

EXCALIBUR

THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

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Workers at York, 238 cleaners, groundsmen and tradespeople, take a strike vote this Sunday after three months of negotiation with York management and the provincial labour board. Meetings broke off several weeks ago, and both sides are expecting a no-board report from the Ministry of Labour. After that the union, Canadian Union of Public Employees, local 1356, can walk out in two weeks. The union was asking for one dollar across the board hike plus 100 per

cent paid benefits, parity with the Toronto School Board and university workers in Windsor. Management now pays two-thirds of benefit costs and offered a six per cent increase to cover all union demands. Male cleaners get \$3.50 per hour, women get \$3.00 and trades people get \$5.90 per hour. Statistics Canada estimated for Excalibur recently that a seven per cent increase alone was necessary to meet the rising cost of living.

Budget planners talks of scrapping Glendon program

Out of sight and out of mind, Glendon College looked like it might have a shaky future when its budget was reviewed by the coordinating committee Saturday.

Glendon was scheduled to reach an enrolment of 1,450 by this year but the joint committee on alternatives which made its final report last term, predicted there would only be 1,286 by next year. This year Glendon retained approximately 80 per cent of its BIU income as compared with 59 per cent in the faculty of arts.

Earlier studies of Glendon admitted the college would require large additional grants to develop its unique bilingual program in Canadian studies — to build up a library and provide out-of-province scholarships. These grants were not available in sufficient amounts so many Glendon people feel it is unfair and unwise to question dropping the program so soon.

In fact, one professor, David McQueen, chairman of the economics department said Monday: "If they try to destroy the program, they'll have a hell of a fight on their hands."

Proposals to enlarge the unilingual stream or even move the bilingual program to the main campus were suggested casually by some members of the committee as avenues were sought to increase enrolment and make the campus more of a money-making venture.

The coordinating committee is now trying to cut more than \$3 million from the budget requests of the various faculties, the administration, and the physical plant to bring them in line with an expected revenue of \$43,574,000. Approximately a \$1 million deficit is planned.

The five-member committee was appointed before Christmas by the senate and former president David Slater partially as a budget advisory committee to the president.

It is hoped they will have a global budget suggestion for president John Yolton within the next week.

To expedite their review of the budget, vice-president of finance Bruce Parkes has prepared a preliminary proposal with cuts based on previous allocations with certain adjustments related to the amount of income generated by the faculty.

Enrolment at Glendon and in the faculty of arts is dropping off so Parkes and the committee are insisting these faculties should not

retain too much of the income earned through formula financing (basic income units) and thus over-tax growth faculties.

Many of the university's current budget problems were caused by the Ontario government's method of financing post-secondary education. Financing geared to enrolment encouraged the development of new universities like York, but now as enrolment falls off universities find themselves with not enough money to go around.

And much to the apparent consternation of the committee, money cannot be saved by letting faculty go. A senate resolution has forbidden it for this year.

Therefore, with money in short supply and most costs fixed the committee has little leeway for reassessing priorities.

So two of the members, John Buttrick, professor of economics and Joe Green, assistant dean of fine arts, both Americans, seemed to be pushing Saturday for a hurried review of the weak sister Glendon program.

21 faculty axed so far

Twenty one faculty on one year contracts have been told there is not enough money to keep them around York again next year.

Letters notifying them of the contract terminations were sent before the mandatory Feb. 1 deadline.

Vice-president Bill Farr said Tuesday 45 faculty received letters but not all terminations were for budgetary reasons: There is a planned annual turn-over of eight positions at Osgoode; eight faculty on leaves of absence from other universities did not intend to stay at York; and seven faculty were asked to leave for academic reasons.

Seventeen of those dropped for monetary reasons are from the faculty of arts which this year had approximately 450 faculty members.

This year no full time faculty will be fired for budgetary reasons following a university senate resolution to that effect, but the way the enrolment picture for next year is developing many faculty may yet face the axe.

Grade 13 applications show enrolment down again

Next year's enrolment picture does not look good for York.

There have been steady indications since December that the level of grade 13 applications is down from last year at York and across the province.

However Ted Olson, of the senate academic policy and planning committee said last week it is impossible to predict exactly how significant the drop will be.

Sandy McNeil of the admissions office said yesterday that although a strict comparison of grade 13 applications can not be made with last year's figures, applications to the faculty of arts have dropped from 6,478 to 4,955.

He explained that this year's figures do not include fourth choice applicants of which there were 260 last year.

With liberal and pure sciences lumped together applications are up from 1,586 to 1,868.

In fine arts, where applications were expected to rise this year, there has been a significant decline. To date 1,065 had applied last year, while only 740 have applied this year.

Glendon's bilingual stream has also taken a beating. Applications are down from 484 to 312. But the unilingual stream is up from 171 to 375.

McNeil said that applications may be slow this year because of a foul up in the ministry which prevented forms from reaching many schools on time.

We will have to wait until March 1 for an accurate picture, he said.

Olson was hopeful last week that the grade 13 short fall will be off-set

partially by non-grade 13 applicants attracted to York in relatively high numbers in the past.

He would not attempt to explain the decline in university enrolment because of the many factors influencing it, but pointed out that even high school enrolment has fallen off sooner than planners had expected.

"The declining enrolment is not something that York should lacerate itself for, because it's happening in the high schools also," he said.

Students underwhelmed by election

By MICHAEL KULISH

Council of the York Student Federation elections are coming up next week. In an attempt to gauge how concerned York students are with the responsibility of electing their 28 representatives, Excalibur asked 30 voters these questions: Are you aware of the elections? Do you intend to vote? Why or why not? Do you have any ideas or policies for the

future council?

Walter Passarella, Stong 1: "I really couldn't care one way or the other, but I don't think enough effort has been made to inform people."

Tom Matthews, Stong 2: "I prefer to wait until I hear the candidates' platform. York's problems are mostly the fault of the administrators and not the council. The council should concern itself

with the problems of student apathy."

Dave Courtney, Founders 3: "I live in my own little world and I guess most people do. I can't see how people involved in serious academic studies can find the time to become strongly involved with external responsibilities."

Gabrielle de Montmollin, MacLaughlin 1: "I will vote only if I

know enough about the people running."

Other Comments: "I don't know anything about this university."

"No one tries to get anything started and no one tries to inform us."

"I've seen all the election signs but I don't know what it's all about." "I'll vote if it's convenient."

Men's and women's sports are well balanced

According to Nobby Wirkowski, co-ordinator of athletics at York, a balance between men's and women's varsity sports and inter-college sports has been maintained in York's athletic program.

At a meeting last Thursday between Tait McKenzie officials and Excalibur staff such questions were asked as: Is there a discrepancy between women's and men's sports priorities? Why is there a discrepancy between varsity and inter-college budgets? What is the philosophy of sports at York? And how does York's sports program relate to the professional world?

The first question was answered by Wirkowski and Bryce Taylor,

director of physical education and athletics. Both denied that there is a discrepancy between men's and women's sports.

"We sit down and work out a program that suits both men's and women's sports," said Taylor. "As a matter of fact, York is the only university that has an integrated program where if the women's department finds that it needs some money to cover an unexpected expense, it can take it from the men's budget if it's available — say if a men's team doesn't make the playoffs."

When asked to explain why the men's hockey team had new sweaters this year while the

women's team is using old ones, they explained that the men's team needed them more than the women's.

They also explained that the puck-women had to sell buttons to finance a trip to Montreal for a tournament because Mary Lyons (co-ordinator of women's sports) didn't allow for it in the budget.

Lyons didn't attend the meeting. On the subject of inter-college sports, Arvo Tiidus, co-ordinator, explained its function; "to contribute primarily to the health and fitness of the participants in casual recreation manner as well as relaxation from academic pressure."

"It is geared for the maximum participation of the students within the various colleges."

The inter-college budget is \$17,000 as opposed to \$58,800 for men's varsity sports. The added money for varsity was attributed to uniforms and transportation costs.

Varsity sports was described by Tiidus as a means to control inter-

university sporting events. "After all, our varsity athletes represent us at other universities," he explained. "We couldn't have them running around in ragged uniforms."

York's training facilities were also discussed. It was pointed out that head trainer Ed Nowalkoski's training room is open to everyone. "Anyone can come to the training room and be treated. He doesn't have to be a phys. ed. student or varsity athlete," said Taylor.

When asked why there aren't more women trainers, Wirkowski said he didn't know of any in North

America. "We would be happy to have them," added Taylor.

Looking towards the future, Taylor and Wirkowski cited facilities as York's biggest priority. The Tait complex is insufficient to handle York's athletic needs and its facilities are heavily over taxed, they explained.

The Tait officials further explained how York serves the community by offering several seminars and training courses for athletes and coaches. York's swimming pool and ice arena are also available for community use.

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Prices at their bottom:

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*Staff meeting
at 1 p.m. today.*

*All old and new staff
are welcome.*

*Come to room 111,
Central Square*

NO PRICE INCREASE HERE!

Although the Metro Toronto Barbers Association announced recent price increases for the regular haircut to \$3.50 and hairstyle to \$7.00, we will not increase our prices, for at least this term.

Our haircut still costs only \$2.25, hairstyle \$5.00 and wash and set only \$3.00.

MEN'S GROOMING CENTRE
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STONG COLLEGE
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Miss Brenda Doyle

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IRISH THEATRE

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Thursday, February 15th, 1973

8:30 p.m. in the Stong College
Senior Common Room

AGYU
ART GALLERY OF YORK UNIVERSITY

Ross N145 Mon-Fri 10:4-30 Sun 2-5

RON KOSTYNIUK
RELIEF STRUCTURES

Opens Monday, February 5

Commission on Canadian Studies
The Commission

The Commission on Canadian Studies has been established by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, with the support of the Canada Council, to study and report upon the state of teaching and research in studies relating to Canada at Canadian universities.

Terms of Reference

To study, report, and make recommendations upon the state of teaching and research in the various fields of study relating to Canada at Canadian universities.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Commission should inquire into the following matters:

1. the number and content of courses offered at the under-graduate and graduate levels in the various fields of study relating to Canada;
2. the location, nature, and function of programs and institutes concerned with Canadian studies;
3. the location and extent of library holdings and other resource materials relevant to Canadian studies, and access to these materials;
4. the sources, nature, and adequacy of financial support for the teaching of Canadian studies.
5. the opportunities and support for research in Canadian studies;
6. the scope of present and future requirements for qualified personnel for teaching and research in Canadian studies;
7. the possibilities and needs for new programs and future directions in studies relating to Canada at the university level;
8. any other related matters.

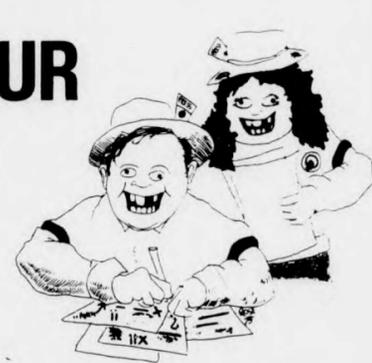
The Commission is to be assisted in its work by an advisory committee of "distinguished scholars and citizens interested in the field of Canadian Studies."

The Commission's chairman has indicated that the advisory committee would ideally include several students, both graduate and undergraduate chosen from across Ontario. Any York Student interested in serving on this advisory committee is asked to submit their name, address and phone number as well as a statement of qualifications to:

Mr. David Johnson
External Affairs Comm.
CYSF
N111 Ross, 667-2515

This information will then be forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Ontario Federation of Students for consideration.

EXCALIBUR
EDITOR



*Yesterday I couldn't even spell editor—
today I am one.*

Applications for editor-in-chief of Excalibur for the 1973-74 academic year are now being accepted. Applicants will be screened by the current Excalibur staff. The candidate of their choice is then formally accepted by C.Y.S.F. in early March.

The position is full-time; staff and salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Some experience with a professional daily is desirable, but not absolutely necessary.

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

Editor-in-chief
Excalibur, York University
4700 Keele Street
Downsview, Ontario, M3J 1P3

Closing date — 5 p.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1973

CLC charges Bell making illegal profits

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Canadian Labor Congress (CLC) called last Friday for the nationalization of Bell Canada claiming the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) cannot effectively regulate Bell's operations.

The CLC presented a 23-page brief to the CTC which condemned Bell's proposed rate increases because they would cause increased hardship to "the old, the infirm, the disabled, the unemployed, the pensioners on fixed incomes, the underprivileged, and native peoples residing in the regions of northern Quebec, Labrador, and the Northwest Territories."

Bell wants to increase the basic rate for telephones from \$5.40 to \$5.80 per month; double installation charges from \$11 to \$22; double pay phone charges from 10 to 20 cents per call; create a "directory assistance charge" of 25 cents per item except in the case of a number not in the phone directory, a blind caller, or calls tendered from a hospital or hotel room; and increase service charges on long distance calls and on the per minute overtime rate.

The CLC charged the CTC is not protecting the public's interests, but Bell Canada's, and suggested the "regular has become the regulated".

The Congress' brief details what it says is illegal profit-taking conducted by Bell since 1958 in violation of rulings made by the Commission and the Board of Transport Commissioners (BTC) The Board is the CTC's predecessor.

In 1967 Bell's earnings reached 6.8 per cent profit and climbed to a high of 6.9 per cent in 1969. The profit range for that period set by the Commission and the Board was between 6.2 per cent and 6.6 per cent.

Bell controls 6,000,000 of the 9,700,000 phones in Canada. In attacking Bell's charges for services as excessive, the CLC compared the cost of a telephone in metropolitan areas with over 100,000 users.

Calgary - Edmonton	Winnipeg
\$4.25 (public)	\$3.90 (public)
Burlington, Ont.	Quebec City
\$5.80 (Bell)	\$5.90 (Bell)

The main reason Bell gives for the requested increases is that "its rate of return is so far below the level of a fair and reasonable rate of return under existing circumstances and conditions that the company's financial strength is seriously weakened."

Bell says rate increases are "necessary to make telephone shares a more attractive investment". The 1973 requests will merely "prevent deterioration of the profit position of the company" while those for 1974 will "improve profit and thus improve the ability of the company to raise capital."

Bell's financial profile is much better than the corporation is willing to admit. A brief submitted to the CTC last March by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) is enlightening.

"Bell Canada's net earnings in 1970 were \$210,759,000. Net income, after interest, discounts and premiums on long-term debt was declared to be \$133,262,000. This figure, when added to the declared provision for depreciation of \$183,850,000, represents a cash flow through the corporate treasury for that year in the amount of \$317,112,000."

The UE concludes "that the amount mentioned is a formidable sum and in our view it should be more than enough to maintain and improve the technological competence of the company in providing service, especially domestic service." This idea is supported by the fact that Bell's net earnings "have increased in every year since 1943 and in the eight years 1963-70, net earnings have more than doubled," the UE said.

The development of modern telephone technology — advanced switching and transmission systems especially — supposedly means less expensive, more efficient service. Technological improvement means more productivity and increased productivity heralds better returns on the invested dollar. UE notes:

"In 1957, Bell's peak employment year, 41,363 employees handled a daily average of 18.6 million local telephone calls and 336,000 long distance calls. In 1970, just over 39,000 employees, a reduction of some 2,000, were required to look after a volume of service that was practically doubled that of 1957. Daily averages for 1970 were 25.4 million local and 790,000 long distance calls."

UE suggests "Bell's continued earnings growth and expanded capability through technological advance warrant a decrease, rather than an increase in rates to domestic subscribers."

No reductions appear to be in the offing at present.



Lerrick Starr photo

"Drawing on three dimensional graph paper" features wood, brass, beads, cheesecloth, sequins, feathers and dandy wipes as its arrange at will components. Installed Monday

in the library by Brad MacIver and Wendy Hendershot, the piece invites people to climb inside and to really get involved in a piece of art.

War being waged against thieves

By KEN MYRON

Crime on campus is not paying as well as it has in previous years according to a report recently released by York security.

The report revealed that in the three months before the new year campus theft amounted to \$9,855. This figure is \$50 higher than the same period in 1971, but is also \$4,500 less than the figure for 1970.

Since 1969 buildings on campus requiring patrol have increased by 40 per cent and while the security force has grown 16 to 20 per cent. Yet security head George Dunn along with his 13 crime crusaders continue to wage battle against thieves.

The report arms security with the facts on areas of the campus hardest hit by theft. The secluded Stedman lecture hall, accessible by car, had over \$1,700 worth of projectors stolen in the last six months of 1972. The portables located south of the Ross building were robbed of more than \$1,000 worth of drums when thieves said they had to move them to Burton. And the newly opened Bethune residence had fixtures worth \$676 stolen.

Dunn, a Scotland Yard graduate who philosophizes behind a pipe, says part of the problem is "that people are casual and the campus is wide open. One really shouldn't assume every one is Simon pure."

In an attempt to catch the non-pure, burglar alarms have been set up in the bookstore, art gallery, and certain lecture halls. On top of that is a \$200,000 security budget to cover everything from salaries to uniforms.

Dunn said he personally believed York would not see violent crimes like those at U.S. universities. Universities there have been plagued by rapes and the occasional homicide. Traffic and entrances have had to be policed.

At the moment York has no such policies. In the last year one rape and stabbing have been reported to security. And according to Dunn this is pretty respectable considering "this community has 10,000 people."

Dunn added that if his crew was to successfully combat the evils of crime, there would have to be "an interest by the community." Security can be reached at 667-3333.

Student strike closes university

MONTREAL (CUPI) — Students from Montreal universities came together at McGill University last Saturday to hold a teach-in on the current struggle of Quebec students against the provincial government's new fee ruling. The teach-in occurred as the student strike that shut down the Université de Québec à Montréal (UQAM) entered its second week.

The ruling states that students must pay all past debts to the universities, including second term tuition by Feb. 15 or be expelled permanently. The order presently applies to the UQAM and the Université de Montréal.

A student from UQAM asked for solidarity among students from all universities. About 3,000 of UQAM's 11,000 students and 1,000 Université de Montréal students will be eligible for expulsion by the university because of the ruling.

The students most affected by the ruling are people from the working class who must rely on part-time jobs and government loans and bursaries to pay their tuition. Although 3,000 students at UQAM receive government aid, only 300 do not have to repay the province.

The students have denounced "economic measures that become selective measures". They want up to three years after graduation to pay their fees, so no one will be denied an education through lack of money.

The UQAM administration continues to insist that the university is open yet picketing has shut down the university since the strike began. Students went on strike Jan. 25 claiming the situation had reached an impasse. The strike followed a brief student occupation of administration offices Jan. 24, which was broken up by riot-squad police.

The professors' union has

declared its solidarity and recommended that professors not cross the picket lines. Because of their own problems with the university, they have joined the strike.

At U of M, the administration has backed down because of widespread student protest and has extended the fee deadline to next September.

Students are still opposed to this half-measure and plan to intensify the struggle along with UQAM students in the weeks to come. They emphasized the need to fight the ruling now rather than wait until summer when the government could railroad the ruling through with very little opposition.

News Briefs

Ritch elected to head left slate

Monday afternoon, the United Left Slate at York elected Dale Ritch, as the slate's presidential candidate for the CYSF elections.

The ULS adopted a program which places the fight against the cutbacks, campus war-research and supports daycare. The ULS plans to hold campaign meetings each day in N109R at 12 noon and invites all interested students to participate.

Vietnamese New Year's celebration

The Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada is sponsoring a Vietnamese new year celebration to be held in Toronto and Montreal on Saturday February 17. Activities will begin on the York campus next Tuesday. Films and slides will be shown in Curtis Lecture Hall C between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and there will be a photography display in Central Square. For further information, 767-5796.

OFS to discuss fee strike status

A general meeting of the Ontario Federation of Students will meet at Guelph University this weekend to discuss the current fees strike. Over 6,000 students at York still have not paid their fees; the highest percentage of any Ontario university.

Student needed for senate committee

The Council of the York Student Federation requires one undergraduate student and one graduate student to sit on the Senate Committee on Rights and Responsibilities. For further information, contact: David Clements, CYSF, 667-2515.

Speaker on Canadian abortion laws

Linda Meissenheimer, a member of the Young Socialists, has just returned from a Saskatoon conference of the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws. She will speak on Why Canada's Abortion Laws Must Be Repealed, this Friday evening, 8 p.m., room 204 in the complex at Glendon College.

York Briefs

Faculty association wants to unionize

WINNIPEG (CUP) — The University of Manitoba Faculty Association has applied to the Manitoba Labor Board for certification as bargaining agent for the university's academic and library staff.

The application follows the refusal of the board of governors to grant the association voluntary recognition as bargaining agent.

The association says it wants to represent all 1,134 full-time academic and library staff members at the university. It now has 770 members. The association also wants to include university president Ernest Sirluck, his four vice-presidents, and faculty deans in the bargaining unit. All are association members.

If the Labor Board approves the application, the University of Manitoba would become the first English-speaking Canadian university with unionized teaching staff. The faculty at the University of Quebec and many American universities are unionized.

Demonstrators arrested at U of T

TORONTO (CUP) — Seven people were arrested February 1 after a demonstration outside University of Toronto. Five men and two women were taken into custody by campus police and were later turned over to Toronto City Police.

Demonstrations have occurred daily this week after no guarantees against layoffs and contracting out were given to the service employees union. U of T announced it would not pursue threatened layoffs but would give no guarantees.

Committee members decided free access to the building must be maintained, and if necessary, metro police would be called on campus. The administration, however, did not forewarn the demonstrators of its intentions.

Two students and a U of T worker were charged with assaulting police. Another worker faces two charges of assaulting police. A third student was charged with disturbing the peace, while her husband will face charges of assault causing bodily harm, common assault and mischief of private property. Another student was charged with obstructing police.

Who desires a streetcar named Peter Witt?

By ROSS BOBAK

The Toronto Transit Commission approved an expenditure of \$33,000 Tuesday for restoration and operation of at least two vintage Peter Witt streetcars. From the 20's till the very early 60's these square windowed vehicles with riveted steel bodies and wooden interiors served as the workhorses of the TTC fleets.

Metro council member Art Eggleton, a member of Heritage Toronto, spoke in favour of such a tourist oriented operation saying "it would be very popular with the people of Toronto."

Mike Filey, author of several books on early Toronto and also Heritage Toronto member, produced several photos and posters of Peter Witts in operation. He pointed out that North America's first successful streetcar operation

using an overhead trolley occurred in Toronto in 1884.

Members of the Ontario Electric Railroad Historical Association argued that their rural streetcar museum should be allowed to operate all vintage streetcars but only obtained one of the four vintage cars available.

The Peter Witt streetcars would operate June 1 to September 1 on the downtown King, Spadina, Queen, and Church trackage and regular fares and transfer privileges would apply.

TTC commissioner Paul Godfrey made the motion of approval saying it "would bring a bit of San Francisco spirit to Toronto and create interest among Torontonians."

Toronto artist Charles Pachter whose show at the Isaacs gallery last April associated him with the

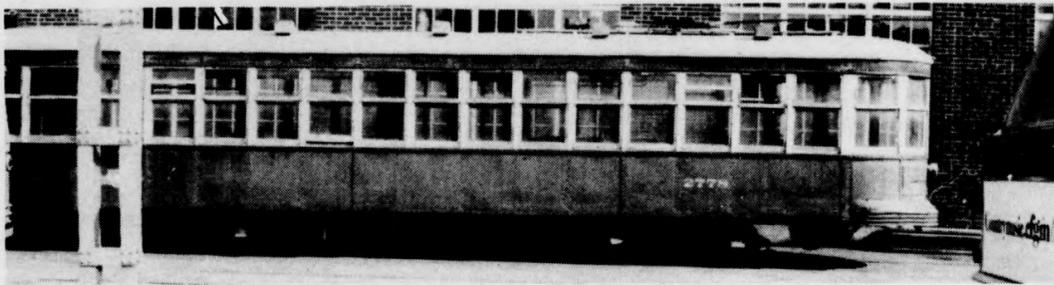
streetcar image, approved of the event.

"I think it's fine but we must be aware of the danger of kinky nostalgia. It's a danger only looking at the past. They should also have a new gorgeous streetcar too, serving

new routes and new suburbs".

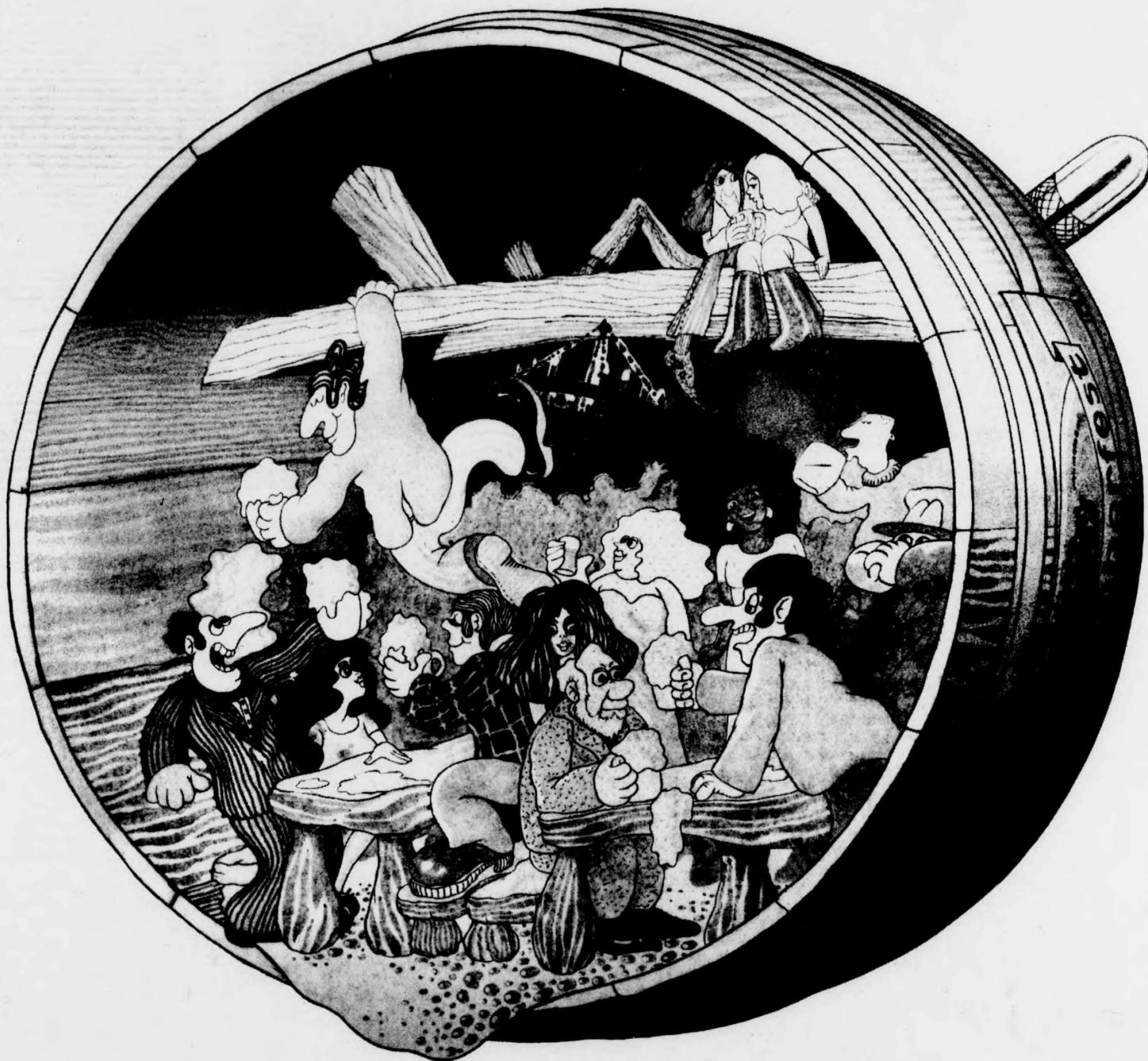
John Punter of York's social science department recently conducted two packed and successful Saturday streetcar tours. "I'm keen to see them kept. Its important to preserve elements of the past, nice

to know where you've been especially since you don't know where you're going. Streetcars make the historic experience authentic. We should preserve whole environments rather than isolated buildings.



The TTC has approved \$33,000 to place two vintage streetcars into summer service.

Throw a Kegger.



A "Kegger" is a draft beer get-together that you can enjoy anywhere, anytime. All you need for a "Kegger" is an Oktoberfest Tap'n Keg with Mini-Keg refills, and you're on your way to good

times. Draw as much as you want whenever you want it. When you run out, just drop in a Mini-Keg refill and draw another 16 eight-ounce glasses of fresh, cool Real Draft Beer.

Oktoberfest **Real Draft Beer**

Chile's right fights war of propaganda

SANTIAGO DE CHILE (CUPI) — While no Chilean party, left or right, has officially released an election program for the March parliamentary balloting, events have placed the contest in the economic field.

Since the October lockout by owners across the country, businessmen have silently been piling up vast quantities of vital merchandise. In December, the country began to feel the effects of the economic sabotage, which the right-wing media had announced many months earlier, depicting them as the consequence of the "Marxist management".

Items such as cooking oil, canned goods, sugar, and powdered milk became scarce, with the dwellers in the large makeshift settlements surrounding Santiago the hardest hit sector. These communities have few stores.

The black market thrived, with prices at least four times higher than the official ceilings. Then the opposition dailies began to carry scarce pictures of people waiting in line to shop, along with furious protests from "housewives".

"El Mercurio", the principal rightist paper which is closely linked with American corporate interests (its New York — Dwelling publisher is on the board of Pepsi Cola) predicted in a January 9 editorial: "If the scarcity and the black market continue, a large scale election failure of the Marxist Parties is inevitable."

During the second week in January, Chile's economy minister Fernando Flores announced measures to hit hard at the rightist campaign.

The measures Flores announced contributed to a better distribution of food products in the sectors hardest hit by hoarding, through control of supplies by the grassroots organizations. The neighboring bodies must guarantee that the products sent to the merchants are sold openly and at ceiling prices.

Every day, inspectors investigate denunciations made by the neighborhood bodies of local stores, and tons of food are discovered and placed on sale at once.

However, "El Mercurio", temporarily leaving the food front, Jan. 18 carried a front page photo of a line of people buying sheets, in what appears to be a switch to the consumer soft goods line. It was also reported that the local residents of the well-to-do section of Las Condes in Santiago are organizing their own "supply boards".

Meanwhile, 25 per cent of the Chuquicamata copper workers reportedly walked off the job for a day over scarcities. The Christian Democrats control part of the union there. Chile's right, while it still holds important resources and fully controls commerce, is now preparing a new stage in its propaganda war.



Due to recent provincial cutbacks in funds to universities, all Humanities classes are to be held in the west wing of the Founder's College woodlot. The vacated rooms in the Ross Building will be leased to Holiday Inns, as double suites.

Levesque peddles the Quiet Revolution while Quebec labour takes to the streets

By JIM SUNSTRUM

Rene Levesque is carrying his message into English Canada once again. After the bitter 1970 provincial election campaign the Parti Quebecois leader gave up speaking outside Quebec. But last Thursday night he was back hammering away on old familiar themes for a crowd of 700 in Vanier College dining hall in the second of the three lecture series, Canadian Perspectives.

It was ironic that the college hosting Levesque took its name from the late governor-general Georges Vanier. Levesque is a radically different type of French Canadian and has a good deal of contempt for the political ideas of Vanier and his generation.

English Canadians are probably more curious about Levesque than any other political leader in the country. They take a strange delight in hearing him discuss the end of Confederation, surprised at their own boldness in turning up in so large numbers to listen to a political idea most of them strongly reject, and inevitably impressed by Levesque's sincerity, forcefulness as a speaker, and bitter-sweet sense of humor.

Levesque does not come to Toronto to make personal gestures of good will. Rather, his visits here are part of a complete Parti Quebecois strategy to prepare in every possible way for the independence of Quebec. Policies are constantly being drawn up or revised as the PQ strives for excellence in all areas of government. Senior party members work hard to develop technical competence and take pride in the important PQ contribution to debate in the Quebec national assembly. Close ties with foreign governments and international organisations are developed. And one element in this general policy of preparation is an effort to explain to English Canada the reasons Quebec is moving toward independence and to reassure the population that Quebec's leaving Canada will not mean disaster — economic or otherwise.

OLD ARGUMENTS

Levesque's two year absence was apparent through most of his speech. English Canada has changed much since the excitement of 1970, but the PQ leader either isn't aware of these changes or ignored them last Thursday. To-day English-Canadians generally know more about Quebec than ever before, partly because of better communications, and partly because Quebec has become more like English Canada. Many of Levesque's arguments were better suited to a 1968 audience. The Trudeau myth doesn't have to be exposed in Toronto any longer by Quebecois leaders. We destroyed it ourselves in the last federal election. English-Canadians want to hear about the Quebec of general strikes, not the Quebec of the Quiet Revolution. And no one appreciated Levesque's out-dated assessment of English-Canadian culture as bastardized American. Canada's cultural renaissance is not as intense as Quebec's, but Levesque would do well to note that it is going on.

In his Thursday night speech Levesque continued his efforts to demystify Canada for the Canadians. The world is changing all about us, he argued. Political institutions constantly evolve and modify to meet new situations, such as a sudden rise in national consciousness. Canadian federalism is not young, but old, and now obsolete. Welcome change, he urged.

CANADIAN FATHERS LIKE ROBBER-BARONS

Levesque instinctively knows that the best way to demystify Canada is through re-examining its history. He began by pointing out that Canadians are too concerned with individual personalities in their own history. The Trudeaus, Bourassas, and Levesques are "superficial froth." More important are the "icebergs" beneath the surface of history. These are nations, and the directions they move in are far more important than individual leaders.

Urging his audience to look beneath the surface, Levesque quickly surveyed Canadian history. Confederation attempted to bring together the remnants of the British colonies in North America, and represented an opportunity for the Canadian version of the American robber-barons, the Fathers of Confederation, to make money on nation-building projects. Quebec was brought in as a land-bridge between Ontario and the Maritimes. Its citizens had something to gain as poor people and nothing to lose as colonials. Levesque never hesitates to level criticism at his own people and admitted that the long period of Quebec's laying dormant, "priest-ridden", and exploited, was caused largely by passivity in the population.

However things began to change with the Second World War. The deep churning within Quebec society became apparent by the late 50's and brought about the Quiet Revolution. Quebec gained a new confidence and began efforts to catch-up with the modern world. Most important, in areas where Quebec was on its own, not constrained by federalism, it proved to be the most vital and productive part of Canada.

QUEBEC HAS RICHEST CULTURE

Levesque examined closely for his York audience three of these areas. First, Quebec developed the richest and most compelling culture in North America. Poets are prophets, he said, and was convinced that the sense of liberation in contemporary Quebec music would soon find political expression. Second, Quebec is far ahead of the rest of North America in its "social conception of society." But because of the frustration of the federal system, this social conception cannot be brought into being.

Levesque singled out the popular Liberal Social Affairs Minister, Claude Castonguay, as a symbol of this frustration. "He's the only minister in the present hack government that we have in Quebec that I fully respect, and he's going nuts!" The final area of new competence was economic. Here he stressed the development of the multi-billion dollar fund Quebec controls through its pension supplement scheme.

The logical completion of this Quiet Revolution is independence, Levesque said, and this tendency is normal in today's world. He repeated the now familiar scenario of Quebec's departure: independence through electoral victory (violence is "undergraduate romanticism"); the short-lived trauma, but civilized reaction of English-Canada; and the establishment of a mutually advantageous economic partnership between Canada and Quebec. This trip into English Canada, like all his others, was to try to achieve a minimum level of understanding for his party's views outside of the province of Quebec — an understanding he thinks will be essential in a period of rapid change.



Rene Levesque spoke at York last Thursday

LEVESQUE IS NO SOCIALIST

Many of the questions put to Levesque concerned, as they inevitably do wherever he speaks, the economics of independence. Levesque is not a member of the growing socialist forces in Quebec. He is a product of the state-capitalist experiments of the Lesage government. He supports his party's platform of cautious nationalisation of key sectors of the economy and is a moderate economic nationalist highly critical of Trudeau's first "takeover" bill and willing to legislate Quebecois directors onto the boards of all foreign-owned companies in an independent Quebec.

Levesque thinks mainstream NDP thinking is the most advanced in Canada and uses it as his model in many cases. However, he scorns the political role of the NDP in Canada, charging it with keeping the "hack, childish" Trudeau government in power and using its balance of power position to demand concessions on old-age pensions that while benefiting other provinces, cannot fit into Quebec's plan for an integrated social insurance system.

PQ DEBATES TACTICS

However, the important debate in the PQ these days is not over how socialist the party should be or what type of socialism it should adopt. Most of those who feel the PQ is a petit-bourgeois party are out. The debate centres on what type of political victory the PQ should try for. Should the party become a carefully organised political machine appealing to all groups in Quebec society — right in the tradition of all 'national' parties in the history of Quebec — and be primarily concerned with winning an election? Or should the party remain wide-open, extremely democratic, in close touch with its members, and closely involved with specific interest groups in the province, such as labour unions and language rights committees?

Levesque stands squarely in the 'electoralist' ranks. Recently, however, the party has come under criticism from some of its brightest young men who want the party to move in a 'participationist' direction. Last Thursday Levesque was confident that his party was united on fundamental issues, and that the recent criticisms which have received such wide publicity would not cause heated debate at the party's bi-annual convention at the end of February.

Perhaps Levesque's trips into English Canada will have some sort of cumulative impact. He told a press conference after his York speech that the PQ now has about one hundred members outside of Quebec.

On Saturday, February 17, the PQ's chief economic advisor, Jacques Parizeau, will be speaking in Osgoode Hall at a conference of business administrators, continuing the efforts to prepare English Canada for what the Parti Quebecois regards as inevitable.

EXCALIBUR

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

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.

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United Left Slate is best of the bunch

Candidates running in next week's CYSF election have submitted their replies to Excalibur to the questions posed in last week's editorial. All students running for office were asked to explain what they felt student government should do; what their program to represent students at York would be; and what they intended to do to democratize York. Using their written answers as a base, the Excalibur staff has selected the candidates we feel would do the best job of running CYSF.

(The 500-word maximum statements written by candidates will be published in a special election issue next Tuesday.)

In general the staff felt candidates avoided answering the questions and were reluctant to propose any concrete ideas to deal with problems of education and the university in its relation to the outside community. However, since these are the candidates and there must be another student government, we now explain our choice.

We do not support Michael Mouritsen as staff members found him too conservative and unquestioning to head the student government. It is his belief that universal

accessibility is not a prime issue and he makes no bones about condemning the fee strike occupation.

Although Mouritsen's program is well thought out it is only concerned with those who have made it into university. His total concern with student "respectability" and gaining credibility with the faculty and administration blinds him to possible policies outside the status quo. And it is very possible that he would not push for measures benefiting students for fear of jeopardizing administrative relations.

Nor did the staff wish to support Robert Ashton for president. His brief was superficial bullshit hiding the fact he has no real policies.

Although Ashton is Founders college president and chairman of CYSF he has failed to demonstrate initiative or leadership capabilities in the past year.

As a final decision, Excalibur gives its reserved support to Dale Ritch. We feel we can only offer reserved support as some staff members question Ritch's ability and his approach to politics, but were swayed by his co-operation with other members of the

United Left Slate to collectively hammer out a program of action.

The ULS is made up of 14 independents, New Democrats, Wafflers and Young Socialists.

Ritch's work on campus is well known to many students. He is a hard worker who does not back down, and suggests progressive policies in CYSF meetings. He is opposed to the fee increase but has the insight to understand and broaden the base of the protest beyond the simplistic issue of a \$100 fee hike.

As a whole the program and issues presented by the ULS indicate a deeper awareness of the York community and the world beyond Keele and Steele than those proposed by the other candidates.

The directionless, myopic, divided student government that has hidden away in committee rooms and CYSF offices during the past year, should be the last. It is necessary to halt the petty in-fighting and get down to developing long range plans and programs.

If the ULS and its presidential candidate are able to realize their potential the result can only be a more progressive, active student government for students at York.

Excalibur supports the following left slate candidates:

Allan Radecki (Stong)
Bob Sharf (Stong)
Tom Simon (Stong)
Ray Van Eunooghe (Vanier)
Gwen Maloney (Vanier)
Theodore Kapusta (Vanier)
Greg Thomson (Winters)
Colan Inglis (Founders)
Lisa Ursa (Founders)
Abie Weisfeld (Founders)
Danny Di Felice (McLaughlin)
Antonio DiFelice (McLaughlin)
John Rocca (Calumet)
Dale Ritch (President)



Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor should be sent c/o Excalibur, Central Square, Ross Building. For reasons of space, letters should be no more than 250 words and Excalibur reserves the right to abridge letters for length. Any letter, which in the opinion of Excalibur's advisors, is libelous or slanderous, will not be printed. No unsigned letters will be printed, but the writer may ask to remain anonymous. All letters will be run — but due to limited space, they may not run the same week they are received.

Working class has contraceptives

Regarding your article, "Women's Conference A Dud," (Feb. 1, 1973), may I explain that the health education seminar was pre-determined as an abortion-focused discussion by the design of the organizers in inviting two pro-contraception workers and one anti-abortion spokes-women. I was one of the former.

The article complained that there was "no mention of how available

contraceptives were for working class women." The author must have been absent when I stated, "Other (than public school boards) community agencies have taken up the cause: family service centres give group sessions and individual counselling on family life; voluntary groups, some supported by LIP grants, have been trying to close the gap for non-students. Hospital and youth clinics give instruction in contraceptive methods The federal government has allocated some money specifically for family planning information, but it is not nearly enough. In April 1972 it was reported that there were 64 birth control clinics in Canada; Ontario had 12. Municipalities have been promised financial help — why have they lagged so badly? Here is an

area for action by citizens who believe that public funds should be used to solve a public problem."

As for abortion, I said, "Women seeking abortion have the greatest need for health education — call it counselling — for this decision. . . . Ideally such counselling should be part of a complete family planning, maternal-and-child-health-care program and should be widely available in every hospital, known to every doctor in this province, in this country. It should include all information on alternatives to pregnancy, describing medical procedures used in termination and stressing follow-up contraception.

"Here is another area for your concern as citizens. Province-wide

departments of health could establish clinics encompassing these services, offering terminations of unwanted pregnancies — a measure which would relieve the burden from city hospitals and ensure that women from distant or very poor areas would have the choice of the abortion alternative."

Our agency keeps careful records of who charges what for abortions. We are well aware of the inequities and the problems on both sides of the gynecologists' desks and are working to find better ways of meeting the needs common to most of these desperate situations.

VIRGINIA ATKINS
Councillor and Board member,
ACCRA

CYSF should not continue

The aimlessness and ineffectiveness of CYSF should not be allowed to continue.

The election of a handful of students to the Executive so that they can shuffle from committee to committee playing Robert's rules with themselves does not meet the needs of students.

The apathy and alienation felt by students is directly related to their exclusion from the decision making process. York could be a great place to invest a few years of your life if the basis of student government were changed.

continued on page 8

Commission report stresses open doors to higher education

By MARILYN SMITH

Ever since the draft report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education was released last March, educators and students have been waiting for the other shoe to drop. It happened last Thursday, four months behind schedule, with the release of the final report.

Four years and \$1.5 million in the making, the Learning Society is a blueprint for development of post-secondary education in Ontario in the next two decades. The plans call for a "life-time of learning". Accessibility is the catchword.

More than 60 per cent of Ontario's population drop out from or after high school; "they have an important claim on the services of the post-secondary system that should be fully recognized", the report states early in its 263-page length. Most of the 124 recommendations aim to demolish the class elitism that still dominates the access routes to post-secondary institutions.

The plans are sweeping: eliminate financial barriers to education through loans and grants based on a sliding scale of parental income.

- remove formal lock-step education as the only means of entry to the professions and para-professions
- establish an Open Academy and extension colleges to reach people living in post-secondary outpost regions
- regulate work-study arrangements to allow for leave of absence from the job
- provide special catch-up opportunities for women, native peoples, and the francophone populations in Ontario.
- The whole structure rests on the government's willingness to finance and initiate the schemes. Last year, the Ontario government spent nearly \$600 million on post-secondary education and about \$8 million on the arts. It's a bulky package — but COPSE recommends a more equitable distribution between formal and non-formal educational institutions. There should be open access to all libraries, museums and galleries and more funds for the arts, it says.

HOW TO OPEN THE DOORS

The accessibility scheme hinges on a loan-grant-scholarship program that's geared to give the most assistance to a two-child family with an annual income under \$15,000. Students would receive grants scaled to their parents' income with education and maintenance costs for up to five years. Students from families of higher incomes would receive loans to finance their education — with up to 30 years to repay it. A service contract to the government is another way to repay. In the final report, the 13 members of COPSE rejected the idea of an educational opportunities bank — that is, repayment geared to earnings after graduation. The commission made no recommendation on an age of independence — loans and grants are geared to parental income.

Along with true educational costs, such considerations should be secondary to the issue of accessibility, according to the report. Students should pay from one-third of their instructional costs. But with this year's \$100 fee hike, that means little or no increase for arts and science students — but substantial hikes in graduate and professional programs and for students in colleges of applied arts and technology.

In a dissenting report, commissioner Peter Kelly said; "I suspect that the universities and CAAT's will remain the major focus of our educational activity and of our citizens' aspirations. Therefore we must insist that those institutions open their doors to the gifted of all socio-economic classes. As a first step, tuition fees and associated costs should be abolished by having the government increase its support to those institutions. Next, quota systems should be devised and implemented to ensure that the student population by the year 1990 reflects the socio-economic demography of Ontario. Lastly, our governments have a responsibility to enforce progressive taxation. The burden of these costs should fall upon those persons and corporations who benefit most from our economy, not upon individuals who are merely exercising their right to a full educational experience in Ontario."

But the majority report, while recognizing that "non-educational issues also may be involved in the question of equity", offers only principles and criteria for evaluating priorities in post-secondary education. How much funding or where it comes from isn't an issue: "The reason for this is simple: The decision is a political one".

Consequently, the overall approach — that education is a right, not a privilege — doesn't carry much sting. It's ultimately at the whim of the government to ignore, implement wholly or piecemeal the recommendations of the report. If the government raises tuition fees in colleges and graduate schools without the accompanying loan-grant-scholarship program recommended by the commission, then accessibility will be cut off, not blown wide open. If the government cuts back funds for institutions — without developing the libraries, museums, galleries and other non-formal education areas, then the commission's original intent is circumvented. There is a real danger that the report could become a rationalisation for government cutbacks in certain areas of post-secondary education.

"It's up to the institutions and students to pressure the government to take the whole package," said commissioner David Black.

WHO MAKES THE RULES?

The final report maintains its original stand on public accountability. Institutions should be accountable, both to the public and to the government, and COPSE proposes buffer councils to act as an intermediary between the government and the institution. The councils would have 14

members selected from the public at large, and from ranks within the institution. The majority would be the public representatives.

In the complete proposal, there are four councils; — college affairs; university affairs; creative and performing arts; and the open educational sector (including art galleries, museums and libraries).

These councils would report to the minister of post-secondary education (presently the minister of colleges and universities). The minister would be advised by a 15-member committee on post-secondary education which would also monitor and review institutional policy.

While COPSE leaves the institution to set up its own internal governance "with maximum local autonomy", it also "supports increased participation of faculty and students on all levels of institutional decision-making". At the same time, the laymen on the governing bodies "should be more than groups who meet and dine and follow the wishes of the president. They still have important functions as community spokesmen and as public trustees". They should also come from various public groups, and not just big business, as is the case for most outside representatives in post-secondary institutions.

When the draft report first recommended council governing bodies, academics feared an erosion of the university's autonomy. The newer CAAT's had been set up by the government with duplicate governing bodies and a central government body to formulate policy. But the universities saw themselves as independent bodies with a long tradition of self-governance. The final report, while endorsing institutional autonomy as a means to generate diverse and creative educational opportunities, says the government has long controlled buffer bodies like the Council of Ontario Universities, but has never flexed its muscle.

"Behind the undefined authority of the advisory system lies the wholly undefined executive power of government residing in the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. The only limit on government intervention in the affairs of individual institutions is the discretion of those exercising authority on its behalf. In different circumstances, this could become restraint by political expediency."

Jack McNie, minister of colleges and universities, announced last week that his ministry was undergoing a complete reorganization. Perhaps as a prelude to future changes, the ministry is expanding from two sectors to three — college, universities and cultural affairs. The staff of 700 civil servants is being cut back and the creation of a small policy-making group and management committee are part of the shuffle.

McNie also announced plans for a new means of financing post-secondary institutions. In 1966, the province began administering funds according to student enrolment. During the boom era, this plan of formula financing based on enrolment projections kept the institutions well endowed. But now that enrolment is falling off, the method no longer works to the institution's advantage. Successive shortfalls in enrolment leave the institutions uncertain about the size of their next government pay cheque. Formula financing based

on the slip year — the previous year's enrolments — is the base of McNie's new plan. Funny enough, this is the same scheme suggested in the COPSE report — with the added suggestion that leeway be made for enrolment projections and that the institutions set their own tuition fee rates.

RESEARCH BUCK PASSED

In allocating funds, the COPSE report suggests that research and scholarship be funded as a charge on instructional costs. But for other kinds of research, "it is imperative that much of Ontario's research effort be viewed as part of a national research strategy... The federal government and its agencies should provide the necessary leadership instruments and funds to achieve nation-wide coordination in this area. But the provincial government must also establish its own research policy..."

The issue of research — what, how and for whom — is a subject of frequent debate. Academics defend their "academic freedom" while facing the threat of government intervention in research policy. But the commission has come down on the side of recent studies urging the development of a national policy. They make their case — and then turn the fight over to the federal government. The onus of a government directive on research and the fuss it's sure to create is thus removed from the provincial educational arena.

CATCH-UP PROPOSALS

Perhaps fearing too many charges of government intervention, COPSE backed down on its original stand of quotas for women students, faculty and administrators in post-secondary institutions until equity is established. The report recognizes the dual biological role of parents, and backs provision of daycare at all post-secondary institutions. For the rest, there's broad sweeping statements that discrimination should not take place — but the institutions are left to make their own plans. The only bite to such proposals is the reminder that the proposed Committee on Post-Secondary Education will monitor and review the institution yearly. The committee has no executive or administrative authority, nor any authority to force an institution to make changes.

"We thought it more realistic to ask each institution for its plans to equalize the position of women. The pressure to make the issue a priority must come from within the institution," said Reva Gerstein, a COPSE commissioner and York psychology professor.

For native peoples in Ontario, COPSE makes extensive recommendations. Extra grants should be allocated to take extension programs farther north and these programs should relate to regional needs with academic upgrading a priority, the report states. But any planning should be done in conjunction with a proposed Advisory Committee on Post-Secondary Education for Native Peoples in Ontario.

COPSE also gives special encouragement to the development of bilingual studies in Ontario. Franco-Ontarians should have access to programs of study in their mother tongue. French should be promoted through library acquisitions and the development of post-secondary French programs in all subjects. Extra funding for bilingual post-secondary institutions is mandatory says the report in the section Bilingual Balance.

REMEMBER HALL-DENNIS?

COPSE, in its attempt to be a report about people and education and not institutions, covers every conceivable combination of post-secondary living and learning — part-time, full-time, casual, recreational as a mature student, as a drop-out come back, as a member of a minority catching up. The proposals cover the whole range, but it falls to the provincial government to create some reality from the proposals. The Hall-Dennis report, Living and Learning, created much of the same excitement several years ago about primary education. Much of that report remains educational theory — will COPSE be more of the same?



Letters continued

continued from page 6

The constitution and bylaws of CYSF should be thrown out and all spending frozen until students decide what their goals and priorities are.

I hope that someone should run on a platform of participatory democracy and students be invited to a Town "Hall" meeting in which informal and democratic principles govern. The superstructures and legalisms which now prevail should be replaced by direct involvement by large numbers of students in the decision of how their money is spent. CYSF collects compulsory fees of between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

One thing for sure, the decisions reached would be different from the ones reached in the past. If the majority of students wanted their student activities fee rebated then that is what should happen. If they want a student centre the building could start in less than a year. Or money could go entirely to sponsoring student events run by any

group that wants to apply and be judged by a mutual agreed upon procedure.

Could things be worse! Vote for someone who promises to suspend the constitution and freeze all spending until an open and general meeting of all students is held and makes its decisions.

Those that propose activities should be the ones to carry them out. The only administration needed is a treasurer who is a complete technocrat, dispenses money as directed by the general meeting, and on the basis of some proof of performance.

The rest of the executive should resign immediately. Students of York unite! Death to the status quo!
PETER MCGOOEY

Call sports section bad

While universities have good

coverage of men's sports events there is a noticeable lack of women's sports coverage. Being a female athlete and a sports editor, I take exception to any such practice.

A newspaper is meant to convey news and a complete newspaper should carry women's sports.

The articles should not just be stuck away in corners or under ads. There should be a well-defined section which stands on its own. What better way to promote women's sports? If no one else is particularly interested in reading about sports, at least the people involved are happy to have their sport covered.

It doesn't take much to have a good sports department. Appoint someone, a player perhaps, to write an article about every game, tournament, match and meet. Enlist the aid of a photographer and add some super action shots. Before you can finish thinking up a headline, you will have a women's sports page.

Good articles are a pleasure to read, no matter what the subject matter and if the headline is catchy enough, at least the first paragraph will be read and that is a start.

I have only seen the issue of January 18, 1973, and of seven articles in the sports section, three were on women's sports. Within a paper the size of the "Excalibur", a page could easily be filled (no ads though!). The articles I read were good but surely there is more than swimming, hockey and volleyball. The Excalibur appears to be a good newspaper. It would be even better with a definite women's sports section. If anyone wants it, go to the editor-in-chief and make yourself known. It just takes a little effort.

CATHY STROME
Women's Sports Editor
Silhouette, McMaster.

Ice Palace bad . . . blames manager

Mr. R. F. Price (York facilities manager), make a questionable decision with regard to his granting of the use of the Ice Palace to the York Yeomen Rugger Team, during time allotted for pleasure skating of Saturday February 3.

This kind of decision is

representative of the lack of astute management of Ice Palace facilities, but it is not the only area in which the pleasure skater is being exploited.

Considering the shortage of time as is, it is annoying to be forced to wait for inconsiderate hockey players to observe scheduling of ice time. After skating on chewed up ice, it is not uncommon to be ordered off prior to the 3 p.m. weekday deadline to allow the ice to be flooded for the next group of hockey players.

It is a responsibility of the Ice Facilities Manager to do something about the quality of ice maintenance by the Ice Palace staff. With the equipment available, time spent, along with knowledge of ice maintenance would greatly improve the deplorable ice conditions.

LU ANN FAGAN
Winters college
DAVID THACKER
Founders college

"I will run . . . I will serve"

I would like at this time to announce my intention of running for the presidency of York University. If nominated I will run; If elected I will serve.

GREG McCONNELL,
Teaching Assistant, Humanities.

LA CHASSE-GALERIE PRESENTE



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- Classic Movies at Curtis Lecture Hall 'L':
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Marx Brothers in "A NIGHT IN CASABLANCA".
Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "GOLDDIGGERS OF 1933"
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Friday, Feb. 9 - A PUB with DRAFT BEER in Founders' Dining Hall
featuring Ampex Recording artists "YOUNG"
starts at 8:00 p.m. Founders' students 25¢, others 50¢

Saturday, Feb. 10 - A PUB with DRAFT BEER in Founders' Dining Hall
featuring ABRAHAM and ORLEANS
starts at 8:00 p.m. Founders' students 25¢, others 50¢
- Classic Movies repeated at Curtis Lecture Hall 'L'
"FREAKS", "A NIGHT IN CASABLANCA", "GOLDDIGGERS OF 1933"
starts at 8:00 p.m. Founders' students \$ 1.00, others \$ 1.25

THE ENERGY CRISIS



SPECIAL REPORT



Perhaps it was all a coincidence... perhaps

by Carole Orr

The men who run the giant oil companies are by far the most powerful men in the industrial world. The modern industrial state depends on energy, and accordingly the men who control the energy in large measure control the state. When they choose to wield their power, the oilmen are listened to, and usually obeyed. They have chosen to wield their power now. The result is the Energy Crisis of 1973.

In Canada, the crisis has given new urgency to the continuing energy debate, a key part of the more general debate about who will control the Canadian economy, who will profit from it, and how it will be run.

Until recently, most Canadians have understood little and cared less about energy, living in a happy ignorance carefully nursed and tended by successive federal governments. But with the growth of such movements as consumerism, environmentalism and nationalism in the late sixties, people began to make it their business to know just what was going on in the shady nooks of government economic and trade policies, areas previously assumed to be beyond the ken of the participatory hordes.

The Great Canadian Energy Debate was inaugurated by the unforgettable Joe Greene, then minister of energy, mines and resources in the Trudeau cabinet. It happened in — of all places — Washington, the date was December 4, 1969, and the occasion later came to be known as the Gee-Whiz Conference.

Joe Greene's pratfall

Thirteen years earlier, President Eisenhower, in keeping with the protectionist policies of the United States at the time, imposed quotas on U.S. imports of Canadian crude oil. The quotas at the time were meant to shield the domestic oil industry in the U.S. from outside competition. They have since been a lever for the Americans in any trade negotiations with Canada, as the Canadian industry has always sought to extend foreign markets for its crude oil.

But now Walter Hickel, the American secretary of the interior with whom Greene had just met, was proposing a new idea: continental energy integration. Greene could not contain his enthusiasm. He told the press later that "this is a great opportunity for Canada." Asked whether it would mean a substantial economic integration of the two countries, Greene replied: "Yes, I think it would."

All over the world, the last forty years have witnessed the struggles of dozens of countries, from Mexico to Libya to Indonesia, to regain control of economies strangled by American "multinationals" and especially the powerful oil companies: Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf. And now Joe Greene was going to reverse the tides of history over lunch.

Back home, Greene met the full wrath of betrayed nationalists and a horrified cabinet. The continental energy scheme wasn't going to happen quite as precipitously as Joe had thought. Greene himself, in one of history's more startling turnabouts, later turned up as a nationalist of sorts.

In the summer of 1971, President Nixon announced that the U.S. would remove quotas on Canadian crude if the two countries could reach agreement on dealing with oil supplies in an emergency. The U.S. was in sight of an energy shortage and needed a *stable* supply. No such agreement was reached but short-term energy deals were made, and there were massive Canadian sales to the U.S.

At the beginning of this year, rumblings of an energy shortage in the States grew louder. Instead of isolated stories on the inside pages of newspapers there were now front-page items on the closing down of schools in North Dakota for lack of heating fuel. Economists gave dire warnings of severe price increases, in Canada as well as the U.S., that could accompany a shortage if the American crisis were not relieved.

Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the U.S. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, stepped up his call for freer oil trading with Canada. Always an advocate of a continental energy policy, Jackson now called for an end to the oil import quota system where Canada was concerned.

The energy crisis was taking shape.

Monday, January 8: Shell Canada announces an increase of 20 cents per barrel in the price of Western Canadian crude. The domestic price of gasoline will therefore go up one cent per gallon.

Tuesday, January 9: Imperial Oil, the Canadian subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey, does the same. Three others follow suit.

Wednesday, January 10: Senator Jackson opens the Senate Committee hearings on energy policy in Washington. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton argues before the committee that the U.S. "must pursue" a continental energy policy regarding oil, gas and other energy supplies to North America. He dismisses the Soviet Union as a potential source, saying "I can think of a lot of better places to spend our money."

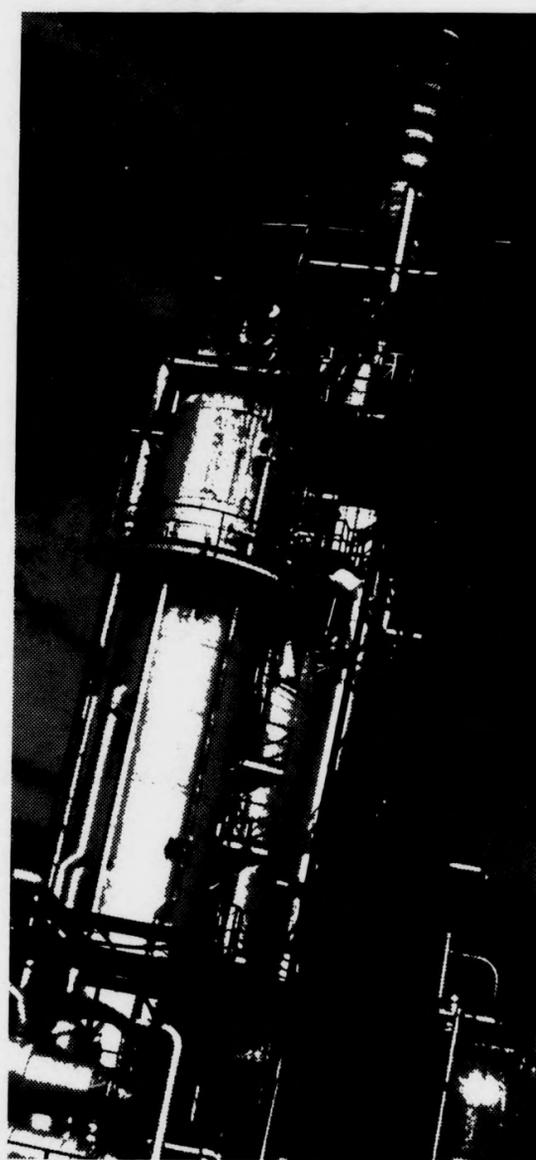
Senator Jackson urges his government to give "much higher priority to relations with Canada as far as our energy problem is concerned."

Thursday, January 11: The urgency of Senator Jackson's position is underlined by a rash of newspaper stories about heatless homeowners, schools shut down, airlines running on minimum supply, and industrial employees laid off, primarily in snowbound Minnesota and the Dakotas.

"Winter moves fast. Oil moves slow. That is the trouble," says a petroleum industry spokesman.

The television program CBS Reports makes the suggestion that the oil is moving slowly not because it is hard to get but because the oil industry is making sure it is. The oil companies have in fact said to the American government that unless it will grant them the price increases and protective tariffs they demand, they will not "be able to extract and refine the existing petroleum resources in a way that is economically feasible for them."

As a measure, there are reports that three producers in the offshore Louisiana fields have asked for an immediate 73-percent price increase and want further annual increases which would drive their prices to twice current levels within seven years.



"Winter moves fast. Oil moves slow," says the oil industry.

The head of a southern gas company says, "We don't have enough gas to go around. We can't get enough to keep everybody in gas."

Donald Macdonald, successor to Joe Greene as Canada's minister of energy, mines and resources, is attacked in the House of Commons on the government's stand on the energy crisis. The NDP's Tommy Douglas points out that the demand for oil in the U.S. is already pushing up the price we must pay for oil here.

Don Getty, Alberta's minister of intergovernmental affairs, is quoted as warning that Canada is now facing an energy resources crisis of its own. Macdonald replies with his intention of "reserving supplies against the future needs of Canada, and then selling any surplus," adding that "there is no danger to Canadian energy supplies."

Headline in the Sarnia Observer: "Energy Crunch Reaches Sarnia." W. B. Caswell, manager of Dome

Oil Co. in Sarnia, reports that its storage supply of 500,000 barrels of liquid petroleum gases is depleted and its plant is shipping directly out of production.

Statistics Canada reports cheerfully that energy shortages in the United States mean increases in Canadian mineral production, notably fuel production, which in 1972 rose by \$2.3 billion or 15.6 per cent over 1971.

Friday, January 12: The U.S. Federal Power Commission reports that U.S. natural gas reserves fell in 1971 by 7.1 per cent to 161.3 trillion cubic feet. To remind us.

Wednesday, January 17: President Nixon signs a proclamation increasing the quota on Canadian crude oil imports east of the Rockies by 93,000 barrels a day to 675,000. This means Canada will export at least 30 million more barrels of crude and finished oil to the United States this year than in 1972, if the Canadian government so wishes.

Monday, January 22: Senator Jackson advises his

government to abolish the import quotas entirely without asking any return concessions from Ottawa. The irony and inappropriateness of the offer is apparently lost on Donald Macdonald.

At this point, both sides revived the Mackenzie Pipeline debate, dormant since the October elections. The oil companies and other proponents of the pipeline from Alaska and the Canadian Arctic to southern Canada and the American midwest stepped up the campaign to get on with the building, which has also been dormant, in the midst of the panic.

Tactics have included newspaper stories like one in the Winnipeg Free Press of January 23: "Pipeline Would Aid Unity, Says Geologist." The man was talking about Canadian unity. Meanwhile, opponents of the pipeline increased their publicity campaign, as the National Energy Board hearings on the project, scheduled to begin in March, approached.

Wednesday, January 24: Donald Macdonald announces the government's intent to hold hearings on the environ-

mental and social effects of the Mackenzie pipeline, in addition to the NEB hearings. He told a Toronto audience that the pipeline "would be essentially to meet Canadian rather than American needs."

For a man who could take advantage of hindsight, Macdonald is sounding oddly like Joe Greene without the bells on. Nixon's relaxing of the quotas without, so far as we know, any concessions on "security" from Ottawa is a clear admission of desperation. But it is open to several interpretations, ranging from the plausible to the paranoid.

- Does Nixon need new fuel supplies to call the bluff of the oil companies, who now have guns in his back?

- Are the companies and the U.S. government cooperating in a massive effort to exert moral suasion on the Canadian people, who will be portrayed as refusing their bounty to freezing schoolchildren?

Meanwhile, the B-52s executing the last, purgative raids of the war over Hanoi did not suffer for want of fuel.

Scenario for a sell-out

by James Laxer

For a few weeks now, American energy companies and the Canadian and U.S. governments have been treating the people of both countries to a well-orchestrated energy scare so that they can carry out programs that will rearrange the energy industry on this continent.

Hearings in the U.S. Senate, a report from the Ontario government and planned hearings by Canada's National Energy Board have been highlighted against the backdrop of a winter oil distribution crisis in the United States.

The crisis is being built up to convince Americans that unless the plans of the energy companies are allowed to go ahead, the U.S. will face cold, empty schoolrooms in winter and failed air-conditioning equipment in summer.

For Canadians, as the Ontario government report put it recently, the energy crisis is a "spill-over" from the crisis in the United States.

The American crisis flows from a record of bad domestic planning for the past 20 years. It arises from the Pentagon's fears of America becoming too dependent on oil imports from politically shaky countries. A further worry is caused by environmentalists, who have been getting in the way of the building of electric power plants and strip mining for coal.

These factors, taken together, have created an energy problem which Washington authorities see lasting until the mid-1980s. After that, they hope, technology will bail them out and new sources of energy will become available and take the pressure off fossil fuels.

American proven reserves for both natural gas and oil stand at about 10 years supply.

Natural gas, the non-polluting wonder fuel, is in the most serious trouble. In 1971 it supplied 35 per cent of U.S. energy needs and only three per cent of this was imported. The U.S. National Petroleum Council projects that by 1985 the absolute amount of natural gas used will decline slightly, and that, relatively, natural gas will fall sharply from more than one third to about one sixth of American total energy supply. About one third of this gas will be imported by 1985, according to this projection.

Just over 40 per cent of U.S. energy supply now comes from oil, 30 per cent of which is imported. According to the National Petroleum Council, by 1985 oil will still provide the same proportion of American energy as it does today — but by then 60 per cent will be imported.

A sure sign of the current crisis is the revival of coal production in the U.S. It will move from supplying under 20 per cent of American energy to almost 25 per cent — passing natural gas in importance.



"It is expensive," said Trudeau, "but so was the Canadian Pacific Railway. Is it too big a project for Canada? Only in the view of those who have lost faith in what Canada is all about."

Of course, these projections for U.S. energy use are based on the assumption that the same philosophy of energy use will remain dominant. Fully 50 per cent of American energy output is now absorbed by transmission losses, mechanical inefficiencies and incomplete combustion. And that is without even questioning the priorities of U.S. energy use. It is obvious that a country that maintains 93 million cars and 185,000 planes and that charges cheaper rates for fuel the more an industry uses can only survive by living off the energy resources of much of the world.

In the long term, the Americans are hoping the energy crisis will be ended by nuclear power, and particularly by the fast breeder reactor which produces more fuel than it consumes. They are also looking to giant windmills, solar energy, hydrogen fuel for jet aircraft and even human waste as potential sources.

The assumption is that technology will come through as it always has. And whether or not that assumption is correct, the effects of the energy crisis on Canada will be determined by that view of the problem.

Energy companies expect an announcement soon from President Nixon that the Federal Power Commission will take the price ceiling off natural gas and allow it to rise to levels determined by market forces. This will set off a frantic exploration surge for the remaining reserves in the U.S.

It will also increase the price of natural gas in Canada. Even before the recent distribution crisis in the U.S., Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed had announced that he wanted a two-price system for natural gas — one for Alberta and one for the rest of North America. Under Alberta's royalty arrangements, two thirds of the proposed increased price would go to the energy companies, and one third to the provincial government.

Even if the federal government or the courts finally decide that Alberta cannot establish a two-price system for gas between Alberta and the rest of Canada, Lougheed will have won popular support within Alberta for his increase.

And now Ontario has got into the act with its own report on energy. The report, produced by a task force

chaired by former Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada John Deutsch, warned that the large bulk of Ontario's energy is imported from outside the province, and that it can expect supply problems and cost increases related to the American energy crisis.

The energy crisis is being handled both in the United States and in Canada to convince the public that a price increase is justified. Also of great importance is the effort to convince people that we are facing an emergency, and that environmental purists who have been gaining an audience lately shouldn't be allowed to interfere with the quest for life-giving sources of fuel.

In Canada the crisis mentality is being fostered to convince Canadians that it is reasonable to expect that much more of our oil and gas will be exported to the thirsty U.S. and that we had better start tapping Arctic reserves fast if we want to heat our homes and fuel our industries.

The Mackenzie Valley pipeline is now being floated on the psychology created by the energy crisis. First conceived in the late sixties, the pipeline would bring natural gas from Alaska and the Canadian Arctic to southern Canada and the American midwest.

Several years of intense jockeying between two rival syndicates — the Northwest Project Study Group and the Gas Arctic System Study Group — each with its own scheme for the pipeline, has now ended in a merger. To this merged syndicate were added Imperial Oil Ltd., Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., Shell Canada Ltd. and Canadian Pacific Investments Ltd. Add to that the Canada Development Corporation controlled by the federal government and the result is the most powerful array of corporate and state power ever gathered on behalf of any project in this country's history.

Liberal cabinet ministers have been toasting the pipeline with rhetoric for some time.

Prime Minister Trudeau described his vision of Mackenzie Valley development in these terms:

"It is expensive, but so was the Canadian Pacific Railway a century ago. Is it too big a project for Canada? Only in the view of those who have lost faith in what Canada is all about."

Before the end of the year, the National Energy Board will begin hearings on the mammoth project. The NEB is now considering ways to prevent the hearings from being bogged down by "nuisance groups" like Pollution Probe that have no "legitimate" financial stake in the development, but who are merely concerned with such vagaries as the future of the Canadian environment.

For Canadian government ministers though, the coming NEB hearings are little more than a formality. In March 1971 Jean Chretien, minister of Indian affairs and northern development, told a Dallas, Texas audience:

"We in Canada would welcome the building of such a gas pipeline through our country and would do everything reasonable to facilitate this particular development . . . An oil pipeline would also be acceptable. In other words, if it is felt desirable to build an oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay direct to the mid-continent market then a right-of-way through Canada I am sure can, and will be made available."

Shortly thereafter, Jack Davis, minister of the environment, stated in Vancouver that he was 90 per cent sure that the building of the Mackenzie Corridor could begin by 1973.

Clearly government ministers were willing to move on the pipeline more quickly than the oil companies. It is difficult to disagree with Dr. Douglas Pimlott, chairman of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, that "the Mackenzie Valley would probably have had a hurry-up pipeline if the international petroleum executives had opted to put one there."

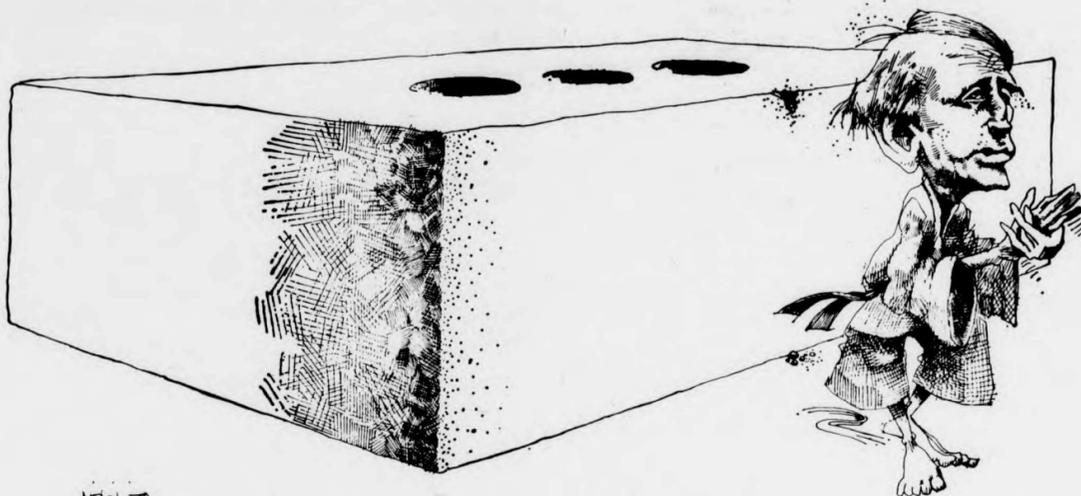
Canada's energy minister, Donald Macdonald, has added his praise to that of other cabinet ministers for the initiative being shown by the oil companies in moving into the north.

He has also been trying to convince the Americans that a Mackenzie Valley pipeline is preferable to a trans-Alaska and west-coast shipping route for Alaskan oil and gas.

In May 1972, Macdonald highlighted the security of the Canadian route as its chief advantage for the Americans. In a letter to U.S. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, the energy minister wrote:

"There would be many advantages arising from the use of a Canadian pipeline route. We believe it would enhance the energy security of your country by providing an overland route for your Alaska oil production, thereby servicing the oil deficit areas of the mid-continent and also the Pacific North West.

"Canada has an interest in the energy security of your country, and this land route for Alaska crude oil would enhance that security of supply to deficit areas in the



ASLAN 70.

Joe Greene gets tough during one of his visits to the U.S.

United States. Furthermore, this security of supply could be further enhanced during the interim period of northern pipeline construction by extra Canadian crude."

Not only has Macdonald been using the security argument as the key to attracting the Americans to the Mackenzie Valley route, he has also been engaging in secret talks with the U.S. on the security of eastern Canada's oil supply.

U.S. demands security

The security issue is critical to energy negotiations now going on between Canada and the U.S.

When the U.S. contemplates the prospect of importing 60 per cent of its crude oil from abroad by the early 1980s, Pentagon strategists are filled with terrified visions of political unrest in the Arab countries.

The Shultz Report, entitled *The Oil Import Question: A Report on the Relationship of Oil Imports to the National Security* was presented to the U.S. cabinet in February 1970. The ultimate nightmare of the authors of the Shultz Report (George Shultz is now Secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon administration) was that all the oil producers of the middle east, north Africa and Venezuela could get together and boycott the markets of western Europe and the United States to get a better trade deal with industrial oil-consuming countries.

A major part of the solution to these fears of insecurity of foreign supplies lay in locating "safe" sources of foreign supply. Throughout the report, Canada was assumed to be the best bet.

"The risk of political instability or animosity is generally conceded to be very low in Canada. The risk of physical interruption or diversion of Canadian oil to other export markets in an emergency is also minimal for those deliveries made by inland transport", said the report.

But the Shultz Report was not entirely happy with Canada. The problem it saw was that east of the Ottawa valley, Canada's oil markets were supplied from the middle east and Venezuela. Therefore, in the event of a supply interruption, Canada might be expected to shift its western oil from the United States to Montreal to supply eastern Canada first. This problem tended "to subtract from the security value of U.S. imports from Western Canada".

The report concluded:

"Some provision for limiting or offsetting Canadian vulnerability to an interruption of its own oil imports should therefore be made a precondition to unrestricted entry of Canadian oil into our market. Full realization of the security benefits implicit in such a preferential arrangement is also dependent on the development of common or harmonized United States-Canadian policies with respect to pipeline and other modes of transportation, access to natural gas, and other related energy matters."

What the Americans want from Canada is not simply a commercial source of oil (they can get that from the Middle East more cheaply), but a political guarantee of security of access to resources that will involve a commitment by the supplier country to give up free choices for the future in defining surpluses, ownership and marketing methods for resources.

In 1970 however, the Canadian government was unwilling to talk to the U.S. about the security of eastern Canadian oil supply. In a speech to American oilmen

in Denver, former Energy Minister Joe Greene stated:

"It must be left to us, to Canada, to evaluate the matter of oil supply security in eastern Canada and to take any appropriate action.

"This aspect of freedom of domestic policy-making is most important to us. We believe our national and international, political and economic circumstances are such that we must retain freedom to apply the Canadian solutions to Canadian problems," he concluded.

Donald Macdonald has moved the Canadian position significantly from the days of Joe Greene.

His talks with the U.S. on the security of eastern Canadian oil supply means the Canadian government is moving to meet the vital precondition to a continental energy deal set down by the Shultz report. Taken together with his invitation to the Americans to consider the security benefits of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, Macdonald's initiatives involve the sale of Canadian sovereignty, as well as gas and oil.

Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John Connally said recently that he thought the U.S. should take action to prevent foreign countries from reneging on long-term commitments to U.S. companies.

"If a U.S. company goes overseas with any sort of federal insurance coverage," Connally said, "the U.S. might well say this agreement cannot be changed, altered, amended or terminated without the prior written approval of the U.S. government." And that, he said, might make other governments think twice before acting against U.S. companies.

If a continental energy deal including a Mackenzie
continued on page 4

SOME ISSUES NEVER DIE

Of the mines of this vast region little is known of that part east of the Mackenzie River and north of the Great Slave Lake The petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent and be shipped from Churchill or some more northern Hudson's Bay port to England.

— *Third Report of the Senate committee on northern resources, 1888*

We must develop all our resources. We are told that Mackenzie, going down the Mackenzie river 130 years ago, found oil in that section of the country. I have statistics to show where we buy our gasoline (sic) from, and most of our money spent on gasoline goes to the United States. We have our oil wells up in the Mackenzie River district and we need a railway there to enable private enterprise to develop them. Of course the great Imperial Oil Company will put in their plant, but that will be another monopoly. If the Imperial Oil Company, the big child of the Standard Oil Company puts in a pipe line, you will not see cheaper oil. A railway line must be built or some other method of transportation provided. It would cost a great deal of money to put in canals or locks, but there should be some way of getting into that vast territory.

— *W. K. Baldwin (Stanstead) Debates, House of Commons, 1921*

Valley gas, and later oil pipeline is begun, it will affect this country's economy as well as its sovereignty.

The most obvious effect will be to raise the cost of oil and gas in Canada. Canadian natural gas prices are already rising to meet the U.S. cost, in part because of the sale to that country in September 1970 of 6.3 trillion cubic feet of gas, worth about two billion dollars.

When Nixon lifts the price ceiling on natural gas, we can expect more upward pressure on the price for Canadians.

And, of course, the export to the U.S. of about half our output of gas and oil depletes our sources in Alberta more quickly, forcing us north to the more expensive reserves.

Macdonald pointed out that at our present rate of consumption (including exports to the U.S.) we have proven reserves for something like 18 years in oil, and 28 years in natural gas. Therefore, we must be active in expanding the reserves through exploration, especially in the north. More than half our oil production is now exported to the U.S., compared with only 22 per cent in 1960.

The problem is that oil and gas is an increasing-cost industry in which economies of scale work only in transportation. The more you extract the higher the cost of extraction becomes as you move to more distant sources of supply. We can expect another steep increase in oil and gas costs for Canadians when Arctic supplies come into production.

Of course, this problem of cost is also a problem for the U.S. When they think of increasing the deficit in their energy trade from the current level of four billion dollars a year to twenty billion in the early 1980s, they are terrified of the effects on their already negative balance of trade.

If they are going to buy vast amounts of oil and gas from abroad, they must maximize the profit flows back to the U.S. through American ownership of the foreign supplies. Canada's oil and gas industry, 82.6 per cent foreign-owned, is ideal from this point of view.

In addition, they must muscle their way into the markets of the supplying countries for more of their manufactured goods.



Energy Minister Macdonald: Joe Greene without the bells on.

As well as gaining secure access to our energy resources, the U.S. will want increased access to Canadian manufacturing markets. The resulting trade-off will mean more Canadian development in the capital-intensive resource field, and less in labour-intensive manufacturing.

Another adverse effect for jobs in Canada will result from the cost increase the energy deal will bring. Instead of using our energy at low cost to cut the cost of manufacturing in Canada, we will help to make American industry more competitive. The energy deal means moving energy to industry in the U.S. instead of creating industry at the site of the resource in Canada.

It is reasonable to demand that Canadian resources be used as the basis for Canadian industry, while at the same time insisting that our industries end the waste of energy. This can be done by reversing the present pricing system which rewards waste by charging less the more power is used. If that system was reversed and an increasing cost curve was built in for industrial use of power, it would provide a powerful incentive for industry to end energy waste.

Eric Kierans has developed the argument that one economic cost of building the pipeline will result from the effect of a huge importation of capital from abroad on the value of the Canadian dollar. Kierans argues that an inflow of U.S. dollars for the Mackenzie Valley project



Mackenzie Valley pipeline is being floated on the psychology of the energy crisis.

and for the James Bay hydro development project in Quebec (total cost \$12 billion for the two projects) will drive up the value of the Canadian dollar and hurt our export industries. (If the Canadian dollar is valued at \$1.10 American it takes more American dollars to buy a dollar's worth of Canadian goods. This amounts to a self-imposed hurdle for our exports.)

A California economist, concerned about the U.S. balance-of-payments crisis, has worked out the following estimate for the trade effects of an upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar: a five per cent increase would result in a \$715 million negative trade shift for Canada with the U.S.; a 10 per cent increase would result in a \$1.6 billion negative trade shift.

There is, of course, one way around this problem. If the foreign capital raised for the project is simply spent abroad, it will not affect the Canadian exchange rate. But it will create no jobs in Canada either. If spending is done in Canada, it will affect the exchange rate and will hurt export industries, while providing a temporary boom in the building of steel pipe.

Ironically the Americans may well prefer to have the bulk of the capital for the pipeline raised in Canada, and they may well prefer Canadian control of the whole venture. This way, the very heavy cost of construction would fall on Canadians who would then earn a low fixed rate of return on the pipeline which, as a common carrier, would be treated like a public utility. Meanwhile the real profits would be made by the petroleum countries whose gas would flow through the pipe to market.

Significantly, when the Committee for an Independent Canada asked for assurance that Canadians would control the pipeline, Donald Macdonald said that he favoured this arrangement himself. Nothing could be more ironic than a demand for Canadian control of the pipeline causing Canadians to put up the long-term, high-risk involvement for the pipeline, while American oil companies walked away with all the real benefits.

If the pipeline is built through funds raised in Canada, it will mean an enormous mobilization of Canadian capital which could otherwise be used to create jobs for Canadians in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

When asked on a television program early in 1973 why Canada did not place more emphasis on manufacturing in its development strategy, Macdonald replied that there simply were no available markets for Canada's manufacturing.

He ignored the fact that Canada is by far the world's leading importer of manufactured goods, bringing them in at a rate of \$463 per capita per year compared with \$116 for the United States.

If, instead of building the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, the government set as its objective for the seventies the reduction of Canada's per capita manufacturing imports to the U.S. level, an additional annual market of seven billion dollars for Canadian manufactured goods would be created. By itself, this project would create enough industrial jobs and related service jobs to eliminate Canadian unemployment. The Mackenzie Valley pipeline, on the other hand, will create no more than a few hundred permanent jobs.

A recent background study for the Science Council of Canada by Pierre L. Bourgault, Dean of Applied Science at Sherbrooke University, warned that Canada's mushrooming expansion of resource extraction is driving this country rapidly up the cost curve in resource industries. At the end of the road, he warns, we will have depleted our resources while having created no other economic activity to take their place.

Environmentalists, of course, see the problem not solely in economic terms but in terms of human and non-human survival. They point out that the assumption that technology will come through with the answers is poten-

tially fatal in an epoch when man's impact on the environment is already vast. They advance the principle that the onus for proving that development will not have more negative than positive effects should be placed on the developer.

Further, they insist that when problems are foreseen, steps in economic development should not be taken on the assumption that scientists will save us before the problem materializes.

Most directly concerned with the environmental aspects of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline are the permanent inhabitants of the north, the original peoples. The Canadian government takes the view that these people cannot be allowed to stand in the way of progress.

Opposition to the energy deal and the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is forming in Canada. The opposition bears little resemblance to the powerful assemblage of corporations that have gathered to push the project through. Made up of ordinary citizens who are concerned with the political, economic and environmental consequences of the pipeline, the opposition is beginning to form into small pockets of resistance across the country. But before the year is out a national coalition dedicated to stop the pipeline may be formed of what is now a disarray of Indians, Eskimos, ecologists, trade unionists, socialists and nationalists.

The coalition will have to demand a ban on all further resource development in the Canadian north until the rights of the original peoples have been fully recognized and until the answers to environmental problems become much clearer. If development later proceeds, it must involve local control for the original people of the north as a basic principle.

As well as calling for a moratorium on resource development in the north, an opposition movement will have to consider the demand for public ownership of the energy resource industries that are now in production in southern Canada.

Public ownership is the one way to stop the flow of profits out of Canada and to end the power of the corporations that are now coming together to launch the pipeline. Profits from publicly-owned energy industries could serve as the basis for investment in secondary industry that could give resource-producing areas like Alberta balanced, long-term economic prospects.

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CYSF ELECTION CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE

Thursday, Feb. 8:

2:00 p.m. in the McLaughlin College Junior Common Room.

Candidates for the position of CYSF College representative in both McLaughlin and Winters College will present their platforms.

Friday, Feb. 9:

1:00 p.m. in the Vanier College Junior Common Room.

Candidates for the position of CYSF College representative in both Founders and Vanier College will present their platforms.

Monday, Feb. 12:

1:00 p.m. in the Calumet College Junior Common Room.

Candidates for the position of CYSF College representative in Calumet College will present their platforms.

2:00 p.m. in the Stong College Junior Common Room.

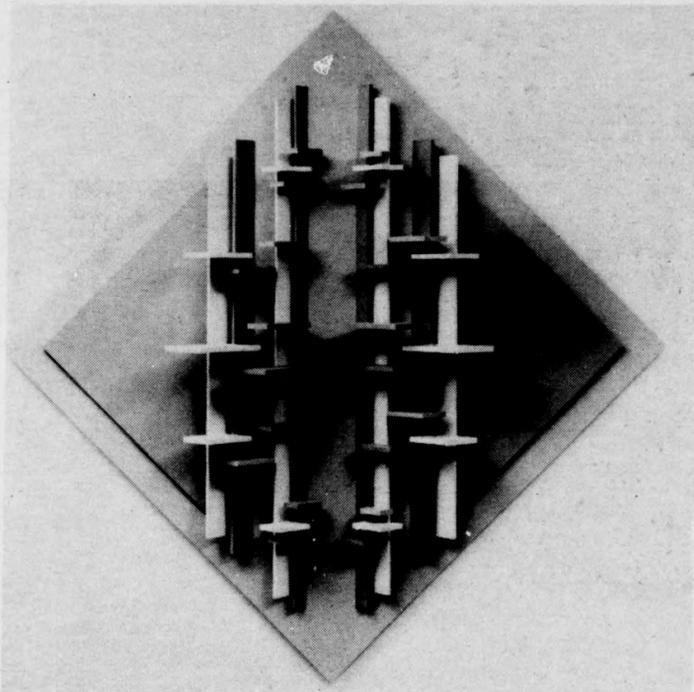
Candidates for the position of CYSF College representative in Stong College will present their platforms

In addition, Presidential candidates will be present.

Tuesday, Feb. 13:

Noon in the East Bear Pit, Central Square.

The CYSF Presidential Candidates will present their platforms.



Relief structure comes to York

Toronto's first Structurist relief sculpture can be seen until Feb. 23 in the York art gallery. The works by Ron Kostyniuk, a 32-year-old Canadian in the faculty of art at the University of Calgary, reflect a school of art began in 1938 by American artist Charles Biederman. Structurism developed from the basic premises in the art of Monet, Cezanne, Mondrian and Gabo. The structures contain properties associated with painting, sculpture and architecture. Attached to a flat plane, a many coloured array of smaller planes in parallel and perpendicular positions create a unique stratification of form and space.

A thriller full of surprises that makes you take part

By ALAN RISEN

Anyone who is looking for an evening of light entertainment and relaxing viewing enjoyment should not go to see Images, a new film by Robert Altman of M+A+S+H fame.

Images, starring Susanah York, who is brilliant as Catherine, a paranoid schizophrenic, is a film that will drain you physically, emotionally and mentally.

For those raised on the Twilight Zone, this piece of celluloid artistry is the cream of suspense thrillers. An added twist makes this film a terror to see; a crime to miss.

Instead of the audience viewing the events through an omnipresent third eye, they are forced to brave the film witnessing the action through the eyes of Catherine, the victim.

As a result, the film takes on an added sense of realism, in that instead of appearing as a show you are watching yourself participate in the action itself. The audience thus becomes a part of the show, reacting with the actors rather than to them. When one is frightened, he is frightened not because of what he fears for the players, but because he himself is scared.

Altman cleverly makes use of

several theatrical devices such as the ever-present mobile which warns the audience of a strange event about to take place and increases the suspense.

He is also the master of the unexpected, leading the audience to expect one thing and then giving them another, with shocking results.

The one flaw in this suspense masterpiece is the plot. As is the case with almost all thrillers, if you watch carefully you can find certain parts that can't be explained, even within the confines of the story.

It seems that one or two events were added to trick the audience and this detracts from the realistic effect of the film which is so important to a movie of this nature.

But these moments are few and far between, and in the quick pace of the movie are hard to spot. They are more than compensated for by the superb acting of Susanah York.

To make the visions and images come off well required a cinematic

slight-of-hand usually employed by masters of the magical art of illusion. The camera work, directing, and acting all combine in Images to make the story seem real, terrifying, and a must for moviegoers. It's at Cinecity.

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"Works in progress" become "productions"

Program in Theatre loses it's baby fat

By LYNN SLOTKIN

The Program in Theatre has finally lost its baby-fat and recovered from its case of euphemism by presenting its first two finished productions, *The Trojan Women* and *Moliere's George Dandin*.

George Dandin, a biting comedy, was a departure from the dramatic fare the program has presented over the past four years. Its success should warrant more comic productions.

Moliere has written a satire that hits hard at the aristocracy, marriage, shrewish, domineering women, and stupid, weak-willed, subservient men.

Rich *George Dandin* has married into the aristocratic Sotenville family. They wanted his money and he wanted their class. But he realizes his wife, Angelique, is having an affair with Clitandre, the dandy next door. The play revolves around *Dandin* trying to prove to her

parents that Angelique is an adultress.

Translator director David Calderisi placed the play in a colourful circus ring setting (designed by William Lord), along with flashy, bright costumes (by David Pequegnat and William Lord) and circus make-up. The mistaken identities, chasing around, and the efforts of the women to trick the men seemed proper in circus surroundings, but there was a danger that all the fun and games would make the play inconsequential, and that's something Moliere never was.

James McLoud as *George Dandin* was successful in visually conveying the idea of an older man, with his halting, painful-looking walk, but he had trouble conveying it vocally. His voice tended to grate. However, McLoud made up for this one short coming with his comic sense. He had good timing, knowing when to give a sneer or deliver a line for the best results.

James Knapp seemed to come into his own as Lubin. He was flighty, 'dizzy' and hilarious.

Dawn McGeachy was properly conniving, and falsely angelic as Angelique. James Clarkson and Penelope Gawn had fine moments as the snobbish M. and Mme de Sotenville. Paddy Campanaro was the best at presenting a phony sweet appearance while hiding a shrewish, scheming personality. Martin Doyle as the deep voiced 'elf' Colin brought the house down with his acrobatics. Howard Lende was quite proper and courtly as Clitandre, but there was one problem — his shoes, which were something like Frankenstein boots. Somehow those great, heavy, clod-hoppers spoiled his image of the well dressed lover.

Special mention should be made of Gordon Masten's percussion accompaniment. He added his own brand of humour and completed a delightful production.

The Trojan Women, translated by Sartre was a heavy war drama, and rather relevant in the light of the recent Viet Nam 'cease fire'.

The city of Troy had been sacked by the Greeks, now Hecuba and her fellow Trojan women wait for the Greeks to decide their future, if any.

Director Marion Andre set the play in a concentration camp. Drabness and gloom was all around. A wire fence caged the women in. A guard with a gun watched them from a tower. Their clothes were worn and dull, except for Helen, who wore red velvet signifying her adultery and treachery. But in Andre's efforts to simulate a concentration camp, a problem developed. At one point Cassandra, Hecuba's 'insane' daughter threatens a guard with a knife. The question arose, why didn't the guard in the tower shoot her? He saw the whole thing yet did nothing. What, then, was his purpose? If his presence was for atmosphere was it worth the cost of credibility? One thinks not.

Sara Botsford gave an admirable performance as Hecuba. She was almost beaten yet there was a consistent defiance, an ever present dignity in Botsford's portrayal of her.

Silvia Remkins seemed to force the haughtiness of Andromache, but became more comfortable in the part. She was quite touching and one felt for her as she had to watch her son go to his death.

Rosemary Dunsmore had good moments as the anguished chorus leader — one would have wished the rest of the chorus was in better time with Dunsmore instead of a split second behind.

Although Cheryl Rosen looked and sounded marvelous as Helen, her performance was a disappointment. The problem could have been direction or acting, but she wasn't wanton, self-assured or beguiling enough as one expected Helen to be.

Theatre program is growing up. It now calls its productions just that, productions, and not 'works in progress' as it did in the past. Hopefully more changes will occur. How about more comedies; or even a musical?



A finished production at last from the Program in Theatre! James McLoud as *George Dandin* and Dawn McGeachy as Angelique, rehearse a scene from Moliere's *George Dandin*, one of the plays the program presented over the week-end.



Good Eats Rise and shine

By HARRY STINSON

Rising and shining becomes increasingly difficult this time of year: shining in particular having deteriorated to about the level of a poor joke.

There is, however, one quite often successful home remedy, and that is to awake to the intoxicating aroma of fresh baking and with the knowledge that it can be yours if you show the energy to make the long trek to the source, (the only basic problem with this corny little scheme is that someone must have arisen under bleaker conditions to get the whole ball rolling). With this in mind, the only further helpful bit of assistance I shall benevolently provide is a disjuncted but I hope somewhat differently delicious collection of recipes to ponder and leave pointedly around for some martyric soul.

Soya Applesauce Bread: Sift together 1½ cups whole wheat flour, ¾ cup soya flour, ½ cup powdered skim milk (not instant), 1 tsp. (sea) salt, 2 tsp. cinnamon. Cream ½ cup dark brown sugar, ½ cup oil, and 4 eggs, then mix the dry with ½ cup wheatgerm, add finally to the rest alternately with ¾ cup applesauce (and some raisins if you want). Beat well, and bake for about ¾ hour in really greasy pans at 350. For this, use two small loaf pans (cool one loaf, wrap in foil and freeze it).

Crunchy Coffee Cake: Beat together ¾ cup dark brown sugar, ¼ cup oil, an egg and a tsp. vanilla, with ½ cup milk. Then sift in a dry mixture of 1½ cups unbleached flour, 2 tsp. baking powder, and ½ tsp. sea salt. Spread half the batter in a greased 9-inch pan, sprinkle with topping (½ cup dark brown sugar, ½ cup unbleached flour, 2 tbsp. soft unsalted butter, and a cup of some crunchy 'health cereal'), cover with the rest of the batter, then the rest of the topping. (30 minutes at 375).

Orange Date Loaf: Juice a big fat orange into a single cup measuring cup. Fill the rest of the way with hot water, and pour over a cup of chopped dates. While this is cooling, grind or grate the rind, cream 2 tbsp. oil and a cup honey, blend in a beaten egg, then a sifted dry mix of 2 cups whole wheat flour, a tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. soda and the ubiquitous ½ tsp. of sea salt. Mix the whole alternately with the date goo. Mush in the ground orange rind and a tsp. vanilla. Plop into two greasy loaf pans, and bake at 325 until done (supposedly an hour and twenty).

Wheat germ muffins: Mix a cup of milk and a well-beaten egg thoroughly, then add cup of wheat germ. Allow to stand momentarily whilst the germ absorbs some moo juice. Sift in a cup whole wheat flour, ¾ tsp. sea salt, and 4 tbsp. brown sugar. Mix thoroughly, toss in 2 tbsp. oil, and stir again. Fill the muffin tins only ¾ full, and bake at 400 for 20-25 minutes.

The preceding recipes came mostly from a unique little paperback called *Earth and Sun and High-Rise* recipes for singles (by Pauline Rhind, Heritage Press). It's a fascinating and easily read compendium of tasty and unusual recipes, uncommon folk lore, novel hints and ideas, philosophy and artwork. My only major criticism would be that its present price tag of \$2.50 is, though I'm not sure of its economic justification, an unfortunate deterrent.

To most people bread baking means either whole wheat or the old favourite Banana bread.

Whole wheat: Mix 3 cups warm water, ¾ cup honey, 2-3 pkg. yeast in large bowl, let stand 5 minutes or more, add 5 cups whole wheat flour, scant tbsp. salt, and ¼ cup oil, butter, or soft margarine (optional). Beat by hand at least 100 strokes, or 7 min. electrically (at low). Add 2-3 cups more whole wheat and mix well (to make a stiff dough ... more flour if necessary). Knead on well-floured board until smooth and elastic. Pop in a greased bowl, smooth side down, flip the oiled side up, cover and let rise in a warm place until double (an hour). Punch back down to original size (this is the fun part of bread making), cover and let it struggle back up to double again. But alas, all in vain ... knead it back down to original size once more. This will then fill 3-1 lb. loaf tins, (or 2-1½ pounders). So divide dough accordingly and shape into loaves. Pans should be greased with lard, butter or margarine. In any case, let rise until dough reaches top of pans, slide into a 350 degree oven until well-browned (50 min. for 1 lb. tins; 70 min. for 1½ lb. tins). Brush with cream, butter or margarine while still hot if you like them crisp!

Banana: Last but not least, a simple scheme for getting rid of disreputable bananas. Just mush 3 to 4 of them together with 1½ cups flour, 1 cup sugar, a shake of salt, a tsp. or more baking soda, one-third cup shortening, and a handful of oatmeal, until you get a stiff goo. Dump it into a pan (well-greased) and bake for about ¾ to an hour. You can add nuts and raisins if you want.

Woody Allen won't bust your guts

By WOLFGANG LAMERS

Woody Allen's new album 'The Night Club Years, United Artists 1964 - 1968' is a re-issuing of his first three hard to get albums released in 1964, 1965, and 1968.

The jokes and monologues are very witty but won't cause tear jerking laughter. Going to a party as a road map because you have varicose veins is a classic, and having the wrong life pass in front of you when you have two minutes to live probably occurs everyday. His early comic genius can be heard as the script to his later films. Obviously different mediums don't change his style, but the films capture the Woody world quicker than the album does.

Toronto Union Station... Will this book save it?

By ROBERT GREGOIRE

Toronto Union Station an impressive Beaux-Arts monument born in controversy only 50 years ago, is suffering a slow death.

At best, it may remain in dismembered, purposeless form. Why — "The building is not what it used to be; railway travel is in decline; we can get a much better return on our dollar."

The Open Gate, Toronto Union Station is a collection of essays by noted Torontonians. Their basic purpose is to portray the building's qualities, and to dramatize the need for preservation. Each essay presents an individual view, certain to be of interest to a wide cross-section of readers; the total is skillfully edited by Richard Bebout, an interested new Canadian.

In his essay, Pierre Berton remembers his own arrival as an unknown westerner. He describes the building's soul, the maturity it has acquired through the people that have passed its doors. Berton pleads for a piece of architecture, but also for a part of the nation's history.

Ron Haggart, renegade journalist, describes the difficult politics that have always been a part of Union Station's existence. He illustrates how much the railways have profited with little return for the city. Although duplicating some of this political intrigue, Robert McMann, a railway enthusiast, presents Union Station in the context of Toronto's railway history.

However, to most people, Union Station will be recalled by the

images of John Robert Colombo's found poem. Depicting the building's many activities, one realizes through the poetry how wrong it would be to alter it in any way. The great hall is most impressive, even to uneducated eyes, and Douglas Richardson confirms any suspicions of the building's grandeur or architectural significance. Richardson explores its antecedents, drawing comparisons to its American and European counterparts. It is a temple of the people, a reminder of when values were more than economically measurable. Richardson states that the building is one of the few and best remaining examples of what the architectural historian, Vincent Scully calls the Beaux-Arts "blessed sense of civic excess".

So what is the station's future? Richard Bebout outlines a compromise — something between total demolition and preserving only the great hall; the wings would be torn off, displaced by Metro Centre's anonymous office towers. As Bebout outlines this moderate tack, one realizes the basic issue. It is left to William Kilbourn's conclusion to underscore the truth; it disgusts him that our culture will only preserve city halls and other monuments. Yet he believes impossibilities like Trinity church and Stop — Spadina give hope to buildings and neighbourhoods of less stature. Cynically, Kilbourn pleads for the preservation of the Toronto-Dominion Centre.

The Open Gate — Toronto Union Station Peter Martin Associates \$12.95.

Copy for University News Beat is supplied and edited by the Department of Information and Publications, N808, the Ross Building. Events for the On Campus section must be received by Dawn Cotton, N814, (telephone: 667-3441) no

later than noon on the Monday preceding publication. Campus events open to all members of the York community will be run, although some may be edited due to space limitations.

University

Problems? You got problems?

Your handy guide to Student Services

Student Services is a general term embracing a wide variety of people who work primarily with students. Last Friday over 50 Student Services people here on campus got together in a day-long conference with the aim of examining their roles, exchanging information, and discussing ways in which they might broaden their scope

and increase their effectiveness. The conference was organized primarily by Bob Colson, Student Liaison Officer for Bethune College and Stuart Keeley, formerly with Student Affairs. Below is your handy guide to who the Student Services people are, what they do and how they potentially can help you.

Psychological Services

A human development centre, independent of both the psychology department and the university administration. Offers a wide variety of programs to help you read, listen, take notes, study and relax more effectively. Also weight reduction programs (see Barb Kirsh), group therapy, family and individual counselling. There's a program for tension control and, for those interested in hearing their own brains waves, an alpha waves feedback machine to plug into (see Mavis Dalzell). Located in Room 145, BSB. Telephone: 667-2304. Psych Services also has people in each of the colleges.

Synapse

A Psych Services project. Currently helping students apply for Opportunities for Youth grants, arranging projects, co-ordinating interested people and ideas. Operating out of the Information Booth, Central Square, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Also aims at helping York people get involved in outside community volunteer work — nursery schools for immigrant children, citizen and tenant groups etc. You can find Synapse in Room 139, Winters College, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 a.m. — 2 p.m.; or telephone 667-3885 or 667-2378.

Information York

Got a question, any question? Take it to Information York, manned by Psych Services people in the booth right beside the barber shop in Central Square. Whether it's How-To-Get-To-Steacie? or What's-The-Bus-Timetable? they can probably answer your questions on the spot. They're there 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., Monday to Friday. Or telephone 667-3580 during those hours.



Career Counselling

Wondering how to write a curriculum vitae? How to arrange for job interviews? Career counselling is available 9 a.m. — 5 p.m., Monday to Friday from Dr. Hy Day, psychology grads and counsellors. A Psych Services project, its home base is Room 101, BSB. Telephone 667-2374.

Safety and Security

The "campus cops" look after parking and traffic, safety, fire and security. They urge that all incidents of theft, vandalism, and any suspicious persons seen loitering in buildings or the parking lots be reported to them immediately, anonymously, if you wish. Call them at 667-3767 or after hours at the Emergency number 667-3333. Safety and Security also runs the Lost and Found Office, Room A7, TOB. You can hunt for your lost belongings there, 9 a.m. — 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. — 5 p.m., Monday to Friday.

York Cooperative Daycare Centre

York's Cooperative Daycare Centre can accommodate 65 children of York students, faculty and staff. Right now there are openings for four infants, aged six weeks to 18 months. Cost is \$60 a month plus four hours participation a week. This includes diaper service. If you would be interested in part-time daycare for infants call Maria de Wit at 667-3273. The Centre will be open over the summer for children six weeks to five years of age. Non-participation fees will be \$95 a month. Wise to register now by calling 667-3273. York Daycare is located in Grad Residence No.3 (toddlers and pre-schoolers) and No.4 (infants).

York Enquiry Service

The York Enquiry Service was set up primarily as a link between the university and prospective students. The YES people can supply prompt and accurate answers to any questions about York admissions, programs, counselling services, fees etc. They also receive and answer calls on such matters

from undergrads. They're located in Steacie Science Library and are open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday to Friday and 10 a.m. — 2 p.m., Saturday. Academic Services (487-6211) at York Hall, Glendon College, supplies a similar service expressly for students of that campus.

Communications:

Telephone numbers to remember

If calling from off campus, prefix the number with 667 3333. Remember this. In time of emergency, on or off campus use it. Specially trained emergency operators man the switchboard 24 hours a day. They can relay your call immediately to mobile campus Safety and Security guards, Health Services, Psych Services Physical Plant or whatever. They've dealt with bomb threats, suicide attempts, heart attacks and burglaries. If you're trapped in an elevator, they're the people you talk to on the emergency elevator phone. They also handle milder crises — helping you if you get locked out of your room or office and answering inquiries. If they can't solve your problem they can put you through to people who can. Dial "0" for campus directory assistance — in other words, to find out the phone number of somebody on campus. 3580 — see Information York 2211 — see Y.E.S.

Student Placement

In other words, this is the Canada Manpower office. Located in Room 43, TOB, the student placement people offer career counselling and will attempt to find you a summer job and employment after graduation. They look after recruitment on campus and are open 9 till 5, Monday to Friday. Telephone 667-2417 or 667-3761.

Student Liaison

You'll find these people — Assistants to the Master, Admin. Assistants, Student Liaison Officers, Senior Tutors etc — in each college. Their functions vary with the college but basically they offer fountains of advice, information, phone numbers, literature and consolation. They're white knights who can help you find a place to live, get the loans, grants or bursaries to afford it, change courses and survive the traumas of doing so. In general they can tell you where to find things, who to ask, and how to get through all the red tape.

Health Services

Three doctors, two dentists and one optometrist now have offices in the Vanier Residence. To see a doctor go to Room 201 Vanier. No appointment is necessary — they'll see you on a first-come first-served basis. Doctors' hours are 10 a.m. — 4 p.m., but registered nurses are on call 24 hours a day. All consultations are strictly confidential, whether you want allergy injections, tests for VD, pregnancy tests or letters of referral for an abortion. OHIP does not send statements to your address — an agreement reached through the Ontario College Health Association. Health Services telephone number is 667-2345. An appointment is advisable to see the optometrist (on campus Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. — 12 noon) and the dentists (Monday to Friday). They're located in 105A, Vanier Common Room. Telephone 667-6327.

\$\$\$ Student Awards \$\$\$

Administers the government assistance program including Ontario Student Awards Plan loans and grants. Also handles privately donated bursaries and scholarships and university bursaries and scholarships. It's too late to apply for anything this year — January 30 was the cut-off date for applying for government awards and all bursary funds have already been awarded. As for next year, you can start applying for government financial assistance in late March — or early April. You can't apply for most undergraduate bursaries or scholarships until September. The Student Awards people also give financial counselling. You can find them in Room 110A Steacie. Telephone: 667-2542 or 667-3263.

Student Programs

Most Faculties have a Student Programs office. Their functions differ according to the Faculty, but in general they're concerned with your academic life. This is the place you go to if you're not sure of degree requirements and Faculty regulations. Student Programs can help you if there are mix-ups in your timetable, if you want to change courses, transfer to another Faculty, petition against regulations, find out your standing or grades. In general they can give you academic information and direction and often give academic and personal counselling. Their offices are located as follows: Arts — S804 Ross; Atkinson — 150 Atkinson; Fine Arts — 248A BSB; Science — 107 Steacie.

Counselling for non-Ontario grads

If you're a grad student from outside Ontario or outside Canada, you've probably already met Mary Junjek. She's a Student Advisor and initially meets out-of-province graduate students at the airport or train station. Helping them with housing arrangements and familiarizing them with both York and Toronto is just a part of her job. She also offers counselling for immigration, practical, and personal problems and hosts an International Lunch every Thursday at 12:30 p.m. in her office, 904N Ross. Wednesday and Sunday evenings, she holds pot-luck suppers and get-togethers in the Grad Studies Apartment, No. 1100, 4 Assiniboine Road, or at her own home. Mrs. Junjek's office number is 667-3643.

News Beat

by York's Department of Information and Publications.

**Emergency Services
Centre — 3333**

On Campus

Events for On Campus should be phoned in to Dawn Cotton, Department of Information and Publications (N814, Ross), telephone: 667-3441. Deadline is Mondays, 12 noon.

Special Lectures

Thursday, 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. — URBAN STUDIES SYMPOSIUM — "Urban Growth and Community Needs" is the theme of the Urban Studies Program's second annual symposium — interested persons are invited to the following:

1. 'Redevelopment and Renewal' — 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. — G. Curtis.

Chairman — John Punter, Assistant Professor, Urban Studies Program.

Speakers — "Downtown Development" by Wayne Murchison, Y. & R. Properties Limited; "Commercial Renewal" by Neil McLellan and George A. Rowland, Bloor West Village Association; "Housing Rehabilitation" by Robert Yamashita, Architect; "Suburban Growing Pains" by Frank Faubert, Alderman Ward 5, Borough of Scarborough; Commentator — Peter Homenuck, Urban Studies Program.

2. 'Problems in Social Welfare' — 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. — G. Curtis.

Chairman — Wilson Head, Professor of Social Welfare, Atkinson.

Speakers — "Housing the Poor" by June Roland, Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; "Caring for the Elderly" by Gary Gordon and Pat Reid, Woodgreen Community Centre; "Relating the Police to the Community" by Constable F. Cuthbert, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department; "Dealing with Drug Addiction" by June Callwood, Writer; Commentator — Alex Murray, Professor of Environmental Studies.

For further information contact the Symposium Coordinator, Frances Frisken, Division of Social Science, at local 6270.

1 p.m. — Presentation (Proctor & Gamble Company) all third and fourth year students interested in this company's sales division are invited to attend — 137, Winters.

Friday, 12 noon — (Stong Fellows Series) "What Tour Guides Don't Tell You About the Soviet Union" or "An unorthodox account of how not to do things" by Yvonne Grabowski, York's Department of Foreign Literature — 106, Stong.



Michael Snow's epic film exploration of everything on earth within sight of a central point — "La Region Central" — will be shown today in Curtis I, from 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. Mr. Snow will be present to discuss this important experimental film.

Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. — AFRICAN STUDIES SYMPOSIUM — the first in a series of symposia presented in conjunction with the faculty of the University of Toronto's African Studies; interested members of the York community are invited to the following:

9:30 a.m. - 9:45 p.m. — Welcoming Remarks — Professor D. Killam, Director, African Studies Program.

10 a.m. - 12 noon — "The Africanisation of Uganda" by Professor Selwyn Ryan, York

1:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. — "Problems of Development in Pastoral Africa" by Professor Phillip Gulliver, York.

3 p.m. - 4 p.m. — "Bilingualism: A Case Study of Quebec and Uganda" by Professor Peter Robertson, Glendon College.

4 p.m. - 5 p.m. — "Leadership in Thika: A Case Study of Urban Politics in Kenya" by Patty Stamp.

For further information contact Professor Killam at local 3959; the conference will take place in the Senior Common Room, Bethune.

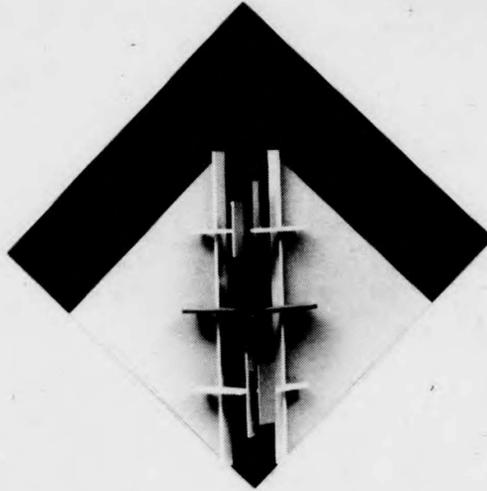
Monday, 3:30 p.m. — Distinguished Science Speakers Series (Faculty of Science) "Molecules in Inter-Stellar Space" by Dr. Charles H. Townes, Nobel prizewinner from the University of California (Berkeley) — I, Curtis.

8 p.m. — (York University Homophile Association) "Human Sexuality" by George Hislop, Chairman of the Community Homophile Association of Toronto — Grad. Lounge, Ross.

Wednesday, 4:30 p.m. — Winter Seminar Series (Chemistry, Natural Science) "An Analysis of Lavoisier's Contribution to the Chemical Revolution" by Dr. Carl Perrin, York — 320, Farquharson.

Films, Entertainment

Thursday, 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. — Film (Faculty of Fine Arts) "La Region Central" by Michael Snow; Mr. Snow will be present to discuss his film, considered to be a great influence on the experimental film movement — I, Curtis.



An Exhibition of Relief Structures (1969-1972) by Ron Kostyniuk will be shown at the Art Gallery of York University, Feb. 5-23. Kostyniuk, who was born in Saskatchewan in 1941, has established an international reputation as one of the foremost exponents in North America of the 'Structurist' movement.

8 p.m. — Plays — Saroyan's "Heart in the Highlands", "The Dentist" and McLure's "The Shell" — admission 50c — Pipe Room, Glendon.

8 p.m. — Films (Founders Winter Weekend) Tod Browning's "The Freaks", "A Night in Casablanca" (Marx Brothers) and "Gold diggers of 1933" (Dick Powell, Joan Blondell) — admission \$1.25 — L, Curtis.

9 p.m. & 10:30 p.m. — Cabaret Theatre — 013, Winters.

Friday, 7:30 p.m. — Dance — with three rock bands; admission free between 7:30 and 8 p.m. — after 8 p.m. admission 50c — Old Dining Hall, Glendon.

7:30 p.m. — Classic Film Series & Pub (Winters) Ingmar Bergman's "Seventh Seal" and "Hour of the Wolf" — admission \$1.00 — JCR, Winters.

8 p.m. — Draft Beer Pub (Founders Winter Weekend) featuring Ampex recording artists "Young" — admission 50c — Founders Dining Hall.

8:30 p.m. — Film (Winters) Sam Peckinpah's "Straw Dogs" (Dustin Hoffman) admission \$1.50 — I, Curtis.

9 p.m. — Orange Snail Coffee Shop — featuring Country Joe — 107, Stong.

9 p.m. — Open End Coffee Shop — featuring Catalpa — 004, Vanier.

9 p.m. — Film (Legal & Literary Society) Ken Russell's "The Boyfriend" (Twiggy, Christopher Gable) admission \$1.00 — Moot Court Room, Osgoode.

9 p.m. & 10:30 p.m. — Cabaret Theatre — 013, Winters.

Saturday, 7:30 & 9:30 p.m. — Film (Legal & Literary Society) "The Boyfriend" — admission \$1.00 — Moot Court Room, Osgoode.

8 p.m. — Draft Beer Pub (Founders Winter Weekend) featuring Abraham and Orleans — admission 50c — Founders Dining Hall.

8:30 p.m. — Concert — featuring Claude Ranger, French Canadian jazz group — Pipe Room, Glendon.

8:30 p.m. — Absinthe Coffee House — featuring Wickham and Crawford — 013, Winters.

8:30 p.m. — Film (Winters) "Straw Dogs" admission \$1.50 — I, Curtis.

8:30 p.m. — Classic Film Series & Pub (Winters) "Seventh Seal" and "Hour of the Wolf" — admission \$1.00 — JCR, Winters.

Sunday, 8:30 p.m. — Sock Hop — at the Orange Snail Coffee Shop — 107, Stong.

8:30 p.m. — Film (Winters) "Straw Dogs" admission \$1.50 — I, Curtis.

Tuesday, 12 noon — Film (Instructional Aid Resources) "Blake's Visions of the Daughters of Albion" — dramatic reading and visual interpretation of William Blake's poem; account of social and historical background also shown — E, Curtis.

4 p.m. - 6:45 p.m. — Film (Humanities 174A) "The Wild Child" — extra seating available — I, Curtis.

Wednesday, 4 p.m. - 5:20 p.m. — Films (Humanities 179C) "The Social Animal" and "Biology of Aggression" — extra seating available — I, Curtis.

8 p.m. - 9:20 p.m. — Film (Humanities 376) "Alice in Wonderland" — extra seating available — I, Curtis.

Coffee houses, Pubs

For days and hours open, please phone the individual coffee houses. Phone numbers are listed for your convenience.

Absinthe Coffee House — 013, Winters (2439).
Ainger Coffee Shop — Atkinson College (3544).
Argh Coffee Shop — 051, McLaughlin (3506).
Atkinson Pub — 255, Atkinson (2489).
Buttery — Founders (3550).
Cock & Bull Coffee Shop — 023, Founders (2208).
Comeback Inn — Atkinson (2489).
George Coffee Shop — N108, Ross (3535).
Green Bush Inn — Winters Dining Hall (3019).

Lichen Coffee Shop — 112, Bethune (3579).
Open End Coffee Shop — 004, Vanier (6386).
Orange Snail Coffee Shop — 107, Stong (3587).
Osgoode Pub — JCR, Osgoode (3019).
Pizza Pit — 124, Central Square (3286).
Beer Lunches — Grad. Student Lounge, Ross (Tues); JCR, Stong (Thurs).
Tap'n Keg Pub — JCR, Bethune (Wed).

Clubs, Meetings

Thursday, 1 p.m. — Ontology Club — "Communal Living" — 214, Stong.

1 p.m. — Bible Study — 226, Bethune; also 12 noon Tues., 107, Vanier. 4 p.m. Wed., N904, Ross and 326, Bethune.

4 p.m. — Council of the Faculty of Arts — Senate Chamber (S915), Ross.

7 p.m. — York Flying Club — 348, Stong.

7:30 p.m. — Divine Light Mission — Grad. Lounge, Ross.

Monday, 12:15 p.m. — Christian Science Organization — 128, Scott Library.

7:30 p.m. — York Bridge Club — will meet every Monday at this time; all interested persons welcome — Vanier Dining Hall.

8 p.m. & 9 p.m. — Hatha Yoga Club — JCR, McLaughlin.

Tuesday, 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. — Christian Counselling & Religious Consultation — telephone Chaplain Judt at 661-2469 or 633-2158 — 221, McLaughlin.

Tuesday, 5 p.m. — Kundalini Yoga — JCR, McLaughlin.

Wednesday, 5 p.m. — Roman Catholic Mass — S717, Ross; same time, place Fri.

8 p.m. — Folk Dancing (Jewish Student Federation) Grad. Lounge, Ross.



"Gold Diggers of 1933", a Hollywood musical and Depression period piece to boot, is being shown tonight at 8 p.m. as part of the Founders Winter Weekend program.

Athletics and Recreation

Friday, 3:30 p.m. - 5 p.m. — Water Polo — York Pool; also 9 p.m. - 11 p.m. Mon.; 5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m. Wed.

8:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. — Boxing Club — Judo Room Tait McKenzie; also 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. Tues.

Saturday, 2 p.m. — Men's Hockey — York vs. Laurentian University — York Ice Arena.

Monday, 12:15 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. — Conditioning for Men & Women — Tait McKenzie; Mon., Wed., Fri.

Miscellaneous

Thursday, 12 noon — Koshur Lunch (Jewish Student Federation) 106, Central Square, Ross.

12:30 p.m. — International Lunch — N904, Ross.

Sunday, 7:30 p.m. — Roman Catholic Folk Mass — 107, Stedman.

LAPIRO's ProSeminar on Organizational Studies, originally scheduled for tomorrow and featuring Professor William Faunce of Michigan State University, has been postponed until Friday, February 16 at 1 p.m.

Up-and-coming Conferences

The York Graduate Business Council and the York Associates Program are sponsoring a two-day conference on "Business Administration in a Bicultural Society" February 16 and 17. Anyone interested in attending this conference should call either 2532 or 3745 for further information.

Quote of the week

York is relaxed, enlightened and everything a university ought to be. Its realistic views on education, mingling of the sexes and student protests have made it the happiest campus in Canada.

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Want ads are accepted in Room III, Central Square, and have to be prepaid. Up to 20 words cost \$1.00, additional words are 5 cents each, up to total of 30 words. Deadline is Tuesdays 12 noon.

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by Graham Jackson

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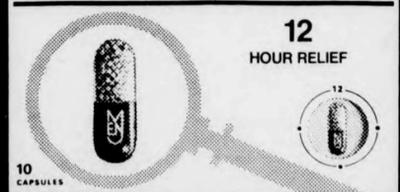


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Deadlock Guelph and Varsity

Puckwomen looking for first playoff berth

By MARG POSTE

York's hockey Yeowomen saw ice action twice this past week and both times had to settle for a tie. Last Tuesday night it was a 3-3 deadlock with Guelph and Friday night a 2-2 tie with Toronto. Going into their final league game to-night, the Yeowomen are in fourth place, one

point ahead of Toronto for that final playoff berth.

Tuesday, York started out very slowly and by the end of the first period were down 2-0 to Guelph. Improved play, particularly on the attack, put York in the game play on goals by Liz Bowes and Sharon Gibson who evened up the score in

the second period.

Coming out in the third period a fired up York squad took the attack to Guelph and a solo effort by Cathy Brown put York in the lead 3-2 of the period until a defensive miscue in the York end allowed Guelph to even the count as a centreing shot deflected from a York stick. The deflection caught goalie Jean Panagopka with her defenses down and the puck slid between her pads in the final minute and a half.

Against Varsity, York's hopes appeared dashed early in the first period when an early score by Toronto gave them a 1-0 lead. Pre-game jitters, heat, and slowness of the ice, helped to contribute to the seemingly complete disorganization of the Yeowomen on the ice. York seldom got out of their own end.

York play began to pick up in the second period and a pass back to the point resulted in Marg Poste's shot beating the Toronto goalie cleanly to tie the game. However, joy was short-lived as Toronto came back later in the period to get the go-ahead marker which stood up until late in the third period.

As play developed in centre ice Liz Bowes got possession of the puck and broke in alone with one Toronto defense back. Closely checked, Bowes was forced to the outside and shot from an almost impossible angle, catching the mesh with less than a minute to go in the game and giving York a 2-2 tie.

To-night the Yeowomen travel to London to take on the University of Western Ontario in a final league encounter.

Men's Season Scoring

Player	Goals	Assists	Points
D. Dunsmuir	11	17	28
A. Avery	9	18	27
B. Jenkins	9	16	25
P. Cerre	10	13	23
G. Greenham	6	14	20
J. Hirst	7	9	16
D. Wright	7	9	16
M. Travis	4	6	10
R. Maeck	4	5	9
C. Christie	2	3	5
J. Poray	1	4	5
M. Quinn	3	2	5
R. Ayres	2	2	4
R. Ball	0	4	4
A. Sanderson	3	1	4
S. Mitchell	2	1	3
M. Spence	0	3	3
A. Barnes	0	1	1
J. Titus	0	1	1
Total	80	129	209

A little Trouble in the morning...



After Shave and Cologne with a distinctive, disturbing fragrance that can give a whole campus Trouble up to 8, 10, or even 12 hours! and you've got Trouble all day.

Late goals give puckmen edge

By ED PIWOWARCZYK

Two late third period goals by Dave Wright, one into an empty net gave York's hockey Yeomen a 4-2 edge over the Queen's Golden Gaels Friday night at the Ice Palace.

Other York marksmen were Barry Jenkins and Mike Travis while Jim Sunstrum and Dave Hadden counted for the Gaels.

Goaltending on both sides highlighted the contest as York's Greg Harrison and Queen's Clyde Harris came up with good saves to keep the score from climbing.

Harrison came up with the key saves in clutch situations in the final frame when the score was deadlocked at 2-2.

On one play, Sunstrum was in alone behind the York defence only to have Harrison rob him of what looked like a sure goal as he shot high from in close.

The Gaels scored the only goal of the first period when Sunstrum released a quick high shot from the slot.

The Yeomen tied the score in the second period on a power play marker by Jenkins then bolted to a 2-1 lead early in the third period on a goal by Travis.

Queen's came back to even the count at 2-2 midway through the period before Wright fired home his two goals to give the Yeomen the winning margin.

PUCKNOTES: Queen's outshot York 38-28 ... Harrison, Hadden and Gerri Greenham were chosen as the three stars ... Assistant coach Jim Wilson felt that Yeoman Murray Spence deserved a star selection for his blueline play ... The Yeomen face off against the Ryerson Rams tonight at 8 p.m. at the Forest Hill Arena before meeting Laurentian Saturday afternoon at the Ice Palace at 2 p.m. for their last home contest of the regular season. Between periods fans will have their last chance to vote for the Best on Ice award to be presented immediately after the game to the Yeoman judged to be the most valuable player over the regular season.

THE 'BEST ON ICE' FROM LABATT'S

Labatt's Ontario Breweries Limited proudly present the 'BEST ON ICE' award to the outstanding York Yeoman hockey player of this current season.

He will be chosen by you and here is how: Fill out the ballot below or just write your choice of the most valuable York Yeoman on a piece of paper and drop it into the LABATT'S BEST ON ICE ballot box at the Ice Palace during any regulation game.

The contest closes at the end of the second period of the last regular home game against Laurentian on Saturday, February 10, 1973. The winner will be announced at the end of that game and will be presented with the BEST ON ICE award.

Last Home game: Sat. Feb. 10 at 2:00 p.m. at the Ice Palace, the battle for second place: York Yeoman vs. Laurentian Voyageurs.

York Yeoman hockey

The best on ice from Labatt's



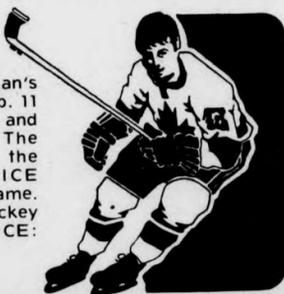
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To vote for the player you feel was the most valuable to the York Yeoman over the entire OUA season, complete this ballot, clip it out and deposit it into the LABATT'S BEST ON ICE ballot box at the Ice Palace during any regular Yeoman home game.

All votes received by the
PLAYER _____

second period of York Yeoman's last home game on Sat. Feb. 11 at 2 p.m. will be carefully and impartially tabulated. The winner will receive the LABATT'S BEST ON ICE Award at the end of the game. Support York Yeoman hockey and vote for the BEST ON ICE:

Last chance to vote



Car Talk

By IAN NEILL



We call it the 610, although it says "1800" on the car. That's because it has a 1.8-litre engine. The 610 is Datsun's new baby, the first new Nissan model in five years. It's longer, wider and heavier than the 510, and has what Motor Trend calls "mini-supercar styling". Under the hood, it has a single-overheadcamshaft 4-cylinder engine — 108 cubic inches, compared to the 510's 97.3. The 610 is powered by a bigger (bored and stroked) version of the 510's powerplant, with 13 more horsepower. Four-speed gearbox standard, three-speed automatic optional; fully independent suspension, with coil springs all around; disc brakes in front, drum brakes on the rear.

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"With independent suspension on all four wheels — an expense few economy car makers are willing to go to — Datsun could have provided the 610 with either a better ride or better handling than most of their competitors. Their choice — and from our viewpoint we cannot help but agree that it was the right choice — was for handling. It's way ahead of most everything else in its price range.

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V-ball girls win one, lose one

Being "psyched-up" made the difference in play

By DOREEN MAGERMAN

There is a great deal more to sport, and to volleyball in particular, than physical ability and technique. Mental preparation and "the psych-up" are key factors, so much so that games are often won or lost even before the player gets into the gymnasium. Moreover, once on the court the competitor must learn to keep himself "up" under all circumstances. Failure to do so can be disastrous, and contagious for more often than not teammates go "down" together.

A case in point is the Yeowomen's volleyball game against University of Toronto a week Tuesday. U of T won the match 15-8, 9-15, 15-0, 15-10 not so much on the basis of skill but largely because York's mental lows outnumbered their highs. A 15-9 victory over Toronto in the second game followed by an incredible 0-15 defeat in the third game. By the time the team regrouped and settled down in the fourth game it was too late as the Varsity Women were able to take advantage of York's slumps. Some of the volleyball was excellent, particularly in the second and final games — the rallies

were long and exciting and few balls hit the floor on either side.

Following the disappointment against Toronto, York met Queens on Saturday at Tait McKenzie. York had lost their first match against Queens when they faced them in Kingston earlier in the season and needed the victory to guarantee them a spot in the championship round in Waterloo on February 16 and 17. The Yeowomen gave a sound, consistent display of volleyball, taking the match 15-2, 15-12, 15-6 in three games straight. Debbie Smith, Chris Barrick and Judy Trevelyan played a strong match for the Yeowomen who picked up many points on short tips over the net rather than the hard spikes which the Queens squad was expecting.

The victory leaves the team tied for second with Ottawa with one match remaining in league competition, against Laurentian at Tait McKenzie tomorrow evening at 7 p.m. Following the game the squad catches the morning flight to Halifax, Nova Scotia to take part in an six team invitational tournament being held at Acadia University. The team is selling raffle tickets and conducting a bottle drive to help raise the money necessary for the trip.

Winning comes second

By LIONEL LLEWELLYN

"Victory, victory is our cry, V-I-C-T-O-R-Y..." chanted members of the Winters co-ed volleyball team as they psyched up to play Founders at the recent tournament held at the Tait gym.

Just moments before, the happy squad lost to Glendon in their attempt to take the championship, yet no one was upset over the loss. And that attitude typically prevailed for all participants in the latest triumph for co-ed sports.

"Basically," confided McLaughlin resident Dave Steingart, "we just have a good time." Eight teams entered the round robin tourney and well over 90 people represented the various colleges.

For Carol Gluppe, assistant coordinator of inter-college athletics, the two evenings were well spent. "It was a super turnout. The reason for this might be that a one night stand is more advantageous to field a co-ed team. There may be more appeal to participate for a night or two than over a continuing weekly schedule."

The first evening consisted of seven rounds — each team playing 14 nine point games. The top four at evening's end gained berths into last week's final competition. Glendon, with the coolness and precision of a military unit, dominated the courts winning 13 games. They suffered their only loss to McLaughlin who took second with an 11-3 record. Winters, 9-5 and Founders, 7-7 also qualified.

In the semi-finals McLaughlin easily disposed of Founders in three straight games. A spirited gang from Winters gave Glendon fits before the "downtowners" eked out a victory in the fifth game.

In the showdown for the co-ed volleyball championship, the two top teams Glendon and McLaughlin, displayed great skill and determination for a sport that considers only participation points towards the York Torch. The match went the three game limit with Glendon eventually outpointing McLaughlin 15-9, 7-15, 15-8.

Ester Jacobson and Connie Libman, Montrealers on the McLaughlin squad, afterwards praised the concept of co-ed sports. Said Libman, "The best thing about co-ed sports is that we get to meet other interesting people, we stay physically fit in our social activities, and we participate in a constructive way for the college."

Though the co-ed leagues are less restricted in enforcing rules, a change was instituted for last week's playoffs. Gluppe explained that the calibre of play the week before so impressed the referees that they agreed to call the games much closer.

For those still interested in meeting new faces and exercising the occasional muscle there are still several co-ed sports yet to be held. A broomball league will start shortly and tournaments for squash, curling, badminton, archery and table tennis are planned. Information on these or other co-ed sports can be obtained from respective college athletic chairman or Carol Gluppe.



York's volleyball Yeowomen struggle around the net in league action against the Queen's Golden Gaels Saturday at Tait McKenzie. York took all three matches 15-2, 15-12 and 15-6 but lost in competition earlier in the week to the University of Toronto.

Score Board

Fencers in championships

The newly formed York Women's Fencing Team competed in the O.W.I.A.A. Fencing Championships hosted by the University of Toronto last weekend. The team, which came into existence last September consists of four foil fencers and was coached by Mrs. Marion Julier.

The top two teams and top three individual fencers from each section had a chance to compete. Western and McMaster represented the western division, York and U of T the central division, and U of Ottawa and McGill the eastern division. Friday, the teams competed in a gruelling nine and a half hour competition that saw York finish fifth in the a field of six, as the University of Ottawa finished first. Saturday, nine fencers competed for the individual championship. In a battle for first place, Judy Krupansky of Queens left June Mallin of Ottawa in second place. Robyn Sargent and Linda Wintonyk, both of McMaster and Scarlet Page of York each had five victories in their favor but a ratio of hits given to hits received left Sargent third, Wintonyk fourth and Page fifth.

First campus boatrace on

York may not have its artificial lake yet, but the York University Rugby Club, in an effort to raise funds, and Tap 'n Keg are sponsoring the first boatrace here Friday evening. For the uninitiated, a boatrace involves, in this case, 5 drinkers who each in turn chug a mug of beer in competition with other teams. In a series of eliminations, the best team times emerge until the final run off which features an "up and down" race. Each team member chugs twice with an "anchor-man" chugging twice in succession, making for an exciting finale. Draft mugs will be provided for the teams and also to all spectators upon entry at Bethune Dining Hall. The draft goes on sale at 7:30 p.m. and the first races are at 8:30 p.m. There will also be dancing between races featuring the music from the fifties. Prizes will be awarded to the fastest teams.

Women gymnasts take fifth

OTTAWA — York's women gymnasts won its fifth consecutive OWIAA championship here Saturday at the University of Ottawa. York headed the six team meet with 281.63 points, followed by Western with 269.65 and Queen's with 203.73. The York gymnasts placed first in the senior and intermediate divisions and second at the junior level. Varsity's Jennifer Diachun had a first place finish in the individual senior division with 36.45 points, followed by two York representatives, Theresa McDonald with 35.85 and Sharon Tsukamoto with 35.10. In the Intermediate division, York's Patty Bain and Debra Scott took first and second place with 35.02 and 33.09 points respectively. Cindy Browne ranked third in the junior class with 30.75 points.

Ticktin takes top laurels

KINGSTON — For the second straight week, York's Saul Ticktin won top laurels in intercollegiate squash, this time taking the A division of the Queen's invitational. Ticktin defeated Doug Maclean of Waterloo by a score of 3-1 by combining a relentless pace with determined retrieving. In the semi-finals, Paul Frost was upset 3-2 by Maclean. Frost will be competing in the finals of the Toronto City B tournament this week. In team competition, York came second with 28.5 points, with Queen's taking top honours with 33.5 points and Waterloo coming third with 20.

Cagers still threat

By RON KAUFMAN

Friday night at Tait, playing before a sparse crowd, the basketball Yeomen staved off elimination from a possible playoff berth with an impressive 65-52 victory over the Carleton Ravens. The win also avenged an earlier 70-65 defeat at the hands of the Ravens in Ottawa.

Playing with assistant coach Greg Poole at the helm (head-man Bob McKinney was in New York on a business trip), the team made their victory seem easy as they controlled the play throughout the match. Taking only a 30-26 advantage into the locker room at the half, the team reeled off twelve straight points after the break to break it open. Playing for the good shot (on most occasions) they stretched their lead to twenty points before slowing down in the final few minutes.

Bob Weppler led the attack with 18 points despite missing numerous

attempts from in close. Bob Pike hooped 16 points followed by Jeff Simbrow with 12 and Vince Santoro with 10. Lorne Bowles and Graham Haig led Carleton with 18 and 9 points respectively. KAUF — DROPS.... Earlier in the week York defeated the winless Ryerson Rams by a ten-point margin. . . The Varsity game last week marked the final appearance of Butch Feldman, Yeomen co-captain who has decided to retire for personal reasons. In his three years with the squad he became noted for his all-out hustle and determination (and his games against the Blues). We wish him good luck in his future endeavours. . . Going into the Feb. 16 match against the Blues at Tait both squads should be 5-6 so a playoff berth is definitely at stake. With an improvement in their boardwork at both ends of the court, the Yeomen should prevail by about seven points.

Canadians set records

By MARILYN SHOOM

At the Toronto Star Maple Leaf Indoor Games Friday Canadian athletes broke one world record and closed in on several others.

Ottawa's 17-year old Glenda Reiser, came home in 2:29.4, in the 1000 metre race almost three seconds faster than the previous indoor mark of 2:32.2.

"I knew someone was behind me but from the roar of the crowd I thought the girl was gaining ground on me so I tried to go as hard as I could."

On a night when all five competitors in the high jump cleared the bar at 7 ft. 20 year old Canadian Claude Ferragne, placed fifth with a jump of 7 ft. 1 in, after spending six hours cramped in a taxi and arriving a 30 minutes before his event.

Who won the three mile run, Grant McLaren or Kip Keino will remain in doubt forever, for coming into the bell lap with Keino on his heels, McLaren leaned into his final thrust only to collide with Sports Illustrated photographer John Hanlon instead. Keino surged home in 13:23.8, McLaren in 13:25 flat.

McLaren said, "It's unfortunate but it happened. The way Kip was running and I was feeling, I'm not sure I would have won in any case."

In inter-university events earlier in the day, University of Western Ontario took the team title with 29 points, three more than favoured U. of T. Queen's and Waterloo tied for third with 21 points while McMaster stood fifth with 12. York managed 4 points with Ken Buckley taking second place in the 1 mile run.