

Political science dept. says that non-Canadians are "Canadians"

By DAVID CHUD

York's political science department Monday decided to hire non-Canadians with landed immigrant status on the same basis as Canadian citizens.

At a departmental council meeting the department reaffirmed the "two-file" system of hiring qualified Canadians before non-Canadians, but gave "Canadian" status to foreign

nationals who are studying for a Phd in Canada and have applied for immigrant status.

At the meeting, department members argued that a foreign citizen who has moved to Canada is showing a commitment to this country which is greater than that of a Canadian studying in the United States.

Critics of this line of thinking, however, have constantly argued

that many Americans are attracted to Canada, not out of commitment to the country, but because of the two year income tax exemption given to them.

In addition, researchers at the University of Waterloo recently discovered a case where an American department head told his students to take out landed immigrant status simply to qualify for government scholarships.

The vote on the two-file system comes as a result of a dispute within the department which arose over the proposed hiring of an American expert in international relations. The department has been looking for someone to fill this position for several years.

The recruiting committee could not find a suitable Canadian and turned to the foreign file. The American was subsequently recommended by the committee for hiring.

However, at a meeting of the departmental council the American failed to receive a strong vote of acceptance from the department. Given these conditions it was decided not to hire anyone to fill the senior position in international relations.

Monday the council decided that the funds which would have been

used to hire the senior international relations specialist should now go to hiring three or four junior faculty, with the priority going to an expert in Canadian government and political theory.

It was originally felt by some members of the department, however, that the procedure used in not hiring the American implied that no non-Canadians were to be hired in future. For this reason the two-file system was reaffirmed.

Department chairman Harold Kaplan explained that the system had been instituted as a sort of "protective tariff" which was legitimate given the small size of the Canadian market.

He added that it has been much easier for Americans to obtain positions in Canada than the reverse.



TIM CLARK

Scene from one of the one act plays by Tennessee Williams being presented by the Faculty of Fine Arts free of charge in the Atkinson Studio Theatre Jan. 14 and 15 at 1:30 and 8:30 and Jan. 16 at 8:30.

Trapped students incident probed

Ross elevator problems examined

By BARRY LERNER

A full investigation of the case in which 23 persons were trapped in an elevator in the Ross Building January 4 has just been completed by the Department of Safety and Security.

The people had complained that there was not proper ventilation in the elevator; that the switchboard refused to call for outside help because there was a repairman on campus; that it took over half an hour for the repairman to get to the stuck elevator; and that the switchboard and repairman seemed to be both rude and unconcerned.

In a written statement, Safety and Security Director G.C. Dunn says "the cause of the malfunction was overloading." The elevators do have a capacity of 20 persons and this is posted in the elevator. At the time of the incident, 23 people had crowded into the elevator. The statement goes on to say:

"Immediate steps were taken after the incident to repair the defective elevator exhaust fan and to investigate ways of getting more air into the elevator."

"The law forbids air slots to be more than one inch wide near the floor and two inches wide near the top of the elevator, and the York elevators already meet this maximum."

"A resuscitator is being obtained for the Safety and Security patrol car and Safety and Security has arranged for the installation of overload signs mounted conspicuously in elevators. An integrated Emergency Services Centre on campus is in the final planning stage which should facilitate dealing with unpredictable occurrences. The possibility of equipping elevators with overload switches which

provide a warning buzzer and light and prevent the elevator from moving if the load level is exceeded is being investigated."

The statement is notable for its omissions. There is no mention of why it took half an hour to get the Dover/Turnbull elevator mechanic from the other elevator he was repairing on campus.

Nor does it deal with "the rudeness and lack of concern

shown by the repairman at the time of the emergency" even though it notes this as one of the complaints of those trapped.

Dunn's statement also fails to mention why the switchboard refused to call for outside help even after the operator found out that one of the people was feeling sick from the lack of proper ventilation, nor does it explain why the operator hung up when the first call was placed.

Founders starts computer dating service

By JIM SMITH

The first computer dating service at York University will go into operation February 21 on both campuses under the sponsorship of Founders College.

Marina Difrancesco, Founders College Council Social Representative, and John McCallum, a graduate student in space science, will put the plan into operation.

If all goes according to schedule, Difrancesco and McCallum hope to have the questionnaires available in Central Square, Founders College and Glendon Campus January 21 to 29. Faculty, staff and students will then be able to submit their preferences regarding the opposite sex.

The one week restriction is due to the experimental nature of the service, as well as the length of time it will take to keypunch and process the questionnaires.

Results will be available, it is hoped, by February 15. If successful, the service will be made available at other times during the year.

Homophiles will not be matched in the programme. The reasons for this were not made clear.

Questions on the applications will include personal horoscopes, race, religion and heterosexual preferences.

Once all the questionnaires have been turned in, computer operators under the direction of Terry Dolle will ask the computer

for the most suitable partners for each applicant. Dolle is the computer adviser who wrote the programme.

The applicants are warned, "Although these names are on your list, your name may not be on their list." This discrepancy is due to the number of combinations scanned and the amount of time involved in achieving perfect matches.

At best, about 10,000 persons may be accommodated, since it becomes financially a losing proposition after this number.

If all goes as planned, however, the experiment will break even financially. Members of Founders College will pay 50 cents and other members of the university will pay

53% to withdraw.

McLaughlin college will remain in the Council of the York Student Federation.

The decision was made at a disorganised and at times chaotic meeting of the McLaughlin council Monday evening.

The council had to decide whether to accept a board of governors interpretation of the results of their referendum or the interpretation found in their own constitution.

According to the board a 50% vote to withdraw from CYSF is sufficient while the McLaughlin constitution specifies two-thirds. The vote on the referendum was

The council first defeated a resolution to support their own constitution. This unlikely situation arose when council members apparently decided that the wording of the motion was not appropriate.

It was obvious from the beginning that the majority of council members wanted to vote to stay in the central council, but they were unable to find a way of doing it.

A second motion, to accept the board's interpretation was also defeated and at this point the meeting ground to a halt.

Finally the speaker of the council, Jamie Laws, ruled from the chair that according to the results of the referendum McLaughlin would remain within CYSF. A majority of council supported the ruling.

Mike Fletcher, a McLaughlin representative on CYSF and a declared candidate for president of the central council in the forthcoming elections, spoke at length about a reorganization of CYSF to give the college councils more power.

John Becker, the administration's assistant vice-president in charge of student services, suggested that an informal meeting be held to discuss the future of the college system. Council members agreed to set up such a meeting.

\$1.00.

"We hope to develop a sense of belonging in the Founders students," said Difrancesco when she was asked about the price differences.

Interestingly, Difrancesco sees the service as allowing women of York University to assume a more aggressive role since they, as well as men, will receive names from which to choose their next prospective date.

Care has been taken to arrange that the computer operators will not know which name connects to which preference. The only person to have access to the complete information will be the head programmer who has not yet been named.

Which Hunt?

By BRIAN MILNER and HARRY KITZ

In its attempt to get closer to student, staff and faculty problems, grievances and questions at York, EXCALIBUR has an "Action Line" type feature, which appears below.

If you are having trouble or just a little aggravation at York and you want help, come to the friendly EXCALIBUR office in the central square or drop us a line.

Why should a student at university level — or at any other time, for that matter — have to take a course he finds boring, irrelevant or just plain stomach-churning?

This, essentially, is the question that a number of students are asking about the first year compulsory gen. ed. programme — and, especially, about the required natural science courses.

Two students, Paul Kidd and Don Lake, have asked if it's possible to get out of their nat. sci. course, 176A, and — in the process — out of nat. sci. altogether.

Kidd, who says he'll stay in the course, rather than take another "boring" course in his second year, called 176A and "applied technology course" useless to arts students.

There was "absolutely no choice on the nat. sci. course" at registration when he got there, Kidd said. Both he and Lake were interested in pollution studies but it was overpopulated.

Kidd is not your usual arts student. He suffered through physics, biology and chemistry in grade 13. Asked why he took arts, he said: "I'd had enough of science."

"Yes, there's technical material," McArthur said, "but a scientist must communicate with an unscientific community."

His half of the course, he said, deals with drugs, a topic "inherently interesting. . . one area that relates to everyone."

Kidd and Lake will have to wait for this "one area." But then even Kidd admits that "it makes it really hard on the professors who have to teach students that don't care."

Some of these students care so little that they won't even complain about something that affects their academic standing.

Or maybe — just maybe — nat. sci. 176A is such an easy course that they have nothing to complain about.

Anyway, that's the opinion of co-director Burt who referred to the ease of the curriculum and asked: "How can you fail the course?"

Even previous science experience is unnecessary: "The whole class is in the position of not having the full compliment of high school sciences," he said, ap-

U of T drives for 85% Canadian quota

TORONTO (Varsity) — A drive to demand a quota of American professors in Canadian universities was launched Monday from a table in Sidney Smith Hall.

The 85% Canadian Quota Campaign calls for a minimum of 85% Canadian citizens in university teaching positions in this country.

The Campaign, supported by the Council of Canadian Unions, the Graduate Students' Union, the Lakehead University Alma Mater Society and the Canadian Liberation Movement will be circulating a petition throughout college residences and cafeterias, from their headquarters in the lobbies of Sydney Smith Hall and the main library.

The campaign calls on students to use the quota test to find out who are the reactionary Canadian professors.

"One of the best ways to find out who are the Canadian reactionaries is to ask them what position they take on this important anti-imperialist issue," said CQC chairman Larry Haiven. "They usually squeal the loudest when their buddies are threatened."

The number of U.S. professors entering the country has risen in both relative and absolute terms. Between 1963 and 1965, one half the new jobs went to foreign citizens (mainly American). Between 1965 and 1967, this figure rose to 72%.

Haiven gives the reasons for a quota.

"It is in the universities that our teachers, artists, lawyers, engineers, doctors, scientists, reporters are trained. But it is also here that they are brainwashed. They are taught to depreciate the country, to worship the empire, that patriotism is passe, that Canadian history is worthless, that even to be Canadian is something worthy of shame. This must stop. The quota is the only method that will break this stranglehold and build Canadian Universities."

The Campaign does not call for the removal of all foreign professors, but to end all the frills used to attract American scholars, such as a two year tax holiday.

"Those who are serious and apply for citizenship show a certain commitment and can stay," noted a CQC spokesman.

The CQM questions the academic excellence of some of the American professors shipped off to Canadian campuses. (In some instances, these people are referred to as "the colonial service.")

Although universities have been able to pick up most U.S. scholars, those few radicals attempting to come to teach their northern neighbours have run into trouble.

Some, like Gabriel Kolko, who was offered a position at York last summer, have been refused immigrant status. Others have been harrassed, fired, blacklisted and deported.

Cigarette companies now sponsor bowling

NEW YORK (LNS) — What would you do if you were a poor American cigarette company and Congress passed a law which said that no more cigarette advertising on radio and television after January 1?

Cigarette companies shelled out \$219.5 million last year to get people to put a particular kind of burning leaf in their mouths. (That's over \$1 per American citizen.) What would you do — quit your job and start working for the Zig Zag paper company? Nooo — you obviously underestimated the ingenuity of the tobacco company executive's mind.

There are a number of other interesting possibilities. One is sponsoring sporting events like bowling, tennis and auto racing tournaments. On February 20 for example, the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. is sponsoring the Winston Salem Bowling Classic to the tune of \$80,000. You can be sure that there will be a lot of bill-board type backdrops and a lot of puffing in between the strikes and spares.

The American Tobacco Company is supposedly planning to rename its pipe tobaccos, Pall Mall, Silva Thins and Tareyton; the new packaging will look like the old cigarette boxes. And that new law on cigarette advertising on television doesn't apply to pipe tobacco. "Winston tastes good like a pipe tobacco should"?

March 12, 1970

NS 176A

Compromise science

demands

Useless scientific data

Nat. Sci. students

reject

NS176A

Petition

Prof petitioners

protest

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Don Lake didn't take any high school science to speak of. He has grade 10 and some community college experience only.

He doesn't think "arts students (should be) forced to take a science course." But Lake, who is carrying six courses, would rather get his nat. sci. subject out of the way now if that's the only option.

EXCALIBUR did an in-depth report on nat. sci. 176A, B last year. We discovered that there is no other option (to natural science) if the usual university committee route is tried.

CYSF tried it by the rules last year; now outgoing president Paul Axelrod says: "Tell them the only thing to do is kill the professor."

"They have to do something really militant," Axelrod said, dismissing the petition-committee methods as useless.

"If they're prepared to continually boycott the class, among other militant measures, then something might get done," he said.

But, according to the course directors, C.R. McArthur and J.A. Burt, the gen. ed. programme and nat. sci. 176A are just fine the way they are now.

parently unaware of Paul Kidd's existence.

What about a petition to drop natural science? "The rules are basically the rules," Burt said.

But B. Hill, assistant to the director of student programmes, provided the procedure: What he (Lake) would have to do would be to petition the committee on applications and memorials," but "personally, I don't think he does (have a chance) unless he can make a good case for himself. He has to explain why he should have that privilege over the masses of the students."

"I feel all university students should have background in the arts, social sciences, and sciences," she said, adding "I've had no university science, but I find my natural sciences both interesting and easy." She takes nat. sci. 171 and 175c, courses that were already closed to Lake and Kidd.

Lake, believe it or not, takes Modes of reasoning and likes it, so he's not your average lazy student looking for an easier path to a degree.

Maybe if everyone wishes hard enough compulsory courses will just fade away.

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Pentagon buy scab lettuce

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) — When Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee were fighting grape-growers for union recognition and a living wage, President Nixon had pictures taken of himself gorging on grapes and the U.S. Army did its bit toward breaking the boycott by tripling its purchase of grapes. Now that the United Farm Workers have taken on lettuce growers, the Pentagon is once more doing its best to break the strike and boycott.

Recent figures show that since the farm workers began their strike against Bud Antle, Inc. (a major California lettuce grower affiliated with Dow Chemical) the Defense Dept. has increased Antle's share of the lettuce market from less than 10 per cent to more than 30 per cent. Better yet, the Pentagon is buying Antle lettuce at a price well above the market price and above the price it pays for lettuce from other growers.

But the lettuce growers are hurting, and the boycott is growing. After the football bowl season has ended, perhaps President Nixon will come on with a "Salad Bowl Special" talk, munching on lettuce and warning against any "inflationary" wage boosts for lettuce pickers who now earn an average of \$1,900 a year.

Grade statistics show who gives most A's

By BARRY LERNER

The most likely way to get an 'A' at this university is to be a fourth year student on the York campus, in a course of under 25 people in either English, math, psychology or social science; or to be a first year Computer Science student.

The most likely way to fail is to be a student in second year, in a course of 100 - 150 students, in economics or math; or to be a first year math student; or to be a fourth year political science or philosophy student.

These are some of the conclusions which can be drawn from the summary of the Faculty of

Arts, 1969-70 breakdown of Department grades.

The report, which will be used shortly by the Committee on Examination and Academic Standards in its consideration of the role and relevance of grading in the university, shows that there are wide differences between the departments of the arts faculty with respect to grades handed out, and that grades differed according to course sizes.

Some of the general trends indicated in the report are that in all departments the grading profile was higher in the higher years of study. Grades on the Glendon

campus were generally lower than those on the York campus. Courses with a small enrollment had higher grades than those with a larger enrollment.

The department with the greatest proportion of high grades was computer science where 34 per cent of all people got an A or A-plus and 74 per cent of all grades handed out were C-plus or higher. Other departments with a high percentage of grades above C-plus were English (82 per cent), history (79 per cent), language arts (82 per cent), philosophy (81 per cent), psychology (85 per cent), sociology (82 per cent) and phys. ed. (78 per cent).

In contrast, 30 per cent of the grades given in economics were below 'C'. In computer science the rate was 19 per cent, in geography 16 per cent, in mathematics 25 per cent, in language training 19 per cent, and in both humanities and social science 12 per cent.

The aggregate figures for the Faculty show that about 14 per cent of the grades given were A or A-plus, 41 per cent were B or B-plus, 34 per cent were C or C-plus, 8 per cent were D or D-plus, and 5 per cent were failures (E, F). About 75 per cent were above a C and about

12 per cent were below a C (with the rest being exactly a C).

What the statistics seem to indicate is that a person cannot be judged on the basis of his grades alone. The student may have been

studying in a department where the standards were high and the amount of good grades low or they may have been studying in a department where the situation was reversed.

1969-70 GRADING BREAKDOWN: FACULTY OF ARTS

Subject	C-plus or above	below C	Fail (E,F)	A, A-plus
Comp. Sci.	74%	19%	4%	34%
Econ.	54	30	11	10
English	82	8	5	15
Geog.	65	16	5	5
History	79	10	4	11
Math	63	25	14	19
Lang. Tr.	67	19	6	11
Lang. Art.	82	6	1	18
Pol. Sci.	74	12	5	9
Phil.	81	10	8	15
Psych.	85	5	1	23
Soci.	82	6	2	19
Phys. Ed.	78	11	3	4
Hum.	71	13	5	11
Soc. Sci.	70	13	5	10

Figures supplied by the Faculty of Arts

PERFORMANCE BY ENROLMENT 1969-70 (by grades)

Class Size	C-plus or above	below C	Fail (E,F)	A, A-plus
1-25	84.1%	8.0%	4.2%	23.8%
26-50	81.1	9.7	4.1	17.3
51-100	74.1	9.2	3.2	12.3
101-150	72.0	17.7	7.7	11.4
151-200	70.7	11.9	5.4	11.9
201-	74.0	14.0	4.9	11.7

Students having forums on Soviet Union Jews

A campus-wide programme on the situation of Soviet Union Jews is being planned by a group of 20 York students calling themselves the Action Committee for Soviet Jewry.

The week-long programme which begins Monday is a response to the recent Leningrad trials.

The committee, which has been highly involved in recent demonstrations at Toronto city hall, Parliament Hill and Massey Hall, plans "to present to the university community a picture of what is and has been happening to Jews in the USSR," a press release states.

Each day next week students will set up literature tables in the central plaza where committee members will answer questions and distribute books, pamphlets and fact sheets on the question of anti-semitism in the Soviet Union.

A series of speakers and forums is also being prepared.

Tuesday night, in Lecture Hall II, room I, at 8 pm, the movie, *Before Our Eyes*, will be shown. Speakers to follow are poet Irving Layton, of York's English department; Alan Rose, a member of the Canadian Jewish Congress Executive Committee; and Coloney Yakov Kaplan, a former captain in the Soviet military and now a colonel in the Israeli Air Force.

Thursday night another movie will be shown before a second

group of speakers: J.B. Salsberg, former Communist MP for Spadina riding; Irwin Cotler, professor of international law at Osgoode Hall and special assistant to Justice Minister John Turner; and Jerry Rosenfield, principal of Associated Hebrew Schools.

Most speakers presently scheduled have been to the Soviet Union.

Wednesday afternoon there will be a student seminar led by some of the organizers.

Two of the committee's founders, Mark Clarfield (Science IV) and David Sadowski (Poli. Sci. II), stress that the programme is also very "action-oriented." Petitions and letters will be sent to the Russian ambassador and messages of support will be sent to Jewish families inside the Soviet Union who have made their names public.

The committee intends to continue functioning after the programme, acting at York and in the general Toronto community.



Some Yorkers, especially those in wheelchairs, have noted that walkways are not always cleared as quickly as they should be.

TIM CLARK

Atkinson views Americanization

By PAUL THOMSON

The committee of Atkinson students formed last fall to look into Gwen Matheson's resignation has broadened its terms of reference and been renamed "Committee on the Responsibilities of Canadian Universities".

Matheson resigned earlier this year charging she was not allowed to teach Canadian Studies.

The committee which has a dozen members, will be manning a booth on February 27, Atkinson Day, the 10th anniversary of the College. They hope to "get feedback from the faculty and students" on this question.

The committee chairman, Bob Holden expressed the desire to stay away from the personality issues involved in Matheson's removal. Instead, there is a need to look at the university's hiring policies and its responsibilities to the community. The statistics on recent faculty appointments to Atkinson, released last summer, were "somewhat shocking" to Holden because about 40 per cent of the

appointees were Americans.

What the problem amounts to, according to Holden, is that "Canadian universities have a responsibility to the international community which most Canadian universities, including York fulfill very well. But when it comes to their responsibilities to this country, they fall down."

Holden feels there is not enough emphasis on, and research into, Canadian topics. Professors generally excuse the lack of Canadian material on their courses by saying there is none available in their field.

Holden asked whether "we (the university) don't have a responsibility to organize Canadian material".

He went on to say that traditional fields, for instance European studies, have been examined and taught over and over, while possibilities for newer analyses of Canadian fields have been ignored.

Holden believes there are times when the national interest should

come before the university's interest, particularly with respect to its hiring policies. He does not accept the alleged superiority of foreign scholars over Canadians. Since the sensitive areas are generally the social sciences, Holden proposes a 75 per cent

quota of Canadian teaching staff in these departments.

Further, Holden declared, "I would not like to see a backlash in Canada on the nationalism issue to the point that we put up absolute bars to outsiders; there has to be some middle ground".

Glendon gets \$100,000

By ANDY MICHALSKI

The Committee on University Affairs has promised about \$100,000 to Glendon College to bolster its bilingual programmes. Glendon principal, Albert Tucker, voiced surprise when faced with the speculation. He said that it was his "distinct impression that the CUA was not prepared to make any extra grants at all."

Highly reliable sources say the extra grant will come on condition that the federal secretary of state change its policy towards bilingual institutions.

The \$100,000 appropriation to Glendon made up only a segment

of the report. Changes in formula granting include an increase in graduate student fees and a decrease of 50 per cent in graduate student bursaries.

Also, the plan to curtail the number of foreign students being accepted by Ontario graduate schools was declared unfeasible and will be put off until next year.

Sagging enrollment figures over the past four years have been blamed on the two years of compulsory French placed on registered Glendon students. Faculty of Arts students from the main campus have been used to fill Glendon's quota so far.

Thieves obtain \$475 in goods in Vanier theft

\$475 worth of goods were stolen from the Vanier camera club sometime over the Christmas holidays.

Club president Jon Young reports the goods were not insured and the club is making a plea for them to be returned. If this does not happen, the club will be forced to pay at the rate of \$20-30 per member.

The equipment was heavy and the thief had to make several trips in transporting the equipment.

Metro police, who were called in by security as soon as the theft was discovered, believe they have a suspect. If the equipment is returned, no charges will be laid.

Psych students charge T-groups are phony

Two psychology students who feel T-groups at York are "phony" because they don't help people deal with their environment are organizing their own group.

In a leaflet distributed on campus Howard Halpern and Henry Grayman criticized conventional T-groups because "they meet for three hours in isolation,

then split. People don't deal with each other in terms of their environment."

In an EXCALIBUR interview Grayman explained, "For example, problems such as professor/student relations or inability to cope with course material cannot be sufficiently alleviated without dealing with the

specific department, professor or course.

"In other words, part of your immediate environment, York University can be hassling you; then change it. Not alone, but with eight or 10 other people, whom you trust and are willing to work with."

Grayman and Halpern are forming a "B" group "to deal not only with ourselves but our environment."

"Since our immediate environment centres on the psychology department, we aim to change it," Grayman said.

"Specifically, we want an educational system that allows for maximum freedom on the part of student and professor."

Grayman says they intend to push for the organization and expansion of independent study, which has already been started in the department.

They also want "an open wall psychology programme whose campus consists of Toronto and all Canada with equality between student and resource person.

"We need 10 together people capable of expressing feelings and harnessing them where necessary to deal with the outside world," Grayman said.

Students would have to give up five hours per week for the group, 3 hours T-grouping and two doing outside work, he said.

Grayman says he and Halpern

are asking "committed" people who don't "put things off" to come to the secretary in room 135A, Behavioral Sciences building, to

arrange for a get-together this week.

Students do not have to be in psychology to join.

York briefs

Vanier having pollution teach-in

Bio-Encounter, the pollution teach-in of Vanier College will be held on January 28.

Scientists, administrators and planners representing industry, government, and other universities will participate.

According to Tom Cohen, Vanier Senior Tutor, who will administer the conference, "Students are invited to rub shoulders with the experts and hopefully gain some of their enthusiasm and knowledge about the problem."

Some of the topics to be discussed will be the technology of waste and recycling, sociological problems of waste, and ecosystems and systems in general.

Included in the conference programme will be a sherry hour, films and dinner at 6. The conference will run from 3 until 9 p.m. Vanier members will pay 50¢ for the dinner, others, \$2.00.

College elections coming up soon

The college election season is upon us. The Winters Council by-election for President and Vice President and student Representative will be held on January 21. Nominations close tomorrow. The new councils for Vanier, McLaughlin and CYSF will be elected in the near future.

Vanier looking for new master

The search committee to find a new master for Vanier college has been formed. Some of the members include Vanier senior tutor Tom Cohen, university secretary Bill Farr and Stong college master Virginia Rock. The committee which also has student representatives, will hold a public meeting on Wednesday Jan. 27 at 4:30 in the Vanier senior common room.

Forum being held on Quebec

What's Behind the Quebec Political Trials? That is the subject under discussion this Sunday, January 17, at 2 pm at the Ontario College of Education building at 371 Bloor St. W. Speakers appearing at the meeting will be Jacques Larue-Langlois, one of the 'Montreal Five' scheduled to stand trial for seditious conspiracy; Pauline Julien, noted Quebec chansoniere; Guy Marcolai, executive member of the Mouvement pour le defense des prisonniers; Gerald Godin, editor of the Quebec Presse; Dr. Ursula Franklin, U of T professor; and Clayton Ruby, well-known civil rights lawyer. Day care will be available at the education centre. The meeting will be sponsored by the Emergency Committee for the Defence of Political Rights in Quebec who can be contacted at 483-7689 or 485-4268 for further information.

Law school test dates released

Candidates for admission to Ontario Law Schools in 1971-72 are now required to take the Law School Admission Test. In addition, law schools strongly advise interested students to send in applications by January or February. The remaining dates for the tests this year are Feb. 13, April 17 and July 31. Candidates must register at least three weeks in advance for the test.

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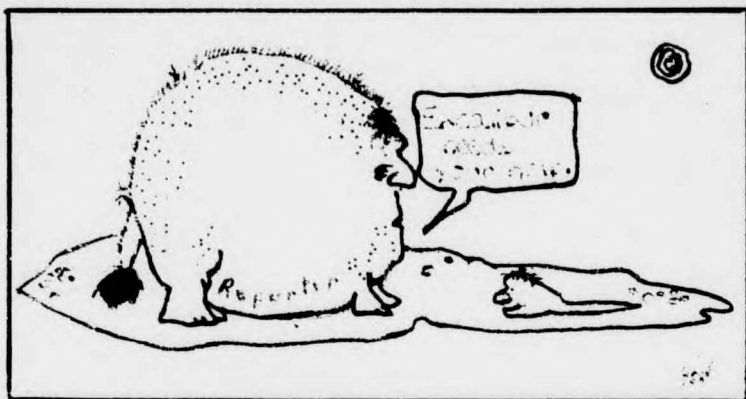
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PARKING NOTICE

In view of the active co-operation of the majority of drivers on York Campus and because of representations from concerned parties the chains restricting access to the inner areas of the campus will be removed.

This action will be on a trial basis for the present. Any abuse of the parking facilities in the inner areas that can be attributed to such relaxation will result in the re-installation of the chains.

C. G. Dunn,

Director of Safety and Security Services.

Vandalism hits homophile office during holidays

The offices of the York University Homophile Association were vandalized on two occasions over the holidays.

Signs were stolen, posters were torn from the walls and black paint was sprayed on the floor, a desk and chair.

Spokesman for the Association, Roger Wilks said "the damage itself was small, but it indicates a sad and incredible fear on the part of those responsible.

Why are they so frightened of coming forth and discussing their views? In their effort, they confess their own intellectual impotence, and are to be pitied."

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THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

DRS-70-23

Bank of America brings civilization to Bougainville

By MICHAEL SWEENEY
Liberation News Service

The black natives of Bougainville never had much. White officials from the Australian colonial administration ran the island. But the blacks had their coconut and copra plantations, their villages, and the lush beauty of their South Pacific island.

Bank of America changed all that. The blacks had the misfortune of living on top of 760 million tons of copper ore. Bank of America wanted the immense profits from strip mining the copper, and the powerless, colonized population was not going to be allowed to stand in the path of the world's biggest bank.

The exploitation of the copper depended upon massive financing. Bank of America organized a syndicate in 1969 to provide \$250,000,000 capital to Rio Tinto Zinc Ltd., which would actually do the mining through a concession on the Bougainville deposits secured from the Australians. In return for its role as financier, Bank of America was assigned three per cent ownership in what would become the world's largest open pit copper mine.

No shares for blacks

The copper lay under several hundred feet of volcanic soil on native land. The blacks, however, had no chance of sharing in the riches. Australia had passed a law under which all minerals found on native land were ceded to the colonial administration. Then, the mining sites were signed away to the consortium.

That was just the beginning. The consortium needed thousands more acres of land for a port, construction camp, housing for white workers, and other facilities. The consortium asked the natives to give them long-term leases on land, which included farms and villages. The natives refused. The Australian administration went ahead anyway and leased the land over native protests.

When the bulldozers came to begin construction of mine facilities near Rorovana village in August, 1969, about 70 black men and women sat on the ground blocking their path. Police threw tear gas. The natives held their ground. Finally police drove them away with clubs. Other demonstrations by natives were dispersed the same way.

Bank of America's partner in the mine, Rio Tinto Zinc, was experienced in this kind of business operation. Rio Tinto has operated mines in white-supremacist South Africa for many years. (Bank of America did too — participating in a \$40 million line of credit to the South African government until 1969). In Australia itself, Rio Tinto treated aborigines around its mining sites the same way it dealt with the Bougainville natives.



To win the lucrative Australian mining concessions, Rio Tinto gave gifts of stock to key government officials at one-half the market value. The mild-mannered London Times commented in 1968, "There have been grumbles in some countries that Rio Tinto Zinc and other big overseas groups are getting away with national resources, a kind of licensed larceny."

To avoid appearing too much like a corporate thief, the Bougainville consortium has given a 20 per cent share of the

ownership of the mine to the Australian colonial administration. The Australians, of course, claim that the administration's share of the profits will be used to benefit the black natives whose land was ripped off by the consortium. Since the blacks have no control over the shares, it cannot be expected that they will get any better treatment in the future than in the past.

Not only will the consortium take the copper, but it will also devastate the landscape in the process. A consortium official told World Mining magazine: "We are starting to prepare for stripping. Every tree over five inches in diameter has been killed. An aerial defoliant spraying programme has just been finished to kill off the underbrush. All dead trees and brush will be cleared, pulled up by the roots or blasted, and removed from the mine site in preparation for stripping. Hydraulic stripping will be used for stripping down to rock. The mud will be washed down the mountain."

Battlefield facsimile

When the copper is gone, the natives will be left with a realistic facsimile of a Vietnam battlefield.

Bank of America is bursting with pride over the Bougainville project. The 1969 annual report features a four-colour display on the mine. Bank president Tom Clausen calls it "the highest order of venture banking." Venture banking is a term coined by Bank of America which means the bank has a hand in everything: lending the money, planning the investment, winning favourable treatment from local governments, and sharing in actual ownership.

"It requires a well informed and sophisticated intelligence system as well as a high degree of statesmanship," says the bank. "A better example of this new international banking could hardly be found than the role played by our bank in financing the Bougainville copper project." Profits are expected to flow in Bank of America's vaults beginning in 1973.

Bank of America and the other giant American corporations are busy extending Bougainville-style "development" throughout the Third World. The corporations claim that their overseas investments help "close the world's income

gap." Bank of America's Clausen says, "in the political climate that exists in most lesser developed countries, the only passport to success is to help, not exploit, that country. In making the claim of exploitation, the radical left is either naive about political realities abroad, or callously making use of an outdated shibboleth for their own ends."

Among themselves, however, the corporate elite speak quite frankly about what is going on. Rudolph Peterson, then president of Bank of America, told a convention of bankers in 1968 that "With the end of the colonial era most European banks pulled back from Asia. The time is now ripe for their return with the new dimension of venture banking."

While European banks may get a few crumbs off the table, the lion's share of the spoils goes to U.S. corporations. They are attempting nothing less than the complete integration of the "Free World" into a single, multinational economic system, structured to produce maximum profits.

Multinational banks

Bank of America's international activities are an important part. Since World War II, the bank has systematically built a financial network encompassing 75 countries. If a branch is not permitted, Bank of America buys an interest in a local bank. If that is prohibited, the bank sets up a representative office. In the words of Fortune magazine, "The aim... is to build up a system whose intertwined operations will improve the bank's over-all earnings."

Only two other banks — Chase Manhattan and First National City — have international systems that compare to Bank of America's. With the bank's guidance and financing, U.S. corporations are literally buying up the economies of the "Free World." The value of U.S. holdings abroad increased from \$7.2 billion in 1946 to \$65 billion in 1968.

The people of Asia, Latin America and Africa find themselves basically in the same position as the Bougainville Islanders. Those who desperately want progress — and end to hunger, disease and social inequality — find themselves being fashioned into a niche in the world-wide schemes of Bank of America.

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Excalibur

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

Poli. Sci. a winner

York's political science department, in its never ending battle with reality, has won again.

In a sweeping move Monday the department ruled that Canadian citizenship is, to all intents and purposes, a non-existent category. (At press time it was unknown whether or not a letter had been sent to the department of immigration informing them of the new discovery.)

Our political scientists have come to the conclusion that anyone who has come to Canada to do Phd work and who has taken out landed immigrant papers has, therefore, demonstrated his commitment to the country.

In other words, if you're here, you're committed; a superficial analysis at best; at worst an attempt to put the department back on the continental academic market scheme.

Such superficial analysis on the part of contemporary political scientists is not unusual, but in face of the recent Americanization debate, can York's political science department really be that naive? Where have they been for the last two years? Do they really believe the only reason Americans come here is out of a sense of commitment to Canada? Could there not be a few ulterior motives such as:

1) The American market is so glutted with MAs and Phds that many Americans

can't get jobs in the U.S.

2) Americans are given a two year income tax exemption by the Canadian government.

3) It's easier to build a name for yourself in a new, up and coming Canadian department that it is to fight your way up the more competitive academic ladder at most established U.S. universities.

The political science department's "two-file" system was never the be all and the end all, but it was a step in the right direction. In its watered down form it's a joke; it's not very difficult to have a Canadian first hiring policy when you simply classify everyone as a Canadian.

All an American need do now is come up, teach in Canada for a year or so and then apply to York as a "Canadian."

Instant Canadians; no more sitting around for five years to pick up citizenship; no more waiting awhile to familiarize yourself with the country, its history, its culture, its people.

What the department has once again failed to do is define a person's commitment in terms of his ability and desire to teach and research Canadian content.

In short, the major criterion for hiring must be: Is the professor doing work that benefits and serves the needs of the Canadian people?

Letters to the Editor

Council irresponsible

I would like to comment on the irresponsible manner in which the Council of the Faculty of Arts granted Howard Halpern his petition to take all of his fourth year courses on an ungraded basis.

It is very important to note that the council did not adopt the report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials. In fact, the council reversed the Committee's decision. The committee recommended that Halpern be granted his petition subject to certain specific criteria (which future petitioners would be required to comply with) and it stated quite clearly that the criteria were an integral part of its decision. The criteria required that the student be in his third or fourth year, and that he have the written consent of the instructor(s) and the department(s) involved.

In other words, Halpern's petition was actually rejected by the committee under the existing regulations, but the committee was, in effect, moving to suspend those regulations, by insisting on the above criteria. If the criteria had been adopted, any third or fourth year student in the faculty (including Halpern) would have been eligible to be exempt from the grading regulation.

The council felt that it would not be appropriate to adopt A & M's criteria, since the Committee on Examinations and Academic Standards is currently reviewing the entire grading procedure. The Applications Committee position was clear: If there were no criteria, there could be no petition. The council's only logical choice was to reject the committee's report outright (and thus reject the petition as well).

But the council voted to approve Halpern's petition — without any reasons attached — and to send A & M's criteria to the Committee on Academic Standards for study. Dean John Saywell's totally irresponsible remark ("For God's sake, let's grant him the petition!") coupled with the approaching six o'clock adjournment, influenced the council's decision considerably.

Saywell (and other councillors) seemed to feel that Halpern should be granted his petition purely on the grounds that he had been waiting for so long!

Halpern may have been restricted by this regulation, but so is every other student (and professor) in the faculty. Halpern's case cannot possibly be compared to that of the student who breaks a leg, and petitions the committee to drop a course. It is fair and equitable to every other student to grant that student an exemption, because it is possible for every other student to break a leg.

The council's job is to protect the in-

dividual rights of students — to ensure that all students and staff are treated equally — by passing objective regulations. The Committee on Applications tries to ensure that if a student is suffering a genuine hardship (for example, physical disability or emotional problems) the regulations will not penalize him. But the committee must protect individual rights by ensuring that the reasons for the exemption are not exclusive to one individual; in other words, that any student could conceivably qualify (if he were sick, blind, etc.)

Halpern had originally complained that the committee had violated his individual rights. (The committee spent hours discussing his petition, after which each member drafted a position paper from which the final criteria were taken.)

Since when do individual rights include the right to preferential treatment?

This is exactly what the council has done; it has granted one student special treatment, at the expense of every other student and professor in the faculty. The council cannot morally justify this action, if it even realizes the significance of what it has done. If council can grant a special privilege once, it can do it again.

I support Halpern's argument for ungraded courses. But I could not support his petition merely on the grounds that I disagreed with the regulations. The legislation was passed by a majority of councillors, and the proper way to change it is by a motion to that effect in council. That is why the Committee on Applications adopted the report that was presented to council on Dec. 10. To go about it in any other way, to sneak it past councillors in the guise of "justice to a bureaucratic victim," while destroying the right of each student to be treated equally in the meantime, is to subvert the legislative (and protective) process of council. I must emphasize that there is a difference between council passing objective legislation, which applies to everyone, and council passing out arbitrary privileges, for which no one else can qualify. The council has no moral right to perform the latter function.

Besides, if the A & M members voted to approve petitions merely because they personally disagreed with the particular regulation, the council would be in the position of having all of its legislation subject to veto by whichever eight of its members happened to be sitting on the committee at the time.

With this in mind, I find Halpern's elation over the results somewhat disturbing. The person who was so anxious about individual rights earlier seems rather inconsistent now. In last week's EXCALIBUR, he stated that he is happy about the two precedents he set (namely, the right to take ungraded courses; and the fact that a student has won



"I explained at the start of the year, There is positively NO excuse for a late essay!"

his petition on the sole grounds that he disagreed with the regulations). Any good that might have accrued from the first precedent is negated by the second.

In other words, the precedent that has been set is not that a student has been allowed to take all of his course ungraded, but that one student (and his five professors) have been granted a special privilege by the council.

This is a very hollow "victory."

Michael Mouritsen, student member, Committee on Applications and Memorials, Council of the Faculty of Arts.

Halpern's reply

Councilor Mouritsen says: "One student (and his five professors) have been granted a special privilege by the Council." I hope this is not the case. As I see it, council's decision establishes the right of any arts student to petition for ungraded courses.

In a letter to your committee, received December 18, I ask the committee to expand on a particular statement contained in its report to council: "The Committee cannot approve a petition using criteria which are exclusive to one individual." You would not want to set criteria that could be met by only one person, and a set of objective criteria might help speed action on subsequent petitions.

I assume, however, that if a petitioner were to offer alternative criteria with good strong argument as to why they ought to be employed, his petition would be considered, as carefully as mine, on its own merit.

HOWARD HALPERN

Elevator overloaded

The incident in which 23 persons were trapped in a north tower elevator of the Murray G. Ross Building in January has been fully investigated and the cause of the malfunction was overloading.

Complaints from the 23 passengers centred around lack of ventilation in the elevator; the long period of time (over 30 minutes) it took for the Safety and Security operator who answered the call for help to locate the Dover/Turnbull elevator mechanic who was repairing another campus elevator at that time; and the rudeness and lack of concern shown by the repairman at the time of the emergency.

Immediate steps were taken after the incident to repair the defective elevator

exhaust fan and to investigate ways of getting more air into the elevator. It must be noted that the law forbids air slots to be more than one inch wide near the floor and two inches wide near the top of the elevator, and the York elevators already meet this maximum. No additional panels are permitted.

A resuscitator is being obtained for the Safety and Security patrol car and Safety and Security has arranged for the installation of overload signs mounted conspicuously in elevators. An integrated Emergency Services Centre on campus is in the final planning stage which should facilitate dealing with unpredictable occurrences. The possibility of equipping elevators with overload switches which provide a warning buzzer and light and prevent the elevator from moving if the load level is exceeded is being investigated.

C.G. Dunn
Director
Safety and Security Services.

Excalibur

The York University Weekly

JANUARY 14, 1971

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Poor people's conference:

"They (federal government sponsor) should be happy with the results, because a lot got done."

"We have no control over our government. We are under American domination," Ann-Marie Gold, a St. Catharines delegate to the Poor People's Conference, said in one of the general sessions Friday!

"We recognize," a Toronto delegate said, "that it is the big corporations, mostly foreign-owned, that influence our government's decisions."

These comments, which met with loud approval, typified the realistic pessimism, anger and surprisingly shrewd insight of many of the more than 450 delegates to the government-sponsored, four-day conference at the Lord Simcoe Hotel last weekend.

The conference was clearly an attempt — the first of its kind — to provide some sort of cohesion and common purpose to over 200 diverse and basically powerless groups representing a broad spectrum of Canada's poor (estimated by some sources as high as six million or 30 per cent of the population — and certainly no less than four million — below acceptable living standards). Although most of the representatives were from urban areas, no major low or non-income group was left out except one — unionized workers.

When asked about this, Peter Robinson, chairman of the Planning committee, said this group would be included in future, but it was impossible to choose certain unionized delegates without charges of discrimination. Union representatives simply do not always fit into the "low-income" category.

The conference itself was organized in the form of "flexible" workshops — informal group discussions on police and courts, money, unemployment, politicians and other problems facing the poor. The conclusions, if any, were then presented at the general sessions. No "experts" like sociologists, social workers or politicians were allowed into either the workshops or the general sessions — without doubt the finest decision made by the planners.

As Peter Robinson said in an interview Tuesday: "the people didn't need any person to analyse their problems for them"

These problems were discussed at great length in the workshops, but — as might be expected — severe criticisms of the treatment of the poor — by governments, police, business, and even the establishment press which was barred from all but the general

sessions — also arose.

"Does anyone know of an instance when a poor person has been given a fair trial in this nation?" asked Alex Bandy, spokesman for the radical wing and co-chairman of the general sessions, and who has changed his name several times because "the law's after him."

Conflicts among delegates and even splits between groups occurred when conference resolutions were drawn up Sunday. But no one disputed the criticisms raised throughout the meetings, except perhaps a small group (including this onlooker) who felt they were — if anything — too mild.

As an example take Margaret Mitchell, Unemployed Welfare Workers Society rep., who reported on the federal government's attitude: "This conference is a \$50,000 public relations job for the government. . . We do not believe the government is truly interested in poverty."

At first glance this conclusion seems ridiculously obvious and far too kind. But it must be remembered that government at all levels has perpetrated a fantastic fraud. Politicians and businessmen have conned Canadians for years into thinking that poverty of some sort is unavoidable; they have even managed to convince many that they're doing the best they can. Thus any conclusion to the contrary has to be considered a step in the right direction.

Before examining the results of the conference, some further criticisms, not mentioned in the daily press, deserve attention.

Dahn Batchelor, Fortune Society, on the attitude of police who, he says discriminate against the poor: "They search our homes like they're looking for a million dollars."

Poor people usually don't know their rights and the police take full advantage of this. In effect, there's virtually a permanent, though unmentioned and unofficial, "Police Act" in terms of the freedoms the police have in dealing with the poor.

Batchelor detailed the problem of bail — especially for material witnesses — which can never be raised and fines which can rarely be paid.

One delegate mentioned — with ample justification — the "poor reporting in the dailies" which "harmed" the conference at the beginning.

Press distortion is such a serious problem for these people that,

originally, reporters were to be barred from even the general sessions — a decision only reversed after much heated argument.

"The fact that they were so antagonistic," Robinson said, got people wondering if they really needed the press there at all.

"For the first time, people didn't take the press for granted." People had always assumed the press had to be at a conference and that usually ended the matter. But the Poor People's Conference set a lot of precedents and destroyed a lot of assumptions, Robinson, Ryerson student, said.

Even after the press was admitted, more emphasis was placed on the "awe-struck" behaviour of the delegates in the luxurious Lord Simcoe than on the vital issues, an orientation which was mercifully changed by the end of the conference.

One Friday press headline, which said something about the brisk bar activity, really angered delegates. "That kind of incident is similar to the kind of reporting we were getting before," Robinson said.

The headline (in the Globe) was a stupid mistake and quickly changed, according to a reliable source who said the reporter was not to blame. Maybe so, but the damage was already done. After all, how many people buy two editions of the same paper on the same day.

Despite the expected cleavages, antagonisms and purely organizational problems, a surprisingly significant list of resolutions was passed before the conference broke up. The most important in terms of future action were: the formation of a national committee to serve as the first co-ordinating body representing the various local poverty groups; the decision to hold demonstrations, sit-ins, and boycotts January 25; and the plan to start a national poverty newspaper, essential if communications links are to be forged. (At present, a number of small papers are put out, primarily in the urban areas, but their readership is generally very small.)

Other resolutions dealing with a wide range of reforms were passed. Both these and some radical declarations not dealing with poverty were well covered in the dailies.

But one resolution, dealing with the need to control foreign influence, was not mentioned.

Peter Robinson, from a small Caribbean island, said: "I've seen the extent to which foreign investment can screw a country up."

The poor are gravely affected by the Americanization problem, a fact made strikingly clear by the literature of certain poverty groups.

A west coast unemployed workers paper, The Resistance, details the plight of B.C. workers: "The canneries we had . . . are almost all of them gone. . . Now we import most of our canned food." Foreigners like General foods, IGA and Safeway (a giant supermarket chain) are, they say, buying up the food production sector of the economy.

A similar situation exists here where the decision of a corporate giant in Cleveland can determine a person's working future. Most people at the conference seemed to agree that both the federal and to a greater extent — the provincial governments are under strong "foreign" influence.

In a wide-ranging interview, Peter Robinson condemned the Trudeau government, universities, and business as well as foreign influence.

"Trudeau," he said, "still applies the old approach to poverty," but "it's (federal gov.) given a lot of talk." He suggested that "maybe there should be a task force on wealth instead of poverty."

In discussing the efforts of the poor, Robinson stressed that "It must be given some direction." Leadership and a sense of purpose with recognizable goals are essential, not just vague hopes.

"I had a lot of hopes for it," Robinson, a key organizer, said. The conference exceeded even his expectations, though: "They (federal gov. sponsor) should be happy with the results, because a lot got done."

Robinson had fewer kind words for universities, though.

They are "sorry, sad institutions," he said, with people who "isolate themselves and pretend to be so much more knowledgeable than anyone else."

A great achievement of the conference was the "tremendous absence of intellectuals." But Robinson admitted that "certain assistance will be needed" from resource people later.

He also stressed the need for real community involvement. Students and other members of York's community "should be involved in the January 25 demonstrations, just as a gesture of solidarity."

By BRIAN MILNER

NAKED CAME POLONSKY

I have not been feeling well lately, and it is because of this physical state of affairs that I have found myself watching an inordinate amount of television. When one is under the weather, one usually turns to TIME Magazines and/or the CBC for one's daily quotient of fun.

But, what with the strong academic background I have developed through my three years of intellectual training at York University, it is only natural that I could not be satisfied watching TV for mere pleasure, alone. So, in pursuit of a more rational methodology to facilitate my handling of all this teley watching, I have drawn up extensive charts of how the Canadian Content rulings are in practice working out.

I think I can best inform you of the repercussions of the new rulings by the results of my analysis of a CBC production which was aired live right here in Toronto, the Wayne and Shuster give Ann Murray a Hickey Hour.

The show attempted to bring you only the best in Canadian culture and hence borrowed its style from Laugh-In. The first item on the programme was crassly a straight pitch for the

counter culture market, that is the Canadian culture counter culture. This spot consisted of two numbers by that well known rock band — Lighthouse. One of the numbers was cleverly choreographed with the last movement ending in a collage of Pierre Trudeau's face and hands, with Pierre giving the proverbial finger to Robert Stanfield who himself was giving the proverbial finger to Tommy Douglas. I later found out that 10 angry viewers phoned in immediately after the show extremely upset with the CBC for not being fair to all parties. The management apparently duely apologized and promised that the situation would be rectified by a special bit on the next Hockey Night In Canada.

Anyways, further on into the Wayne and Shuster Give Ann Murray a Hickey Hour it was time for some colonial quickies. First we had a look-a-like of Nelson Eddy resplendent in his dashing RCMP uniform busting a bunch of kids at Rochdale, with the strains of Marg Osborne singing Rosemarie in the background. Next was a dramatic reading of the Lord's

The colostomy of a chipmunk

Prayer by Gordon Sinclair as he pushed his grocery cart by the It's Mainly Because of The Meat counter at a Downsview Dominion Store. And the final quickie had a Cinderella quality to it, where in the final scene, the fairy godmother, most graciously played by Toby Lark, crowns Melville Watkins as our Prime Minister.

Now that the quickies were over, the producer felt obligated to give us some humour.

Irving Layton followed reciting some of his fornication oriented poetry with a recording murmuring from the dead bear's mouth "My name is Irving Layton and I am the greatest poet in the Western Hemisphere. Make no mistake about that, I am the greatest poet in the Western Hemisphere." Apparently Mr. Layton is a continentalist when it comes to poetry. And what else could follow such a subtle performance but a playing of Leonard Cohen's first album, but at the 45 speed instead of the 33. This had amazingly hilarious effects, especially if you get off on Leonard Cohen sounding like Alvin the Chipmunk.

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The Sacred Canopy

The creation of an educational cosmology

By EDWIN ROTHSCHILD
Graduate Sociology

As the myth of education unfolds, the flower of independent thought is snipped to be used only as short-lived ornamentation. "Where have all the flowers gone?" The flowers have not disappeared, nay they have been enshrined in life-giving concrete.

Oh truly, give us of your scented wisdom, Murray Ross, "We at York must give special emphasis to the humanizing of man, freeing him from the pressures which mechanize the mind, which make routine thinking, which divorce thinking and feeling, which permit custom to dominate intelligence, which freeze awareness of the human spirit and its possibilities." Inscription uncovered on the portals of York University's concrete filing cabinet, more commonly known as the Ross Humanities Building. "Long time passing!"

Those flowers are our children. Our children are cut off. York University is the myth of education. There are those who create the myth. There are those who perpetuate the myth. There are those who just accept the myth. There are those who destroy the myth.

What is this pervasive and permeating myth? Who are those who live with the myth? "Don't talk too loud, you'll cause a landslide."

Ivan Illich says that school initiates the myth of unending consumption, that school initiates people into a world where everything can be measured, including their imaginations, and indeed, man himself, that school initiates the myth of packaging values and the myth of self-perpetuating progress.

York University has become not only a ritualized system where unformed yet highly structured objects (namely students) are run through ancient academic turnstiles, are swept along meaningless conveyors, are stamped out by an old grey mold, are jammed together along the bell curve, are closely watched and counted, inspected and rejected, are boxed into nice-looking, convenient containers and sent out to be purchased on the Canadian-American market, but also a burgeoning blossom of flower-powered, turned-on, tuned-in, dropped-out, anal-explosive, sexually promiscuous, fun-loving, freaked-out, fucked-up counter-culture members. "The Lotus and the Robot."

York University as an extension of Dominion Food Stores in the business of selling used, second-hand, wholesale education at new, original, retail prices. York University as Madison Avenue advertisement. (Presented by beautiful, blond-haired, mini-skirted, maxi-breasted girl) "Come up. Come all the way up to Toronto and far-out York University. Bask in the sunny

rays of over-warm liberal education, swim in the cold oceans of disciplined knowledge, play that fun-loving, competitive game, 'Get the Grade,' meet eligible guys and chicks, listen to the music of two, yes two, jive-time bands, 'The (New) York Administration,' playing their latest hit, 'Rock! Enroll!' and 'The Faulty Faculty,' playing that old favourite, 'You Got Me By The Balls!'

Guest entertainer will be Worse Versa discussing her latest book, 'The Ancient North American Art of Shit Eating.' York University, Toronto's answer to a vacation in education. "I read the news today, oh boy,

the most credits; he who racks up the most points.

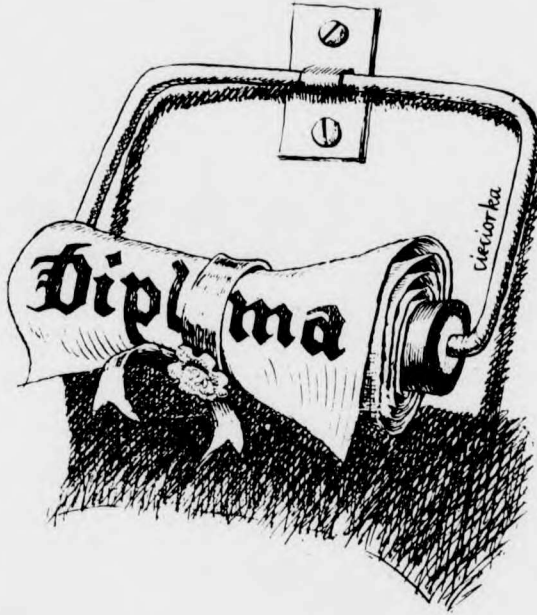
The game is defined by the rules. It's hard to change the rules under which the game has so long laboured. To play the sociology game, one must know the rules of sociology. Pay undeserved deference to older players. Pay fines of increasing failure for immature, unintelligent, subjective, passionate responses. Observe all theoretical lines. Do not pass over methodological departments. If you pass masters, collect your degree and advance token to doctor. In case of illness, you may drop out of the game. You also have permission to consult a doctor.

As a famous general replied when he was asked to surrender, "Nuts!" Objective reality being-what-it-is and I, trained in the honest sociological belief that sociology is the discipline which in strict structural-functional miasma permeates the observer's mind, thereby making him (hopefully her too, if we're not too down on the less academic, more creative sex) the most perfect medium to understand what-is-going-on.

Artistically speaking, however, objective reality being-more-often-what-it-is-not tends to inflict chaos and obfuscation, wild cravings and mad ravings, divine trajectories and sublime refractories upon this highly precise and erudite discipline making it an anonymous botch; which, of course, brings me to the depth of my soul, but sensing my upward mobility and ethnocentric pride, I ditch the depth and dive into Dahrendorf only to find a very lonely crowd.

While the real world of population copulation and gang bang, of depression oppression and bang bang, of education manipulation and ding dong, of civilization idiotization and ding a ling plods merrily through the floating opera of the bald soprano, intransigent objective sociologists at York sit, shit, dismiss, piss, rebuke, puke, grade, get laid, test, rest, observe, serve, sleep, peep, theorize, dehumanize and act so as to perpetuate what they are terrified of losing — their own fucking definitions.

More interested in social stagnation than social change, they bite their own feet to keep from walking unto new unpredictable situations where ancient formulations, Weber or not, it is Marx, the sad, Parsons, the mad, positively Durkheim, phenomenologically Goffman, epistemologically Mannheim, Mills of the military-industrial edifice complex, intellectually obscure Gouldner or cyclical Serokin and where reams of IBM print-outs, pieced together and exploded by Vroom, lie rotting or to be used to stoke the fires of new sociological imaginations. As R.D. Laing might say, we're all knots.



about a lucky man who made the grade."

These are my thoughts as I sit in a sociology graduate student's office, looking out of my wall and wondering if, as Einstein once said, there are two things that are infinite, the universe and human stupidity.

The sociology department like other departments is securely trapped in the education as testing-evaluating-selecting-rejecting-grading-molding-folding, reward-punishment, objective-pseudo-scientific, astringent game. All players are terrified of losing. The game can only be won by the player with



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Eaton's in the '60's

Press manipulation and land speculation

Elevated to the status of a native aristocracy, possessed of one of the greatest fortunes in the country, close to the seats of power, the Eaton family and company are the object of a virtual conspiracy of silence by the press.

To this day, a story on Eaton's that deals with anything more than some trivia about Santa Claus parades must be passed through the highest editors of any of the English papers in Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg. Assignments to cover Eaton events are generally assigned by the publisher or managing editor, with the addendum "Must Go".

In the Montreal Gazette, a reporter who wrote a humorous article on the Santa Claus parade of 1967 was banned by the then managing editor, John Meyer, from writing any articles not directly assigned by the editors, and from writing any features. He was informed that the article had angered Eaton's very much, that the publisher, Charles Peters, had received complaints from two Eaton's executives the day of the innocuous article's appearance, and that "this causes the Gazette great concern". Eaton's is one of the Gazette's major advertisers. The reporter was fired three weeks later.

All Eaton's events, even the most trivial and the most blatant publicity gimmicks, are mandatory coverage.

The ban on mentioning Eaton's in any unfavourable light extends to the point that in court stories in the Toronto papers, if a shoplifter is tried for stealing from Eaton's, the store must not be named, but referred to as "a downtown department store."

The Eaton's main store in Toronto is right across Queen Street from Simpson's main store. Only a few years ago when a holdup man murdered a finance company manager downtown and fled through Eaton's lobby and then into Simpson's in an attempt to get lost in the crowd, the dramatic and sensational flight was described in one Toronto paper as being "through a downtown department store and south across Queen Street into another downtown department store."

During the startling testimony before the Stevens Committee in 1935, all the Toronto papers produced the most incredible record of omissions in their coverage, which bear little relation to the actual testimony — not, at least, the damaging testimony.

The files of the Toronto and Montreal papers on Eaton's are replete with notices of their "generous donations to charity", "sparkling party", and "the family beloved by Canadians". Last year, to honour the 100th anniversary of the store, both the Toronto Telegram and the Toronto Star ran multi-part series on the history of Eaton's, with sidelights about the family — a sycophancy rarely achieved even in the Canadian press.

This is not surprising, since it is commonly known that a vast part of the money that permits John Bassett, publisher of the Telegram, to keep the paper alive came from the Eaton family, and that the terms of succession for the Telegram specify that after Bassett's death or retirement the paper shall be turned over to the sons of John Bassett and John David Eaton.

An idea of Eaton's continuing labour policy, and the sycophancy of the Toronto press, comes from the following item which appeared at the end of January in the New Lead, house organ of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, the reporters' union:

"Does anybody care?
"EATON'S FIRES 200
"Is it news that the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. is firing 200 maintenance employees?
"The mighty retail chain is one of the biggest advertisers in the country.

"What clout the ad dollar holds over local news media is debatable. But the Eaton story shows a tangible sensitivity in Toronto to the department store's power.

"The first story written — and squelched — apparently was at the Telegram, and not surprisingly.

"The Eaton family — mainly the founder's great grandson — controls a large chunk of the Tely and of Eaton Broadcasting Ltd., which owns television station CFTO (the Telegram's TV outlet in Toronto).

"Briefly, the developments are that 196 maintenance workers at Eaton's downtown and College Street stores were to be taken off the payroll January 12, 1970.

"The maintenance work was being contracted out to a private housekeeping concern, Consolidated Building Maintenance Ltd.

"According to Eaton personnel chief Gordon Elliott, '10 to 20 per cent' of the laid-off employees will go to Consolidated — at lower pay than they were making at Eaton's. Tely reporter Marc Zwelling wrote the story on December 15, based on local labour union sources.

"He describes his story as 'an interpretive piece' that revealed a drive had started by the Building Service Employees' International Union to organize the 'new' Consolidated-Eaton workers.

"It also pointed out the reduction in wages and the loss of the 10 per cent Eaton employee discount suffered by the transferred workers.

"It touched on the last big drive at Eaton's in 1953 (sic) and speculated that attempts might begin to carve out small bargaining units of catalogue employees, warehouse workers, truck drivers or restaurant workers.

"'Oddly enough,' says Zwelling, 'the first tip I got on the story was from Tely management. Simultaneously, I picked up the story from other sources.'

"Two days after he handed in his story, Zwelling was told the paper's 'Eaton's censor' had vetoed it.

"The Eaton dismissals did not die, however.

"One of the fired caretakers, Mrs. Irene Goncher, went to see controller Margaret Campbell at her City Hall office on December 22 to try to enlist Mrs. Campbell's help.

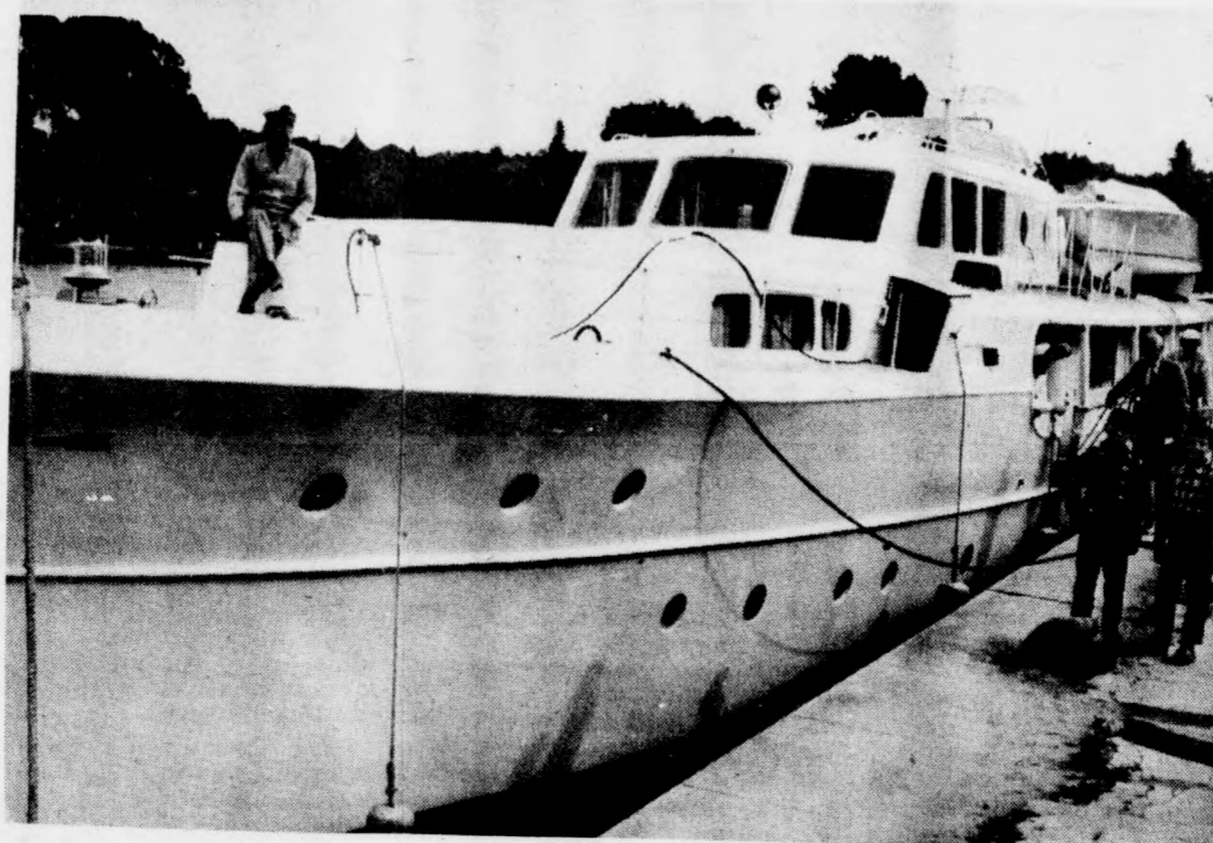
"Mrs. Goncher related to the City Hall press corps that '500 employees' had been laid off. . .

"Again, a Tely reporter snapped at the story. Jake Calder of the paper's City Hall bureau filed a piece as a hard-news story, and it was quickly smothered.

"By way of addendum, two days after this copy of New Lead was distributed within the newspapers, the Star, obviously goaded, ran a brief item, with no point of view of the workers quoted, on an inside page."

Telegram columnist Ron Haggart, the only journalist in Canada who has ever successfully put Eaton's under a microscope, and who writes in the Telegram under a great deal of editorial liberty, also wrote a column on this incident. The column was killed by his superiors. By the end of January, the Telegram had not yet acknowledged the existence of this incident.

Eaton's stands as an untouchable, not required to reveal its assets, its business dealings, requiring a brown-nosing press to send its reporters as low-paid public relations men to flirfy any event Eaton's chooses to "suggest" to newspaper publishers they should cover. Even on the background of a Canadian press that has never shone for its daring or public responsibility, this stands as a monument of silence.



John David Eaton's yacht 'Hildir'.

Land deals

The power Eaton's wields through its vast wealth, and the abandon with which the company exercises it, is illustrated by its massive land deals over the past decades.

In several cities, Eaton's has amassed large segments of vital downtown land, kept it unused and frozen by not developing it until it suited its purposes, and when it finally did, forced the local city councils into rezoning surrounding areas to accommodate the company's needs.

The most glaring example of this corporate citizen's behaviour, which casts further doubt on its "Greatest Good to the Greatest Number" myth, is to be found in Vancouver.

In March of 1948, Eaton's bought the old Hotel Vancouver on the city's main corner, and unleashed its publicity machine with promises of building a huge department store that would transform the city centre. It demolished the ancient structure.

For the next 22 years, the site remained a vacant lot, used for parking, a gaping hole like a missing tooth in the centre of the city. For 22 years, the downtown development of Vancouver was stunted by the presence of this huge parking lot on Granville and Georgia. Eaton's was powerful and wealthy enough to do what almost no other corporation in the country can — hold on to critical development land against all pressures, public and otherwise, until it suited their own purposes to develop.

Finally in 1968, Eaton's, with its developer Cemp (owned by Seagram's liquor magnate Sam Bronfman), put it to the city of Vancouver: it would develop the square block if the city expropriated the block to the north and join it to the Eaton complex. That block comprised ancient, family-owned

businesses, small but not without charm. The city authorities were forced to go along with this economic blackmail, because Eaton's held that prime land which it threatened not to develop unless it got what it wanted.

Furthermore, Eaton's played its old game of announcing its splendid plans in the press to whip up public enthusiasm, and then use that as leverage against any city authorities who had silly ideas about planned downtown development. In 1965, three years before the city capitulated, the Vancouver Sun ran a story seen frequently in other cities where Eaton's has done the same thing:

\$20 Million Tower Planned by Eaton's

In April of 1964, the following headline in the Toronto Star:

Eaton's Argus plan mammoth downtown project

\$200 million complex in Queen-Bay area

And the following year:

Malls, towers and spaces in Eaton's downtown plan.

Just one catch — Eaton's wanted the city to turn over the old City Hall building for demolition. This ancient, pseudo-gothic structure and clocktower is the only bit of colour and style to be found in the barren office-building face of downtown Toronto.

But again, through a publicity campaign in the press, through pressure on City Hall, Eaton's got what it wanted. Then came the big surprise: Eaton's backed out because an economic survey it had done after it had made all the plans and gotten what it wanted showed that it would not make enough profit from the venture. The company told everybody to forget the whole thing.

Eaton's owns most of the property between Queen

and College, along the central downtown strip, and its old factories, offices and sweat shops have frozen all development of any significance in the surrounding area for decades.

Another example of Eaton's hit-and-run project tactics is to be found in Hamilton, Ont. There, in 1955, the company arranged to buy Hamilton's city hall and some city land, on a promise to extend it's store in two stages — one by 1957, another by 1962. A special law had to be passed by the Ontario legislature permitting Eaton's to go ahead with the deal. But unfortunately Eaton's only completed the first part of the bargain. So the city passed a bylaw and the Ontario legislature passed another special law making it all legal and giving Eaton's a six-month extension.

Even that extension didn't prove sufficient. In 1963 the city council passed another three-year grace period, putting the deadline back to 1966.

Not even the Canadian Pacific Railway, the second-largest employer in the country, has been able to get away with keeping the grubby hands of public need and civic planning off its lands to the extent that the Eatons have with their leverage of wealth, influence, and power.

How does it fit? A company that has, admittedly, in the past led the way in such things as shorter hours and pension schemes, yet possesses a terror and hatred of unionism and collective bargaining almost unmatched by any corporation in Canada.

A family that has distributed millions through official charities, that builds churches and monuments and finances entire machine-gun batteries for the war, yet used its financial leverage to work against the public good, control newspapers, and erect its splendid cathedral of opulence on a mountain of poor wages and arbitrary, dictatorial and paternalistic management.

A vast empire whose moguls steadfastly refuse to allow any encroachment of American capital, whose laird, John David Eaton, asked about rumours that the firm might sell to an American concern, declares expansively: "There isn't enough money to buy the Eaton name."

It fits well. For here is an empire — feudal in its myriad fiefdoms, in its stratified authority, its vassals and satrapies, crowned with an all-powerful gilded royalty. It is an empire with an ideology. Labour is not enough to earn the worker his wages — loyalty is required. Wealth is divine right. It is not a company, but a "family". (Employees were once called "associates.")

Its charities, apart from being convenient for tax purposes, are gifts from the king and queen, and the buildings and statues and church are monuments erected by them to the propagation of their own memory.

The Eatons were not interested only in making money. The Eatons wanted, and got, power, influence, and — like all merchants who made their money in not the most glamorous field of capitalist endeavour — prestige and status. Lady Eaton is not an aberration, but the logical development of what this empire was founded on. Timothy Eaton built his empire on his life's savings. He didn't inherit it or even exploit it out of anyone — his first \$6,500 of capital were, to use a Calvinist phrase, "reward for virtue." And to use another Calvinist phrase, the Eatons are the "elect."

Profit is the prime goal, but not the only one. And once wealth is attained, as with the Carnegie and Rockefeller fortunes, come the philanthropy and sponsorship of the arts, and the titles. Above all, rich and powerful, the Eatons wanted to be respected,

even loved by the little people of Canada.

But Eaton's never lost sight of the dollar all the while the family was pursuing prestige. In a manner that is truly mercantile genius, they devised the Career Girls' Clubs, the Junior Councils of clean-cut high school boys and girls, the Santa Claus parades. One wonders why they never got into pee-wee hockey.

In places Eaton's has successfully resisted history — it built an empire entirely on indigenous capital, enshrouded in a native Canadian nationalism that betrays some contempt for the crass profit-making-only corporations that wiped out all the other Eatons of Canadian commercial and industrial history. It also resisted the labour union movements with a tenacity that spared no expense, and created its own internal welfare state to buttress its authority, and lock out the growing welfare state without. Collective bargaining would have destroyed the intricate "family" structure within.

Like an ancient institution that history long ago decreed should have died, or at least transformed, it maintains its stresses within in order to resist change.

The oft-expressed proposition that "Eaton's is Canada" is a facile caricature. But Eaton's is something that grew in a manner peculiar to Canada, and it stands as a Canadian capital. It is a museum piece in a day of pleasant young men from New York and branch-plant managers.

Those who today seek truly Canadian institutions should not tarry before coming upon this monument to what our native wealth and power has erected. And may it be a sobering discovery.

Adapted from Last Post



The grounds at Eaton Hall.



We do not wish to pass judgement on the Soviet Union with respect to the principles on which its political and economic systems are founded. Beyond the problem of ideologies, our concern is for the rights and freedoms of the 3,000,000 Jews in the Soviet Union. As Jews we would protest discrimination against our brethren in any country, and therefore we take our stand at this time against the repression of our people in the Soviet Union.

We have two demands: neither of them require the Soviet government to allow its Jewish population extra privileges; both of them only ask the Soviet government to live up to its own and international law.

For those Jews who wish to remain in the Soviet Union, the demand is that they be given a measure of religious and cultural freedom equivalent to that which is possessed by other Soviet minorities.

For those Jews who wish to emigrate to Israel, the demand is that they be allowed to do so. The UN Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, both of which have been signed by the Soviet Union, guarantee the right of any people to leave any country; and so in desiring to exercise this right, Soviet Jews are fully justified.

Action Committee

By MARK SHAPIRO

At 8:30 am on June 15, 1970, nine Riga Jews were apprehended at Leningrad's Smolny Airport as they were walking from the terminal to the airplane. At about the same time, eight Leningrad Jews were arrested in scattered places: at work, at home, on assignment some distance from the city, and on vacation as far away as Odessa.

That same morning police searches were made in the homes of those arrested with the given aim of removing "the tools of crime." What were these "tools?" They consisted of the following: Hebrew grammars, Jewish history books, letters of appeal to leave for Israel and post cards from Israel. In other words, those materials by which the newly arrested men identified themselves as Jews were the materials that seemed to constitute their "crime."

But what reasons have we for believing that the Soviet government is carrying on an anti-Jewish campaign? What reasons are there for believing that more than all other minorities in the USSR, the Jewish community has been singled out for persecution? The facts as they follow should speak for themselves.

According to the official Soviet census of 1959, there are 2,268,000 Jews in the USSR. However, most observers contend that the actual number is at least three million, since the census takers accepted respondents' answers without checking their documents and because of this a good many Jews, particularly those married to non-Jews, may have suppressed their Jewish origin. Be that as it may, according to the census, Jews comprise 1.09% of the total Soviet population.

As a minority, the Jews are unique in the Soviet Union in that they are officially given the dual character of both nationality and religion. Therefore, like the Ukrainians, Georgians and so forth, they have a fixed legal status as a nationality, although they alone lack a continuous geographic territory.

Children born of Jewish parents are automatically considered Jews and their "national identity as such is stamped on the "internal passport" that they as Soviet citizens must carry. In addition, the Jews are also formally recognized by the Soviet "Council of Affairs of Religious Cults" as a religious group.

Benefits however, do not accrue from this

unique status as religion and nationality. Other religions are not linked to a nationality, but because Judaism is, attacks upon it are necessarily understood as general attacks on the entire Jewish nationality.

Finally, this understanding of Jews as a nationality plus the ties of peoplehood that associate Soviet Jews with a world Jewish concentrated in the West, also make Soviet Jews vulnerable to accusations of spying and disloyalty.

During the Stalin "Black Years" of 1948-1953, hundreds of specifically Jewish leaders were imprisoned and executed for their "cosmopolitanism." The despair was so great among Jews that many had their belongings packed in expectation of Siberian exile. The climax came in January 1953 when Pravda announced the existence of an American-Zionist-inspired plot under the auspices of "Jewish murder-physicians" who planned to assassinate Soviet leaders.

The whole campaign only ended after Stalin's death when the plot was exposed as a hoax, but until this day inuendos of the same libelous accusations are to be found in the Soviet press.

As the 11th largest "nationality" in the S.U., the Jews should be entitled to free development of their cultural identity which is a right stated in the Soviet Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 22), and the 1962 UNESCO convention against discrimination in education. They do not receive this right, while other minority groups do.

In the 1959 census, 400,000 Jews gave Yiddish as their native language, yet there is not a single Yiddish school or class today in the S.U. This situation exists despite the fact that the occasional Yiddish or Hebrew concerts given by foreign artists are invariably sold-out, thereby indicating Jewish interest in Jewish culture.

There are no Jewish educational facilities because they are banned. In a country which into the 1940's had the world's largest Yiddish school system, the only university in Yiddish in the world, 14 permanent theatrical companies, three daily papers and five literary journals in Yiddish, there is now only one monthly Yiddish magazine, Sovietish Heimland, with a circulation of 16,000. However the articles used for even

The unending plight of Soviet Jewry

Prepared by

The Action Committee for Soviet Jewry

this magazine are largely reprints of older articles without Jewish content from Tass and Pravda; and of the 16,000 issues printed, some 12,000 are exported — leaving 4,000 copies for the entire Jewish population.

In contrast to this situation, one need only look at the state of other minorities even smaller than the Jewish one. The Maris, an Asian group numbering 540,000, have seven newspapers and published 49 books in their language in 1962, while no Yiddish books at all were published from 1959-1964. The Yakut, another Asian group of 236,000, have ten newspapers and in 1962 published 109 books in their language. Even a group as small as 132,000, the Gypsies, have a state theater, while Jews do not.

For the Jews, Hebrew is also banned and Jewish contributions to the Russian past are officially ignored or minimized. The first edition of the "Large Soviet Encyclopedia" carried 116 pages about Jews. The second and present one reduces this to two pages.

Contact with foreign Jews banned

Although the Soviet Communist Party is officially against all religions, the state, as distinguished from the Party, does claim to guarantee the right of religious freedom (Decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, January 23, 1918). This includes the right exercised by the Russian Orthodox, Protestant, and Islamic groups to establish official ties with coreligionists abroad.

In 1962, for example, the Orthodox Church entered the World Council of Churches. In contrast to this, official ties between Soviet and foreign Jews are totally banned. Although Moscow's Chief Rabbi did visit North America in 1968 on a strictly supervised tour, no other contacts with foreign Jews are permitted. Jews who do meet with visiting Jews inside Russia are denounced as "loafers and traitors" by the Soviet press (Trud, Soviet Trade Union paper, June 1, 1963).

Judaism alone of all other religious groups is not allowed to have a central coordinating body. Unlike other religions, it is unable to publish periodicals and devotional literature, or manufacture ritual objects.

Although both the Christian and Islamic churches have published editions of their Bibles in the thousands, since 1917 the government has not permitted the publication of a Hebrew Bible. Prayerbooks too, which are available to other groups (eg. in 1956, 25,000 copies of the Baptist hymnal were printed), were not printed for Jews from 1917 to 1956. Even then only 3,000 copies were printed and as late as 1968, only 10,000 more had been added.

While the Orthodox Church has seven schools for the training of priests and the Moslems are able to send students to Cairo, the Jewish community has one seminary in Moscow from which nine of the 13 students were banned in 1962 because they were supposed to lack proper residence permits. This leaves Soviet Jewry with about 60 elderly rabbis. In addition, 4/5 of all synagogues have been closed; so that only 60 or so remain open today.

All of this is not to say that the situation for any religion is a good one; but the facts point out clearly that in addition to the disadvantages other religions may suffer, Judaism is the object of a deliberate attempt at religious oppression.

Is the Jew in general Russian society penalized for being Jewish? It appears that he is. Soviet Jews, a high proportion of whom are professionals, depend heavily on higher education, but a 1964 report by Nicholas DeWitt, a specialist formerly of the Harvard Russian Research Center, noted that the quota system in university admissions policies works "to the particularly severe disadvantage of the Jewish population."

Since 1935 the percentage of Jews in higher education has dropped over 10% although the Jewish proportion of the population decreased only .4%.

In political life too, Jewish involvement has been curtailed. In 1937, 5.6% of the deputies in the Supreme Soviet were Jewish, while only .5% were Jewish in 1967. There has also been a decline in the number of Jews with leadership positions in the Party and fewer Jews than ever are now members of the Soviet diplomatic corps.

Blatant anti-Semitism can also be found on the Russian scene. Circumcision is denounced as barbarous, synagogue leaders

are accused of using kosher slaughtering to exploit their congregations, and Passover like other holidays is accused of "giving rise to nationalist feeling, poisoning Jewish minds, and killing love for the motherland (Sovietskaya Moldavia, official government paper in Kishinev, June 23, 1964)."

Jewishness is thus linked to political subversion. The tragedy is however not only that such distortions do appear, it is that the Soviet authorities do nothing to expose them as fraudulent. Their silence betokens their support of these attacks.

The largest actual anti-Semitic campaign took place from 1961 to 1965 as part of a series of "economic trials" which saw the reintroduction of capital punishment for embezzlement and bribery. Of the several hundred executed, more than 50% were Jews — who constitute 1.09% of the population.

The Soviet press focused almost exclusively on the role of Jews in the "crimes" and produced so much in the way of propaganda that a wave of protest followed, highlighted by Bertrand Russell's appeal to Khrushchev (Pravda February 28, 1963.) In 1965, the International Commission of Jurists concluded that there had been an insidious anti-Jewish campaign, that a disproportionate number of Jews had been sentenced, and that "the primary object of Soviet policy is to find scapegoats" in the Jews.

The present trials in Leningrad, with their mention of Zionist conspiracies et al, are reminiscent of earlier such crudities by the Soviet authorities. Although Jews are being attacked as traitors, past experience with Soviet use of this and other such epithets should alert the world to the true nature of the Soviet trials.

The evidence seems conclusive. Singled out as both religion and nationality, the Jews of the Soviet Union are undergoing an unremitting programme aimed at their obliteration as a people. But a turning point may have been reached. For a while Soviet authorities claimed that the decline in Jewish cultural and religious life was a result of the rejection of Judaism by young Soviet Jews; however the opposite seems true.

Underground schools springing up

Each year the crowds of Jews at Simchat Torah rallies in the Soviet Union grow, as they express their growing sense of selfhood as Jews. Letters from the Soviet Union indicate that underground Hebrew classes are sprouting up among young Jews. Although most of their applications have been turned down, tens of thousands have also applied for exit permits to emigrate to Israel. Several hundred of the more daring have circulated open letters to the Soviet government, the UN Human Rights Commission, U Thant, the Red Cross, and Golda Meir asking that they be allowed the guaranteed right of emigration to Israel.

The issues are therefore clear cut. For those Jews who wish to remain in the Soviet Union, the demand is that they be given a measure of religious and cultural freedom equivalent to that which is possessed by other Soviet minorities. The Soviets are being asked to live up to their own and international law by giving Soviet Jewry rights equal to those of other groups.

For those Jews who wish to emigrate to Israel, the demand is that they be allowed to do so. The UN Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination both guarantee the right of any people to leave any country; and therefore in desiring to exercise this right, Soviet Jews are fully justified.

After two refusals from the Soviet government for an exit permit, D.S. Drabkin, a Moscow Jew, captured the frustration and determination of Soviet Jewry in the following appeal to the government:

We would like to understand on what grounds the departure of Jews is forbidden in the USSR. It is clear to us that trees which have grown on Soviet soil belong to the Soviet State. But we are not gifts of nature to Russia. We were born of, and reared by, our Jewish parents, and not by the Russian soil. We know of no legislative act by which the Jews, residing on the territory of the USSR, have been made the possession of any persons or organizations. We have the right to be the masters of our own fate and we have not ceded this right to anyone.



People mass at a recent Toronto rally to protest the oppression of Soviet Jews.

Bertrand Russell's letter to Pravda

Between 1961-1965, the government of the USSR conducted trials aimed at those accused of economic crimes. It was at this time that the death penalty was re-instated in the USSR for economic offences. More than half of the defendants were Jewish and the Soviet newspapers played up the fact with many anti-Jewish editorials and articles. There were a large number of executions with practically none of the Jewish defendants acquitted. Most of the others were either pardoned or let off with light sentences.

One of the greatest champions of the Russian Jews during this period turned out to be a friend of the Soviet Union, the late Lord Bertrand Russell. Martin Buber had convinced the British philosopher of the plight of the Jews. An example of one of the several correspondences sent by Bertrand Russell to the Soviet government follows.

To the Editor of Pravda:

Dear Sir,

I am a friend of the Soviet Union, of her people and of her desire to improve and advance the conditions under which her citizens live. I am an ardent campaigner for close and genuinely co-operative relations between the people and governments of Western countries and the Soviet Union. I am a passionate opponent of the cold war and of all attempts to increase hostility, exploit differences and add to the terrible dangers facing mankind today. I know that no Soviet citizen will misunderstand me or think that when I speak frankly I wish to harm the Soviet Union or cooperate with those who promote the cold war.

One of the tests of true friendship is the ability to speak frankly without fear of being taken for an enemy or of being misunderstood. I hope, therefore, that you will appreciate the spirit in which I am now writing — one of concern for the Soviet people and not a spirit of condemnation.

The Jews have been subjected to a long and continuous persecution in the history of Europe. The culmination of this cruelty was the wholesale extermination of millions of Jews during our lifetimes, one of the most barbaric crimes in all human history. If ever a people were deserving of understanding and sympathetic treatment after harsh suffering, it is the Jews of Europe.

I should hope, therefore, that the Jews would be permitted full cultural lives, religious freedom and the rights of a national group, in practice as well as in law.

During the last years of Stalin's life, Soviet Jews were totally deprived of their national culture and the means of expressing it. Leading intellectuals were imprisoned or executed by extralegal practices which have since been condemned.

I am a lifelong non-believer in any religion. I have written and campaigned against superstition. Nonetheless, I believe that the freedom to practise religious views should be allowed Jews of the Soviet Union in the same manner that such freedom is granted people of other religious persuasion. I am concerned that the process of restitution of much smaller groups are more plentiful and the closure of synagogues and shortage of religious facilities have impaired Jews in the pursuit of their beliefs. I am troubled that there should be articles in Soviet journals of many Republics expressing hostility of Jewish people as such.

I understand the objections to economic offences such as were expressed in the letter to me by Premier Khrushchev. I feel, however, that the death penalty upon citizens accused of these crimes harms the Soviet Union and allows those hostile to her to unjustly malign her. I consider the fact that 60 per cent of those executed are Jews to be gravely disturbing. I fervently hope that nothing will take place which obliges us to believe that Jews are receiving unjust treatment in contradiction to the law, and that those who break Soviet laws concerning economic offences will be rehabilitated instead of being put to death. I cannot too strongly appeal for understanding of the difficulty experienced by those in the West who are working dedicatedly to ease tension, promote peaceful co-existence, and to end the cold war. These objects are harmed by events which those who desire the cold war can exploit and which trouble us who wish peace and good relations. I write as a friend, but one whose friendship requires honesty.

Yours sincerely,
Bertrand Russell.

(In 1965, when the executions had already taken place, the International Commission of Jurists published a report which labelled the entire series of trials as legally illegitimate and travesties of justice.)



Lights, Camera, Action!

Altamont film is shattering

By DAN MERKUR

Last year, at a free concert at Altamont Speedway near San Francisco, a black man was killed by a Hells Angel during the performance of the Rolling Stones. Did the slaying put an end to the Woodstock legend of peace and non-violence, or does the fact of a leftover 50's greaser knifing a black pimp with a gun justify the Woodstock image instead?

The excellent documentary, *Gimme Shelter*, now playing at Cinecity, of the Altamont concert raises questions of all sorts but does not answer these or any others in particular. Like any fine documentary, it yields plenty of evidence for all the arguments one may draw from that occurrence. To force one argument above all others would be to deny the validity of a relatively unbiased documentary. The film-makers, the Maysles Brothers and Charlotte Zwerin, are too good for that.

At Altamont several thousand freaks gathered and waited while paranoia pervaded the crowd, as the Hells Angels policed the festival. Outbreaks of violence were frequent. The Jefferson Airplane found it necessary to stop their show. At length the Rolling Stones came on, and a biker knifed a man who drew a gun on Jagger. Q. E. D. To cite the incident as of greater importance — as a microcosm of freak society, is to stretch a point. *Gimme Shelter* proves that Woodstock the Movie is not the be-all and end-all to cultural revolutionary movies; however, it does not purport to state what is.

Altamont seems to have been a turning point, the end of an era, regardless of what one believes happened there, or why. If the sixties began well with the Peace Corps, Freedom Riders, and flower children, only to be dwarfed by assassination, Vietnam, Chicago, Nixon and Agnew, still there was a beginning. The seventies have the Cambodian campaign, the Chicago trial, and Altamont as a beginning. *Gimme Shelter*!

Throughout the film Jagger remains a fascinating image. Through *Gimme Shelter* one gains insight into the character he played in *Performance* as well, a strangely possible prophecy of things to come. One understands, as well, the rock star of Peter Watkins' *Privilege*, a narcissistic, frail, hugely powerful semi-diet.

What one sees in Jagger is startlingly variable. I mostly see a child playing with tremendous power he is hardly aware of, let alone able to control. Some see a Machiavellian high priest of anarchy and revolution. Others, no doubt, see a greasy biker who got lucky; a frustrated juvenile publicly masturbating; or a king. Jagger is all these things and more. In any case, he is a unique figure, and fascinating to watch.

Filmed in colour by the Maysles Brothers and Charlotte Zwerin (makers of last year's excellent study of Bible hustlers, *Salesman*), *Gimme Shelter* is the best rock music documentary to date. It is also a case study of contemporary history, and an invaluable document of our times.



Mick Jagger in *Gimme Shelter*.

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FORUM 1: Tuesday, January 19th, 1971 8 p.m.

SOCIETY and MARIJUANA

Panel Moderator: Lawrence Purdy - Director, Metropolitan Toronto Region, Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario.
Panelists: Lionel Solursh - Psychiatrist; David Reeve - Executive Director, Alcohol and Drug Concerns Inc.; C.W. Morrison - Judge, Provincial Court; Michael Barden - Director, Digger House.
Special Resource Person During Discussion: Gerald LeDain - Chairman, Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs.

FORUM 2: Tuesday, January 26th, 1971 8 p.m.

SOCIETY and LONELINESS

Panel Moderator: Donald Willmott - Professor of Sociology, York University.
Panelists: Wilson Head - Professor, York University; David Collins - Physician, Toronto Free Youth Clinic; Anita Birt - Toronto Distress Centre; Vello Sermat - Associate Professor of Psychology, York University.

FORUM 3: Tuesday, February 2nd, 1971 8 p.m.

SOCIETY and CENSORSHIP

Panel Moderator: Robert Langford - Physician, Associate Professor of Public Health, University of Toronto.
Panelists: Julian Porter - Lawyer; Hans Mohr - Professor of Law and Sociology, York University; Mary Sue McCarthy - Mother of Seven; Family Life Education Specialist; Garry Braund - Lawyer; Chairman, League for Decent Literature.

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SHORTS
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THE EIGHTH DAY
THE SOUND OF SPACE
TO A FRIEND
- FEB. 15 Joyce Weiland
LA RAISON AVANT LA PASSION
DIET AND RAT LIFE IN
NORTH AMERICA

Segal's Love Story draws tears, money

By RUDY SIMMS

What can you say about a movie that makes you weep the first tears of your life? Except that it's moving, and sincere, and most of all sad? I don't know.

My girl had lent me a paperback the other day. She said it was real sad, like, and I should read it before we get married (if my parents are reading this, it's only a joke. heh. heh.) It was called *Love Story* by Eric Segal. I found it easy to read and recommend it to anyone who likes sports.

Last Tuesday night I had nothing to do so I called up my girl, Lynda, at work (she's a steno at a dentist's office). I said I have a treat for you, hon', so meet me at Fran's at St. Clair and Yonge. Before she could ask any questions, I hung up. I wanted it to be a surprise, y'know? Over the hamburger plate, I explained we were going to see *Love Story*. Lynda, who I admit is not the smartest steno in the world, said she'd already seen it and it was thin with a red and green cover. When I told her we were going to see the movie, she began to cry and shouted, "Oh, Rudy!" Needless to say, our hostess at Fran's asked us to leave. And they

hadn't even served the jello! The line-up at the Hollywood was fairly long. An oriental chap was selling Kleenex outside and many

of the girls were crying into their crocheted hats, Lynda was sobbing on my suede coat, but I didn't mind because we're engaged.

I liked the short. It was about a dog who killed mountain lions. It looked nice and I recommend it to anyone who likes sports. And then

Love Story started. As soon as they showed Ali MacGraw (she's on the cover of *Time*, y'know) and Ryan O'Neal (he was on Peyton Place) together the whole place went to pieces. I mean you couldn't hear the score the tears were so loud. Grown men (me too) found it hard to hold them back. You see Ryan is rich and hates his father and loves Ali who is poor. They get married anyway although this means zilch moola for Ryan (he was like disinherited)! But Ali gets sick and dies and tells everyone to be strong ("We will, Ali, we will!"). And that's it. And not a dry eye in the place. No sirree. Even the ushers cried. The popcorn girl cried. The ticket lady was crying and she hadn't even seen the movie! (She said she read the book.)

Lynda wanted to see it again (and I sorta liked to see the short about the dog again) but they said only one viewing per ticket (it was the oriental chap again).

Oh, yes. On the subway ridehome I turned to Lynda and said, "Lynda promise me you'll never get sick on me." She nodded and said to me, "But you'll be strong, eh?"

And that's what love is all about. I recommend it to anyone who likes sports.



Ryan O'Neal and Ali MacGraw as enraptured lovers.

Little Big Man lives

Dustin Hoffman may be the closest thing to a human chameleon that exists. At least, that is the impression he gives every time he appears on the screen. He is as equally comfortable in his role as a slum dwelling Italian (Ratso Rizzo in *Midnight Cowboy*) as he is in his latest effort *Little Big Man* in which he portrays a hundred and twenty-one year old man narrating the first 35 years of his life.

During the course of this two and a half hour film directed by Arthur Penn who directed *Bonnie and Clyde* and *Alice's Restaurant*, Hoffman is seen as a young boy, an Indian brave, a cavalry scout and several others, including two scenes as the hundred and twenty one year old. And Hoffman is more than just visually changeable. He is a master of vocal deception as well. How many people, after all, could impersonate someone as old as Jack Crab.

Arthur Penn has once again drawn the best out of his performers. Faye Dunaway as the horny wife of a fanatical minister, who eventually appears in the story (through the ample use of coincidence) as a woman of pleasure; Martin Balsam who plays a 'tonic' salesman but because of his debatable ethics shows up on the screen at various intervals with fewer and fewer appendages (hand, leg, etc.); and the old Indian chief who is Jack Crab's mentor and protector during the course of the film, steals the show in the biggest supporting role.

Crow Chief Dan George, portrays the wise old soothsayer (he has dreams which tell the future) who gives some relevance to American social comment circa 1970. The chief translates Cheyenne to mean 'human being' and says the difference between human beings and white men is that 'human beings' believe everything to be alive and have found the 'centre of the earth' or the meaning of life, whereas 'white men' think that everything (except white men) is dead i.e. having no soul or spirit. There is even a homosexual Indian in the tribe (Homophile Society take heart) something which adds realism.

The film is artistically well done except the battle scene depicting Custer's last stand. This seemed rather contrived. Penn's "slow motion death" fixation comes to the fore again in *Little Big Man*, when Jack Crab's Indian wife and two babies are killed by Custer's Calvary.

But Dustin Hoffman is worth seeing in this monologue role. Historical fiction adds a new dimension to Hoffman, the actor. He is the guts and the backbone of *Little Big Man*.

1970's best albums

By STEVEN DAVEY

Well, kids, everyone else has done it, so I figured I might as well try. Yes, it's time for a very biased music listener's opinions on the best of the year. Throwing originality and my infallible good taste aside, I will now give you your chance to confirm your belief that I am crazy. Right.

Best group of 1970: the Who (Decca) After six years, the Who astounded everyone and became popular and better. "Tommy" was great and "Live at Leeds" greater. Their concerts here last year (and in "Woodstock") proved that they

are perhaps the best performing band ever.

Best album of 1970: "Leon Russell", Leon Russell (Shelter) Famed as Joe Cocker's Svengali, Russell's first solo album combined powerful songs backed with equally powerful sessionmen, including Beatles, Stones, and the ever-present Delaney and Bonnie gang. (Eric Clapton couldn't make it, as he had a cold).

Best Male Singer: Rod Stewart. Rod "the Mod" gave us three lovely albums — one with the Small Faces, the other two on his own. Come to think of it, add these to the "almost album" list.

New Morning for Dylan

By IVAN ZENDEL

Bob Dylan has done it again. *New Morning*, the surprise album of 1970, coming out just four months after *Self Portrait*, will probably do much to set the new style for pop music of the seventies, simple because of its excellence and its good taste.

When Dylan released *Bringing It All Back Home*, an album that came out in the middle of 1965, he, "in one fell swoop" helped create what would be called folk-rock and

effectively revolutionized rock and roll. And Dylan with his band, now The Band, brought rock to new heights. Musically, it was rock at its finest.

And now, *New Morning* comes at a time that rock is probably dying. Splintered and collapsing under its own complicated and esoteric techniques, much like the last great era of jazz, rock is rapidly losing touch with the younger part of its audience.

It is in this setting that one must

understand *New Morning* Bob Dylan seems to be saying that there is just no use in trying to impose heavy, acid, in fact all the newer evolutionary forms of rock on the new generation. They don't understand it. Rock, he seems to understand is something that you grow up with, not something you grow up to.

So *New Morning* is a very simple album. Dylan plays piano on about half the cuts, the remainder of the keyboard work being handled by the almost omnipresent Al Kooper. The roots of the album are mainly blues and country, some folk, a couple pseudo-gospel songs and a little rag-time piano. But the album as a whole, not a collection of songs.

Going to build me a cabin in Utah,
Marry me a wife, catch rainbow trout,
Have a bunch of kids who'll call me paw
That must be what it's all about.
That must be what it's all about.
(from Sign On The Window)

The back of the album jacket is a photograph of a much younger Dylan standing boyishly proud beside Victoria Spivey, a Blues singer, and the almost baby-faced boy is holding a guitar given to him by one of his boyhood idols, Joe Williams another blues singer. But on the inside is music made by a man who has been through a lot of changes and now, with his wife Sarah and their five children, just wants to relax, and sing the music that he wants to sing for whoever wants to listen.

If dogs run free,
Why not me? . . .
The best is yet to come
That's what they explain to me
Just do your thing
You'll be king.
If dogs run free
(from If Dogs Run Free)

Gone are the pretensions of Miss Lonely, who was just like a rolling stone, the horror of the sad eyed lady of the lowlands and the pitiful viciousness of the wicked messenger. As he says in *Day Of The Locust*, a song supposedly about his experience picking up his honorary Princeton Ph.D., "sure am glad to get out of there alive".



Bob Dylan rocks and gently rolls on.

Beat Carleton & Ottawa**Basketball women score 120**

YORK WOMEN SCORE 120 POINTS ON THE WEEKEND

On the weekend the York womens basketball team scored 120 points in two games. They defeated Carleton 59-36 and Ottawa 61-43! This is quite an accomplishment for a team that has only 9 players.

Against Carleton, York came out strong with a zone press, however

they had trouble with the rest of the first half. It was not until the second half that their zone press really worked and they dominated the rest of the game. Eva Hill and Susan Tupling were the offensive standouts for the team.

The second game was a much faster game, which was close during the first half with York leading only by five points at the

end of the half. In the second half the game opened up thanks to the zone press of the York Team. The team constantly intercepted the ball and scored. Eva Hill and Susan Tupling again led the team with 22 points each.

It seems that the women's team is now playing like a team. Let's hope they can maintain their peak into the finals.

Girls volleyball win 2 of 3

Last weekend the Womens Varsity Volleyball team played in an exhibition tournament at Carleton. The team started the tournament with an exciting set against a strong team from the Ottawa city leagues. They were defeated three games to one but lost each one of these games by only two points each.

This game turned out to be the best played match of the weekend. Rallies were extremely long which is a credit to the strength of both teams.

Saturday York was again faced with strong opposition from Carleton University. The match was long, going to five games, with York winning 3-2.

Later Saturday the team met U of Ottawa and defeated them by a score of 3-0.

At present the team is tied for first place with U of T.

Squash team places second

York's squash team placed a strong second in the third annual Canadian Intercollegiate Invitation Team Tournament at York, during the holiday period.

The tournament attracted Canada's top five squash powers as well as Princeton University (ranked fourth in the U.S.) Western won with a total of 25 points. York edged out Princeton by a single point, 18-17, on the final day of the three day event. U of T came in a distant fourth with only 7 points, followed by McGill — with 6 and McMaster last with 2 points.

The results establish York as second best team in Canada and one of North America, strongest sides.

Saul Ticktin, Nabil Labib, and Paul Frost posted 4 wins apiece, while John Hughes (a former Princeton star) and Russ Smart (previous York champion) each won 3 matches. The team is coached by Bill Noyes ex-Canadian titleholder.

Tickets on sale for hockey bus

Tickets for chartered buses will be on sale at the York-Trent hockey game this Friday night to take York fans to Waterloo next Tuesday (Jan. 19) evening. The Yeomen will take on the University of Waterloo for the second time this year.

Depending on student response, tickets may also be sold at the Vanier-Founders and Winters-McLaughlin ramps at noon on Monday. The cost is \$2.00 for the return bus trip. The last time they met, Waterloo beat York 4-3. The Yeomen are reportedly out for revenge.



DAVE COOPER

The tension was high in the junior varsity basketball game against Waterloo Lutheran last Tuesday. With four minutes left to play the Yeomen were down 43-29 but tied it up only to lose by 3 in overtime.

Sports calendar

- Friday** 6:30 J-V Basketball-vs. Queens
8:00 Hockey-vs. Trent
8:15 Basketball-vs. Queens.
- Saturday** Volleyball-OIAA Tournament.
- Tuesday** 7:00 Women's Basketball-vs. U of T.
7:00 Women's Volleyball-vs U of T.
- Wednesday** 8:00 Basketball-vs. U of Waterloo.

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IMPORT Auto TALK

By IAN NEILL

**THE TRUTH HURTS DEPT.**

Are men better drivers than women? At the risk of offending half of the adult population, I respectfully submit the results of a recent analysis of the driving records of 1,600,000 Washington State drivers over the past 6 years. The study was conducted by the Washington State Department of Motor Vehicles.

ITEM — "Men have more than twice as many accidents per capita and more than three times as many traffic citations per capita as women."

ITEM — "The accident rate per 100 male drivers was 36, as compared with 16 for women drivers."

ITEM — "The traffic violation rate per 100 male drivers was 116 as compared with 34 for women."

ITEM — "71% of all women drivers in the State have no accidents or citations on their records as compared to 46% of the men."

Honestly fellows, I couldn't believe it either. Perhaps the higher number of accidents among male drivers is a result of frustrations caused by women drivers — and women back-seat drivers!

Datsun 240-Z is Sports Car of the year! ROAD TEST Magazine says...

"The winning sports car of the year evolves from parameters rather different than those from which the import car of the year was judged last month in ROAD TEST Magazine. For one, the home-bred Corvette is always a contender here. Then, though not always, a sports car is most usually a two-seater and as such, its performance and handling rank higher in importance than do comfort and versatility. Finally, its success in serious competition weighs heavily because that obviously distinguishes the real thing from a boulevardier.

"Our own road tests of the candidates are evaluated and we must consider price, comfort and versatility within limits as well as performance, proved or otherwise. Among the newcomers to the market two cars emerged as finalists, one being the Porsche 914-4 and the other, of course, the 240-Z. "What at first appeared to us to be a difficult choice gradually evolved into a technical knock-out once every factor involved was evaluated. And once again, we find that demand exceeding supply supports our case for both of the finalists. We apologize for embarrassing Nissan but the 240-Z was our only possible choice."

Read all about the Datsun 240-Z and all the other sports cars in ROAD TEST Magazine, January 1971 issue now out.

N.B. The 240-Z is now available with automatic transmission.

Maud Pullin's Christmas Gift

In Bristol, England, Maude Pullin, 60, passed her driving test on the 33rd try — but it cost her \$960 for the lessons. In fact, she had to sell her car in order to pay for them. "I'm not discouraged," she said. "Old as I am, I've found a job that will earn me enough to buy an automobile for myself for next Christmas."

Watch for next Import Auto Talk on January 28th.

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sports



Lose important game 90-85

Basketball bumbles big bounce battle

By IVAN BERN

1971 may be a very long year indeed if Tuesday nights York Yeomen basketball game is any kind of precedent. Hosting the Waterloo Lutheran Golden Hawks, the Yeomen demonstrated a general court malaise, the likes of which has not been seen since the Fruit lost to the Vegetables in the last Supermarket bowl. In fact, the comparison was not a difficult one, as the Yeomen played like either fruit or vegetables, depending on your culinary preference. The final score was 90-85 for Lutheran, but in cliché-like truth, the score was certainly not indicative of the play; York was that bad.

Both teams traded baskets for the first five minutes of the game, with York actually leading 21-20 at one point. The disturbing point, however, was the fact that the team simply looked awful: they weren't running, they couldn't shoot, and their defence was atrocious. The only reason they were still in the game was because the Hawks weren't much better. However, with six minutes to go in the half, Lutheran started to assert its superiority, and, when the smoke had cleared, the Yeomen found itself trailing 50-37 at the half.

Stats poor

A simple look at the stats for the first half illustrated the gross ineptitude of the team. They made good on only 14 of 50 field goal attempts, and they were guilty of 17 fouls — Lutheran capitalizing on most of them.

The epitome of our cold shooting was the agonizing effort of star Sandy Nixon, who failed to make a single shot in 14 tries.

The Yeomen came out running in the second half, using their full-

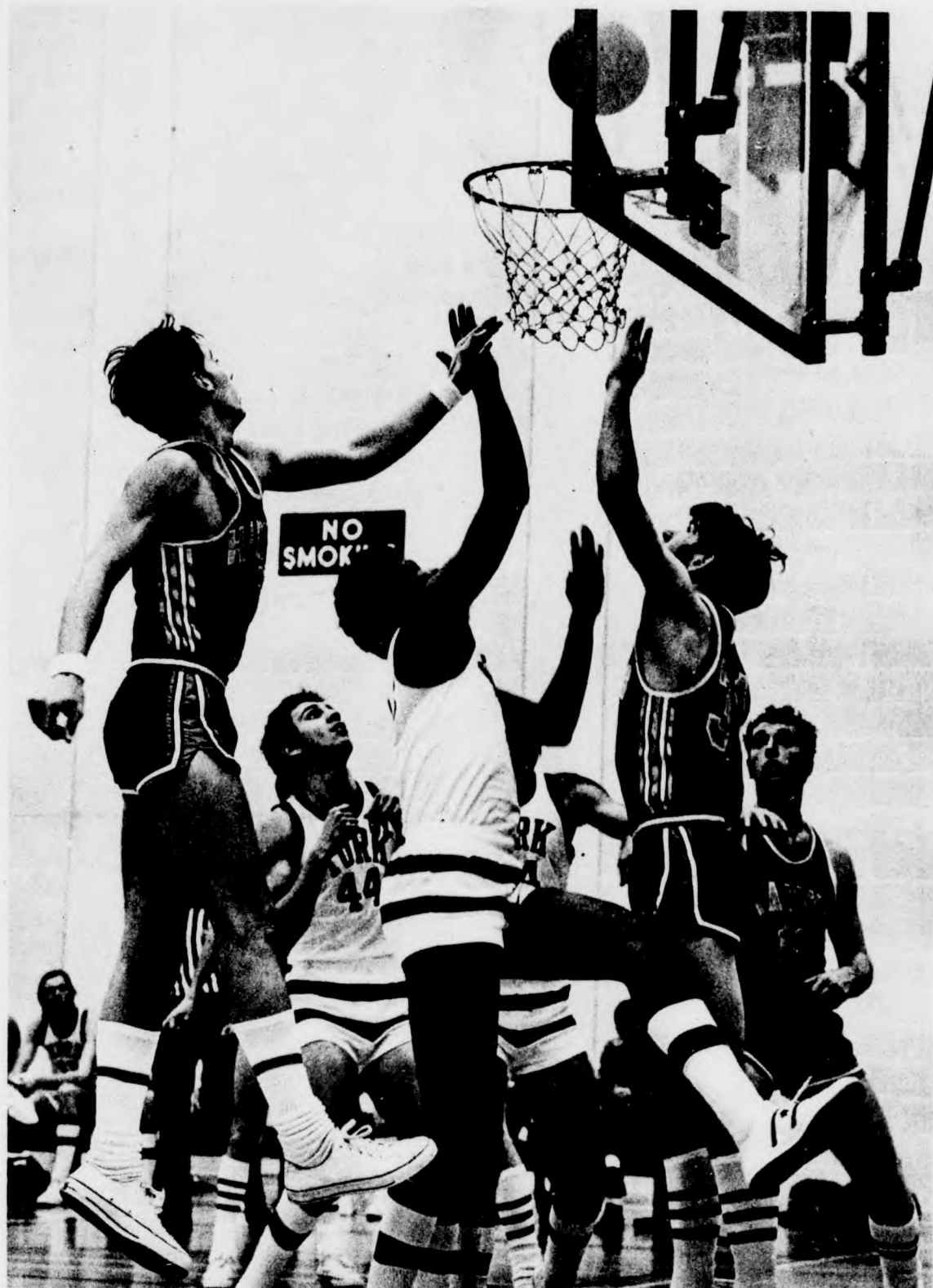
court press to rattle the Hawks, and using the suddenly-returned shooting eye of Nixon to full advantage, the visitors' lead was soon cut to a meagre 3 points — 55-52, before time-out was called by Lutheran. But, as so often happens in basketball, York could not sustain the momentum, and they soon found themselves behind 69-57. And up until the last three minutes of the game, 12 points was the closest they could get. With 55 seconds left and trailing 90-77, York rattled off 8 in a row, but by then the outcome was no longer in doubt.

Coulthard impressive

Due credit must be given to Lutheran, who constantly took advantage of the York miscues. Especially impressive was Chris Coulthard, who scored 25 points and generally controlled the tempo of the game. But this was not the same York team of before the Christmas break — They were slow, sluggish, and demonstrated that they are far from top form. High scorers were Alf Lane and Stan Raphael with 18 apiece, with Nixon adding 13.

Since their last league game against Trenton December 8, the Yeomen have won 2 and lost 2, beating Ottawa and Toronto by small margins, and losing to Queen's and Lutheran. They have a chance to redeem themselves somewhat tomorrow night when they play the Queen's Golden Gaels at Tait-Mckenzie, at 8:15 pm.

Coach Bob McKinney has been saying all year that he didn't want the team to peak too soon. With games against Waterloo, Lakehead, Western, and Guelph coming up this month, we will all soon know whether the team will peak at all in quest of Championship laurels.



TIM CLARK

The Yeomen were on the bottom for most of a frustrating game against Waterloo Lutheran last Tuesday; this was one of the ones that missed.

Yeomen nip Queens Golden Gaels 5-3

By PHIL CRANLEY

The new threesome of Rodger Bowness, Licio Cengarle, and John Hirst made coach Bill Purcell look like a genius last Saturday night as the Yeomen downed Queens 5-3. Purcell seems to have the magic touch. Every time he forms a new forward line or shuffles up an old one, he comes out smelling like a rose. Some of these changes are forced, due to injuries or the absence of the occasional defenceman for scholastic reasons.

Out of the 12 scoring points registered by York (counting goals and assists) that line counted nine of them. Bowness was the individual star of the game scoring the first goal on a clever passing play with his linemates, and then picking up assists on three of the four remaining York markers. For the first game this year Bowness was skating as strongly at the end of the game as he was at the beginning.

Cengarle continues to play superb hockey. His consistency is amazing, as he counts in the scoring column game after game. Against the Gaels he scored the fifth York goal to go along with two assists picked up earlier in the evening. The goal came on a sizzling backhand drive that soared over the shoulder of Norm Douglas in the Queen's net. Licio wears

number 9, just like Chicago's Bobby Hull, and if it weren't for the dark colour of his hair, York supporters might be touting him as Italy's answer to the Golden Jet.

Left winger John Hirst is also playing some excellent hockey. Only in his rookie year, John is quickly earning a reputation as a playmaker. He had two assists, both on crisp passes right on the money in each case.

The game itself was very fast in the first two periods, but there were numerous physical penalties of the slashing, tripping, boarding, variety which took its toll of bruised hockey players by the start of the last 20 minutes.

Queens has a surprisingly good team. Their captain Morris Mott (formerly of the Canadian National team) was their best forward, skating and checking well

Very fast game

all night. And bolstering their defence was Dave Field who played for the U of T championship team last year.

The York team seemed to be in control throughout the game as they built up a 3-0 lead, but the Gaels kept within two goals for most of the night. Adding to the Bowness goal in the first period were Ron Mark on an unassisted tally and Paul Cerre who was

playing left wing for Murray Stroud, in place of the absent Steve Latinovich.

Another recent standout for York scored what proved to be the winning goal of the game. The only bearded Yeoman, Don Fraser, whisked home a gorgeous Bowness pass from the side of the crease to count the fourth York goal.

For once, the Yeomen had an

abundance of defencemen. They had six men on the blueline corps for this game. Kent Pollard moved back to defence and showed his versatility by playing well. Also returning to the lineup was Ron Porter. Porter played for York last year but due to a heavy study schedule, has been working out with the Jr. Varsity team since the start of the season. Porter was sorely needed due to the premature and unexpected retirement of star defenceman Ed Zuccato. The entire York defence was very aggressive on Saturday as Bruce Penny nearly broke a Golden Gael in half with a stiff check, Roger Galipeau and Don West almost had

Sound judgement

fights and Dave Kosoy was slightly unpatriotic when he landed several solid blows to Morris Motts head, and then used Mott as a cushion and jumped up and down on him.

The referee used sound judgment for a change and in a couple of instances awarded two minor penalties (four minutes) to fighters, rather than the five minute major penalty which incurs an automatic game misconduct.

Puck Patter... Several hundred people attended the game and enjoyed the new bleachers which were installed last week... The team flies to Windsor for a game Wednesday night with the Lancers who beat U of T 6-4 last week... The next home game is tomorrow night (Friday) in a league encounter with Trent U. of Peterborough. Come and see the Yeomen wipe up... Murray Stroud was smashed into the boards on Saturday night and besides receiving a bad headache, he aggravated the groin injury that has been hampering him all year... The Ryerson game originally scheduled for January 11, has been postponed to February 10...

Starting with the game at home this Friday, Radio York will be broadcasting the Yeomen home games. These broadcasts can be heard in the colleges or on the Rogers Cable network... The teams schedule is incredibly rigorous. As well as the Windsor game away and the Trent game at home this Friday, they play in Waterloo on Tuesday and back home again for another league match against Brock U, with a starting time of 9:00 pm next Thursday (January 21).



Roger Bowness

University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

One day workshop January 23

Phys. Ed. to host workshop



Judy Jarvis and Company will give a performance in modern dance at Burton Auditorium on January 23 at 8:30 p.m., in conjunction with a dance workshop hosted by York's Department of Physical Education. Tickets are \$1.50 for students and \$2.50 for others and may be purchased from the Department of Physical Education, at Burton Auditorium Box Office, or at the Judy Jarvis Dance Studio in Toronto.

Scholarships

The University of North Dakota, is offering graduate awards in over 37 fields. Included are: Fellowships and Traineeships with stipends up to \$2,800 plus dependency allowance and waiver fees; Teaching Assistantships with stipends up to \$3,150 plus waiver of Fees; Research Assistantships with stipends up to \$4,000 per year; and Tuition Scholarships with waiver of certain fees. Further information can be obtained from the Dean of the Graduate School, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, 58201, USA.

Bank of Nova Scotia Bilingual Exchange Scholarships — The Bank of Nova Scotia is offering a total of six one-year graduate and undergraduate scholarships, three to French-language candidates who must transfer from a French-language institution to an English-language university, and three to English-language candidates who must transfer from an English-language institution to a French-language university. Undergraduate winners will receive \$1,500 and graduates \$3,000. Preference will be given to students who have not had the opportunity of attending an institution where courses were given in their second language. All candidates must be Canadian citizens, and must have graduated, or be attending, a Canadian

university. English-language winners must transfer, for the tenure of the award, from an English-language institution which is a member, or affiliated to a member of the AUCC. French-language winners must transfer from a French-language university to a Canadian English-language institution, which is a member or affiliated member of the AUCC. Closing date for applications is March 1. Further information can be obtained from the Director of Awards, AUCC, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

United Appeal results: 25% increase over 1969

Results of the 1970 United Appeal Campaign show a 25% increase over the 1969 total and the average donation doubled, reports Professor M.S. Moyer, Administrative Studies, Chairman of the York Campaign.

A total of \$19,110.99 was collected through the Campaign which was

initiated slightly earlier than last year's and was conducted entirely by mail.

Thanking the participants in the 1970 Campaign and commending them for their significant individual contributions, the University's United Appeal Committee looks forward to even greater participation in the next

Faculty briefs

PROF. C. MICHAEL LANPHIER, Survey Research Centre, and PROF. C. BEATTIE, social science, Atkinson College, read on paper on "Data for guidance or apologetics: recent uses of social science data in Canadian Government policies" to the International Political Science Association in September in Munich, Germany.

PROF. JOHN BEARE, economics, spoke on "Inflation in Canada" to the Central Ontario Industrial Relations Institute in Toronto in October.

Organizations recruiting

The following chartered accountants will be on campus this week and next to interview students from all disciplines regarding employment as accounts trainees: Arthur Anderson & Co.; Clarkson Gordon; Perlmutter, Orenstein, Giddens, Newman and Co.; Ernst & Ernst; Dunwoody & Co.; Riddell Stead & Co. and Starkman, Kraft, Rothman.

Also interviewing perspective employees will be the Bank of Nova Scotia (management trainees), Smith Transport (a training programme), and the Canada Life Assurance Co.

Students interested in employment with these firms should contact the STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICE (Temporary Office Building, Room A12) to arrange appointments.

On Campus

Thursday

12 noon - 2:00 pm - Geography Lunch Hour Meeting — Dr. R. Wolfe will speak on his new theory of "Surrogates" — informal discussion will follow Brotherhood of Geographers — bring your lunch — Room N306, the Ross Building.

1:00 pm - 3:00 pm - York Concert series — "Chimo" (Jack Mowbray) — rock — Old Dining Hall, Glendon College.

1:00 pm - 3:00 pm - York Concert Series — Eugene Watts Brass Quintet — McLaughlin College Dining Hall.

1:00 pm - Illustrated Talk — R. Murray Schafer, Programme in Music, will speak on "Canadian Music" as part of a Humanities class — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

1:00 pm - Visiting Speaker — Dr. Reuben Baetz, Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council, will speak on "Poverty: Why Does It Still Exist in Canada?" — the Old Dining Hall, Glendon College.

1:00 pm & 2:00 pm - Film — "Four Families" — sponsored by Sociology, Glendon College — Room 204, Glendon College.

1:30 pm & 8:30 pm - Tennessee Williams' One-Act Plays — "Twenty-Seven Wagons Full of Cotton" & "This Property is Condemned" — designed by Dr. J.A. Glosson and directed by Dr. J.A. Green of the Programme in Theatre Arts, Faculty of Fine Arts — Atkinson Studio Theatre, Atkinson College — Also on Friday and Saturday at this time.

2:00 pm - Film — "St. Exupéry" — sponsored by French Literature — Room 118, Winters College.

2:00 pm - Visiting Speaker — Professor Eldred Jones, well known writer & critic of African Literature, will speak on "African Literature in English" — sponsored English — Faculty Common Room, 8th floor, the Ross Building.

7:00 pm - Film — "Rich Land, Poor People" — Sociology class — Room 129, York Hall, Glendon College.

Friday

10:00 am & 12 noon - Film — "Quebec/ U.S.A." (30 min.) — sponsored by linguistics & Language Training — Room N203, the Ross Building.

12 noon - Special Guest — Noted film critic Robin Wood will discuss the works of Ophuls & answer general questions — sponsored by Founders College Foundations — Room D, Stedman Lecture Halls.

2:00 pm - Film — "Heironymous Merkin" — sponsored by Winters College Council — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

4:00 pm - Mathematics Colloquium — Professor T. Ganelius, University of Gothenburg (Sweden) & President of Swedish Mathematical Society, will give a lecture entitled "Mass Distribution, Potentials & Bohr's Inequality" — Room N203, the Ross Building.

7:00 pm - Badminton — upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

8:00 pm - Varsity Hockey — York vs Trent U. — Hockey arena, York campus.

8:15 pm - Varsity Basketball — York vs Queen's U. — Tait McKenzie Building.

8:30 pm - Concert — Pauline Julien, one of French Canada's best known singers — sponsored by the Dean of Students office, Glendon College — admission \$2.50, students \$1.50.

Saturday

8:30 pm - 12:30 am - Dance — "Whiskey Howl" — sponsored by Stong College Students — admission \$1.50 — Stong College Dining Hall.

8:30 pm - 12:30 am - Pub — sponsored by Stong College Students — Stong College Junior Common Room.

8:30 pm - 12:30 am - Folk Singers — sponsored by Stong College Students — Orange Snail Coffee Shop, Stong College.

Sunday

2:00 pm - Badminton — upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

7:00 pm & 9:00 pm - Film — "Heironymous Merkin" — sponsored by Winters College Council — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

7:30 pm - Roman Catholic Mass — Room 107, Stedman Lecture Halls.

Monday

12:15 pm - 12:45 pm - Conditioning for Men & Women — each Monday, Wednesday & Friday — women, upper gym — men, main gym — Tait McKenzie Building.

4:00 pm - Film — "Teorema" — Humanities class — Room I, Lecture Hall #2.

4:00 pm - Visiting Lecturer — Douglas Johnson, the Professor of French History, University of London will speak on "A Historian's View of General de Gaulle" — sponsored by the Dept. of History — Room 118, Winters College.

5:45 pm - Film — "Fallacies of Hope" — Humanities class — Room I, Lecture Hall #2.

Tuesday

9:30 am - 3:30 pm - Christian Counselling & Religious Consultation — sponsored by the Lutheran Student Foundation (638-1505 or 633-2158) — Room 133, McLaughlin College.

2:15 pm - Seminar — "Aspects of French Foreign Policy" by Professor Douglas Johnson, University of London — sponsored by History — Vanier College Senior Common Room.

3:00 pm - Guest Lecturer — eminent French novelist, Madame Nathalie Sarraute, will lecture in English on "Le nouveau roman francais" — sponsored by the French Literature — Winters College Senior Common Room.

3:00 pm - Film — "The River" — Humanities class — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

8:00 pm - Film & Special Meeting of the Action Committee for Soviet Jewry — speakers include: Irving Layton; Alan Rose, Canadian Jewish Congress Committee; & Colonel Yakov Kaplan, formerly captain in Soviet military, presently in Israeli Air Force — Film: "Before Our Eyes" — Room I, Lecture Hall #2.

Wednesday

12 noon & 1:00 pm - Noon Time Film — "We Have No Art" (26 min. col.) — Room 114, Central Library.

2:00 pm - Film — "The Queens" — Social Science class — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

3:30 pm - Film — "The Antkeeper", directed by Ralph Forsberg — followed by a discussion by Professor D.M. Johnson of the Philosophy Department — sponsored by the York Lutheran Student Movement — Film Room, Central Library.

Poet Rosenblatt to appear

Toronto-born poet, Joseph Rosenblatt, one of the most promising young poets writing for the 70's, will present readings from his works next Tuesday evening at 8:30 p.m. in Burton Auditorium.

A Canada Council Award winner in 1966 for his first book of poetry, L.S.D Leacock, Rosenblatt has since published Winter of the Luna Moth and was nominated for the Governor-General's Award for poetry in 1968.

Ticket information concerning this performance may be obtained from Burton Auditorium Box Office, 635-2370.

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directory

Letters to the Editor

Eaton empire

Let me state clearly the purpose of this invective at your article on the Eaton empire:

I disagree with your accusations of Lady Eaton because of her view of Fascism.

In taking this position, I am neither motivated by any love for the Eaton family, nor by the fact that I'm still an Italian citizen, nor by any desire to advertise Fascism. Rather, I felt a compelling urge to expose what I consider a libel and a disservice to the EXCALIBUR readership.

The large-print excerpts from the Eaton impressions and memoirs clearly condemn the poor lady as an enthusiastic supporter of Mussolini and Fascism in Italy. There are no extenuating circumstances:

Italy now happiest land, says Lady Eaton returning, praises Mussolini's Rule.

"Found whole country improved, People happiest in world-Admires Signora Mussolini for her domestic qualities - European Countries unprogressive in caring for sick." Other comments on Mussolini's policies follow, mostly favorable to the Italian dictator.

As an exercise in pure product advertising (naive politics), your article was not too badly presented.

As an effort at social justice, however, much more is needed in its content.

I do not claim to be any better historian than the author on "The Eaton Empire", but, coming from "the other side of the fence", I can assure you that your article's point of view of Fascism is characteristically distorted and one-sided.

Lady Eaton wrote in 1927 of the marvel Mussolini's government had performed in Italy. Where is the flow in this statement? Any Italian old timer will tell you that this is true. The Fascist blunders of 1935-43 had not yet happened and even "liberal" celebrities as Winston Churchill and Leon Blum greeted Mussolini as one of the greatest modern statesmen.

Italy did gain from 1922 to 1935 under Fascism. This is no place to go into further details, but at least from the Italian standpoint, it could not be better.

Thus, I ask: what right has anybody got to use or misuse, a medium such as EXCALIBUR in order to feed false and gratuitous propaganda to students who are only too ready to absorb "ready-made knowledge" in the true North American spirit without questioning its truth?

Is it possible that you are so blind as not to feel the blatant stink of your Puritanical values of self-righteousness in the search for the eternal perfection in European, or better still, Italian politics??

History alters its course capriciously. Why should Lady Eaton or anyone else be blamed for believing in the goodness of a political system that, like any other, collapsed after it reached the zenith of its contribution to mankind?

Let us admit that much of

today's trouble all over the world is due to the tendency of judging yesterday's events by today's standards and values. Everyone is in for the sweet revenge: some against the Germans, others against the Italians, still others against the imperialistic actions of the British, French and what-have-you in the Third World.

Yet, when I ask around for a description of what Fascism stood for, all my fellow students sadly admit that, apart from the usual "liberal" standard cliches (pigs, dictatorship and everything evil ...), they know nothing about it. Ever heard of the ideal Corporate state? Ever heard of the social welfare schemes introduced by Mussolini in Italy and only now slowly being introduced in Canada by our lovely capitalists-liberal governments?

Need I say more to show how unrealistic some of EXCALIBUR's articles are becoming?

Of course, those who consider themselves radicals rarely, if ever, stop and think that, perhaps, if their enemy did not exist, they too would not feel so important. Thus, deep inside, the "radicals" pray for an image, be it Fascism or something else, to continue to scare people. Yes, even the courageous radicals are too afraid to look at history from a contemporary point of view, quivering at the thought of finding out what is behind the devil's mask they flaunt at middle-class students and related proletariat.

How easy it is to condemn! My stand is not for Lady Eaton (for whom I could not care less), but for all those, (mostly fellow students), who have little time and interest to verify the truth of articles such as the one on the Eaton empire in EXCALIBUR.

I have dealt with only one aspect of the article's content, namely, Fascism and Mussolini. I apologize to you, the reader, if this opinion of mine is a bit unorthodox, and hope that I did not leave you with the impression of trying to sell Fascist propaganda, much less Eaton advertising. If I am to be the object of a committee on Un-Canadian activities, so be it! If I am to be labeled a Fascist pig (which, modestly, I admit not to be) let the dogs have their day!

But I shall be grateful to have got this off my mind at 1 am. I can now go to sleep, finally.

Savino Sbarra
Stong II.

GSA & CYSF

Two connections with regard to the Graduate Students Association CYSF referendum last year: One, 59 per cent voted to leave CYSF; Two, no letter of the nature you described was received by the board. Unlike McLaughlin's council we believed that our internal decisions were the business of our members; for that reason we sought no press during the referendum. Had we received the same 'offer' from the board, my advice to the GSA Council would have been that we send it back 'D' for political acumen and 'F minus' for governmental responsibility.

The present CYSF constitution, including the withdrawal clause, was approved by two thirds of the constituencies councils. The Board's apparent belief that it knows the needs of students better than they do still surprises me; I was apparently optimistic enough to think that by now they might know better than that.

John Bosley
Past Chairman
Graduate Studies
Association.

Polonsky

The childish, watery, self-indulgent drivel which for the most part characterizes Naked Came Polonsky prompts me to suggest that the column might be more aptly titled, Polonsky: In Search of His Testicles.

Stevan Jovanovich
McLaughlin IV

Vital

staff

meeting

Thursday

2 pm

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The following poem was written by a Quebecois living in Montreal. The lines written in bold were in English in the original; the other lines were written in French, the language of the Quebecois.

SPEAK WHITE

Speak White

it's so lovely to hear you
talk about Paradise Lost
and the charming but nameless figure moving
through Shakespeare's sonnets

We are an uncultured stammering people
yet we are not deaf to the uniqueness of a tongue
speak with the accent of Milton and Byron and
Shelley and Keats

speak white

speak of this and that
tell us about the Magna Carta
or about Lincoln's Monument
or about the grey charm of the Thames
or about the pink waters of the Potomac
tell us about your traditions
We are a people of little brilliance
yet we are quite able to appreciate
the full import of crumpets
or the Boston Tea

But you really **speak white**
when you get down to **brass tacks**

To speak of **gracious living**
and of the standard of living
and the Great Society
speak white a little louder
raise your foremen's voices
we are a little hard of hearing
living too close to the machines
we hear only our sighs above the tools.

speak white and loud

let yourselves be heard
from Saint-Henri to Santo Domingo
yes what a splendid tongue
for hiring
giving orders
deciding the hour death joins the job
and the pause that refreshes
and the dollar that effervesces

Speak white

tell us that **God is a great big shot**
and that we're paid to trust him
speak white
talk production profits and percentages
speak white
yours is a rich tongue
for buying
but as for selling oneself
but as for selling one's life blood
but as for selling oneself

Ah!

speak white

big deal

but as for explaining to you
the eternity of a day on strike
recounting
the life of a janitor-people
but as for going home at night
when the sun comes bursting above our alleyways
but as for telling you that yes the sun sets yes
each day of our lives in the east of your empires
Nothing can match a language of curses
our somewhat unkempt jargon
spattered with axle-grease and oil.

Speak white

enjoy what you say
We are a rancorous people
yet reproach no one
for having a monopoly
on speech correction

In the sweet tongue of Shakespeare
with the accent of Longfellow
speak a pure and gruesome white French
as in Vietnam, in the Congo
speak an Impeccable German
gnashing a Star of David in your teeth
speak order speak repression
speak white

it's a universal language
we were born to understand it
with its tear-gas words
with its black-jack words

Speak white

tell us again about **Freedom and Democracy**
We know that liberty is a black word
just as misery is Negroid
and as blood mingles with dust in the streets of
Algiers or Little Rock

Speak white

take turns from Westminster to Washington
speak white as they do on Wall Street
white as in Watts
Be civilized
and in the circumstances understand our speech
when you politely ask us
how do you do
and you hear us reply
we're doing all right
we're doing fine
we
are not alone

We know
that we are not alone.

— Michele Lalonde