information critical in assessing the present state of affairs at York University.

Task Force members are planning to publish within a few weeks, two separate studies under their own signatures: general over-view of the problem of Canadian education at York and a somewhat more extensive in depth study of one of the Social Science Departments. Circumstances prevented the writing and issuing of a collective report and thus these studies will not be collective reports, but individual studies by some Task Force members. We are hopeful that the results of our work will prove to be a significant contribution to forming the discussion about Canadian education for the next few years. Since our work attempted to focus on the trends and tendencies in the development of Canadian Education at York policy assumptions which underlie rather than immediate questions of numbers, we feel the studies will be useful to all concerned about the development of Canadian education at York for more than this year alone.

This sense we feel — as we would hope members of Council will share this conviction — that the many months of work the Task Force has undertaken has been worth the support and effort of all concerned with promotion of a genuinely Canadian education at York University and other universities.

Gregor Beadling  
John Huot  
Andy Stanley  
The Members of the Task Force on Canadian Education.

## Canada takes part Major oil companies rushing to S.E. Asia

PARIS, France (LNS) — The Saigon government has recently passed a law granting foreign companies permits for oil exploration off the South Vietnamese coast.

In 1969 ten American companies undertook exploratory work there. Their research must have proved fruitful, because six other American companies, two Japanese, and one Canadian firm, have joined the list of the "pioneer" enterprises.

A meeting of the businessmen concerned is due to take place in February in Saigon.

The companies have already begun to invest, even though Nixon is using the slogan of "Vietnamization."

Vietnam is not the only country involved. Four months after the intervention of American troops in Cambodia, Cambodian-Thai negotiations aimed at reducing economic barriers between the two neighbours took place in Bangkok. The negotiators examined the possibilities of establishing a common programme of prospecting for all.

On November 11, 1969, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Unger, made an important declaration before a Senatorial commission:

"There is one very, very large development that may take place. Nobody knows at this point whether it will prove out or not.

That is oil exploration that is going on in the Gulf of Thailand. It is going on actually not only from Thailand, but also from Malaysia, Indonesia, and so on, but it is very important in the case of Thailand, and there are now six companies, five of them American, that are now carrying out explorations and presumably with some pretty good hope of finding something there. Now, if that develops, it of course will be a very major additional American investment in the country."

The oil of this region interests the ecology-conscious U.S. and Japanese firms because it has a very low sulfur content.

But it is above all the abundance of oil hoped for which interests the American companies taking part in the exploration, and for which they intend to prospect throughout the huge stretch reaching from South Korea to the Gulf of Thailand. Vast territories have been allotted to them in the entire Indonesian archipelago, off the shores of the Malaysian mainland and north of Borneo. Mr. Joachim Joesten wrote in *Weltwoche*, a German newsweekly, last May 22:

"Compared to the South East Asian offshore deposits" said a top oil company official, "those of Louisiana are like a postage stamp on the back of an elephant." U.S. geologist James Gauntt, veteran of fifteen years of searching the South China Sea, thinks that in five years the offshore oil fields of Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, South Vietnam and Indonesia will be ready to produce four-hundred million barrels a day — or more than is now produced in the entire western world. From this viewpoint, the American effort in Indochina, so little understood in the world and even in the United States, begins to make more sense. Like his predecessor Lyndon Johnson, President Nixon is closely tied to the oil business."

## Law students now on strike at University of Saskatchewan

SASKATOON (CUP) — Law students at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon voted last Saturday to continue the strike which began January 27.

At the Saturday general meeting, the students declared the strike committee as the sole bargaining agent of the students, and that only another meeting of the law students could end the strike. The general meeting directed the law students' association not to engage in any negotiations with administration or faculty.

The strike blew up over the massive failure rates which were given the second year law students on the Christmas exams. In one class, student papers were given a bonus of 30 marks, and the class average was still only 59 per cent. The issue was apparently the

focus of a much more general dissatisfaction of students with the school, and with student-faculty relations, there.

The law students' demands, ratified at the Saturday meeting, included a call for a parity committee of six students and six faculty to investigate examination policy, and a demand for a permanent investigation review board.

The Saturday meeting also directed the strike committee to meet once more with Dean Roger Carter to explain the issues and directives arising out of the Saturday meeting, and then to hold no more negotiations until the law faculty council met to discuss the merits of the strike and the demands made.

So far the strike has been a major success. So few students

attempted to attend classes that none have been held since the strike was declared.

## U.S. after our water

WASHINGTON (CUPI) — C.B. Rogers Morton, soon to become Richard Nixon's secretary of the interior, thinks that draining Canada's north to supply America's fresh water needs is "an imaginative concept."

Interviewed at a U.S. Senate hearing to confirm his appointment, Morton was questioned about the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

NAWAPA is a plan conceived by American think-tank engineers that would divert water from the Canadian north that now flows into the Arctic through the natural trough of the Rocky Mountains into America.

The plan was first unveiled about five years ago and has been gaining support in the U.S. ever

since. It would destroy all ecological balances that exist in the north.

Utah Democratic senator Frank Moss is a leading voice for the plan.

The Utah senator told the Senate committee that:

"There are a lot of ramifications. There are international aspects and the Canadians are involved. We cannot answer all the questions. We want to know how much we can pay for that (Canadian) water."

Morton is a Republican congressman from Spiro Agnew's home state of Maryland. He has been picked by Nixon to replace Walter Hickel who was fired last November for having too many disagreements with Nixon's dealings with protest.

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## York homophiles having forum on homosexuals

The York Homophile Association plans the first forum on homosexuality ever held at a Canadian university on February 12 and 13.

The guest speakers at the lecture in LH2L at 7 on Friday will be: Dr. Franklin Kameny founder of the Mattachine Society of Washington and candidate in the upcoming senatorial election and Reverend Troy Perry, founder of the Metropolitan Community Church in Los Angeles.

At 9 pm on Friday, there will be dance in 002 Winters College featuring "hits of the past."

On Saturday, the forum will continue with lunch in Vanier at noon followed by documentary movies in 118 Winters and discussion groups led by the guest speakers and others.

The purpose of the forum is to acquaint more people with the aims of the homophile movement and to encourage the demise of the myths, ignorance and fear surrounding the subject of homosexuality.

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**Study set up on the college system**

MANNY MASONGSONG

The 1971 College System Study which is being run by three Vanier students has been allocated \$7,700 to conduct an intensive research programme examining the aims, achievements and failures of the existing college system at York.

Bob Colson, a member of the group, said the money came from president David Slater's contingency fund and is needed to keep the research going for eight months. Regarding the purpose of the study, Colson said:

"We don't believe that the college system is working and we're conducting the study to find out if it is valid or not."

The Statement of Purpose of the study is:

1. To discover the original historical purpose of the College system at York University.

2. To study, from the student viewpoint, both the successes and failures of the system to date with regard to the original historical purpose.

3. To state the reasons for the aforementioned successes and failures.

4. To determine whether or not these failures are inherent in the means of achieving the purpose of the system.

5. To propose alternate means if said failures are shown to be inherent.

6. To propose means whereby the non-inherent failures may be rectified.

The study group aims to accomplish their purpose by conducting intensive interviews with those who were responsible for the conception of the system at York and with both past and present students from each of the presently existing colleges. Questionnaires will also be mailed out to students.

When asked if the results of the study point to the retention of the present system, Colson said, "We will make recommendations so it will work better. But, if it's not valid, we plan to replace it by a new system." The new system, he said, is part of the main objectives of the study.

Of the approximately \$7,700

allocated, a little more than one half will be paid to the working members who are the students. The rest will be spent on travelling, especially to and from university campuses; on questionnaires and other articles to be mailed out; and on other expenses that may be encountered.

So far, Colson specified, the group has spent about one hundred dollars on psychological research tasks. They also have conducted a visit to University of Waterloo as part of the programme.

The college system study is composed of eight members including three students and an advisory committee. Its office is situated at the south side, 2nd floor Vanier college.



Leader of the opposition party Bob Stanfield generated so much enthusiasm at York last Thursday that many people left half way through his informal talk. TIM CLARK

**Protest over Public Order Act**

**Chartrand coming to Toronto rally**

By MIKE SAVAGE

Simone Chartrand, leader of the Quebec Woman's Movements, will be among those marching with Torontonians to Queen's Park on Sunday to protest the Public Order Act and the political trials in Montreal.

Mrs. Chartrand's husband, Michel Chartrand, is the Quebec labour leader currently on trial for seditious conspiracy along with other members of the "Montreal Five" — Pierre Valliers, Charles Gagnon, Robert Lemieux, Jacques Larue-Langlois.

Pierre Bourgault, former head of the RIN and current head of the Quebec weekly 'Point de Mire', and Michel Bourdon, vice-chairman of the Montreal Labour Council, will also participate in the march. Both Bourgault and Bourdon were jailed under the War Measures Act and later released.

The march to Queen's Park will be preceded by a rally at the Ontario College of Education on Bloor Street West. A permit for the march has already been requested from the police.

The rally and the march are being sponsored by the Emergency Committee for the Defense of Political Rights in Quebec, the organization which sponsored the Toronto visit of Larue-Langlois on January 17.

A committee spokesman stressed that the group did not take

a political position for or against the independence of Quebec, but was concerned strictly with violations of civil and political liberties there.

"We're defending the political prisoners not because of their politics, but because they have been jailed for their ideas and not

for any criminal act. The trials and the Public Order Act are issues which affect us all, regardless of political outlook or where we live," he said.

For further information contact the Emergency Committee for the Defense of Political Rights in Quebec at 483-7689 or 485-4268.

**Union finds secret government paper**

MONTREAL (CUPI) — Montreal's Confederation of National Trade Unions has disclosed what it calls a confidential federal government document.

The CNTU has challenged the government to deny the authenticity of the document which it claims could have settled the problem of the G. Lapalme Inc. mail truckers strike eight months ago.

Over 400 Lapalme drivers lost their jobs when the Lapalme contract was not renewed last April in favour of five other trucking firms. The trucks were

used for distribution of mail.

The drivers of Lapalme have a history of trade union militancy. They have been picketing Parliament Hill in Ottawa almost daily since October. Since Christmas, they have been wearing toques of red, white and green colours of the 1837 Patriote rebellion.

The CNTU's unsigned document which originated from the federal treasury department was apparently circulated among federal cabinet ministers on April 6.

It says the Lapalme case could have been solved by setting up a

Crown corporation to handle mail trucking in the city.

Marcel Pepin, president of the 225,000 member CNTU, said it is obvious that "the government acted in bad faith all along."

Police in Montreal Thursday January 28 raided two buildings housing offices of the CNTU, and seized documents belonging to the organization.

A police spokesman said the documents were connected with charges against CNTU union executive Michel Chartrand, arrested under the War Measures Act for seditious conspiracy.

**Zionism/Arab teach-in draws small audience**

By WENDY DENNIS

Only a handful of students turned out to a teach-in on Friday, on Zionism and the Arab Revolution.

The forum, organized by the York Young Socialists, featured

**Students vote to end boycott at the U of T**

University of Toronto Faculty of Arts students voted Friday to end their boycott of classes.

The boycott affected attendance at classes very little. Students had voted by a margin of 54 votes out of 8,174 votes cast not to strike. But confusion over the ballot at Erindale College resulted in the advocates of a strike carrying the issue in their favour. The sit-in was removed from the terminology last week by referring to the action as a boycott instead of a strike.

The boycott was in support of demands for student parity with faculty on the Faculty of Arts council.

On Monday, about 200 students succeeded in preventing a meeting of the general committee of the Faculty Council from taking place. The students passed two motions endorsing parity in front of the faculty members.

speakers expressing various viewpoints on the mid-east crisis.

Bryan Belfont, member of the Y.S. stressed that the Progressive Students for Israel were invited to defend the Israel point of view at a panel discussion but boycotted the teach-in instead, labelling it "propaganda"

Maan Zaida, Arab supporter of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, saw the Palestinian resistance movement as the "only hope" for his people.

"The role of Israel is to play as a tool of American imperialism. The only alternative that can work in that area is a democratic state with full rights to both Israelis and Palestinians," he said.

Seymour Melman, a former Zionist and present professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University, spoke about a bi-national solution to the mid-east crisis.

He stressed that there "is no workable military or nationalist-extremist solution to the Arab-Israeli problem".

"What is needed above all else for the people of that area is a base of co-operative development among Israeli and Arab workers, farmers, technologists, scientists and intellectuals as a counter to the antagonism of nationalist-extremists and militarists," he said.

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## 100,000 illegal abortions each year

# Abortion information week starts Monday

By TERRY FOBERT  
and JOANNE LYNCH

A definite need exists for free abortion on demand. According to the McGill birth control handbook, at least 100,000 illegal abortions are performed every year in Canada. At least 20,000 women are admitted to hospital for post-abortive complications and at least 1,000 of these cases result in severe disability or death.

The demand for abortion does not centre around the moral issue of when a fetus becomes a human being. The issue is that a desperate woman shouldn't be forced to seek a self-induced or butcher abortion. That is why the February 13 campaign for free abortion on demand is happening in Ottawa.

The problem definitely is relevant to York University where the Student Clinic receives an average of three requests for

abortion referral each day. Free abortion on demand should be raised as an issue on York Campus and that is why we have called for Feb. 8-12 to be Abortion Week at York. Actions around the demand for abortion will be carried on throughout the week and will culminate in the Ottawa action on the 13th. Tickets for the trip to Ottawa will be sold by the York Student Clinic in Central Square. There will also be a forum next Wednesday to be followed by a major teach-in later in the month. York students could support University of Toronto's day of mourning for the women who die from illegal abortions by wearing black armbands.

The trip to Ottawa itself will be part of a nationwide campaign which was launched last November by the Abortion Workshop at the National Women's

Liberation Conference in Saskatoon. The Vancouver Women's Liberation Alliance is planning a major protest at the provincial legislature in Victoria.

When Robert Stanfield was in Vancouver, the WLA held a demonstration and pressured him into agreeing to meet with the women in Ottawa on the 13th.

In Edmonton, at the University Hospital student nurses residence, a midnight rally was held in a lounge, where information on the situation in terms of abortion was discussed and also a list of sympathetic doctors was released.

In Saskatoon, the group is planning a demonstration to confront Trudeau on his stand on abortion when he comes there to open the winter games.

In Toronto a variety of actions have been occurring. The Toronto Women's Caucus

held a panel discussion on Dec. 17, and a downtown torchlight procession on Dec. 23. On Feb. 2, they spoke at the Toronto Board of Health on abortions.

The Feb. 13 Abortion Campaign Committee set up by representatives of several groups sponsored picketings of a city council meeting on Jan. 20 and the Toronto Board of Education on Jan. 21. The U of T Women's Caucus held an "Abortion Day" Feb. 3. A similar action will take place Feb. 14 at the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital.

Other Women's Liberation groups are joining the campaign in Winnipeg, Sudbury, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Kingston, and Fredericton. New groups have been formed by women wanting to participate in the action in Sault Ste. Marie, Peterborough, St. Catharines, and Richmond Hill.

The actions in Ottawa on the 13th will include a short march, an indoor rally to meet with MP's and a meeting to discuss cross-Canada strategy.

Many people do not understand why we call for 'free abortion' on demand. By "free" we mean without cost. ABORTIONS MUST BE AVAILABLE TO ALL WOMEN NOT ONLY THOSE WHO CAN PAY FOR THEM — those who by and large obtain them regardless of the law. We mean by "on demand" that it is up to the woman and not a judge and jury of conservative male doctors to determine whether she will continue the pregnancy. What we are saying in effect is that we want this right, and that it is rightly ours; and since it is, WE DEMAND IT.

A free university cannot exist without liberated women.

## U.S. police still cracking down on Black Panthers

By CAROLINA MEDIA  
COLLECTIVE

Liberation News Service  
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — We visited the local National Committee to combat Fascism office on Jan. 14, two days after it had been attacked by police. The outside of the two story house in the slums of Winston-Salem were riddled with bullet holes. All the windows were broken. The wall beside the door was full of holes. The tear gas was still so strong, we couldn't stay more than a minute.

The police attack, like others

made against the Black Panthers and their organizing bureau, the National Committee to Combat Fascism (NCCF), was a frame-up from the beginning. An unknown person drove a meat truck to the 23rd Street office saying that the meat was for the free breakfast program. As NCCF members unloaded the meat, a community person told them that the meat and truck were ripped off. They immediately dumped the meat out the back door.

At that point, 200 police, complete with Associated Press photographers and highway patrolmen, appeared. They pumped five hundred rounds into the house. When the two people inside refused to come out, a barrage of tear gas was hurled in. Garry Cole, a 15-year-old from the community, and Grady Fuller of NCCF then surrendered unharmed. The assault lasted one minute. One cop is quoted as saying "We just want to administer justice."

The official police version released to the straight press says

that the police were shot at first from the NCCF office. Community witnesses deny this. The media did not describe or show photos of how the police, many of them black, tried to keep the community from seeing first-hand what was happening. They physically held people back who quickly gathered near the office.

NCCF had only been in the office since Thanksgiving. Their original office, the first NCCF chapter in the South, was gutted by fire over Thanksgiving while the Chapter was en route to the People's Constitutional Convention in Washington, D.C.

One week after the incident, the day Fuller's pre-trial hearing was scheduled, 200 police descended on another Panther house on the same street to serve an "eviction order." Julius Cornell, a local Panther inside the house, saw snipers in the distance with high-powered rifles. The Panthers in the house offered no resistance, leaving the house quietly.

When Cornell crossed the street to talk to TV cameramen, two policemen followed him. They arrested him on a charge of "larceny of meat" and "being an accessory after the fact to larceny of meat."

A few minutes later, during a court recess, police told another NCCF member, Larry Little, who was in court with Fuller, that he too was under arrest. Panther attorneys reminded the officers that they had to serve a warrant on Little in order to arrest him. "We will serve the warrant when we

want to." Then they handcuffed Little and dragged him away.

Four NCCF members: Fuller, Cornell, Little, and a man named Bishop was convicted on the hearing day for being "vulgar, loud, and boisterous." are now in jail. Bishop, serving thirty days, is under \$100 appeal bond. Fuller's bond is \$5,000. Cornell's is \$6,000, and Little's is \$4,000. No bondsman will write bond of any amount for the Panthers, so that unless cash or property bonds in the full amount can be raised, all will remain in jail.

## Cook says Liberals must unite Canada

Canadian historian Ramsay Cook of York University called upon the Liberal Party to muster its resources in an effort to preserve Canadian unity.

Addressing a local Liberal meeting of St. Paul's riding at the Park Plaza Wednesday night, he said that only the Liberals have a national party which enjoys considerable support in Quebec, and that only they could seriously help heal the wounds of the recent FLQ crisis.

Completely ruling out the Conservatives as having any viable role to play in Quebec, Cook did endorse NDP national candidate, James Laxer's proposal that the New Democrats "align themselves with the Parti Quebecois." In that event "at least the Canadian people would have a clear choice between separatism and federalism," he said.

Cook expressed surprise that the Canadian people acted as though they had "lost their innocence" during the October crisis. Canadians were wrong to suppose that violence was an exclusively American phenomena.

He added that "Canadians were confusing the loss of their own individual innocence with the country's innocence."

Had Canadians been more attuned to the plight of the Quebecois they would have realized that the fall kidnappings and murder were part of the same continuum of violence which stretched deep into Quebec's history.

In answer to a question concerning the possibility of further strife in Quebec. Cook said he did not rule out the feasibility of civil war either in Canada as a whole or within Quebec itself.

## U.S. workers fired; had black underwear

NEW YORK (LNS) — Thirty-three Black and Spanish-speaking workers have recently been fired by Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, a Columbia University-owned hospital in New York City. According to the hospital, they were fired for wearing black undershirts that showed through their white kitchen uniforms.

The workers' struggle began months ago when the hospital administration attempted to destroy the growing desire for unionization by separating Black from Spanish workers on the job. The employees responded with a job action, and stopped working until they were reunited.

Then, just before Thanksgiving, the food services supervisor — noticing that the workers were wearing black undershirts to show

their solidarity — announced that workers could no longer wear colored undershirts that showed through at the neck.

Again, January 15, concerned by the growing strength of the food workers, the hospital administration fired two workers who were continuing to wear black undershirts. Thirty-one other workers walked out in support. When the workers returned to protest the harassment from the hospital and the fact that they are being prevented from unionizing, they were told, "Go home. You don't work here anymore."

The workers are continuing to fight the hospital's racist policies. Rallies, leaflets, and other actions have been planned by the community, workers, and students at the Medical Center.

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# Bio-Encounter: Stop pollution

## NOW!

By PAUL THOMSON

It should be obvious to most by now that pollution, as an issue, has lost a good deal of the appeal and emotion that it had when it first appeared. Or perhaps the few remain committed while the many don't generally give a damn, especially when they are called upon to do something.

The few showed up while the many stayed away from Vanier College's Bio-Encounter last Thursday. It consisted of six symposia on the "biosphere" and an after dinner speech by Prof. J. Livingston of York.

Tom Cohen and Ian Thompson, the organizers, felt that informal symposia would be the most valuable, so the panels responded to questions raised from the floor.

The men who sat on the atmosphere symposium were "experts in their fields". Their attitudes were consoling. Prof. H.N. MacFarland of York responded to a girl's criticism of Natural Science 176B by saving the course attempted to de-emotionalize the pollution issue by "trying to communicate knowledge" and "trying to get your geet on the ground."

Prof. I.A. Brookes of York criticized what he called the "disaster syndrome" in the media. He felt that people either had the impression that "scientists are scaring us again" or they hear an interview in which nothing is really said. He called for a middle ground of "informed radio and TV programmes".

Prof. M. Katz said that it is "inconceivable to think a real air pollution disaster could take place. If it did it would be politically dangerous". He called for common sense on the part of authorities. When a temperature inversion takes place, which traps polluted air over a city for several days, auto traffic and the burning of fuels should be minimized or dispensed with.

It was interesting to hear that in terms of the Toronto air pollution index, the London crisis of 1962 would have registered 580. Whether or not we should be alarmed over a danger level of 30-100 is therefore put into some perspective.

Dean H.I. Schiff of the Faculty of Science emphasized the complexity of the problem, its large political element and the need for one to filter out sensationalism, as did the other scientific gentlemen on the panel. Eighty per cent of the world's pollution comes from the United States. This pollution which results from the wastefulness and over-consumption of the "affluent society", Schiff dubbed "affluence".

This oft quoted figure, along with the fact that the U.S. consumes 50 per cent of the world's resources is no justification for Canadian smugness. For in opting for American life styles and copying American attitudes, Canada produces an almost equal amount of this "affluence" in relation to her much smaller population.

Despite the hypocrisy of our position, Canada along with other countries, is coming

"hands off our resources". The solution of course, as Prof. Katz pointed out, is a "complete change in the way things are used and they way we waste them" — in other words recycling of wastes. In this field, Western Europe is far ahead of us in our follow-the-leader position with respect to the United States.

The fifth member of the panel launched a vigorous defence of the automobile and so received most of the questions from the floor.

A.R. Scott of General Motors said that the latest figures in the United States disclose that in 1968, autos produced 41 per cent of the total weight of pollutants, but as for toxicity (harmfulness), their contribution was only 5-10 per cent.

Obviously this is an area where technical knowledge is important. It's hard for the layman to say whether these figures are really valid or whether, as it first appears, they represent a sophisticated scientific and corporate bamboozle.

Scott went on to say that he is optimistic about pollution control on cars. Already, he claimed, G.M. has reduced certain pollutants by up to 80 per cent. But Prof. Katz challenged him by pointing out that there is no control of oxides of nitrogen yet in car exhausts and that the toxicity of carbon monoxide has been shown to be more dangerous than previously thought.

At this point, Scott in effect laid G.M.'s cards on the table. He said he is not in favour of "over control"; exhaust pollution should be controlled only to the extent that is "necessary". When that point is reached, he felt that available resources should be devoted to something else. Because of the controls demanded by the U.S. authorities, by 1980-1990 pollution levels from cars will be down to 1940 levels, even though there will be more cars on the roads, Scott said.

All of this left quite a bit unsaid. To what should resources be devoted after car pollution is licked? Are 1940 pollution levels satisfactory? Scott couldn't say what G.M.'s advertising budget is for a year, but he said in 1970 G.M. spent \$116 million on "emission control equipment". Is, in fact the view at G.M. and other auto companies, that money diverted into emission control and safety features could be better spent on promotion and styling!

(G.M.'s profit last year was \$2,700 million).

After getting sidetracked into the health and pollution aspects of smoking, the panelists were asked about the giant smokestacks now being built to take pollutants higher into the atmosphere. Prof. MacFarland said that pollutants are rapidly dispersed in these stacks. They do not go up and "dump on the next city downwind".

Prof. Katz, who was involved in designing the highest stack in the world, now under construction at Sudbury, said that he did not advocate high stacks as the ultimate answer. But he pointed out that sulphur dioxide, the pollutant responsible for making the countryside around Sudbury look like the surface of the moon, could be controlled 100 per cent if a market could be found for the huge amount of sulphuric acid that would be produced.

It's apparent from this, that industry will make improvements only if it is "economically feasible".

One of the evening symposia was entitled "The Sociology of Waste — Saving the Human Aspect of Man". If one considers that in pollution, as in other areas, man is his own worst enemy, the questions raised by this approach are the basis of the problem. But the panelists and audience didn't succeed in nailing the topic down.

The discussions centred on the point Prof. M. Copeland of York raised — what are the costs of degrading the environment and what are we willing to pay to improve the situation.

Copeland declared himself pessimistic on changing man to become altruistic. The example he used suggests that the only way to improve conditions is by greater compulsion and social control. If one person spends \$100 on his car for emission control, he doesn't get \$100 worth of benefit in cleaner air. But if everyone spends \$100 then the benefits will be tangible. He pointed out that if people couldn't perceive their

buying car safety equipment, how can we make them perceive the larger social interest in pollution.

Dean of Environmental Studies at York, G.A.P. Carrothers, elaborated by saying that when the government banned phosphates from detergents, the consumer stopped this kind of damage to the environment at no cost to himself. But previous to the ban, few tried to seek out non-phosphate products.

Tom Cohen, speaking from the audience, interpreted these ideas as meaning that we should still deal with the consumer as "self-maximizing" and recycle wastes and institute more compulsion. As far as remedies are concerned, Cohen felt that vested interests have "immediate access" to political influence, but unorganized individuals who are concerned about pollution do not.

Bill Mercer, a York student involved in Pollution Probe, said that a lot depends on one's definition of self. An environmentalist sees himself as acting in his own self interest by fighting pollution. His "self definition" is thereby widened.

Man's apparent selfishness is misleading according to Prof. P. Medow of York. He doesn't act in this manner as a matter of nature but as a result of the situation he finds himself in, Medow said. The average man if not in a position to take into account certain things he might like to, given his economic situation such as a tight family budget.

There is, Medow felt, a chance for improvement in the present political system. The problem is that legislatures are not always enlightened enough about the options available.

Although Bio-Encounter did not offer very much encouragement to improve the situation, or re-assurance that the situation will actually improve before it gets worse, it was of value in offering a dispassionate appraisal of some of the problems involved. Because of scheduling one could attend only two of the six symposia. However, the discussions did broaden one's knowledge of pollution problems. It's only unfortunate that more of the "self-maximizing" members of York's affluent community did not attend.

Photo By Harry Kitz

# Excalibur

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

## Stay away from Founders Follies

A very important article appears on page one of EXCALIBUR today. It's signed by a group of concerned individuals and we'd like to take our stand next to them in condemning the "entertainment" in store tonight in Founders college.

The whole question of the place of women in society is one which has received a lot of publicity lately although the understanding of the issues involved is something we wonder about.

The fastest growing social movement in North America over the last few years has been Women's Liberation. This fact coupled with the sentiment against the strip show at Founders demands some explanation. It demands as well the thoughtful analysis of every York student.

Women are organizing across our country to demand an end to their exploited position in our society.

What do they mean by exploitation?

First and foremost is the economic position of women in an economy which depends on pools of workers who are unemployed. Women have traditionally appeared in the labour force in times of war and emergency only to be shunted back into the home when the crisis is over.

This leaves them in the situation of being socially isolated. At least workers in the factory can interact with others in the same position. Women are atomised workers in the home with no union or organization to demand wages or better working conditions.

When women do enter the world of work they are much more likely to be found in low paying jobs than men.

This is the economic reality. It does no good to argue with the facts.

Along with the economic situation women are socialized into social roles, the most notable of which is the way they are taught to emphasize the physical — above all other aspects of their beings.

This is the basis of the uproar over the strip contest. Large numbers of women and a growing group of men are refusing to go along with the traditional roles spelled out for them.

In this particular case they are reacting to the blatant exploitation of women's bodies. Here is the frank use of the woman for no other purpose than the impersonal and crass sexual stimulation of men.

Many in the women's movement have come to the realization that their liberation can only come with the dismantling of the profit motivated society.

The strip show is a microcosm of the profit motive seemingly run wild. If the promotor can convince enough people to buy his product he can take home a bundle of money. If not he's a loser. And the product? It's the human body.

The sad fact is that this is not the profit motive run wild at all. If you're functioning in a profit oriented society then a show like this makes economic sense.

We think that the women have been admirable in their reserve.

About the only effective ways to deal with the situation now that it's here is to stay away from the show tonight and to find out as much about the women's movement as you can. We ask you to do both.



Want to do something exciting? Come and work on the EXCALIBUR, you'll find it beats the apathy hangup every time.

## Letters to the Editor

### C.Y.S.F. candidates

This morning we made a very difficult sojourn to the sanctified hallowed halls of the ninth floor of the Ross Humanities Building. The point of this expedition was to verify the rumored presence of a real, authentic, genuine, Bona Fide, parlor from an English country home. In other words we wanted to find out if there truly was something for real at York University.

In seeking the key to this room, we would like to extend our thanks to the helpful secretarial staff of the 9th floor who gave us a tour of the entire bureaucratic organization. Finally, as travel worn tourists, we came upon a very sincere and congenial host in the person of Mr. W.W. Small, Vice President of Administration. He opened the door for us and unfolded the history of this unique room. He also suggested that the parlor should be put to greater use and hence it would be more widely appreciated.

The massive marble fireplace (which is capable of burning real fires) along with the carved wood paneling, was all removed and shipped to York from an old English country home. It was donated to the university by the Rio Tinto Zinc company. The room is furnished with furniture of the period. In checking out the furniture we observed that the china cabinet has no china in it. And if the Rio Tinto Company can give the room to York then we decided to donate a teapot, which will be appropriate to its surroundings.

On behalf of the entire York community

we would like to invite the entire York Community to the York tea party, which will celebrate the newly donated York tea pot, in the newly found York room.

Listen with your eyes, see with your ears, and wait with your tea cup for details which may or may not follow in the EXCALIBUR.

Faithfully Yours  
Shirl Kerton — Vanier IV  
Garry D. Hunt — College FI

### York tea party

Students voting on February 2nd for various c.y.s.f. candidates might as well have "stuck" to their common room, and not allowed any interruption in their daily existence. The majority of students on our campus will not be given any semblance of a representative student leader, irregardless of candidates.

The choice of candidates for president range from a comedian, to a very sincere socialist, to a politically naive first year student and lastly, the one they call the favourite, a social coordinator last year, yet his past performance rating is nothing better than dismal.

The students of York University deserve better, yet there seems little hope for C.Y.S.F. this year. While our cousins at the University of Toronto are fighting for parity on an academic council, a real life issue on any campus, one of the presidential candidates calls for "less politics." Politics at

this campus plays an important part in the daily life of many a student.

First year students are continually subjected to "mickey mouse" courses that provide nothing more than poor entertainment. Strong course unions could place pressure where it is needed.

Another real issue is the Americanization of our campus. "Keep it Canadian" can be more than a popular button sold by a concerned few, let us focus on specific examples of American dominance of ideas in certain courses, and the needed change will come.

In conclusion, I have mentioned only a few areas of what may be the concern of a portion of the York populace. A candidate balancing politics, social affairs, and academic awareness?

maybe next year,  
Jeff Otis, CYSF rep-elect Winters.

EXCALIBUR  
STAFF  
MEETING  
THURS.  
1-3 P.M.

## Excalibur

The York University Weekly

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editorial phone: 635-3201, 3202

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controlled circulation: 15,000

Excalibur, founded in 1966, is the York University weekly and is independent politically. Opinions expressed are the writer's and those unsigned are the responsibility of the editor. Excalibur is a member of Canadian University Press and attempts to be an agent of social change. Printed at Newsweb, Excalibur is published by Excalibur Publications under the auspices of the Council of the York Student Federation. Office: Central Square (southeast corner), Ross Building, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario.

# Chinese books

## Where there's no room for Dick and Jane

By FLORENCE HOWE  
Liberation News Service

A year ago we ordered four children's books from China: *I Am On Duty Today*; *Flowers in Full Bloom*; *The Little Doctor*; and *Secret Bulletin*. I want to describe these chiefly as possible models for books our children need.

*The Little Doctor* is a girl. She treats her younger sister's sick doll, then her younger brother's teddy bear, and a rocking horse whose "leg" is broken. Without any help from brothers — big or small — the doctor mends the rocking horse with a hammer and nails.

On the cover of another primer, *I Am On Duty Today*, a girl puts on a red armband, and inside she says:

I am on duty today  
Helping in our nursery  
I get up with the sunrise  
And to to work happily.

In the following pages, a boy joins her and the two perform identical tasks: they tidy the school-room, feed pet animals, greet the other children as they arrive, and check them for cleanliness. They are the last to leave at the end of the day and the teacher thanks them for their work.

The illustrations contribute to the lesson in sexual equality. All children are dressed in plain, comfortable, bright-coloured clothing that consists of trousers and a shirt. Only small details — a pigtail or a hair ribbon — distinguishes girls from boys.

*Flowers in Full Bloom*, a somewhat more advanced primer, continues the lesson in sexual equality. The book's scheme is simplicity itself: twenty-one illustrations of children in adult work roles, each picture accompanied by a poem. On the first page, for example, a girl mends a fishing net:

I am mending the net for our commune.  
When it is finished, I'll put out to see  
Where shoals of fish with glittering scales,  
Both large and small will swim into my net.

The book includes more pictures of girls than of boys, and while we might expect boys to ride buffalo and sharpen sickles, we do not expect girls to steer banana boats, or to put out to sea in fishing boats. Nor do we expect to find boys and girls wishing clothes or performing identical farm tasks.

The title page of the book offers additional instruction. Wearing a long yellow sash, bracelets,



hair ribbons and flowers, a girl plaits her hair before a mirror:

This little girl can arrange her hair,  
Decorating her ebony plaits  
with red silk bands.  
She dances at the harvest gathering,  
Like a butterfly fluttering among the flowers.  
With a carrying-pole she shoulders  
two baskets which touch the ground;  
She carries a hoe taller than herself.  
She sings a song about pineapples and bananas,  
Which makes our mouths water.

The audience claps for her,  
And she nods back to them.  
The lesson is clear: work does not "defeminize" women. The flower in full bloom is strong enough to wield a hoe and carry heavy baskets from the fields.

Unlike the others, *Secret Bulletin* is a com-

plicated and suspenseful story written for older children. Two children, a boy and a girl, who seem to be between ten and twelve years old, are attempting to operate a primitive mimeograph machine in a secret place. They have been assigned the printing of handbills announcing "that the People's Liberation Army had crossed the Yangtse River and that Shanghai was soon to be liberated."

There is some dispute about the preparation of mimeo ink. The boy stubbornly insists upon his own knowledge of inks and nearly wrecks the stencil before he listens to Hsiao-Fen's information about thinning the ink with kerosene.

Later, as they are trying to carry the leaflets — hidden in their clothing — across the spy-filled city, he foolishly greets someone he should not have recognized, and they are both stopped for searching. To get them out of trouble, Hsiao-Fen hides all the leaflets in her clothes and then pretends she's crying about a sick relative.

The story is deliberately the boy's: he tells it in a consistent reportorial style that includes his own feelings but imposes none on Hsiao-Fen. "Though we were the same age," he reports on page one, "I always used to think of myself as the older, and I wanted her to listen to me."

By page thirty, however, his experiences have transformed that view: "Suddenly I began to feel that Hsiao-Fen was really the older of us. Certainly she understood things better than I." He admires her for her brains, her wit and her courage.

The books our children read also provide instruction in sexually-ascribed social roles and in the sexual basis of power relationships. Many stories focus on children's relationships, and significantly, in most U.S. and Canadian primers, brothers are older (and wiser) than sisters.

In our children's books women are mommies and mommies do not work. If women appear rarely as workers, it is in stereotyped white-collar jobs — receptionist, telephone operator, secretary. Mostly, their "career" is marriage, and that lesson is taught early.

Clearly, we need new books. The Chinese ones offer some helpful models — women are doctors, lawyers and factory workers. But we can also work out our own models. We can tell our daughters and sons about our own lives and the lives of women we've known or are beginning to learn about. Let's write primers that we liberate our children.

## Why the North Vietnamese don't hate the Americans

By MARTHA WESTOVER  
and TONY AVIRGAN

Liberation News Service

(Note: Martha and Tony were members of the National Student Association delegation of student body presidents which recently visited Hanoi to negotiate a peace treaty between American and Vietnamese students.)

HANOI — We drove the few miles from the airport to Hanoi down roads crowded

with pedestrians and bicycles. Approaching the city we saw evidence of U.S. bombing: the bridges, the power station, the railroad yard and assorted buildings in the centre of the city. The U.S. government claims it never bombed Hanoi, but it was apparent, after a short time there, that this is a lie. The Vietnamese told us that the U.S. had bombed Hanoi 527 times.

Hanoi is an unusual city by our standards. Most buildings were built by the French and are lined with large trees and there are many lakes and parks with walks and beautiful gardens. Bicycles, pedestrians and ox-drawn carts jam the streets. There are few automobiles. Those they have are used for visitors such as us, foreign diplomats or other special guests. The result is a bustling city where the loudest noise to be heard is people's voices, a strange sensation for Americans.

### No beggars

There are a few things about Hanoi that stick in one's mind, and many are more striking after seeing other Southeast Asian cities. There are no beggars, prostitutes, or drug addicts on the streets of Hanoi. There are no people without homes. There are few luxuries, but no one is destitute. There are no rich people, no one to beg from, and no one with so little he or she has to beg.

Everyone receives 16 kilograms of rice per month, plus an allotment for other food, housing, clothing, a bicycle and necessities. The only people who get more are those involved in hard manual labor: up to 24 kilograms per month, because they burn more energy. Therefore, in a factory the manager would probably get 16 kilograms while a laborer may get 24. Government officials get 16.

Also striking about Hanoi is the at-

mosphere on the streets — the kind you used to be able to feel on some U.S. campuses or youth sections of cities before things turned ugly.

### No police guns

For example the police don't carry guns or clubs. People are generally smiling and you just don't see fights or arguments. If two bicycles collided, as they often do, the riders don't argue about whose fault it was. They simply repair the damage together, pat each other on the back, and go their respective ways. Because of an incredibly strong solidarity and unity of purpose they have learned to put pettiness aside.

Midway through our first week in North Vietnam we set out to visit Hoa Binh Province in the northwest mountains. The major accomplishment of Hoa Binh is the elimination of starvation.

The provincial vice president explained that the land in Hoa Binh is not good for farming, being mountainous and rocky. People died by starvation every year and by the thousands in years of famine. Since 1959, however, every person in Hoa Binh has been guaranteed enough to eat. The Vietnamese attribute this accomplishment to the collectivization of farm lands and the learning of new methods making possible utilization of previously unused land.

We visited a cooperative farm and were told by the woman who is president of the cooperative that this commune, as was true with almost every school, farm, factory, hospital or church we visited, had been a target for U.S. bombers between 1965-68.

Walking about the farm we came to a building with the casing of an unexploded bomb hanging outside on a chain, strung up as a bell to call people to work. We followed a trail of bomb craters that had been refilled through a small wooded

section until we came to a fairly new home. When we entered we were shocked because we were greeted by a woman who had been severely injured in a bombing attack. It was an extremely awkward moment for all of us, no one knowing what to say or do.

Finally the injured, scarred woman broke the tension by coming forward and hugging us. This was quite a surprise, especially when it was explained (she could not talk because of her burns) that in 1968 she was in a shelter with her two children and a bomb exploded on top of them, killing the children and critically injuring her. We were the first Americans she had ever seen. Her only previous experience with Americans was when they dropped bombs on her and her family. Yet she greeted us as friends.

This was the reception we received from everyone we met in North Vietnam and it made us curious. We had expected, even at times hoped for, some hatred towards us as Americans, yet there was none.

### Americans

The North Vietnamese simply don't have the racial attitude towards Americans that many Americans have towards Vietnamese. For instance, they don't have words for the Americans that are the equivalent of 'gook,' 'dink,' or 'slant.' Also, the government constantly tells the people that there is an absolute distinction between the American people who are good, and the U.S. government, which is bad.

We tried to explain that it was not so simple, that many Americans support the U.S. actions in Vietnam. Their reply was, "We realize your government has the ability to deceive many people, but basically the American people are good and they will stop what their government is doing to Vietnam."

# C.P.R.



## THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY

"The train's pretty full tonight," said one conductor to another as the Canadian Pacific Railway's sleek Canadian headed through the smoky industrial area of Montreal toward Windsor Station, coming in from Ottawa on the final leg of its transcontinental trip.

"It usually is," said the other conductor. "They could fill another Ottawa-Montreal train too if they scheduled it properly. But they won't."

"It doesn't make any sense," agreed the first conductor. "Crazy company we work for."

If they thought that their employer had lost the business acumen and eye for profit that had built it into a conglomerate with a net income of \$80 million a year, they needn't have worried. For making money on its passenger services is not part of Canadian Pacific's grand design. In fact, on some of its passenger runs, it is to the ultimate corporate benefit of Canadian Pacific to lose as much money as it can.

### CPR trying hard to give up on passenger service

It has been a long time since the CPR has even made any pretense of wanting to be in the passenger business. Five years ago the late Robert A. Emerson, then CPR president, said that he could "see no prospect of being able to attract to passenger trains people in sufficient numbers at prices they are willing to pay to defray the expenses incurred," and every CPR executive who has felt it necessary to express himself on the subject of passengers has echoed that position.

However, Emerson and his successors have sometimes tried to give the impression that they have tried everything to make rail travel attractive, only to be spurned by an unappreciative public. The facts are somewhat different.

Under the National Transportation Act, passed by the Pearson government in 1967, a railway wishing to abandon a passenger service or branch line must first prove that it is losing money on the service to the satisfaction of the Canadian Transport Commission, the body set up by the government to administer transportation policy. Then the CTC, after considering "all matters that in its opinion are relevant to the public interest", will rule on whether the railway can go ahead and abandon it. If it rules that it is not in the public interest for the service to be abandoned, the railway must keep it going and the government will subsidize its losses on the service to the extent of 80 per cent.

Two years after the Act was passed, the railways made their first applications for abandonment. The government-owned Canadian National Railways applied to abandon thirteen of its passenger runs, mostly serving out-of-the-way towns where there are few, if any, alternatives to rail transportation. The CPR applied to abandon its entire passenger service except for its Montreal commuter routes.

The CTC is expected, although not required, to hold public hearings on applications for abandonment (Transport Minister Don Jamieson assured the House of Commons last fall that everyone would get a chance to say his piece, noting that under the National Transportation Act "the public interest is quite well protected"), and it decided to begin in Guelph and Owen Sound, Ontario, with hearings on the abandonment of passenger links between those communities and Toronto.

From the railways' point of view, the experiment with public hearings was a disastrous failure. University professors, housewives, students, provincial government economists, commuters all turned up with evidence that service should be continued.

The CPR decided that, in its next move, it should proceed with somewhat more circumspection, in cancelling three of its five Ottawa-Montreal trains, it would make sure that it had built up an incontrovertible case that the runs were uneconomic. And it would, if possible, try to avoid public hearings.

To achieve its first goal, it rescheduled its trains to make them as inconvenient as possible. A morning train was pushed forward from 8 am to 11:30 am, to render it useless

for people who wanted to make a one-day trip. An evening train from Ottawa to Montreal was rescheduled to pass through Montreal West station at 9:50 — missing a connection for New York by five minutes.

Meal service was curtailed, and prices were raised. A bacon-and-eggs breakfast that had cost \$1.95 now cost \$2.75 a la carte (including 20 cents for toast, 30 cents for marmalade or jam, and 40 cents for tea or coffee).

CPR trains, instead of attracting an average of 150 customers, now attracted an average of 40.

Then the railway, complaining that it was losing money, announced that it would cut out three trains daily in each direction on August 1, leaving only the Montreal-Ottawa leg of the Canadian and one other train in service. And since this was only a reduction of service and not a discontinuance, it claimed the right to do this without getting permission from the CTC.

The CTC, and its chairman Jack Pickersgill, agreed to the CPR's definition of its powers. It raised no objection to the dropping of the Montreal-Ottawa trains, although there were outcries from everyone from the Canadian Railway Labour Association to The Montreal Star.

Meanwhile a larger battle was shaping up. Among the trains the CPR had applied to discontinue was the Canadian, the last remnant of its once-proud transcontinental service. The CTC said no, and told the CPR to prepare a "rationalization" plan to cut the Canadian's losses. The CPR's plan, submitted on July 20, the deadline given by the CTC, included reducing the Canadian to three days a week, except in peak periods, and cutting out dining and sleeping car service. Again, customers would be driven away and it would be only a matter of time before the Canadian was dropped completely.

Unable to escape public hearings, the CTC proceeded to schedule them for the most inconvenient possible time — mid-to late-August, when many people would be on vacation, when farmers would be out harvesting, and before anyone except the CPR would have time to prepare briefs.

### CTC hearings are made harder for people to attend

Faced with protests over the timing, Pickersgill, who hadn't spent half his life with the likes of Mackenzie King and Paul Martin without learning how to weasel out of a question, said the possibility of holding hearings at places east of Winnipeg had been under study, and in order to provide the 60-day postponement requested by anyone with reasonable grounds for a delay, the Commission is willing to hold additional hearings after the end of September. However, "the Commission has decided to proceed with the hearings as announced, in order to give Canadian Pacific an opportunity to elaborate on its proposals, to be questioned on them, and to enable other parties to proceed with their submissions, if they are ready to do so." On the key question of whether additional hearings would be held in the west, Pickersgill said nothing.

The CPR's tactics, and the government's docility, were a familiar story. For the CPR had once had three daily transcontinental trains. One was dropped in 1959, and in August, 1965, the railway announced that it would drop a second one, the Dominion, on September 7. The Board of Transport Commissioners, predecessor to the CTC, on September 1 issued an order that "the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shall continue to operate the present passenger service provided by the Dominion until the Board orders otherwise."

Prevented from dropping the Dominion, the CPR did the next best thing. The Dominion that left Montreal for Vancouver on December 7, 1965 had no sleeping cars or dining cars — it consisted of an engine, a baggage car, and two coaches. Passengers stayed away in droves. On September 28, the CPR again asked for permission to drop the Dominion. Again, the BTC was faced with unkind remarks about the way the CPR had "comploded" with its order. Chief commissioner Rod Kerr replied that "the basic purpose of the Board Order was to continue the

Dominion. Seasonal changes in the consist of the train have been made from time to time and the Board did not treat the Order, regardless of the fact that it was and is susceptible perhaps to a different interpretation, the Board did not treat the Order as precluding the company from initiating such changes, such seasonal changes."

Meanwhile, the CPR claimed that it had to cancel the Dominion because it needed the diesel power to haul the wheat that the Canadian government had just sold to the Soviet Union. This, however, was evidently an afterthought, since even CPR president Emerson admitted that "before advice was received by Company officers from the Government of the proposed increase in wheat sales to Russia, plans for the discontinuation of the Dominion were well under way, although no decision had been announced."

On January 7, 1966, the BTC authorized the CPR to drop the Dominion. By January 11, the Dominion had vanished without a trace. The Board said it might require the CPR to revive the Dominion for the busy summer season, or perhaps for the Centennial travel boom in 1967, but it never did.

The CPR, however, is not just a railroad. According to J.L. McDougall, the railway's official historian, railway profits in the early years were so enormous that a "happy accident" occurred: the CPR became an economic empire.

Yet despite the fact that the railway was earning a fortune, its officers depended on the Canadian people to subsidize its empire. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement of 1897 "extended public assistance toward the building of a railway line which gave to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the taking its mineral-metallurgical empire of southeastern British Columbia. The Company has long governed and exploited this empire through the agency of its subsidiary, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, in which the Canadian Pacific owns about 51 per cent of the capital common stock" (Saskatchewan Government submission to the Royal Commission on Transportation, 1960).

### CPR's mines are supported by taxpayers

The CPR's extensive activities in mining have been supported by the taxpayers to the present day, by means of tax holidays. The Carter Commission Report recommended shelving these tax holidays; the government has apparently decided to shelve the Carter Report instead.

In 1962, the CPR, finding by "happy accident" that it had unmet subsidiaries in Canada and throughout the world, formed Canadian Pacific Investments to coordinate the operations of the major mining, oil and gas, logging, hotel and real estate operations of its economic empire.

The Company and its fully owned Canadian subsidiaries had a net income in 1969 of \$55,772,000, according to The Financial Post. Cominco, owned 53 per cent by Canadian Pacific Investments, had a net income of \$32 million. Pine Point Mines Ltd. had profits in 1967 of \$34 million — (CPR has 37 per cent ownership in Pine Point). But the CPR tells us it can't afford to run a transcontinental passenger service or reduce its freight rates for farmers.

Public outcry against various practices of the CPR throughout the years led almost from the beginning to the creation of regulatory bodies. But, like the government that set up the railway, these bodies have consistently stood up for the "rights" of the railway to earn a profit rather than the right of the Canadian people to get a fair deal from the economic empire taxpayers' money built (and is still building).

The Canadian Transport Commission, which was set up in 1967 to rule on requests by the railways to discontinue passenger runs, is such a business-oriented regulatory body. Its \$40,000-a-year chairman is Jack Pickersgill. Pickersgill's comments to a Canadian Manufacturers' Association meeting in June indicate what the public can expect from the CTC.

"The public attitude to transport is still suffering from a hangover from the days of railroad monopoly — If the new transportation policy is to serve the public interest fully it

is essential that, so far as possible, transport services be operated on business-like lines with economic viability as the main test of efficiency and adequacy. It is just as moral and just as praiseworthy to operate a railway at a profit as it is to make a profit manufacturing motor cars."

Exactly the CPR's attitude, and it has done rather well at getting the CTC to allow it to discontinue various runs. The CPR says it will provide passenger service when and where it can recover its costs from passenger revenue. Where it can't, it claims a lack of "effective demand" for the service. The discontinuation of the Dominion in 1967 was a case in point.

Giving evidence to the committee, CPR Vice-President Ian Sinclair estimated revenue from the Dominion at 20 per cent to 25 per cent total passenger revenue for 1964. Expenses were 25 per cent to 30 per cent of total expenses on passenger service in the same year. The estimated revenue from the Dominion in 1964 was between \$8.96 million and \$11.2 million; expenses were between \$17.7 million and \$21.2 million, creating an estimated deficit of between \$8.74 million and \$10.0 million.

The company took this estimated deficit to mean that there was no longer an effective demand for the Dominion. In terms of economics, effective demand refers to both a willingness and ability to pay for a good or service. The CPR suggests willingness to pay and ability to pay must be equal to the price demanded by the supplier of the service.

Prices, however, are the result of demand and supply. But a private supplier in a near monopolistic position, like the CPR, simply sets the price without any regard to the customer and tells us that supply, demand and price are one and the same thing.

The Company rejects the idea that other rail services or non-rail subsidiaries be called upon to subsidize losses resulting from a particular rail passenger service. It considers such a practice a misallocation of resources.

The company also points out that while rail passenger service is receding in North America, air transportation is growing to an unprecedented degree. A greater return on investment can be realized by the company in airline transportation than in railroad passenger transportation.

In short, for the CPR, profit is the sole criterion by which one measures the proper allocation of resources. And as the Company pointed out in its brief, what is good for the CPR is good for the people of Canada.

A railway company's pricing policy or rate structure can indeed be flexible in response to a sagging demand, despite the fact that its expenses in handling additional customers will tend to increase.

Moreover, this problem of insufficient patronage of passenger services can only be solved if the company is willing to reduce fares and increase the quality of service.

### Poor service and high prices cause problems

For a long period before the introduction of lower passenger rates, neither of Canada's two major railways seemed too concerned about loss of passengers. When the problem became serious, both lowered their fares to recapture the lost traffic. But while the publicly-owned system marketed the new approach in an imaginative fashion, the CPR did nothing in terms of providing better quality service.

As a result, though on the average the CNR carries only twice as many passengers as the CPR, the CN attracted almost ten times as many new passengers as did the CP in 1963 and 1964.

The CPR is forever telling its tales of woe with the aid of highly misleading statistics. For example, the CPR brief on the Dominion said:

"The effective fare which is measured by the revenue per passenger mile on the basis of actual passenger revenues received by the company in 1965 was only 2.73 cents, compared with 2.72 cents in 1949. In contrast, the Consumer Price Index, as published by DBS increased by 39 per cent from 1949 to 1965."

Such a comparison implies that while all other prices had gone up, the CPR's prices had not. In other words, the CPR was unable to meet the cost squeeze. Why does it quote only passenger revenues in comparison with the Consumer Price Index? Let the Company produce its



other revenues, item by item, to show that it hasn't been able to keep up with rising costs.

One must question the kind of revenue statistic the CPR chose to illustrate their point. Some other comparisons the CPR might have used are suggested in the following table.

	CPR			Consumer Price Index
	Index A	Index B	Agric. Index	
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	111.1	103.5	92.7	116.2
1955	117.5	103.4	91.1	116.4
1956	131.0	106.2	91.8	118.1
1957	141.5	106.2	91.6	121.6
1958	139.8	113.2	96.1	125.1
1959	151.6	109.8	96.8	126.5
1960	168.0	111.2	97.8	128.0
1961	171.7	115.3	102.2	129.2
1962	172.8	113.5	106.4	130.7
1963	164.1	109.4	101.4	133.0
1964	179.6	89.7	104.4	135.2

Source: DBS: Catalogue Nos. 52-201 and 52-202 (1965) DBS: Canada Year Book 1957-1965

Note: Index A is the "average per passenger train mile revenue" of the respective railways. Index B is the "average revenue per passenger mile" of the respective companies. In both cases the year 1949 equals 100.0.

In the table the "per passenger train mile revenue," (index A) for the railway steadily increased over the years. Index B, "per passenger mile revenue," the statistic quoted by the CPR does not show the same characteristic. Why this apparent contradiction?

Index A shows that the CPR's revenue for each mile of passenger service was rising much faster each year than the consumer price index — unlike the farmer's income. This occurred largely because there was a reduction in the total number of passenger trains while the number of passengers did not decline as fast.

The "average per passenger mile revenue" declines because the additional cost associated with carrying more passengers does not increase at the same rate. So while CPR complains that it isn't making as much money per passenger, it isn't admitting that passenger revenues as a whole are not falling in relation to costs. In fact, the CP had an increase in passenger revenues after reducing fares in 1963.

Moreover, both railways showed a decline in the passenger services deficit that year. In 1964 the CN was able to increase the number of revenue passengers carried by 14 per cent over 1963 while its passenger services revenue increased by 16.7 per cent. In the same period, the CP increased the number of passengers carried by 3.7 per cent while its revenues increased by 0.6 per cent.

The reason for the inability on the part of the CPR to hold its share of the market is the continued deterioration of the quality of its services. The CPR denies that it has been downgrading passenger service. Yet it is clear that after 1961 the Company curtailed the type of accommodation available on the Dominion during the non-summer months. The CPR President testified:

"In 1960 there were certain changes. . . The winter consist of the Dominion was substantially reduced. . . The number of cars and type of accommodation provided by the train were curtailed, specifically through sleeping car services between Montreal and Vancouver, which were no longer provided."

Second, the Company admitted to the practice of assigning old passenger equipment to the Dominion consist. Third, it is painfully apparent that the CPR does not have an effective reservations system. Fourth, the CPR made it clear that it had drastically curtailed investment in passenger equipment.

Giving evidence to the Transport Committee, Company officers said that between 1954 and 1955, the CPR invested some \$60 million in passenger rail equipment. About \$40 million was invested in stainless steel cars which came to make up the "Canadian" consist. An estimated 50 diesel locomotives with high speed gearing and equipped with steam generators were purchased for passenger service. Also an estimated 54 rail diesel cars were purchased to replace old passenger equipment on secondary main and branch lines.

During the intervening years, the Company has converted old passenger cars to work cars or has scrapped them. It has continued to convert passenger diesel locomotives to freight service by changing the gearing system. By 1966, the CPR had only 28 passenger diesel locomotives in service.

The Company says it was compelled to use old passenger equipment on the Dominion, because:

"... there is no conventional rail passenger equipment being made in North America, and there has not been any for quite a number of years. I would say certainly none has been made in the '60's."

Mr. Sinclair's explanation cannot be taken seriously since the Canadian National Railways has greatly improved its passenger equipment. The CNR, by expanding the scope of their passenger rail service, investing in and improving passenger equipment, has experienced a significant increase in passenger patronage. As a result it has been able to reduce dramatically its operating deficit. In comparison, the CPR's passenger program is revealed as a fraud.

The CPR has subscribed to the CTC Chairman's view that its moral purpose is to make a profit. For almost a century now, the CPR, has been exploiting the Canadian people in so many ways in order to build an economic empire.

### Expropriation of CPR holdings may be an answer

Undoubtedly the CPR would be very pleased to have its unprofitable passenger service nationalized. Then the Canadian people would have the passenger service they were promised in 1880 "in perpetuity," but they would be paying for it a second time. In a similar way most bus companies only became public after their profits had dropped to nothing (and street car companies when they were on their way out).

It is time the Canadian people rejected the CPR's dogma that each section of an industry must make a profit or be discontinued. Since the CPR empire was built with tax dollars, it ought to be reclaimed for the taxpayer through expropriation. Then the public interest could be considered when decisions are made regarding passenger services, freight rates etc. The profits from Pine Point Mines alone would more than subsidize the losses the CPR claims from all its passenger services. A tenth of Cominco's earnings could be used to substantially reduce freight rates to farmers.

The alternative is to allow "the national dream" to become the national albatross.

(Next week: railway workers)

Adapted from Canadian Dimension and Last Post

### The CPR empire

Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.: operates on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.  
 Canadian Pacific Transport Co.: operates 1,076 pieces of equipment including trucks, trailers and tractors in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.  
 Smithsons Holdings Ltd.: owns Smith Transport Ltd., Canada's largest trucking concern, and a number of related companies in the highway transport business.  
 Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas: has petroleum rights over 23 million acres in Western Canada.  
 CPR Hotels: 11 hotels across the country.  
 Marathon Realty: wholly owns, among other things, the \$35,000,000 Place du Canada in Montreal.  
 COMINCO (formerly Consolidated Mining and Smelting) owns or controls:  
 National Hardware Specialties Ltd., Dresden, Ontario, (zinc die casting plant)  
 Western Canada Steel Ltd., Vancouver.  
 Pine Point Mines Ltd., Trail, B.C.  
 Pacific Coast Terminals Co. Ltd., New Westminster.  
 Rycon Mines, Yellowknife (gold mining).  
 Coast Copper, Trail.  
 Sunco Mines Ltd., Trail, (copper).  
 In addition, CP operates airline, telegraph, telex and teleprinter services. It also has railway interests in the U.S., zinc interests in India, its fertilizer, lead and electronics parts plants in the U.S., its lead smelter in Japan, some fertilizer plants in Canada, six hydroelectric plants in B.C. and some pipelines.

# NAKED CAME POLONSKY *anybody here seen my g-string*

Tonight, York University ushers in a new phase in its artistic contribution to the community. Tonight, is the premiere presentation of the academic world's challenge to Amateur Night at the Victory Burlesque. . . Founders Follies, or if you prefer the less prosaic. . . Boy, Do I have A Pair Of Knockers For You. The basic purpose of the contest is to provide an opportunity for several female students or professors to demonstrate their wares to the outside world, and to prove once and for all, that those of the academic bent can take their clothes off just as well as those of the more mundane working class. Not only will some young thing help to destroy the myth of the ivory tower, but will also take home 75 dollars for her efforts. And this comes to about five dollars a bump and four dollars a grind.

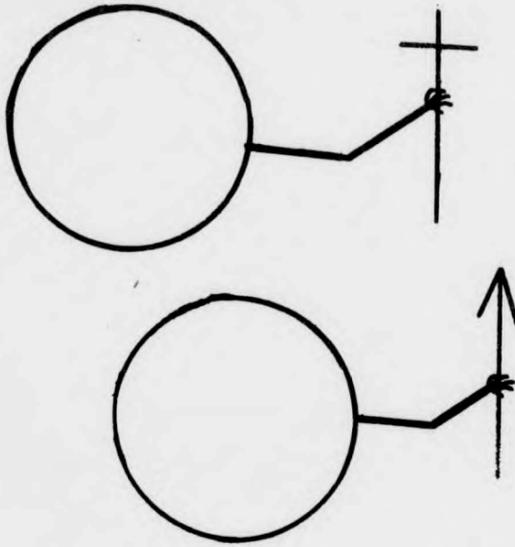
But the real demonstration of that "part of you that is all woman", may be taking place outside the contest, as York's angry young women present their production of Ban the Boob. Whereas striptease contests tend to exploit women, and whereas women should most definitely not enjoy parading about like prize pigs, an activity which according to the Millet Bible is no longer considered Kosher, The Women's Liberation Movement along with certain questionably male supporters is planning to picket the proceedings. The Women's Lib. demonstration is free. The inside follies is two dollars.

To a neutral observer like myself, this of course begs the question, does stripping exploit women? Well, for an insight into this whole matter, we naturally turn to the works of a male expert. He is Dr. David Reuben, author of that Love story for a clutz. EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT SEX. . . BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK.

"What about female exhibitionists? Most of them are professionals. Strippers and topless dancers are good examples. No matter what they say, most strippers enjoy their work. They derive sexual satisfaction from displaying their breasts to large groups of men. More than one strippers has obliged an enthusiastic audience by taking it all off, G-string and all and parading around nude. She gets what she wants and they get what they want.

Everybody is happy, no harm is done, except to Public Morals, whatever that means.

"Predictably, strippers don't get much other sexual satisfaction. They usually have trouble attaining orgasm and never find much real pleasure



in genital sex.

"The same holds true in general for beauty queens. Their activities have more social approval, but the game is the same. Miss Artichoke of 1966 has a lot in common with Bubbles LaTour and her Magic Balloons."

"Are there any men who are professional exhibitionists?"

"Very few. Basically it's an economic problem. There aren't enough people around who will pay to watch a hairy man strip down to his jockey shorts to music."

So, according to the good doctor there really is nothing wrong with a good wholesome striptease act. As a matter of fact, if anyone gets the bum deal out of all this it is the man. While women get plenty of opportunities to display their assorted jollies men are prohibited by law to exhibit their genitals. The laws not only discriminate against men here, but also in the transvestite field. Women are allowed to wear any male garment they wish, but "Let a man appear on the street in a skirt and blouse with high heels and he is in the hoosegow before the polish is dry on his nails". So, while women can strip, go-go, and galavant around in men's clothing, men are taken off to the brink and branded as sexual perverts.

Women! They just don't realize how lucky they have it. And furthermore, one might ask what right does a group of supposedly sexually well adjusted chicks have to impose their politically sexual mores on those with more peculiar appetites.

Yet, instinctively, if I may place myself in the female's mind for a moment, I would imagine that I would find something a little repulsive about members of my sex gyrating their bodies around so that a batch of horny fellows could hoot and throw nickles at their favourites. I would find it even more repulsive if the performing seals were so embarrassed over their gyrations that they, as in the case of Founders Follies, chose to wear masks covering up their identity. And in a male capacity, I would find it a trifle disconcerting if I recognized one of the bodies as that belonging to my kid sister. And I guess if one really does choose to think about it, there perhaps is something just a little crass about a woman being reduced to a rotting piece of meat with boobs, just to give the boys a fun night on the town. Then again, one might argue, what's wrong with being a little crass?

So Founders Follies with its accompanying Women's lib protest does present a full blooded Americanized boy with quite a moral dilemma. Should he pay two dollars and watch the strip contest, or should he settle for the show outside, the latter being free and potentially safer?

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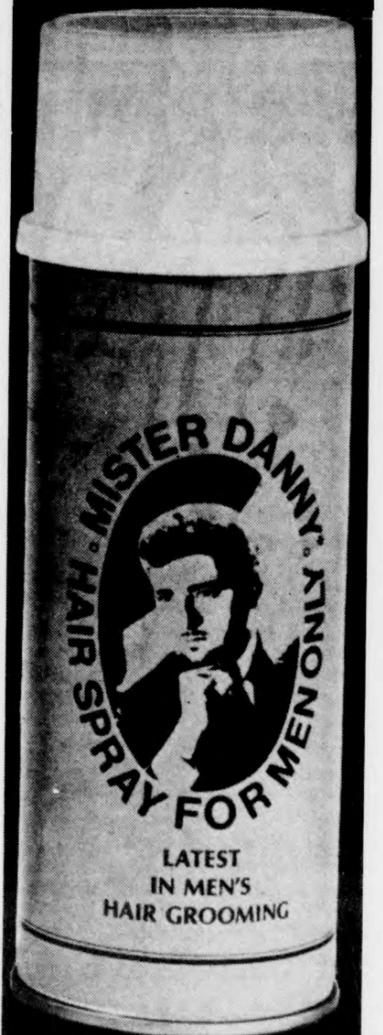
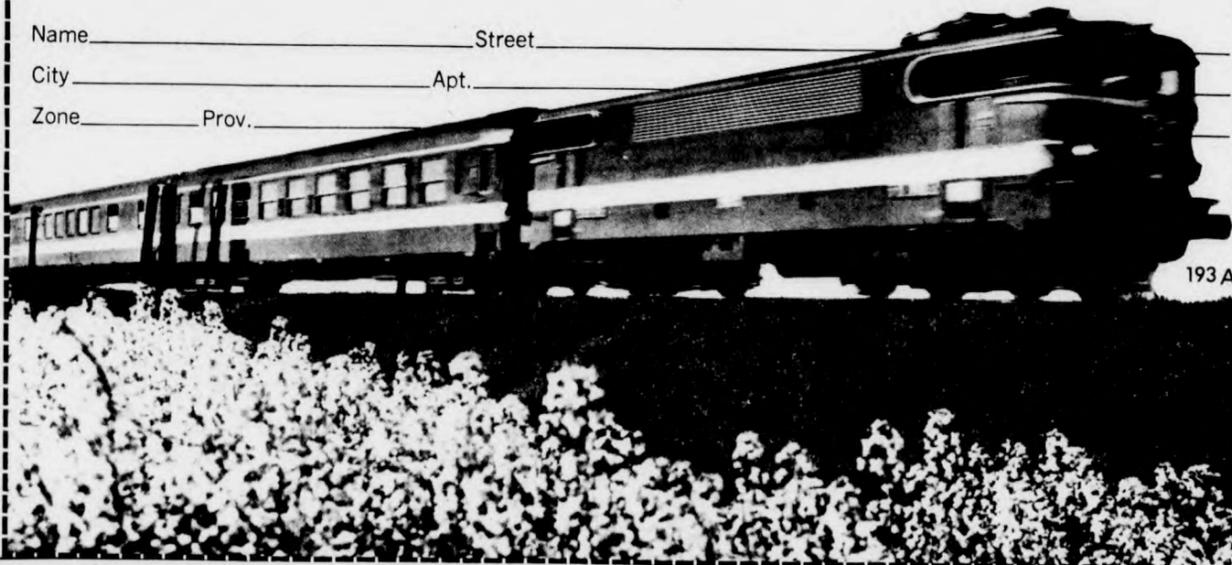
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# CYSF Election results

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>853</b>

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>835</b>

## COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES

Stong	Founders				Total votes cast 860
Neil Sinclair	78	Bev Fink	65	Total eligible voters 8786	
John Theobald	65	Bill Stephaniuk	55	9.8 per cent turnout	
Danice Masters	65	John Rose	39		
Steve Vinaze	17	Norman Faria	36		

# EXCALIBUR EDITOR

The staff of EXCALIBUR invites applications from members of the university community for the position of Editor-in-chief of EXCALIBUR for the 1971-72 academic session.

Applicants will be interviewed by the current EXCALIBUR staff in early March. Please apply in writing enclosing resume of experience in relevant fields including clippings if available.

Address to: Editor-in-chief, Excalibur, York University  
Closing date is 5:00 p.m. **MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1971**

## University of Toronto Summer Courses in NICE, FRANCE

In addition to the regular Summer Session, the University of Toronto is offering degree courses in Nice, July 5 - August 20. Credit courses in French, English and History will be given by professors from the Universities of Toronto and Nice. Classes will be held each weekday morning in the Centre Universitaire Mediterranee on the Promenade des Anglais.

Accommodation will be provided in the university residences, private homes and pensions.

Cost? Approximately \$750.00 (includes round trip, tuition for two courses, room and board).

**INQUIRY DEADLINE: MARCH 15**

For further information contact:  
**Toronto-Nice Summer Programme, Division of University Extension,**  
84 Queen's Park, Toronto 181, Ontario. Telephone: 928-2405

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The Registrar, The College of Education,  
University of Toronto,  
371 Bloor Street West, Toronto 181.  
Telephones: 928-3213 - 928-3222 - 928-5093

# Man near "point of no return"

By JOHN LIVINGSTON  
Peter Watkins made "the War Game". He also made Culloden and the Gladiator.

At a lecture on Repression in the Media last week, Peter Watkins presented his audience with the world and its problems in an attempt to create an awareness of those problems.

He began by shocking his audience with some facts.

"It is a fact," he said "that 50 per cent of the world's population is suffering from malnutrition and it is a fact that at the present rate, discounting the possibility of nuclear war, within five to eight years (according to the world's leading demographers) the human race will have reached the point of no return, and then the rest is mere speculation."

The filmmaker did not set himself up as a seer or prophet; he only attempted to create an awareness in his listeners because of his feeling that any positive action would be better than the apathy and climate of opinion that

professes "leave it long enough and it will fix itself."

This, to Watkins was blind uniformed optimism, invalid in the face of the enormity and complexity of the problem.

Concerning repression in the media, Watkins felt that the enormous obstacles in the path of an artist who wishes to present to the public what is needed in the field of social reform, constituted outright repression.

He did offer a solution to problems in the area of television suggesting the creation of an educational television network separate from the commercial networks, that would carry socially relevant and change-oriented material.

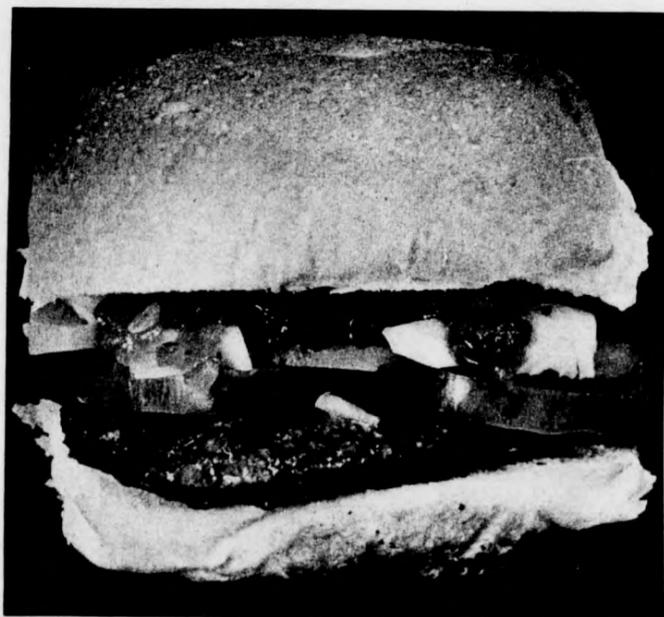
His objection to the media as they now stand was that they seemed to deny the fact that a problem even exists.

His observation was that a social climate that creates teenage revolutionaries so important they make the FBI most wanted list, must obviously reexamine itself

and look for the causes of such radicalism.

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# Armageddon Hair copy

By JOHN OUGHTON

Armageddon is presented by the New Blue Orchid, which describes it as a "Gospel Rock Musical Revue". Tobi Lark, who appeared in the Toronto Hair, wrote and is starred in the revue. The other seven members of the cast are all former members of Toronto Hair. When the original version opened, Hair had a lot of pretensions toward being a "Tribal Love-Rock Musical," the vanguard for "The Age of Aquarius," and groovy nude heads or whatever the Broadway stereotype of a 1967 was. As a dramatic production, it had a weak story line and not much in the way of acting. However, Hair had some catchy songs and the music became immensely popular. And it made a good profit for its backers.

As a recent descendant, Armageddon carries on many of the irritating traits of its parent. Miss Lark an honest right to "gospel rock," as she has sung in a Gospel Group since age eight, with Cannonball Adderly and B.B. King. Gospel roots are evident in much of the music of Armageddon. The fact that words are not as important in gospel is unfortunately



The cast of Armageddon tries hard.

reflected in the script of "armageddon", which is, in a word, disastrous.

Armageddon attempts to portray the creation of man, the Fall of (you guessed it) Adam and Eve, the straying of the people from God, accompanied by a genuine graven image, Christ's crucifixion and all that. Part II has a "modern orgy", a dig at Women's Lib, a few musical raps with Jesus, and then Armageddon. The show badly needs a little more directing than Tom O'Hanley gives it; in most of the scenes, including the Roman Orgy, the cast just stands around. All in all, the show tries to suggest too much and ends up by saying virtually nothing.

Musically, only the last quarter of the show really moves. "How Will You Know," written by Tobi Lark, is a powerful bit of rock and soul, and "Keeper to the Key of My Heart" keeps up the tempo. The band, which includes Gene Martynec (from Kensington Market) does very well with what it has to work with.

Dorian Clark contributes some flashy dancing, although he over-extended himself in one movement during opening night and nearly fell over. Harriet Cohen steals what's left of the show with a couple of great comic bits as the Sugar Plum Fairy and a dollars for Jesus gospel saleswoman. Linda Squires provides seductive

Jezebel, and Lee has a good voice for "Two Thousand from Now." Tobi Lark's voice is great, when she lets it go. Despite its selling points, "Armageddon" isn't worth the \$3.85 cover price set by the Blue Orchid. Like Hair, it is over-priced and pretentious. The Blue Orchid, in any event, is not the place for a revue, as noise from the overhead bar is sometimes irritatingly audible, and the waiters make determined attempts to sell you drinks and meals and check your tickets three or four times. The program notes state that Tobi Lark "has turned to writing plays and the legitimate theatre." Hopefully, she will learn something about restriction of dramatic scope and script-writing from the excesses of Armageddon.

produce-arrange and play guitar for the greatest east coast rock band of the sixties, the Nazz, but for some reason after an excellent second L.P. (Nazz Nazz, Atlantic) they broke up. The pride of Philadelphia, they only had one national hit with the schmaltzy "Hello It's Me" (remember that one, Kids?). Todd went on to produce and engineer many fine albums (including the Band's questionable Stage Fright) and began to organize a back-up band for Zappa's GTO's (Girls Together Outrageous), but this fell through. So, along with Tony and Hunt Sales (yes, Soupy's Kids!) he cut an L.P. entitled Runt. By now, you've all heard "We've Got To Get You A Woman" but that's not really what Todd Rundgren is all about. At times he is overly influenced by Laura Nyro ("Baby Let's Swing"), but he, as nearly everybody else, is at his best playing rock, such as "Devil's Rite". It almost sounds like the old Nazz, and perhaps that is the greatest flaw in this remarkable recording. The Nazz, with Todd's new material could have made this L.P. into a classic, but instead it's just a sounds like Laura Nyro... Captain Beefheart... Nazz... the Band...

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## photographs

by DAVID STONE

on display Jan. 25 - Feb. 5



# Lights, Camera, Action!

By DAN MERKUR

Francois Truffaut's most recently released film, *Bed And Board*, marks his return, both stylistically and creatively, to his origins. *Bed And Board* is the third, the latest, and allegedly the last of Truffaut's autobiographical films about "Antoine Doinel."

As in *The 400 Blows* and *Stolen Kisses*, Jean-Pierre Leaud again has the principle role. Which is to say, he again gives an unmatched performance.

*Bed And Board* chronicles an essentially melodramatic era of Doinel's life, beginning sometime after his marriage to a pretty girl of middle-class origins. In classic style, the girl becomes pregnant and Doinel has an affair. Separation and the traditional reconciliation follow, but not before Doinel has learned for himself the diligence, the perseverance and the self-denial necessary to the artist, by writing an autobiographical novel about his childhood in the slums of Paris.

Which roughly parallels Truffaut's making of *The 400 Blows*, his first film, about the misery and the coming of maturity to an unwanted child, a hard-boiled Parisian delinquent. With *Bed And Board* the story ends, and Truffaut has said that he intends to take it no farther.

## Historical fact

I assume that *Bed And Board*, in its conception of the story of Doinel, bases the events on historical fact. Strangely, the events of the plot have the predictability of a Doris Day-Rock Hudson feather-tossing epic.

I do not mean this with condemnation. *Bed And Board* is as original as they come. Yet we must remember that there are, after all, only 27 plots. I only mention these facts because *Bed And Board* is so brilliant that you have to be a critic and searching for really odd material so as not to run too quickly out of superlatives in order to come up with this kind of stuff.

Essentially, *Bed And Board* is a light, sophisticated, witty marital comedy of great invention. Melodramatic, it is true, but played for its farcical values. Somehow, it is played with a sincerity of purpose that belies the facility of the humour.

Or to put it more simply, it is one of the best damn comedies since the late thirties, which is a hell of a long time to be waiting at the popcorn counter for something worthwhile to go back and sit down to see.

Stylistically it is a return for Truffaut to his years as a film critic studying the masters, in that the film was carefully made to resemble the films of Rene Clair and Ernst Lubitsch, who pioneered the bedroom farce with such taste and ability that they

remain absolutely without peers. Although other individuals have made single comedies that rank with their bodies of work.

Truffaut, time and again, deliberately positioned his actors in classic Lubitsch poses, and then forced himself to improve on Lubitsch's camera placement. The result is just incredible, as anyone can tell who has seen Godard's *A Woman Is A Woman*, which was also a tribute to Lubitsch, using the Viennese blocking, but only copying his camera movement, and not innovating. Truffaut is clearly the greater artist.

There is very little one can write in reviewing a film of this sort. It is simply brilliant. No less. It is, however, so simple,



In the 30s, it would have been Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald in a film by Ernst Lubitsch in an identical pose, with a mood of Victorian prudery in conflict with Gallic realism. Truffaut does it in his own way, for a different era.

that under analysis there is nothing left. It has the tritest of stories. It has the most implausible of plots. It is a comedy about marriage in 1970! and among Frenchmen! no less. Who would figure anyone could come up with a film out of that? And to have it come up brilliant? There is very little one can write.

I do find, however, that this is precisely the opportunity to bring home the fact that it always, always reduces to a matter of aesthetics. Not how important the story is. Not how relevant the themes are. Not how contemporary the acting is. Not how "now" the jargon is. But how well the film is made, how well it portrays real people. Never forget that feature film is inherently realistic beyond Hemingway-Faulkner-Mailer realism). That is always the question. Not merely with film, but with all the arts. It always reduces to how good the work is, how faithful it is to the reality from which it derives.

That is why there have never been anti-war indictments greater, in film, than Jean Renoir's *La Grande Illusion*, nor, in literature, than Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*, and Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. Peter Watkins' *The War Game* and all the liberal, underground and revolutionary writings notwithstanding.

It is always a question of aesthetics, of the talent brought to bear. And as anyone may see from the fresh breath given the most hackneyed of all stories in *Bed And Board*, Truffaut is a great talent and a master artist.

A propos of Peter Watkins, I met him last week. I expected to be confronted by an angry zealot, infuriated by the repression of

as-usual, capitalist establishment. Watkins is a very committed young man, very brave, I think, and of course, not well thought of by the money men.

He is, however, a controversial figure, and as such he gets around and makes himself heard.

Next came *Privilege*, which has proved strangely prophetic in its postulation of the potential power of a rock star in our culture. Most recently there is *Gladiators*, a strange allegory about the international war machine being epitomized in olympic-style war manoeuvres, a new sort of war game. Enter the revolutionary element embodied as a French college student dedicated to destroying the machine that runs the gladiatorial games. Of course Watkins showed clearly how the revolutionary is only a part of the game the machine has allowed for, and who, in fact, eventually takes control, albeit changing the machine to accommodate himself, but mostly serving the machine's ends.

However the Allied forces capture a Chinese soldier, who proves to be a girl. She and a British soldier fall in love, and they attempt to desert. The machine, actually aided by the French student, eventually destroys them, but the narrator speaks plainly, explaining that since the lovers had decided not to play the game at all, they were the only true danger, for in opting out, they denied the very validity of the power "game" which, at least, the revolutionary recognized as a necessity, although an unpleasant one.

## Extremely persuasive

Watkins is currently speaking wherever he can on the repression of the mass media, and the danger it constitutes. As a speaker he is extremely persuasive, and though one never has doubted the fact of repression or the danger of repression, Watkins brings home the immediacy and the immensity of this danger, this horror of our society. He makes it clear why he gives this facet of the revolution priority. He never once spoke for anyone more than himself. He did not need to.

I asked him how he can have come to the conclusions he had in *Gladiators*, and still play the part of the French Student. He replied only that he had to and that he was moving more and more into helping other documentarists, and was spending much less time on his own film efforts. He does have a documentary on poverty in the U.S. to be released soon.

Watkins is not a great filmmaker. His talent as an artist limits greatly his ability to express himself on film, which is a tragedy, considering the dedication and the courage of the man. So he has gone into the training of others, and into production (as opposed to creation) of films. Viva!

# The Brothers: it rivals Dionysus '69 & '70

By BRIAN PEARL

If you're looking to get your mind blown sometime, wander down to the Studio Lab Theatre at Queen and Yonge, pay two-fifty and live through their production of *The Brothers*, if you can. This modern-undress version of an ancient Roman play by Terrence of Carthage has been given a few contemporary gooses by Rex Deverell and Ernie Schwartz with his prize cast of fabulous freaks. This is the second such modern 'adaptation' Studio Lab has done (*Dionysus* in '69 and '70 is the other) and I won't be the first to write that given the continued rapid development the play has already undergone in previews, *The Brothers* could become as popular as its predecessor, *Dionysus*. *The Brothers* is as intense and hilarious, exciting and disturbing, seductive and disgusting as *Dionysus* and much more fascinating than any other play in Toronto this year.

## One big ball

How could I describe a farcical freak show, a burlesque carnival and the freest of existential Living Theatre techniques all rolled into one big ball and thrown at the unsuspecting audience? You walk through a door in the wings with a flashing green 'go' cue-light over it to enter the freak show of vanity, obsessive sexuality, pretentious creativity and cliched soothsaying, which passes on to the burlesque review and play. The mistress (or madam) of ceremonies, a

broad named Sistrata was played with real grossness by Fran Gebhard, who combined Mae West, Belle Barth and Joanne Worley (that incredible bitch on *Laugh-In*) to the exact proportions.

The classical plot is loaded with the classical complications. Two brothers, Aeschinus and Ctesipho have been raised separately by two brothers of the previous generation, Micio and Demia. Demia is a strict Roman farmer-type and his son, Ctesipho (pronounced Stesifo) is a hick, a hayseed that his city brother, Aeschinus quickly matches to a stripper and leaves. Aeschinus, then seduces and impregnates Pamphilia, Sostrata's snot-nosed daughter (Sostrata is a widow). Finally, in an orgy of soap-opera climaxes, everyone marries every one else to simply end the plot, but that only describes the plot, not the play.

## Role swappings

Based on that thin structure is the wierdest set of theatrical gymnastics I have ever seen, running from role-swapping to audience involvement in a most peculiar way in an obscene way as a matter of fact. The role-swapping is the most impressive, incredible thing about the play. The players all have these life-like, expressive masks to keep the roles straight while the parts of Aeschinus and Pamphilia are played by both Rosemary Burris and Don Porter, switching periodically. As well as that changing, the *Dancing Girl* is played seductively by

Norman Quinlan wearing a mask with a saucy grimace and a G-string, and Demia is played by Rita Deverell. All the switches are directed plausibly to point out the ridiculous collage of gestures and superfluous expressions that go to make up the flimsy substance of male and female character.

## Audience participation

The audience participation parts are, of course, the most flexible, or adjustable, of the show. A player, dressed in a baggy southern-style cream-coloured suit, stands up in the audience and protests the obscenity, the "pillution" of the plot and proceeds to demonstrate the meaning of "pillution" to the audience by asking two volunteers to read a scene from a play Studio Lab did two years ago, *The Beard*. The passage contains some obscene words, acts and other erotica which the volunteers find themselves reading publicly. The results vary, of course, but the night I saw the play, the guy blushed and mumbled a lot while the girl brazened it out, finally offering to enact the stage directions and really 'go all the way'. The protestor was then collected by the on-stage cast and ejected, only to return later, slightly bloodied to select two more couples to enact the positions of a lewd photograph. That night, the couples laid down and spread out like some kind of sheep, and didn't dare move

for five minutes for fear of an instant public orgy. Very funny, indeed. The director and cast really should arrange to expand and enhance these audience involvement parts because they add a lot of fun to the play.

## Weird magician

The final, and weirdest act of the play was the magician's act, where Aeschinus is confronted with the pregnant Pamphilia and forced by the magician to admit he loves her. When he does, the magician performs an 'abortion' on Pamphilia and draws a rubber snake from her belly. When Aeschinus complains that he wants a child, the magician draws a live rabbit from his abdomen and everyone is either exhausted or happy. The essence of the act's effect is an archtypal mysticism that invades and occupies the stage during this mind-boggling passage.

There is a lot of room for improvement in *The Brothers*, but that's only because the show is so widespread in its attacks that it can plausibly spread in all directions, and I, for one, would like to return to Studio Lab and watch this intense play with the imaginative style and talented cast (I haven't had space to tell you how good each player was, even great players like Rosemary Burris) develop into a play that really lives and changes, unique and unparalleled on the modern stage.

# University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

# On Campus



Glendon College students do a take-off on their Department of Health Services during their annual variety show, Croak '71, a Winter Weekend '71 event, held last weekend at the College.

## Many students meet for "Colloquium et Symposium"

Performances of The Menaechmi in Latin and The Medea in Greek will highlight a two-day gathering of 100 classics students from Ontario universities to be held this coming Friday and Saturday on the York campus.

Sponsored by York's Division of Humanities, "Colloquium et Symposium" will feature the presentation of fifteen papers divided in two sessions: "War in

the Ancient World" and "Women in the Ancient World". Students from McMaster University, University of Toronto, Caletton University, Queen's University, and Lakehead University will discuss such topics as "Ancient Prostitution", "The Anti-War Theme in The Lysistrata and The Trojan Women", "The Role of Married Women in Rome", and "Thucydides' Concept of Power".

York student Andrew Dekany will present a paper entitled "Vergil's Women".

High-school students and teachers of Classics from the Toronto area have been invited to attend the symposium.

The Menaechmi by Plautus will be performed by students and faculty of the University of Windsor at 8:30 p.m. on Friday evening and students of Brock University will present The Medea by Euripides in Stedman Lecture Hall D on Saturday at 3:30 p.m.

The public is invited to attend both the paper readings and the plays. Further information regarding "Colloquium et Symposium" may be obtained from the Division of Humanities, 635-3901.

How well does the Committee do what it should be doing? d) If the Committee is not doing what it should be doing, what are the obstacles preventing it from so doing? e) If the University were not confined by its present structure, what would be the ideal manner for dealing with the affairs of the Committee?

Replies will be held in confidence if they are so designated. If you wish to meet with the Committee, please indicate this by writing to the sub-committee in care of the Office of the Secretary of the University, S945, Ross Building.

## Senate committees

Members of the University are invited to make written comments or suggestions on their experiences with or views on the authority, structure, operation and effectiveness of Committees of Senate. Since the Senate Committee on the Organization and Structure of Senate and the University and its sub-committees have undertaken a complete review of the structure of the governance of the University, any remarks you may wish to make would be greatly appreciated. The sub-committee on Senate Committees is primarily interested in determining the following regarding Senate Committees in general or any Committee in particular?

a) What is the Committee doing and how does this relate to its terms of reference? b) What should the Committee be doing? c)

## Scholarship

**Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation** - One-hundred and twenty-five new fellowships for the academic year 1971-72 are offered for full-time graduate study in various fields of urban and regional affairs. Candidates must be Canadian citizens or "landed immigrants in Canada". Fellowship stipends are \$3,000 for students proceeding to a master's degree and \$4,000 for students beyond the master's level proceeding to a doctoral degree. Awards are made to candidates of demonstrated ability and high academic promise. Applications are available from Administrator, Fellowship Committee, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa 7, Ontario. Submission dates are March 1 for study at Canadian universities and April 15 for study at universities outside Canada.

## Faculty briefs

PROF. PETER BARTHA, administrative studies, was a member of an OECD-sponsored multi-national study group which visited Vienna in November to examine certain aspects of business-abroad government relations in Austria.

PROF. DANIEL CAPPON, environmental studies, wrote a book, Perception and Technology, which was published last fall by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher.

PROF. LEO DAVIDS, sociology, Atkinson College, served as Chairman of the Family Programme for Jewish Engaged Couples held in January at the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue in Toronto.

PROF. IVAN FELTHAM, Osgoode Hall Law School, has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel (Q.C.).

PROF. REIN PETERSON, administrative studies, read a paper, "Multi-production scheduling for style goods with limited capacity forecast revisions and terminal delivery", to the 17th International Conference of the Institute of Management Sciences at Imperial College, London, England, in July.

PROF. DONALD G. PILGRIM, history, Glendon College, has received a Canada Council grant for a study on "The uses and limitations of French naval power in the reign of Louis XIV".

PROF. BRUCE QUARRINGTON, psychology, read a paper, "The syntactic performance of young stutterers", to the annual convention of the Canadian Speech and Hearing Association in October in Edmonton.

PROF. C. EDWARD RATHÉ, French Literature, was elected Vice-President of the Canadian Bureau of International Education for 1971.

RONALD G. SABOURIN, sociology, Glendon, spoke on "Separatism and the French-Canadian" to the Stratford University Women's Club on October 27 in Stratford.

BOGOMILA WELSH, Programme in Art, read a paper, "Concerning 'Le Cloisonisme'", to the College Art Association in Chicago in January.

### Thursday

1:00-3:00 pm - York Concert Series - Hart House String Orchestra; Conductor Dr. B. Neal - Founders Dining Hall.

1:00-3:00 pm - York Concert Series - Alfie Jones Quintet (jazz) - Old Dining Hall, Glendon.

1:00 pm - Guest Speaker - Mr. Allen Lawrence, Minister of Mines - sponsored by Osgoode Debating Society - Moot Court, Osgoode.

1:00 pm - Glendon Faculty Council Meeting - to continue debate on the APCC report - Board Senate Room, Glendon.

2:00 pm - Poetry Reading - Ralph Gustafson - sponsored by English - Faculty Common Room, the Ross Building.

3:00 pm - Social Science Seminar - Francis G. Snyder, Yale University - "Using Oral Data in Legal Anthropology: Research in land law in Rural Senegal" - Room 291.

4:00 pm - Green Bush Inn - Atkinson Dining Hall.

8:00 pm - Three One-Act Plays - "Zoo Story", "The Women" and "Red Cross" - performed daily through February 6 by the York University Players - Room 002, Winters.

### Friday

2:00 pm - Winters College Council Film - "Charly" - admission \$1.00 - Room L, L.H. No. 2. Also Sunday at 7 and 9 pm.

3:00 pm & 8:00 pm - Film - "Passion of Joan of Arc" - (silent) - guest Gerald Prattly - sponsored by Founders Student Council - admission 50 cents, Founders students 25 cents - Room I, L.H. No. 2. Also Saturday and Sunday at 8 pm.

3:00 pm - Underground American films - sponsored by Fine Arts - Room A, L.H. No. 2.

3:30 pm - Special Guest - Mr. Edward F. McClennen, The City University of New York, will read a paper, "Games Theory and Moral Principles" - sponsored by Philosophy - Faculty Lounge, East side, the Ross Building.

4:00 pm - Green Bush Inn - Atkinson Dining Hall.

7:30 pm - Annual Dinner Dance - sponsored by the Faculty Wives' Association - tickets (\$7.50) and further information available by calling Mrs. P. Medow (630-4870 or 635-3721) or Mrs. J. Gillies (889-1292) - Winters College Dining Hall.

8:00 pm - Dance - "Sha-Na-Na" and Don McLean - sponsored by CYSF and student councils - tickets \$2.00 at the Founders-Vanier ramp, \$3.00 at the door - Tait McKenzie Gym.

8:30 pm - Colloquium et Symposium - Classics students will read and discuss papers and present 2 plays - sponsored by Humanities. 8:30 pm - Play - The Menaechmi of Plautus (Latin) - by students and faculty of University of Windsor - Room C, Stedman.

### Saturday

9:30 am - Colloquium et Symposium continues. 3:30 pm - Play - "The Medea" of Euripides (Greek) - by students of Brock University - Room D, Stedman.

12 noon-midnight - Encounter Canada - sponsored by Vanier College - tickets (free): Vanier Master's Office (2323) - dinner tickets 50 cents (Vanier students), \$2.00 (others); 12 noon-5:00 pm - informal discussions and brief speeches by special guests around major themes - Main Common Room; 2:30 pm - Pie-eating contest - Dining Hall; 6:00 pm - 1870 style dinner - Dining Hall; 7:30 pm - Folksingers, poets, etc. - Coffee Shop; 8:15 pm - Reading by W.O. Mitchell - Common Room; 9:15 pm - Concert - Syrinx - Vanier.

### Monday

12:00 noon - Film - "No Strange Land" - on drugs - produced for Psychological Services by York Television - Room B, Stedman.

1:00 pm - Humanities Film - "This is Marshall McLuhan" - Room L, Lecture Hall No. 2.

2:00 pm - Film - "The Smile of Reason" - Civilization film - sponsored by Glendon History - Room A105 York Hall.

3:00pm - Social Science Seminar - Eugen Bar, Philosophy, Yale University - Room 107, Stedman.

3:00 pm - Film - "Ubu roi", Les Jeunes Comédiens - sponsored by French Literature - Room A, L.H. No. 2.

5:00-6:00pm - Renaissance '71 - films from Canadian Students Film Festival - including York students' films - shown daily through February 12 - Room D, Stedman.

8:00 pm - Canadian Films - "The 8th Day", "The Sound of Space" and "To a Friend" - sponsored by Fine Arts and McLaughlin College - Room D, L.H. No. 2.

### Tuesday

7:00 pm - Atkinson Visiting Lecturer Series - John Brown will speak on his "Theoretical Approach to Therapy for the Disturbed Child" - Psychology class - Room 119, Founders.

7:00-10:00pm - Advanced APL Course - each Tuesday and Thursday through February 18 - sponsored by Computer Services - For information phone Don Kellet (3786) - Room S317, the Ross Building.

### Wednesday

12:00 noon-2:00 pm - York Concert Series - Toronto String Quartet - Moot Court, Osgoode Hall Law School.

3:00 pm - Social Science Seminar - "Sergei Eisenstein: Art, Politics, Philosophy, Person" by William Roth, University of California - Room 107, Stedman.

4:00 pm - Mathematics Colloquium - "Kuhnian Paradigms and the Growth of Mathematical Knowledge" by Professor R.J. Longcore, Atkinson College - Room S102, Ross Building.

4:00 pm - CRESS Physics Seminar - Dr. A. Dalgarno, Harvard Observatory, will speak on "Atomic Processes in Interstellar Medium" - Room 317, Petrie Science Building.

4:00 pm - English Club Weekly Coffee Hour - special meeting - English Student Association - to discuss election of officers and student proposed seminars - Graduate Student Lounge, 7th floor, the Ross Building.

4:15 & 8:00 pm - Film - "Je t'aime, je t'aime" - sponsored by French, Glendon - Room 129, York Hall.

7:00 pm - Atkinson Visiting Lecturer Series - "The Representation of 'The Citizen' on Metro Court" by John Sewell - Room D, Stedman.

8:30 pm - Performing Arts Series - "Radicalism in Music" by John Beckwith, Dean of Music, U of T - sponsored by Prog. in Music - tickets: Burton Auditorium (2370) - Burton.

# Sports Roundup: Women's volleyball bombs Laurentian

Last weekend the Women's Varsity Volleyball team travelled to Sudbury for a match with Laurentian University. York won three games straight with scores of 15-8, 15-8, and 15-5.

The Laurentian team managed to keep the York squad alert throughout the match; inconsistent passes by the York team produced few spiking opportunities.

The team has two scheduled games remaining before the end of

the season. On Wednesday, February 3 at 7:00 pm, the team will meet McMaster in a match in Hamilton. The final game will be against Waterloo University in Waterloo on Thursday, February 11.

If the team continues to play as well as they have been they should experience a successful final tournament at the University of Toronto in mid February.

### Badminton

During the past weekend at the Tait McKenzie some top guns in badminton were seen in action. Among them was Pat Geale, from U. of T., former all Ontario junior singles, doubles, and mixed champion. Combining with Jin Ooi, also from U. of T. they won the round-robin men's doubles with their hardest competition coming from Westerns' Dave Forbes and John Gilbert whom U. of T. defeated in three hard fought games.

The men's singles was the highlight of the weekend where besides such fine players as Geale, Forbes, and Gilbert there were also others such as: Hooded and

Redmond, representing McMaster, Hreljac from Laurentian, Baird from Carleton, and Ksiaskiewicz from York. Hooded represented Jamaica at the Commonwealth Games but didn't even make the semi-finals as Pat Geale defeated him 15-7, 14-17, 15-10. Redmond defeated Hreljac in two close games 15-13, 18-13.

Redmond reached the bottom half semis but he was defeated by Gilbert Ksiaskiewicz, silver medalist at the Ontario Games in doubles, defeated Baird.

Ksiaskiewicz was defeated in the other semi-half by Geale, 15-10, 15-5.

The finals showed why badminton is rated only second to Jai Alai as the world's most strenuous sport, as Geale defeated Gilbert, 15-11, 8-15, 15-9 in an excellent display of finesse, power, and unbelievable conditioning.

### WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Last weekend the York Women's basketball team managed to scrape to a victory over Laurentian by the score of 35-31. The first half play was one of the worst halves played by the team this year. Passing was very erratic and the turnovers were frequent. The zone defense played by the team really did not work. The team was also rushing their plays, instead of setting up their plays. By the end of the first half Laurentian led by the score of 20-18.

Play in the second half was a lot

more consistent. The most improved features of the game was the rebounding and the ball control. The team had also switched to a zone defense with which they were familiar. Mary Marshall played an excellent game for the team.

The York Rugby Club hockey team, still smarting from their 5-4 loss to the football team before Christmas, took to the ice again last Thursday to do battle with the Stong College girls hockey team. Everyone agreed that the girls cheated, the referee was biased, they were using Varsity players in disguise and so the final outcome of 6-5 for the girls must surely be an indication of bad luck. Penalties were awarded to Steiger for laying on the ice and to Hickey for holding, meanwhile the Rugby club will welcome any new challenges.

Speaking of Rugby, a combined team of York University and Toronto Barbarians will be representing Ontario at the North American Rugby Festival in New Orleans during Mardi Gras. To all of them — best of luck.

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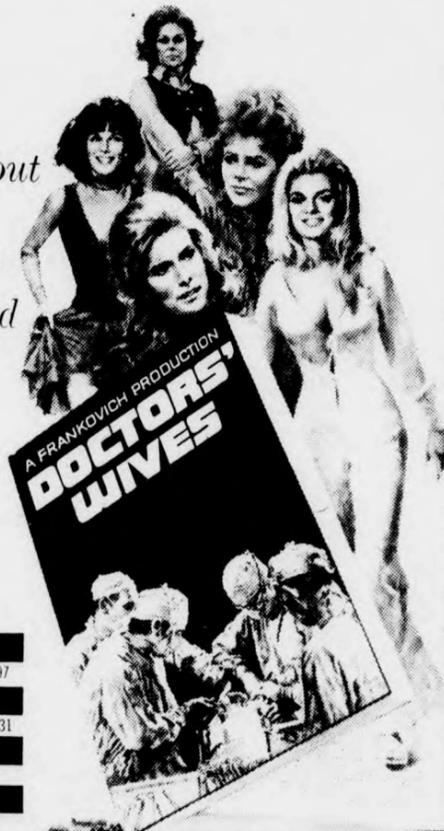
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## Sports



## Yet another scoring record

## Yeomen down Gryphons 112-83

By IVAN BERN

Saturday afternoon I had a vision of the glory of the Yeomen basketball team which will surely be theirs if they continue to play ball the way they did in handing the Guelph Gryphons a record setting 112-83 shellacking in the unlikely setting of the upstairs gym at Tait McKenzie.

Whether it was merely the change of venue, or some new form of inspirational oratory from coach Bob McKinney, the Yeomen were really fired up. Even with regulars Don Holmstrom and Marv Morton out of commission, and Gus Falcioni seeing only limited action with a bone-bruise in his foot, the York squad was simply too much for the Gryphons.

After 8 minutes of play the score was 30-6 for York. With Barry "rabbit" Turnbull running as if he were on a pure adrenalin diet, and Sandy Nixon shooting as though the basket was a signature model, the team opened up a remarkable 44-17 lead with 7 minutes to go in the first half.

Nixon, who has started to regain his form of yesteryear, or, as he puts it, when he was in his prime, was throwing in 25 footers with reckless abandon, as well as combining with Turnbull to spark a devastating fast break. He was 10 out of 15 from the floor and potted 25 points in the first half alone. After a mild come-back by the Guelph team, York went to the locker-room with a 58-34 edge.

It should be noted that this was the same Guelph team which defeated the Yeomen earlier in the year, as well as upsetting the league leading Waterloo warriors, a team that only 2 weeks ago slaughtered the Yeomen.

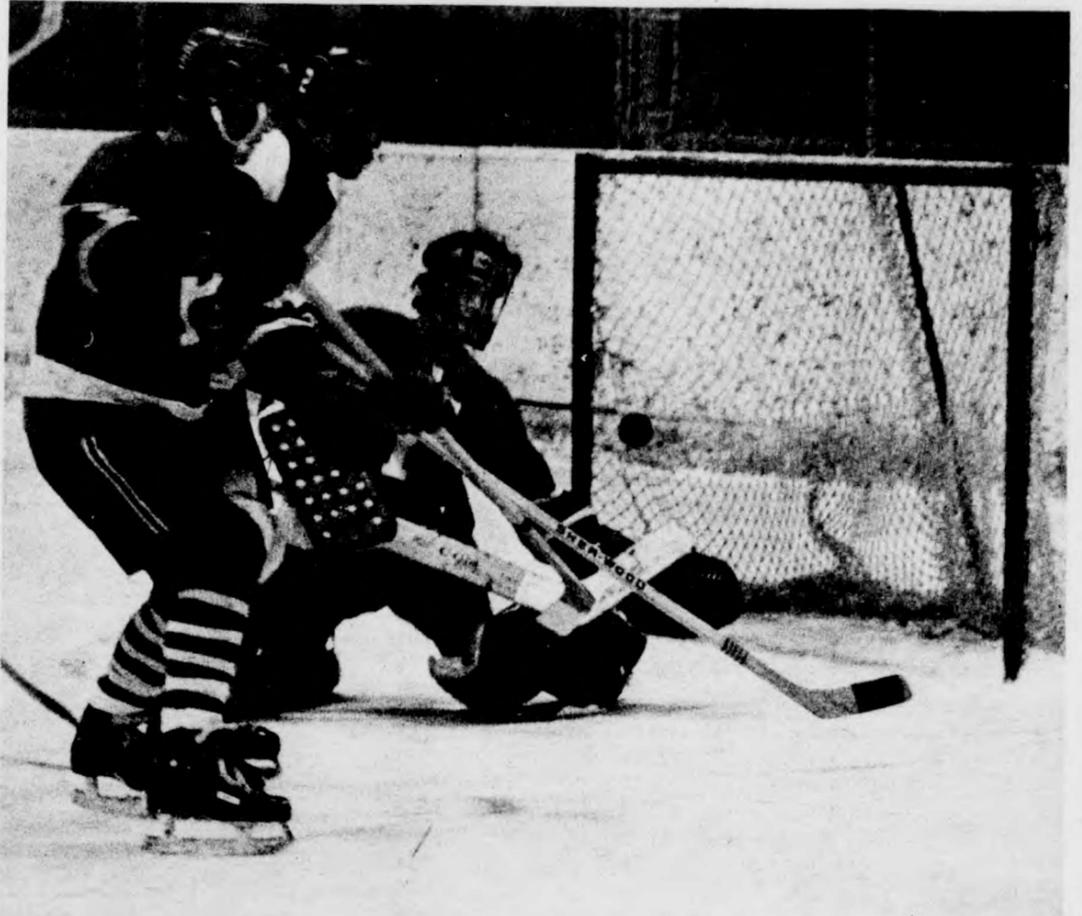
The second half was only 9 minutes gone when Nixon fouled out. Due credit should be given to the team's "enforcer", Stan Raphael. Jumping as high as he

## LEAGUE STANDINGS

(Feb. 1st)

	Won	Lost
York	5	1
Laurentian	4	2
Lutheran	4	1
Brock	2	4
Ryerson	2	3
Trent	0	6

has all year, and using his 300 pounds to full advantage, he physically intimidated the Guelph forwards, until, with 5 minutes to go in the game, he fouled out. He led all scorers with 31 points. This was followed by Nixon's 27, Alf Lane with 14, and Turnbull with 13. The 112 points counted by the team was the highest total in York's history.



York goalie Howie Hendricks made many great stops Tuesday night, but the JV-Yeomen still lost 5-0 to Centennial College.

TIM CLARK

J.V.'s bombed 5-0  
rout Sheridan 11-6

By CAM SMITH

Tuesday night the Junior York Yeomen continued to play their bewildering style that they adopt in the face of larger opposition and seemed to fade away and absorb a 5-0 drubbing by the Centennial College Colts. In a previous hook-up with this squad the JV's handled them 4-1. The team appears to be intimidated by a larger squad of bodies into abandoning their slick passing offense for a retreating defence, witnessed by the fact that they loafed with Seneca for a 2-2 deadlock a few games back.

The 5-0 beating is not truly indicative of the play. The York offense was lacking but Centennial's was not overpowering. Playing without Jenkins and others then losing Jack Deline early in the game (when caught in the mouth with a stray stick) their scoring punch seemed starchless.

Their scoring opportunities resulted from sloppy defensive play around the York cage. Once again Howie Hendricks can be applauded for his heroics in the net. The only forward whose play was worthy of catching Foster Hewitt's eye was Jim Posick. Last Wednesday night at the arena the Jr. Varsity Yeomen defeated an outmanned Sheridan College squad 11-6 before a crowd of seventeen. The play of the Jr. Yeomen continues to be highlighted by their ability to convert their play in front of the opposition's net.

For this game the JV's were bolstered by a few bodies loaned from the Sr. Yeomen who were trying to skate themselves into top shape. Out to exercise their muscles were John Hirst, Frank

Grace, George Kemp and Ron Porter. Their effort did not pass unnoticed as they accounted for seven goals and two assists. (Hogs! Showoffs) Grace scored three times; Hirst and Kemp twice as did Jack Deline, while Bill Stefaniuk and Grant Waterman tucked the disc away once each.

Sheridan opened the scoring early in the first period when Howie Hendrick juggled the rebound and Larry Kelterborn placed the puck to rest behind the thin red line. George Kemp tied it and then the teams exchanged goals within ten seconds with Kemp scoring again on what could be panned off as a replay of his first goal with the assist going to Stefaniuk again. The Yeomen assumed responsibility for the outcome of the match by hitting for consecutive scores by Hirst and Waterman. Within a minute of Waterman's tally both teams crept ahead with a goal, ours by Grace.

Frank Grace's two goals opened the second period and Jack Deline and Stefaniuk replied to two Sheridan sharpshooter conquests. Jim McKelvie assisted on one of their goals. McKelvie played a fine two-way game as did Kemp.

Jack Deline and Hirst decided to stuff our bird with goals — the third frame thus we matched our total of the previous game 11-6.

Credits go to Howie Hendrick who made some fine saves in the cage even though he permitted the light behind his back to be brightened six times. Jim Posick also played an energetic game setting up four goals with his own two hands, and stick.

## Events to plan for at York

Sat. Feb. 13 — Invitational squash tourney  
Sat. Feb. 13 — OIAA table tennis championships  
Feb. 12 & 13 — Continental tiddleywinks championships at Hart House

Feb 19 & 20 — OIAA swimming championships  
Sat. Feb. 20 — OIAA fencing Championships  
Sat. Feb. 20 — OIAA judo championships at Ryerson

## Blues gain revenge 9-1

By PHIL CRANLEY

The press corps and Toronto hockey fans had gathered at Varsity Arena, about 4,000 strong, to witness a renewal of the continuing hockey war between the York Yeomen and the U of T Blues. However, unlike recent contests which have been thrillers from start to finish, this one was to be a lopsided affair with the Blues showing all the class and the Yeomen looking like also-rans.

The York team, while injuring their own pride with a dismal showing, also disappointed several hundred hopeful fans who had shown up expecting a repeat win at the Hockey Canada tourney last Christmas, when the Yeomen beat the Blues 2-0.

The Blues really wanted this game and from the opening faceoff they skated and hit like the true defending Canadian university championships, they are. Of late, they have had their troubles in league play, but they put it all back together for this one, scoring five unanswered goals in the first period.

The Yeomen folded after the second goal.

It showed an appalling lack of spirit, and should give coach Purcell some food for thought.

It was 7-0 before Bob Modray scored the only York goal of the game. The Blues hustled past the Yeomen defence for two more goals before the second period ended.

Even though the York forwards

were neither forechecking nor backchecking all night, the defence could be blamed for its worst performance of the year. At times the defence was non-existent and they left goalie Bill Holden to face 54 U of T shots. Even though 9 goals were scored, Holden could be faulted on only one trickler. Of the others, four were scored on deflections and the remaining four were on excellent plays around the net which gave Holden no chance. Often he would stop two or three shots in a row while the Blues forwards swarmed around the net unmolested. The York defence stood around, watching them bang home rebound after rebound.

The Yeomen sorely missed their captain, Murray Stroud, who was in bed with the flu, and also their fireplug defenceman Dave Kosoy, who injured his shoulder the night before. It seems unlikely that Kosoy would have stood around and watched the massacre, had he been dressed for this game. But two players don't make a team. At least that is what this reporter had thought, prior to Friday night.

The Yeomen have always shown a great distaste, and difficulty, in getting "up" for exhibition games. But there can be no excuse for their pitiful showing in this important cross-town encounter.

The Blues scorers were Bill Buba with two, St. John, Lasioneck (with the winner), Hickox, Davies, Seagrist, L'Heureux, and their Captain John Wright.

Perhaps the eternal optimists in

the crowd may be able to take comfort in the fact that the Yeomen kept the Blues scoreless in the third period. Another bright light for York, was the work of right winger Frank Grace. Frank was the only guy in a red uniform that was handing out as much rough stuff, as he received. He didn't take any crap at all and when he plays his way into shape he should be a great asset to the Yeomen.

The referee was very lenient with the York forwards who were clutching and holding at every opportunity. He awarded only 12 minutes in penalties to them, as opposed to 18 minutes for the Blues. The Yeomen managed only 24 shots on goal. The York club must now pick themselves up off the floor, wipe the pie off their face and quickly get ready for their most important league game so far this year. They meet Laurentian in Sudbury on Sunday in a battle for first place.

PUCK PATER. . . . The Yeomen have only six games remaining (all league contests) before the play-offs. Four of the six are at home. . . . The next home games are next Wednesday against Ryerson (rescheduled from January 11) and on Friday against the hapless Brock Generals. . . . The Waterloo-Lutheran home game, postponed because of last week's snow storm, has been rescheduled for Wednesday February 24.