

Atkinson recruits pacifiers

By BOB ROTH

The Atkinson College administration has recruited 40 of its students to "pacify" any members of the York Student Movement who they fear might try to disrupt the college's final orientation ceremony tonight.

Mrs. Pearl Chud, vice-president of the Atkinson student council charged Tuesday evening that Dean Harry Crowe called a meeting of selected council members Monday without her knowledge to discuss the policing of Tuesday's, Wednesday's and tonight's ceremonies.

Last Thursday YSM disrupted a Winters college teach-in when they challenged guest speakers John Saywell, dean of arts and science and Liberal mp Phil Givens.

The Atkinson councillors who were assembled by Crowe "were told there had been some disruption . . . at the orientation meeting with Saywell and that members of YSM were shouting vulgarities and that they had to call the meeting off somewhere before it was finished," Mrs. Chud said.

"They decided that they would

try to get 30 or 40 senior students to act as ushers at the Atkinson orientation meetings so they wouldn't have any outbreak of violence . . . or disruption."

They were also told, she said, that Monday's "highly confidential" meeting was to be kept secret.

Evidently, the administration feels that YSM members might be planning to challenge Crowe on his belief that the only relationship between a faculty member and a student is that of master-apprentice.

Crowe and his master-apprentice concept are specifically mentioned in the YSM counter-handbook, "Brave New School" which YSM is presently selling on campus.

When interviewed Tuesday afternoon, Crowe told EXCALIBUR there had been no meetings or formal discussions regarding a plan for dealing with potential disruptors.

Tuesday evening EXCALIBUR phoned Atkinson councillor John Lever and asked him if plans had in fact been made in advance. "No comment," he replied. Asked if he could reveal whether or not a



Harry Crowe

meeting had been held Monday, he said "No."

Mrs. Chud, who has been a crit-

ic of the Atkinson administration, said she was not invited "because they felt that male students would suit the purpose better."

"Oh, am I angry!" she exclaimed. "I couldn't believe it was true."

Crowe, when confronted with this new information late Tuesday night, then admitted a formal meeting was held and the potential disruption discussed.

"We talked it over and the only worry we had was to see what people were doing it and what our freshmen would do. These are heavily labour people . . . You never know what these people might think being new to university," he said.

Crowe said the "ushers" are

further advanced night students whose job it is to guide Atkinson freshmen during their orientation.

If a disruption occurs, Crowe said he told the ushers "their job is one of pacifying . . ."

Mrs. Chud, who is scheduled to make a speech at tonight's ceremonies said she intends to bring the matter up.

Tuesday morning Bill Farr, board and senate secretary warned the York Student Movement, through an EXCALIBUR reporter that they might be physically assaulted if they tried to challenge speakers at the Atkinson ceremonies.

If YSM goes, Farr said, "make sure that they know they could be mousetrapped."

Excalibur

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THE STUDENT WEEKLY OF YORK UNIVERSITY

September 18, 1969

Discrimination charge laid against York hiring

By JOHN KING

A Lebanese-born political science professor has filed charges with the Ontario Human Rights Commission against York and four other provincial universities, saying they refused to hire him because of his national origin and political beliefs.

George Haggar, 34, says he was recommended by several professors at York to fill a post created when political science professor Edward Broadbent left to sit in the House of Commons as NDP member for Oshawa-Whitby, but was passed over in favor of a less-qualified applicant because of his political activities.

In an interview with EXCALIBUR yesterday, Haggar said: "I am prepared to testify under oath I was bypassed in favor of an American after I was given a very implicit understanding that I was appointed by an official much higher in the hierarchy of York than Mr. Kaplan (York political science chairman Harold Kaplan)."

Haggar would not say who the "official" was.

Haggar's claims were first reported in The Globe and Mail on Monday.

In a letter to The Globe yesterday, Kaplan denied the claims. "Dr. Haggar's statement is completely false. At no time in the nine-year history of this department has anyone been accepted — or rejected — because of his political views. Moreover, I have no idea whom Dr. Haggar means when he refers to 'a less-qualified applicant.'"

"During the last academic year, we considered a great many applicants and eventually chose two men who we felt were best qualified and individuals of high intellectual stature. These decisions were made by the department council, a body including all the members of the political science department plus four student representatives."

Referring to the letter, Haggar said: "The statement is completely false . . . If I were in Professor Kaplan's position I would rather remain silent than comment publicly about the appointment practices of York University and particularly those in political science."

"Moreover, with reference to the Broadbent vacancy, was it not Professor Kaplan, the Zionist Jews of the department and their allies who in fact overruled my suggested appointment on the grounds of my being 'a cantankerous person' rather than on the basis of allegedly distinguished contribution criteria."

"My position is that under his pretension of value-free science he does not have a single socialist or a single anyone. He has only his liberal American friends. . . All is not well in the alleged department where democracy prevails, and where students are supposed to be sitting with faculty to appoint."

Haggar said he had been "unanimously proposed by the students" at McGill University to replace political science lecturer Stan Gray.

"Professor Waller (chairman of the McGill political science department), who also happens to be an American like Mr. Kaplan, disposed by himself of the student proposal," Haggar said.

"So you see this myth of students sitting on appointment committees means absolutely nothing. This is a fraudulent situation where the old bureaucrats control everything — where the students propose and the chairman disposes."

"Perhaps Professor Kaplan has forgotten, but I want to assure him that I have many more friends than he thinks and their acquiescence must not be interpreted as assent."

"Is it a matter of accident that he, as an American, happens to be the chairman and the key people in the department of the university are too?" he asked.

The other four universities Haggar has filed charges against are: King's College, an affiliate of the University of Western Ontario; Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology; Waterloo Lutheran University and Lakehead University.

Haggar charges that King's College refused to consider his application for a teaching vacancy because he has publicly attacked Zionist ideology and been a spokesman for the Canadian Arab community.

He cited a letter dated Dec. 6, 1968, from King's College principal Owen Carrigan, in which Carrigan cited Haggar's outspoken political beliefs as a reason for refusing to hire him:

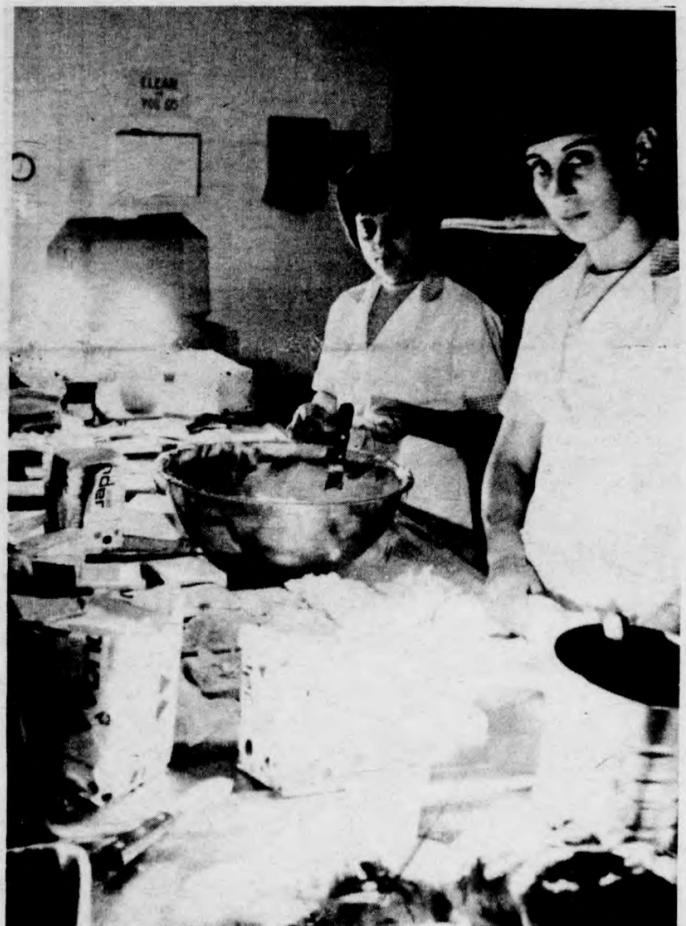
"For the past few months we have been negotiating with the Canadian Jewish community for the establishment of a centre for Jewish studies. . ."

"In view of this, I think you will appreciate that it would be impossible for us to have somebody on the faculty, particularly in the department of political science, who would be openly hostile to the state of Israel."

Yesterday Haggar said: "I do have the highest regard for Dr. Carrigan, because Dr. Carrigan has the integrity and honesty to state why he would not consider me. But Mr. Kaplan and the other people who turned me down do not have the integrity to state the reason. About all they can say is that your letter is on file and, happily, this time I know enough people on the inside who told me precisely what happened."

Haggar came to Canada in 1952 and became a Canadian citizen in 1958. He taught at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute for two years as a specialist in political theory, Canadian government and foreign policy, and comparative government.

Waterloo Lutheran did not renew his contract in 1967 because, according to then acting president Henry Endress: "Through numerous channels you have made it very clear that you are not happy with the philosophy, operation and personnel (at Lutheran)."



Excalibur — Dave Cooper

Lights out, but work goes on

H₂O put out lights

Monday's eight-hour blackout throughout the campus was caused by water entering the sub-station in the new graduates' residence, but the physical plant still claims "it's highly unlikely it could happen again."

The power failure which shut down all electrical apparatus on campus except heating, was eventually traced to a "short circuit" in the main power line onto the campus from Steeles Avenue.

A several thousand volt power line burnt itself out along with several minor cables, when water in the sub-station caused the short circuit.

"We have a very good electrical system here," a physical plant spokesman said, "and we should get full use of our backup systems."

The back-up system didn't work. "We don't know why, but there were several mechanical failures in it too," he said.

Most classes were cancelled or students just didn't show up. Some groups moved outdoors.

But H. I. Schiff, lecturing to Natural Science 178, simply paused when his lecture went dark, and then carried on, in the dark, to the end of the period. Some students said note-taking was rather difficult.

J. A. Burt showed up to an afternoon Nat. Sci. 176A class with a flashlight in the window-less Stedman Lecture Hall. He used the flashlight to read his notes to an unknown number of freshmen in the darkened hall.

Emergency food — hot coffee and weiners and beans — was imported by Versafood for the residence supper meal, served by candlelight. The Versafood management had expected several thousands of dollars of frozen food to be destroyed if the electric freezers had remained off for more than 12 hours.

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From New York, Tony Montanaro and his assistant, Michael Henry, in a unique new program, A Mime's Eye View. *"Thoroughly refreshing . . . an enthralling performance."*

Subscription to All Three: \$10 (\$7.50— York staff; \$5— York students)

THE CONTEMPORARY THEATRE: A STATUS REPORT

Four of North America's foremost drama critics assess the status of today's theatre from their own special points of view . . .

TUESDAY, DEC. 2 — NATHAN COHEN

The acerbic critic of the *Toronto Star*, Mr. Cohen will offer his insights on Canadian Theatre in one of his rare public speaking engagements.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13 — THEODORE HOFFMAN

Professor of theatre at such institutions as Carnegie Tech and New York University, author of several books on the contemporary theatre and drama critic for Group W, Westinghouse in New York, Mr. Hoffman will examine the current status of the American Theatre.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20 — HENRY POPKIN

American drama critic for the *Times of London*, Mr. Popkin's criticism of theatre has appeared in newspapers, journals and books around the world. He will examine trends in European Theatre.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3 — RICHARD SCHECHNER

Former editor of the scholarly journal, *The Drama Review*, Mr. Schechner recently turned theory into practice with his staging of the off-Broadway success, *Dionysus in '69*. Mr. Schechner will speak on the Revolutionary Theatre.

Subscription to All Four: \$5 (\$4— York staff; \$2.50— York students)

THE FILM EXPERIENCE

Three unique weekends of film ranging from the early classics to major contemporary works.

WEEKEND ONE "THE COMEDIANS"

FRIDAY, DEC. 5 — W. C. Fields in *My Little Chickadee*, others.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6 — The Marx Brothers in some of their all-time favourites including *The Cocoanuts*.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7 — Charlie Chaplin in four of his finest short films including *The Tramp*.

WEEKEND TWO "THE NATURE OF WAR"

FRIDAY, JAN. 9 — *The Birth of A Nation*, D. W. Griffiths silent spectacular shown here with the original piano score for accompaniment.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10 — Jean Renoir's haunting study of the effects of war, *La Grande Illusion*.

SUNDAY, JAN. 11 — Stanley Kubrick's modern masterpiece of armed insanity, *Dr. Strangelove*.

WEEKEND THREE "THE HITCHCOCK METHOD"

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, FEB. 13, 14 and 15 — Three of Alfred Hitchcock's most brilliant suspense films to be chosen from *Rebecca*, *The Lady Vanishes*, *Rear Window*, *39 Steps*, *The Trouble with Harry* and *Psycho*.

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SOUNDS AND FORMS IN MUSIC

From music of the ancients to experimental work by some of today's most advanced composers, this series will provide a rare opportunity to see and hear works from many times and many places . . .

TUESDAY, NOV. 4 — THE CREATIVE ASSOCIATES OF BUFFALO

New works by Henri Pousseur, Istvan Anhalt, Lejaren Hiller, Kenneth Gaburo and Lukas Foss presented by members of the Centre of the Creative and Performing Arts of the State University of New York at Buffalo; several world, all Canadian, premieres.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9 — ASHISH KHAN AND HIS MUSICIANS

India's young master of the sarod, Ashish Khan, will perform with Alla Rakha on the tabla. The program will be heard nowhere else this year in Eastern North America.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3 — THE MANITOBA CONSORT

Canada's most famous consort of ancient string and wind instruments, the Manitoba Consort was the first company to play at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.

Subscription to All Three: \$9 (\$6.75— York staff; \$4.50— York students)

POETS AND THEIR WORKS

Four of today's most important poets reading from their work, followed by open discussion.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6 — ALLEN GINSBERG

Perhaps the most controversial figure in contemporary poetry, Mr. Ginsberg will be making one of his few appearances on a Canadian campus this year.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3 — IRVING LAYTON

One of Canada's major poets as well as one of its most outspoken, Mr. Layton is the author of 20 volumes of poetry. His most recent publication is *The Shattered Plinths* (1968).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7 — ROBERT CREELEY

Considered one of America's most important contemporary poets, Mr. Creeley is currently teaching poetry at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4 — ELI MANDEL

A Canadian poet whose work has attracted much critical attention in recent years, Mr. Mandel is the 1968 winner of the Governor General's Award, and a member of the York University Faculty.

Subscription to All Four: \$5 (\$4— York staff; \$2.50— York students)

Burton Auditorium Box Office open 11 A.M. - 2 P.M.

YSM's 'guerrilla theatre' disrupts Winters' teach-in

A forum on "The Faces of Toronto" was disrupted last Thursday when members of the York Student Movement turned out in strength to challenge the guest speakers.

Although posters advertising the Winters College-sponsored teach-in urged students to attend and "confront your environment" neither Jack Saywell, dean of arts and science, nor Liberal MP Phil Givens, ex-mayor of Toronto, expected the kind of confrontation they received.

Saywell barely started his speech before being challenged by a YSM member and when Givens at one point tried to come to his rescue he was denounced as a liar and forced to sit down.

YSM members questioned Saywell on why corporations were not being forced to pay the cost of pollution control. They claimed the consumer was forced to pay the bill while corporations continued to rake in profits.

Soon a heated discussion developed between Saywell, the YSM people and the audience.

Saywell remained very cool throughout the affair, although he hedged on some of the pointed questions thrown his way. He never did finish his speech.

When the discussion turned to exploitation of people by corporations, Phil Givens, who had made a speech earlier, got up and said countries do not have enough resources to satisfy all their people.

"That's a lie!" shot back YSMer Andy Stanley pointing his finger accusingly at the ex-mayor.

When Givens continued to speak, Stanley shouted again. "That's a lie! That's a lie! I'm not going to let you continue from a false premise!"

When Givens refused to reply to Stanley's charge, another member of YSM walked over, put his arm around Givens and smiled at him.

Givens, obviously unfamiliar with such "guerrilla theatre" tactics was flabbergasted and after one beseeching look at the audience went to the back of the room and sat down.

Shortly after, Saywell decided to leave and the formal meeting broke up.

However, YSMers encouraged about 50 people to remain afterwards and talk about what had just happened and why the forum had been disrupted.

The YSM people said they were attempting to break down the one-way passive learning experience which exists when students sit and listen to an "expert" or professor.

They said they wanted to create a situation like the one they were now experiencing, where people get together in a group and talk about their problems and how to solve them.

Students eagerly questioned YSM on their beliefs and goals. Two hours later the discussion was still going on.

The fact that people stayed so long was cited as proof by YSM members that the kind of communal learning situation they advocate is viable.

Students are socialized into accepting their passive role said YSMer Lib Spry. "To break out of it is to challenge authority," she said.

If a professor says something that a student disagrees with he should get up and say "No, I don't accept that. It isn't true," she told the group.

Not everyone was pleased with YSM's tactics.

Colin Campbell, senior tutor of Winters college, charged that YSM tried to destroy Saywell, not engage in discussion with him. What resulted was "a yelling match," he said.

He asked how YSM would have liked it if a group of John Saywells had come in and interrupted SDS speaker Eric Mann who spoke the day before.

Marshall Green, president of Winters college council, said afterwards, "I admire the ideals of YSM," but "They weren't trying very hard for dialogue."

Referring to the YSM guerrilla theatre, he said: "I lost a lot of respect when they had to lower themselves to attacking a man rather than the system that has made him the dupe that he is."

However, Green said: "The attack on Saywell was good. He didn't expect it. He was after a nice quiet afternoon."

They said they hoped that in the weeks to come students would become less concerned with marks and listening to professors and more concerned with organizing themselves to deal with people's real problems.

Canada Briefs

SFU PSA department decimated

BURNABY, B.C. — The department of political science, sociology and anthropology at Simon Fraser University — formerly one of the most democratic university departments in Canada — has been "purged". An administrative tenure committee has denied four professors in the department tenure and further renewal of contract — three others have been granted only one-year conditional renewals of contract and one other professor has been denied promotion. The tenure decisions were made on the basis of doubts about the teaching or scholastic ability of the professors, although all have been highly ranked by their colleagues. The dispute over the PSA department first reached a crisis this summer when the administration of SFU declared the department incapable of handling its own affairs and assumed direct control of its operations. The PSA department has responded to this action with a statement signed by 12 members of the department demanding autonomy within the PSA department.

Sask. students can't afford fees

SASKATOON — The results of a Saskatoon student survey taken at the end of the summer shows that 16.5 per cent of the 2,414 students who applied to a questionnaire cannot afford to continue their studies this year. On the 9,000-member campus, this would mean 1,400 students dropping out because of lack of funds. One-fifth of the students surveyed could not get work this summer. The average student expects to save \$508.43 of his summer earnings and students who applied for loans will get an average of \$732. Yet students spent an average of \$1,640 in the academic year 1968-69. Fees at the Saskatoon campus were increased five per cent this year, a "significant" amount to 70 per cent of the sample.

Charges laid after demonstration

MONTREAL — Thirty-seven men and women were charged Thursday in connection with the 'French only' demonstration at St. Leonard, and Quebec justice minister Remi Paul has declared that "several charges will be laid against leader Raymond Lemieux. All the charges were laid in connection with the march that ended in violence last Wednesday night, as right wing demonstrators broke ranks in a march on Jerome Le Royer school in St. Leonard, smashing windows and attacking Italian residents of the district. Police allowed much of the violence and destruction to take place without hindrance, confining themselves to protecting large stores in the area while leaving predominantly-Italian small businesses to the mercy of the demonstrators. The St. Leonard crisis has grown out of a year old dispute over the language to be taught in local schools; French parents opting for French-only instruction, Italian parents for English.

Rochdale anti-union says Wernick

Andy Wernick, a leading figure in the radical Toronto Student Movement, recently resigned from the 12-man council of Rochdale, charging the institution was bourgeois, anti-intellectual, idealist — and anti-union. Wernick claims other members of the council have manipulated the situation within the college to prevent members of the caretaking staff from organizing a union, and succeeded. In addition to its anti-union position, Wernick said, "The culture of this building, for all its radical rhetoric, is inefably bourgeois; it is escapist." The general manager of Rochdale commented: "as far as I am concerned, we realize the benefits of unionizing if and when Rochdale people feel it is needed."

CUPE backs peaceful student struggle

The Canadian Union of Public Employees last Thursday backed students who use "peaceful means" in struggling for greater democracy on Canadian campuses. At the biennial convention here the resolution was endorsed after Maggie Bizzell, a delegate from a CUPE local representing 17 employees of the University of Toronto's student council, warned the assembly that unless union leaders get involved with encouraging "responsible" change at the university, students would continue to get a prejudiced view of unionism from university officials. The CUPE resolution followed a speech by Gerard Rancourt, vice-president of the Canadian Labor Congress, who attacked student radicals for trying to "manipulate unions on behalf of their own revolutionary purpose," and declared that Canadian workers "are not going to be used by any group for revolutionary aims."

Canadian University Press

Orientation programs cost thousands but organizers say it was worth it

By MIKE SAVAGE

Guess how much your college spent on orientation week activities? If your guess is between \$1,000 and \$2,000 — you're right.

You may wonder what was bought with this money. If you do, then you attended few, if any, activities sponsored last week by your college and CYSF. You may have attended many of these functions and still wondered where the money went.

Orientation is an attempt to acquaint incoming freshmen with their fellow collegians. Another aim is to introduce the new student to many of the facilities and activities of the university.

Events ranged from general discussions to a Master's Sandwich Lunch and dance at El Zorro for Winters to a four-hour ferry ride for College E.

"The basis of the program", said McLaughlin organizer Alan Shefman, "was that all activities would be free of charge to Mac

students". That included all students and fellows of the college.

Identification buttons and an itinerary were mailed to members of the college. The button enabled the wearer to participate in Mac sponsored events. Events included a soccer game, jazz concert, free dinner, tug-of-war, barbeque, and hayride.

The highlight of the week, said Shefman, was the Total Environment Dance, which featured a light show by Catharsis. He felt the week's activities were successful and well worth the \$1,000 cost.

Winters College spent "\$1200 or \$1300" on orientation week, said organizer Marshall Green. Last Thursday a teach-in "The Faces of Toronto", featured John Saywell and Phil Givens. There was no charge for dances, and a 25 cent charge to see "Yellow Submarine".

Highlight of the week was Winters night at El Zorro. Normal \$4.50 price of admission was re-

duced to two dollars for Winters students.

College E or the "Un-College" spent about \$2000. An organizer noted that \$700 had to be spent on tents because the college had none of the physical facilities the other colleges enjoy.

Talks, films, and a karate display were part of the events featured. Highlight of the week was a four-hour ferry boat ride. Called "The Floating Happening" the ride was hosted by Virginia Rock, College E, master.

There was no cost whatever to the students College E councillors said. The events which were described as successful, were organized by Tony Ditosto, a third year student who was in Vanier last year.

CYSF spent "about \$1500" said external affairs commissioner Judy Darcy. Events included films and speakers. Unlike the college programs it had a heavy political orientation.

"Liberation Struggles", "Women's Liberation", and "America The Great" were some of the films presented by CYSF. When asked if the money spent was worth what YSF received, Miss Darcy said: "It's irrelevant".

She said what happened in orientation week cannot be measured in monetary terms and considered the program to be a success.

"About \$2200" was spent on Founders orientation week said treasurer Stephanie Dowe. Events included films, a hayride, flag-football, and frisbee throwing.

She considered the week to be a success and worth the money spent.

Vanier councillors and organizers were not available for comment.

CLASSIFIED ADS

STUDENTS if you're interested in making some money this year at home or right on campus, come to Room 209 McLaughlin or phone: Scott Alexander 481-1887

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ALL HISTORY STUDENTS are welcome to the first meeting of the History Students' Association on Tuesday, September 23 at 3 PM in the Colloquium Room, Stedman Lecture Halls. Election of a 5th executive member, ratification of student nominations to Departmental Committees, and discussion of our merger with the Historical Society will be the main items of business.

PIANO AND THEORY INSTRUCTION Graduate, Eastman School of Music; Staff, Royal Conservatory, Contact Mr. Herold, 635-3776 (days) or 630-9892 (evenings)

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World Briefs

10,000 go on strike in Philippines

MANILA, Philippines (Guardian) — Some 10,000 students of Manila University of the East went on strike August 23, protesting against an increase of tuition fees and undemocratic measures adopted by reactionary administrative authorities. Following the walkout, all classes in the university of more than 60,000 students were suspended. Earlier in the summer there were widespread student demonstrations in the Philippines demanding the elimination of U.S. military bases and educational practices introduced during U.S. colonial rule.

Warns university may be destroyed

WASHINGTON (Guardian) — The university may be "destroyed as an intellectual enterprise," the staff director of the U.S. government's special committee on campus tensions reported Sept. 2. Richard Peterson said splits in the Students for a Democratic Society would lead to competition among groups who are "trying to outdo each other" in militant action.

Administrators predict campus quiet

WASHINGTON (CUP) — University administrators and the Nixon government are predicting quiet for American campuses during the coming year — but they didn't ask the students how they felt. Reports emanating from here, based on the views of 100 college presidents and university chancellors who have visited the U.S. capital during the summer, also say there has been a "considerable reaction against campus protestors by moderate students whose education has been disrupted." But a poll taken of more than 1,000 graduating students from 50 campuses seems to show that student militancy may be on the rise, rather than on the decline. Of those questioned, 40 per cent had participated in demonstrations, while 72 per cent would now be willing to participate; 11 per cent had engaged in civil disobedience and 35 per cent would be willing to do so this fall.

Yet hundreds have been expelled

Colleges coddling rebels: Reagan

The Guardian

According to people like California's Gov. Ronald Reagan and Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.), college administrators have been coddling student demonstrators.

But the facts are that hundreds of students have been permanently expelled or suspended from school and hundreds more have been placed on various types of "probation," which means they'll be kicked out if they step out of line again.

A survey of 28 campuses that experienced some of the most militant protests last year indicates that more than 900 students have been expelled or suspended and more than 850 have been put on "probation." The survey was conducted by The Chronicle of Higher Education, a weekly newspaper for college administrators and professors.

Of the 28 campuses only six had not taken any disciplinary action. At three of those schools, the protests had been non-violent take-overs of buildings and the administration agreed to amnesty in return for the students leaving the buildings. At the other three — Cornell, Columbia, and Howard — they just haven't got around to it yet.

But on the other campuses the administrators are coming down hard:

—San Francisco State College has expelled one student, suspended 22, put 13 on probation, and reprimanded 105, with 122 cases still to be decided.

—Harvard has expelled 16, put 20 on probation and 99 "under warning."

—Wisconsin State University at

Oshkosh expelled 90 black students.

—The University of Kansas suspended 33 students and withheld credit from 13 graduating seniors for six months.

—The University of Chicago expelled 43, suspended 81, put three on probation, and fined one.

—The University of California at Berkeley had dismissed 15, suspended 35, put 160 on probation, and levied \$20,000 in fines for property damage.

Faculty members who support the student movement are also coming in for campus discipline. Dartmouth College suspended two professors and San Francisco State president S. I. Hayakawa fired two black professors (the rest of the blacks on the faculty quit.)

In addition, police have been called to dozens of campuses. FBI director J. Edgar Hoover estimated there were more than 4000 arrests on campuses last year.

Meanwhile, many colleges and universities spent the spring and summer toughening up their rules for the wave of protests they expect in the fall. Among the schools that have passed tough new rules are Harvard, the University of California, the California state college, and the University of Wisconsin. Several other campuses had already passed tough rules last fall.

Among the things they're outlawing are:

Disrupting the "normal, orderly functioning of the educational process"; threatening or using physical force or violence or inciting others to use force or violence; obstructing access to campus buildings; interfering with free

speech (and at the same time several schools have banned "obscene language"); failing to comply with the orders of a police officer or a university official; interfering with disciplinary proceedings; having guns on campus.

The codes also grant rights of "due process" but students on several campuses, including Berkeley and Chicago, have complained these procedures are being used to give tougher punishments to those with radical ideas than to moderates, even though they might have committed the same act.

Demonstrators cannot expect much help from the courts either. Courts in Ohio, New York, and Missouri have recently upheld the right of colleges to use campus rules and disciplinary procedures to maintain order. One New York court, however, did require that colleges make provision for due process before they kick anybody out.

U.S. company charged with defrauding Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia (LNS) — Bolivian congressmen have accused a local subsidiary of a U.S. company with defrauding the Bolivian government of \$3,000,000 through tax evasion. The company, Williams Brothers Sudamerican Limited, was awarded a contract to build hundreds of miles of oil pipelines to transport crude petroleum from Gulf's installations in the tropical lowlands. A report by a Bolivian congressional commission shows that Williams took advantage of close ties with Gulf to get the contract.



Courses

MUSIC AT YORK

1969 - 70

A new course, MUSIC: FA 101/ THE MUSICAL EXPERIENCE, is open to upperclassmen in all Faculties with the permission of their advisor. Students in the Faculties of Science, Arts and Science and Fine Arts who wish to pursue a serious interest in Music through performance may receive academic credit for ensemble participation, if admitted to MUSIC: FA 102/ Studio ENSEMBLES.

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Performers who wish to join a University Ensemble should indicate their interest by scheduling an interview with the music staff by the second week of classes.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on the Programme in Music, contact Professor R. Sterling Beckwith, Behavioural Sciences 240. Faculty representative for music in the colleges is David Stuart Mercer, McLaughlin College 231. The teaching and performance activities of the Programme in Music are centered in the Founders College Music Studio (Room 019).

Glendon residents angry at new rules

By JOAN SHIRLOW

Members of Glendon's Women's Liberation Movement helped avoid any confrontation between students and a night porter guard in the lobby of Hilliard Residence Monday night when the new Glendon residence rules came into effect.

The women sat with the guard and explained to men trying to get into the women's residence that the rules were brought in by Glendon dean of students Brian Bixley, and that the guard was only doing his job.

In the summer, at the request of Glendon's council on student af-

fairs, an advisory committee to principal Escott Reid, Bixley formulated what he called a "starting draft" of instructions to night porters who would guard the women in Hilliard Residence from 4 pm to 8 am.

The doors of the women's residence are locked at 7 pm every weeknight, although the visiting hours extend to 10 pm. No visitor is allowed from 7 to 10 pm unless accompanied by a Hilliard resident.

Led by the Women's Liberation Movement, many women in the residence are contending one par-

ticular rule: "If more than one visitor claims entrance with one resident, then, unless the group is clearly a family group, the night porter guard shall ask the name of the resident. He will record the name with the number of guests, and this record shall be made available to the master of residence and the residence council."

In a petition presented to Bixley, a group of women said the regulation "implies in tone and enforcement, whether intentionally or not, some kind of adverse moral judgement about male visitors in girls' rooms . . . in the repressive and alienating society in

which we live, these are the friends that will, more than likely, form the tribal group that replaces the nuclear family of today.

"We are forced to seriously question the document in its use of 'family' in a philosophical, theoretical and sociological sense."

Bixley said the rule was "designed to prevent the small number of girls who make it difficult to keep out uninvited guests, thinking they are rebelling against authority or displaying independence."

Girls in A, C and E houses in the residence have passed motions this week pressing for open hours all week in the building. Night porter guards would still be on duty.

A second major point of contention is the lack of democracy involved in the implementation of these rule changes.

In a petition circulated last spring, a large majority of the women in residence indicated they did not wish their rules to be different from those of the men's residence. This has been completely ignored as the men's houses each decide independently what they wish their rules to be.

The female house presidents, all members of Glendon's residence council, unanimously passed the rules without consulting the members of their houses. Sandy Stewart, a Hilliard resident, told Bixley last Thursday:

"I am convinced that the house presidents are not acting democratically. Only one house president even spoke to her girls. These

people did not go to residence council with any kind of consensus."

To this Bixley angrily shouted: "I am infuriated by the smug, complacent, self-righteousness of you people. Do you want to run the houses or do you want the house presidents to run the houses? If you're so wonderful, why didn't you get elected as house presidents?"

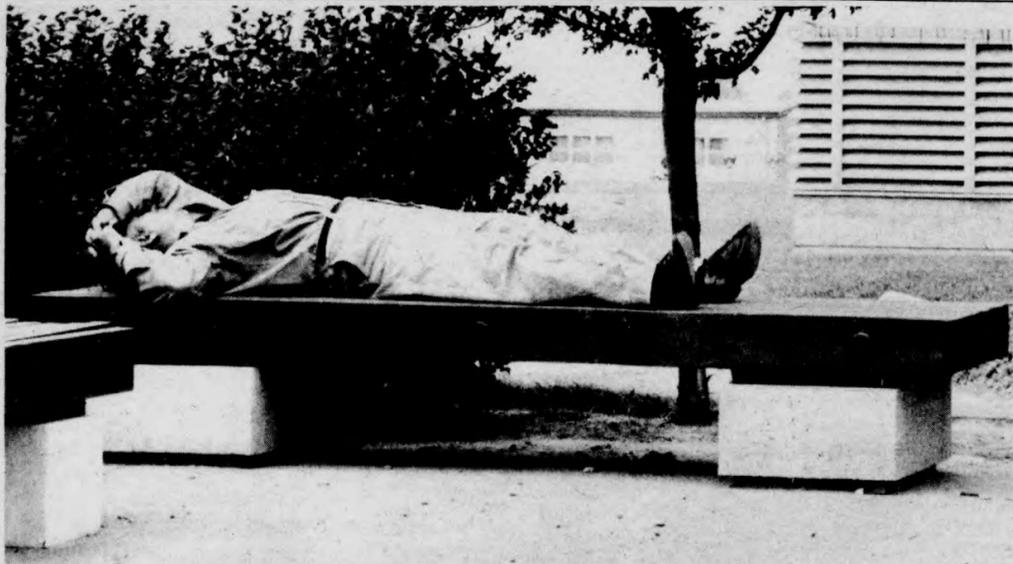
Bob Gibson, a student member of COSA, replied to the outburst: "I'm worried about the rules people have to live under. If you're talking about democratic procedure, then let's not have some kind of sticking to non-democracy, just because that's the established procedure. These rules have not been passed by the girls who will have to live under them."

A third point of contention is that the campus security officers, who will be acting as the night porters, in most cases are uneasy or unhappy about their new roles.

On such a small campus, the guards know many of the students by name and are friendly with them. One says he doesn't know how he can take down the name of a visitor leaving the building after visiting hours if that visitor has been a friend for two years.

V. L. Berg, Glendon's senior administrator, brushed off the objection, saying: "It is not the practice in the university to ask employees if they mind doing something. We tell them to do it and they do it."

COSA will review the rules again in October.



Excalibur — Dave Cooper

When the power went off last Monday, at least one worker decided he really didn't need it anyway and took a nap.

LOOSE WOMEN

we don't supply. But if university is stifling the creative genius within you, find true happiness in the disciplines of layout and copy editing. Don't miss this chance to wield unbelievable power. Work on EXCALIBUR. Drop in to the new offices in the Central Square on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday evenings.

Three student-run corporations soon to exist on York campus

By GREG McCONNELL

If all goes well there will soon be three student-run corporate giants on campus. The Council of the York Student Federation and Winters College Council plan to join the Green Bush Inn as legal corporations.

Briefs prepared by both councils are presently being examined by the university solicitor. According to John Becker, assistant vice-president (student services), he will likely advise the board of governors to approve the action.

Prior to a board decision, both groups expect to have formal stu-

dent consent. Marshall Green, Winters' president said that his council, which had already agreed in principle, will look at the matter at one of its next full meetings. He also mentioned a possible referendum.

CYSF President, Paul Koster, on the other hand, did not think a referendum necessary. "Although the constitution must be reworded to suit the framework of corporate law," he said, "it would basically be the same." He foresees no objections from either the council or its constituent colleges, all of which must also agree.

Over the summer the legal firm of Spencer and Stewart was hired by each council to study the feasibility of incorporation. Their report was favorable, and stressed the liability issue:

"There is no doubt that the administration of the large sums of money involved in the student council budget, and various obligations and contingencies may arise with respect thereto, is getting into the big business. To conduct this type of operation without the protection and advantages that can be afforded by the corporate structure might be considered negligence in itself."

The prospective directors were also cleared this summer by the OPP, RCMP, and Justice Department.

Incorporation will cost \$400 initially for each council, as well as \$150 every year thereafter for a financial statement. Both Green and Koster felt, however, that the benefits will far outweigh the expenses.

Limited personal liability is a major advantage. In case of a debt, the councillor who has signed the contract will not be financially liable.

On the other side, the university itself will no longer have the ultimate responsibility for council financial bumbles.

Koster felt this would give the CYSF more independence from the administration. A definite contract involving the collection of student activities fees, he said, would avoid any incident similar to the Regina experience last winter.

As well as making contracts, the councils will also be able to take out loans.

Renovations to the Winters coffee house, for instance, might cost more than one council could raise in a year, Green pointed out. Koster seemed keen on student cooperative housing. Gone, however, will be the days when each new council begins a year with no financial obligations.

Legal recognition will entail businesslike methods. Sounding something like a souped-up version of a paper boy ad, Spencer and Stewart concluded that "the more sophisticated corporate approach . . . could only be beneficial in developing the commercial responsibility and awareness of the people involved."

The Green Bush Inn seems to have the liquor licence idea sewed up. Neither Koster nor Green suggested this as a possible benefit.

One problem is the necessity for company directors to be 21 years old. Green said that Winters had plans for a nominal president who would automatically resign when the council leader came of age.

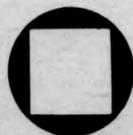
Koster even mentioned subsidiaries — possibly Radio York, a board of publications, and EXCALIBUR. EXCALIBUR editor Bob Waller, however, suggested the paper might incorporate by itself next year, if all goes well with CYSF and Winters.

The other college councils will probably watch with great interest this year's experiment in "if you can't beat the corporate elite, you may as well join them."

A Tip

Lines at the Bookshop are shortest between three and six in the afternoon.

While you're there look at the great new selection of paper products and imported gifts.



The Central Square Bookshop

Excalibur

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

Atkinson pacifiers — let's call a spade a spade

Come on, Harry Crowe, let's call a spade a spade.

Those 30-40 Atkinson students, the "further advanced" ones, that you have recruited as ushers, aren't really, are they? Let's be blunt, Harry, as you usually are, and call them by their right name — bodyguards.

You told us that the ushers would be used as pacifiers only in the event of a

disruption. Did you consider that by acting in this way — and not very quietly, as you claimed, considering the well-planned way you and your Ministry of Love cohorts chose to tell YSM they might be beaten up if they came (through an EXCALIBUR reporter) — you might be responsible for starting any conflict?

And why wasn't the vice-president of

the Atkinson student council, Mrs. Pearl Chud, invited to that planning meeting on Monday night?

Was it because she is a woman and therefore, as she was told by a male councillor, out of her area in discussing physical clashes? Or was it because she has been an outspoken critic of the way Atkinson has been mismanaged, financially and academically?

The real clincher in this fiasco is that the YSM was not considering any excursion into the Atkinson community. YSM correctly felt that the students there are perfectly competent to fight for their own rights. However, if some members do decide to visit you tonight, it will be because you have provoked them.

Harry, what's your game?

It's not all right, Jack

What was the matter, Jack Saywell and Phil Givens? Couldn't you stand the flak last Thursday when some of the people got fed up and started asking questions about their environment that you two and the other opinion-makers and decision-makers in our society don't particularly want to confront because it means a severe questioning of what you are doing and who you are really serving?

We agree; the York Student Movement didn't play your game when they disrupted the teach-in. But we suppose it didn't ever occur to you that the

flaws, lies and plain bullshit that they found in your nauseous game witty "concerned" speeches followed by irrelevant non-abrasive questions followed by nothing was too much.

Of course not. When the people took over the floor you left.

What YSM did should be noted carefully. Almost every student who was there will now be a little less apprehensive about confronting "leading intellectuals" in similar situations.

Or to use Atkinson dean Harry Crowe's terminology, these York apprentices will be more critical of the works of their masters.

Some people are upset that the YSM used the tactics they did at the Winters' teach-in. The shouting and the guerrilla theatre were considered unnecessary.

To probably misuse an analogy, before you can find out how good, or bad, an egg is to eat, you have to crack its shell. Sometimes, the shell is pretty thick and you have to hit a little harder.

This was the case last Thursday.

Public rumors from The Ministry of Love reveal that the administration is attempting to cover over the incident by saying that YSM received no support from students at the teach-in.

Considering that over 50 people stayed for over two hours to discuss with YSM members what had happened and why, that "rumor" just doesn't pan out.

Who benefits from OHSIP?

With the introduction of medicare in Ontario only two weeks away, there is a real challenge to trade unionists to speak out loud and clear for a plan that will meet the real health needs of workers and their families.

As pointed out by United Electrical National President C. S. Jackson, in a recent wire to Premier John Robarts, OHSIP as it presently stands doubly robs the province's citizens by misusing federal funds collected for medicare and failure to provide a full range of health services on a non-profit basis.

Both Jackson and UE's Hamilton Legislative Committee Chairman J. E. R. Brown recently appeared on TV pointing to the glaring inadequacies of OHSIP as the legislation is now framed.)

There can be no doubt that, unless an aroused trade union movement can exert sufficient pressure to change its mind, Ontario citizens will be stuck with a plan which:

— pays only 90 per cent of the Ontario Medical Association schedule of fees;

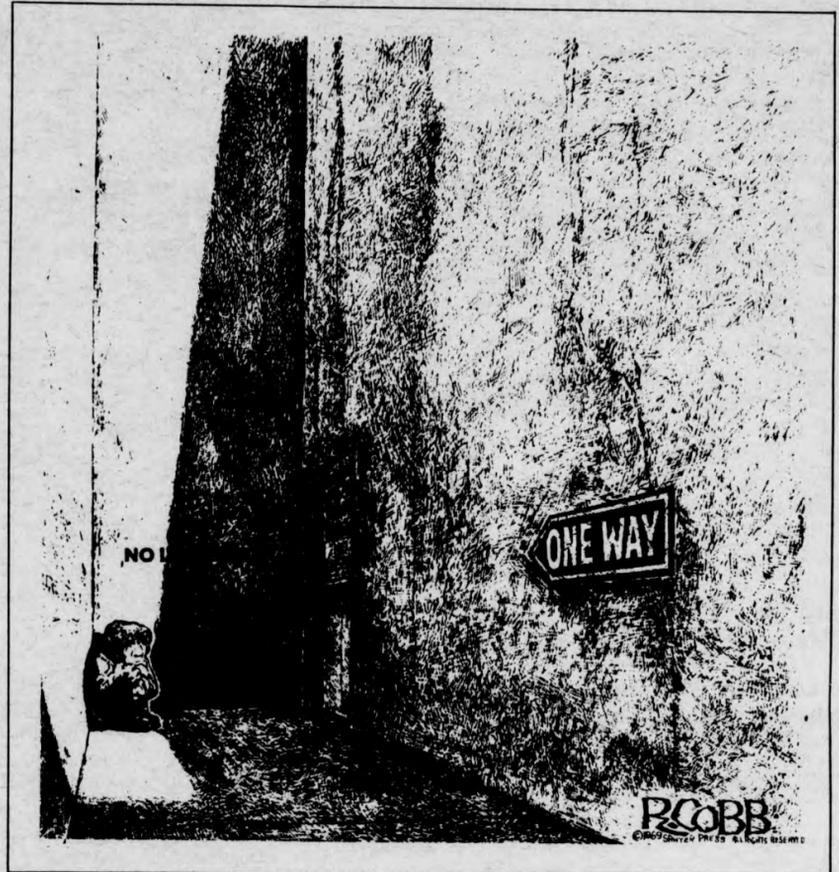
— charges inflated premiums, despite the fact that Ottawa will be paying about 50 per cent of the cost of OHSIP.

On the bases of the government's own figures, UE's research department estimates that OHSIP premium rates will be almost double the actual cost.

The Ontario government says the average cost of medicare to the province will be \$2.93 a month for each person covered. The single person monthly OHSIP premium rate is \$5.95.

Workers have a right to ask: What is the Ontario government planning to do with the \$165-million surplus these excessive premiums will produce in a single year?

— The UE News



Are you infected with male chauvinist ideas?

(You may be if you can't solve this riddle from the OLD MOLE)

A father and his son were riding in a car. They got into an accident and the father was killed. The son was rushed to the hospital in an ambulance and taken to the operating room. The doctor walked in, looked at the patient, and said: "I can't operate — that's my son."

All facts are true — the father and son in the car are real, not spiritual father and son. The doctor is telling the truth. How can this be?

(Answer below)

(The doctor was a woman)

Excalibur

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York radicals are getting into high gear

By BOB WALTERS

At Winters' Thursday Teach-In "The City" I witnessed, as a freshman, my first exposure to the careful manipulation and fire-kindling tactics of the "Chosen Few".

After the speakers were teased, taunted, insulted and even on one occasion physically manhandled we were left with a fiasco requiring only a spark of physical counter-aggression to incite violence.

I am sure our hard core army of professional agitators and subversives were disappointed in that we did not make the weekend headlines with something like "YORK STUDENTS RIOT OVER MP'S SPEECH".

At any rate, this fall it is obvious our friends are not wasting any time getting into gear on our campus.

To my capitalist confreres in crime I say "Let the buyer beware."

Some of them didn't give up

Modes: the first successful classroom revolt

By BOB ROTH

Last year York University faced its first classroom revolt. It was not caused by a ring of conspirators, a group of subversives or the "paid outside agitators" that university president Murray Ross — according to his spring convocation speech — would have us believe are overrunning the campus.

It was initiated by first year students who simply became too frustrated by a compulsory course called Modes of Reasoning to remain still any longer. The lectures to which 1800 students were subjected twice a week were boring to the nth degree and the content was so irrelevant and unreal as to make one think the professor who originated the course first conceived the idea while watching the "Twilight Zone."

Before the protest was over, York saw a petition signed by 600 students rejected, a lecture disrupted and eventually, through persistent effort, a backdown by the Modes faculty and elimination of the course in mid year for those handful of students who had the courage and stamina to endure the three month running battle to its successful end.

Many facts about York, its students, its faculty and its administrators were revealed during the months of October, November and December as the issue developed.

Apathetic students call petition hopeless

The protest began when students circulated a petition asking that one lecture hour be turned over to students to discuss the problems of the course. Although 600 students signed the petition in a matter of hours, many others — although they admitted disliking the course — said petitioning would not accomplish anything. "Sure it's a bad course, but that's the way it is and there's nothing we can do about it," was the typical response.

This futility complex, unfortunately, was noticeable in a substantial number of first year students and it was a hard factor to combat in trying to mobilize students against the course. This drove the petitioners to question even more the kind of educational system that socializes students into a state of slave-like subservience to authority. How can it be, they asked themselves, that young adults coming to university feel that they are too powerless to control the very direction of their own lives?

The course director refused to even look at the names on the petition. He said he would not turn a lecture over to the students because it would throw out the whole lecture schedule. This experience brought home two very important points to the students:

- Some faculty members would sooner perpetuate a poor learning environment than upset the tranquility of an institution they depend on for their sense of security;
- Some faculty members consider lectures (as well as seminars) to be their own rather than seeing them also as the students' classes. This kind of attitude, they realized could only perpetuate the kind of passive one-way learning experience they were now facing — an experience which would never allow students the opportunity of truly developing their full potentials.

At this point the traditional argument that all things can be achieved through "rational dialogue" had been exposed. The students now had only one choice left to them.

On October 29 the normal calm of a Modes of Reasoning lecture erupted into a shouting match when disenchanted students got up from their seats to challenge the lecturer and the course. Their frustration was evident in their inability to articulate their demands. They were angry and confused. They knew they would probably be unable to outargue a professor of philosophy, but they knew they would have to try.

Adding to their hardships during the debate was the fact that a large section of the students in the lecture hall began to side with the professor. These same students who had had their petition refused, these same students who have been virtually kicked in the teeth were now swayed by the professor's oratory into supporting their own oppression.

Reps demand student oriented courses

When the debate ended, it was difficult to discern which side had gained the most from the conflict. The Modes of Reasoning faculty, however, realizing they might have a full scale revolt on their hands acted quickly. In an attempt to coopt the protest by strategically channeling the students' anger into a harmless direction, the modes department set up a system of student "representatives". A rep was picked from each class to attend a meeting with the modes faculty. What this did was break up the students' mass movements. Up to this point, all students opposed to the course had acted as a cohesive unit. Now, the faculty had succeeded in creating a go-between system whereby most students did not know what was happening because only the "representatives" came into direct contact with the modes faculty. This maneuver almost succeeded in destroying the protest.



The reps, however, were not to be coopted so easily. At the first meeting with the modes faculty, they demanded that the students not wishing to continue taking Modes of Reasoning be allowed to form "student-oriented" courses — courses which the students themselves would run with the help of a sympathetic faculty resource person.

The director refused. He insisted no major changes could be made in the course at this time of year because of the administrative problems it would cause. Maybe next year, he said. Unfortunately, many students gave in at this point. What the director said seemed logical, they thought. But there was still a hard core of about 15 students who could not accept the logic that says the university and its machinery is more important than the feelings and desires of the people the machinery is designed to serve. They knew there would be confusion if they tried to set up new courses in the middle of the year. But it was worth it. To break the chains of intellectual enslavement was more important to them than the inconveniencing of a few administrators who might have to do a little extra paperwork.

This small persistent handful of hangers-on were not given much encouragement in the weeks to come. Fellow students repeatedly told them to give up their hopeless cause. Modes professors denounced them as troublemakers. John Saywell, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, told them, "You simply can't change a course for 1800 students in the middle of the year."

Mass support had long since vanished. The modes faculty had promised that the course would get better after Christmas. Most students, instead of relying on their own past experience, fell for this line. (At the end of the year some teachers admitted quite frankly that the course did not improve substantially in the second term.) The modes faculty was still justifying the boring and irrelevant nature of the course and it appeared the students' protest had been defeated. But it was all a charade. Within the Modes faculty a great debate was taking place — they had been shaken by student unrest over the course.

Modes counter-course finally formed.

The handful of 15 now made their final move. Going over the course director's head, they took their case to the faculty council — the most powerful faculty committee on campus. Which consists of faculty members from all departments of the university. To do this however they had to go through "proper channels". Which meant two sub-committees of faculty council. First they presented their case to the general education committee.

Here the students were astounded to hear that the Modes of Reasoning faculty had voted unanimously not to make the course compulsory the next year. Now the modes faculty were admitting the course's failure. Now, after telling students how good the course was, how it would get better etc., they admitted to themselves that it

was not worth keeping on the compulsory list. Another myth was shattered; the one which says the professor is always right and students are too inexperienced to know what is best for them.

But it was too late for many students. They had already been deceived. They were back in their classes now, passively accepting once again boring lectures and irrelevant content.

Now the group of 15 moved on to the committee of undergraduate studies where their motion to form a student-oriented modes counter course was passed. Then, on to faculty council. Until this time no faculty member had opposed the students' motion. Still there was a feeling of anxiety in the air as the students filed into the large room to attend the final meeting, which would determine once and for all if they were to be successful.

Their old nemesis, the course director, rose to speak. He opposed the students' motion saying it would not be fair to the other students in Modes of Reasoning if these 15 were now allowed to form their own course.

Would the other faculty members listen to him? After almost three months of constant fighting would the students' requests now be rejected? These questions were still running through the students' minds as they waited for the vote. But the course director's stand was in vain. The fact that the modes faculty itself had decided the course was not valuable enough to retain on the compulsory list was enough for the other faculty members.

On January 9, 1969, 15 students, all that was left of a group of 600 petitioners, formed the first Modes of Reasoning counter-course.

The new counter-course proved to be a valuable learning experience for the 15 students who developed it. With the help of a faculty resource person they were able to discuss content they felt was more relevant to their lives. They had seminars on student unrest, on the "God is Dead" theory and even examined aspects of York University itself and its effects on students.

Shortly afterwards, two other groups of modes students formed counter-courses too, and got them officially accredited. In at least one of the three groups, students decided that since learning and evaluation were two distinctly divorced items, they would not have a grading system. In this way they could concentrate on developing a new and viable learning environment, instead of having to concentrate on getting marks for the sake of passing. At the end of the year each student simply gave himself a grade.

All this may have seemed impossible only a few months before and had it not been for the persistent effort of a few first year students it would never have become a reality. But what was learned during their struggle was almost as valuable as what was gained in the end. Lessons were learned about the nature of York University which could be used in future conflicts.

Lessons learned from this first revolt

— Students, if united and persistent can attain the "impossible". Before the 15 succeeded in forming their counter-course, no course in the history of York University had been changed in mid-year. A significant precedent was set.

— Faculty members can be a conservative force in a dispute. Too many are so interested in their own position and security that they will not risk upsetting the boat.

— Rational dialogue has its limits. At some point in any dispute, when the battle lines have been drawn, the outcome of any conflict depends on how much power, influence, persistence and support each side has.

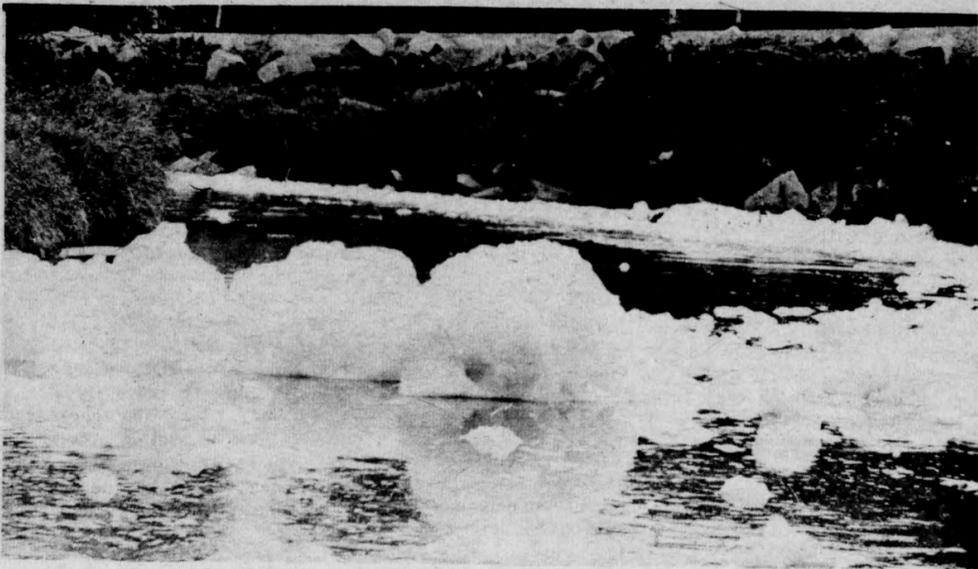
— When students become involved in a system of "representatives" they are weakened. Only through mass participation can students remain strong and united.

A final note to the freshmen of 1969

It is not the purpose of this article to stir you into radical action the moment you hit the campus. What it is meant to do is leave you with a few facts about a situation that occurred for first year students last year. Modes of Reasoning wasn't the only course that had problems. It was simply the one that displayed them most obviously.

You may find all your courses exactly as you expected them, but if not, remember your feelings of frustration are not unique. If you find you cannot stand lectures, if you find you cannot study for exams, if you find you cannot concentrate on your seminars from week to week because the content of the course seems meaningless to you — don't worry, there are others who feel the same way. And when your professor tells you that you aren't applying yourself or that you're lazy and maladjusted, just remember the feelings of a group of 15 freshmen a year ago: "There's nothing wrong with us. But there must be something wrong with a system that says the university and its machinery are more important than the feelings and desires of the people the machinery is designed to serve."

Eco-catastrophe... how far have we gone?



courtesy The Globe and Mail

Detergent suds pollute our rivers in 1969. What will they look like in 1979?

— Continued from last week

By DR. PAUL EHRLICH

A pretty grim scenario. Unfortunately, we're a long way into it already. Everything mentioned as happening before 1970 has actually occurred; much of the rest is based on projections of trends already appearing. Evidence that pesticides have long-term lethal effects on human beings has started to accumulate, and recently Robert Finch, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare expressed his extreme apprehension about the pesticide situation. Simultaneously the petrochemical industry continued its unconscionable poison-peddling. For instance, Shell Chemical has been carrying on a high-pressure campaign to sell the insecticide Azodrin to farmers as a killer of cotton pests. They continue their program even though they know that Azodrin is not only ineffective, but often increases the pest density. They've covered themselves nicely in an advertisement which states: "Even if an overpowering migration (sic) develops, the flexibility of Azodrin lets you regain control fast. Just increase the dosage according to label recommendations." It's a great game — get people to apply the poison and kill the natural enemies of the pests. Then blame the increased pests on "migration" and sell even more pesticide!

Right now fisheries are being wiped out by over-exploitation, made easy by modern electronic equipment. The

companies producing the equipment know this. They even boast in advertising that only their equipment will keep fishermen in business until the final kill. Profits must obviously be maximized in the short run. Indeed, Western society is in the process of completing the rape and murder of the planet for economic gain. And, sadly, most of the rest of the world is eager for the opportunity to emulate our behavior. But the underdeveloped peoples will be denied that opportunity — the days of plunder are drawing inexorably to a close.

Most of the people who are going to die in the greatest cataclysm in the history of man have already been born. More than three and a half billion people already populate our moribund globe and about half of them are hungry. Some 10 to 20 million will starve to death this year. In spite of this, the population of the earth will increase by 70 million souls in 1969. For mankind has artificially lowered the death rate of the human population, while in general, birth rates have remained high. With the input side of the population system in high gear and the output side slowed down, our fragile planet has filled with people at an incredible rate. It took several million years for the population to reach a total of two billion people in 1930, while a second two billion will have been added by 1975. By that time some experts feel that food shortages will have escalated the present level of world hunger and starvation into famines

of unbelievable proportions. Other experts, more optimistic, think the ultimate food-population collision will not occur until the decade of the 1980's. Of course more massive famine may be avoided if other events cause a prior rise in human death rate.

Both worldwide plague and thermonuclear war are made more probable as population growth continues. These, along with famine, make up the trio of potential "death-rate solutions" to the population problem — solutions in which the birth rate-death rate imbalance is redressed by a rise in the death rate rather than by a lowering of the birth rate. Make no mistake about it, the imbalance will be redressed. The shape of the population growth curve is one familiar to the biologist. It is the outbreak part of an outbreak-crash sequence. A population grows rapidly in the presence of abundant resources, finally runs out of food or some other necessity, and crashes to a low level or extinction. Man is not only running out of food, he is also destroying the life support systems of the Spaceship Earth. The situation was recently summarized very succinctly: "It is the top of the ninth inning. Man, always a threat at the plate, has been hitting Nature hard. It is important to remember, however, that NATURE BATS LAST."

Reprinted from Ramparts

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Seeger is sailing Hudson to stop pollution

By ALLEN YOUNG
Liberation News Service

COLD SPRING, N.Y. — A graceful sloop, with a 106-foot mainsail, an interracial crew and the songs of Pete Seeger, is plying the waters of Hudson River these days as part of a campaign to make its water run clear once again.

Much of the 315-mile river is now polluted with industrial waste and the unprocessed sewage of dozens of towns and cities.

The idea of the boat, Seeger says, "is to bring tens of thousands of people to the waterfront. We've got to get the patient to admit there's a disease. Many people say, 'It's a sewer, so what?' We bring 'em down and they are reminded of what a beautiful river the Hudson is and there's no more of that 'so what?' stuff."

The approach of the Clearwater, its crew and the association that raised \$180,000 to build and outfit the sloop is hardly militant.

They feel that the people who live in the towns and cities along the river need to be awakened about the problem. Those immediately responsible for the pollution of the river, of course, are industrial magnates who own the factories which dump waste into the Hudson, and the politicians, bigtime and smalltime, who do not allocate appropriate tax money toward sewage treatment plants and who refuse to take necessary measures against the offending corporations.

A few years ago, New York state voters approved a \$1.5 billion bond issue to help finance sewer plants. Most of the money has gone unused, however, because local municipalities must raise 50 per cent of the cost of such plants in order to tap the state aid — and most cities are unwilling to make this outlay.

Ultimately, Seeger and the Clearwater sponsors would argue, action against the industrialists and the politicians will come only when the people are aroused.

Mixed reception

Some of the people are aroused, all right, but against the Clearwater. When the boat was tied up to the small wooden pier at Cold Spring, a lily-white village of 2,000 in rural Putnam County, only 50 miles north of New York City, right-wing hoodlums hassled the crew. They stood on shore swearing at them and said they didn't

want the "communist" boat in their town. "If you want to clean up the river," they shouted at the boatmen (most of them black people and hip people), "just get off it!"

The sloop's reception has been mostly positive, however. Some of the money for the project ironically comes from old WASP families who live in big old Hudson Valley mansions. (Seeger and his family have lived for years in a comfortable log cabin in Beacon, N.Y., but have known decades of red-baiting from neighbors.)

Among the contributors to the Hudson River Sloop Restoration, Inc., the 2,500-member group which owns the ship, are the Rockefeller, the Ottinger Foundation, and Reader's Digest. Old-fashioned conservationists, such as the Scenic Hudson Preservation Association (which has been successfully fighting Consolidated Edison's plan of building a power plant on Storm King Mountain), have also shown support for the Clearwater. Most of the money was raised at folk song concerts, however.

Population pollution

Before sailing south to Cold Spring, the Clearwater visited Newburgh, an old river town which was once George Washington's headquarters and now has one of the worst black ghettos in the Hudson Valley. Thousands, black and white, young and old, came down to celebrate at the Newburgh waterfront (guess who lives in the buildings around the decrepit waterfront). The crew of the Clearwater is hopeful that the presence of the ship at the waterfront made more Newburgh people aware not only of the filth in the river but of the plight of the city's black population.

The Clearwater is a new kind of counter-institution. The captain of the ship is Allan Aunapu, 28, who has years of experience manning pleasure schooners in the Caribbean. A confirmed pacifist, Allan watches over the ship's amateur crew with a friendly eye and a calm voice. Seeger, 50 years old but not showing it, leads sea chanteys and puts his own muscles to

work as all on board hoist the mainsail: "Heave away, haul away, we're bound from Haverstraw to New York City."

Seeger was one of the main architects of the Clearwater project and knows almost as much about sailing the boat as the captain. He loves the Hudson and has spent several years dedicated to the project.

Will the people listen?

The idea was first conceived in 1966 and the boat left the Harvey F. Gamage shipyards in South Bristol, Maine, on May 17. Seeger is chairman of the board of the sloop association and is currently leading a battle to place the ship firmly in control of the young politically-minded crew.

There are those in the association, Seeger says, who don't like the idea of an amateur crew (they want to have experienced professionals running the boat), who want the boat to spend more time in scenic upstate and less time around New York City (there are fewer blacks up there), and who want to keep children under 12 off

the ship while it is sailing.

(One of the most pleasant things about the sloops was the way the crew treated the dozen children on board: they were given work to do and they did not have to be told every minute to get out of the way or to be careful.)

When the Clearwater visits a town, school children visit the sloop and learn about its history. Displays tell about the problem of water pollution. Seeger, Allan Aunapu and others entertain with songs.

Will the people listen? The beautiful sloop Clearwater, Seeger's charming songs and the crew's peaceful commitment to their task can only be a beginning. This fall, the Clearwater will continue its sail up and down the river with the expectation that thousands of school children will visit the boat and learn about its history and purpose.

The fight to clean up the Hudson is part of a larger fight to clean up the filth and sickness across the nation; if the Clearwater helps to win people to that greater fight, she is indeed a good sloop.



Pete Seeger (center) and his crew on the sloop Clearwater

LNS — Mike Shuster

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CUBA!

One: Consolable memories

By Jack Seaton

Jack Seaton is a York graduate who recently spent a month and a half in Cuba with a group of Canadian students. The group was invited, with no obligations, by the Young Communist Party and was hosted in Cuba by the Instituto Cubano por la Amistad con los Pobres (ICAP). The only expressed purpose of the trip was to view the Revolution first hand. During his stay Seaton was free to travel on his own.

He is currently leading a college tutorial (College E) in Third World Studies.

This is the first in a series of articles for EXCALIBUR.

Once upon a time

you could fly from Miami to Havana. You could take a plane early Saturday evening, spend a few hours at the famous Tropicana, and even return to Miami the same night. Today it may take months to get a letter to or from Cuba. Last Christmas a friend of mine sent some desperately needed books to the university in Havana. I checked this summer and found they still had not arrived. They said not to worry. It's normal.

Normality is a strange thing in Cuba. The island is difficult to understand not only because of its isolation but because Cuba itself is an inside-out scene. There are delinquents, but most of them are not in prison. There are police, but police who bear arms differently than our own. In the university there are professional faculties whose students, by their very presence, express their commitment to society, whereas their counterparts here are Canada's most privileged and inward-looking citizens.

I do not pretend to completely understand the revolutionary level at which Cubans normally operate. I was there too short a time for that. And I haven't been back long enough for my memories to assume the coherence or formality of a report. What follows, therefore, is a series of experiences unrelated to each other except as they provided me with some insight into a society concerned less with the rhetoric of principles than their application to people.

I spent my first few weeks

in Cuba weeding a field of Bermuda grass. The circumference was to be planted with coffee trees. One day a tractor came to plough the ground. It purred busily all morning at the north end of the field. Behind me an old man wailed intermittent commands to his team of bulls who were ploughing the south end. Cuba lies midway, somewhere between the futility of underdevelopment and the dignity of self-sufficiency.

Midnight, July 26

On the anniversary of the revolutionary movement I expected to be among the hordes of Cubans who traditionally crowd the Plaza de la Revolution in Havana to hear Fidel. On the 26th of July, however, all of us who would have been there, including Fidel, were chopping tall grass with a machete. In the Year of the Decisive Effort it is fitting to substitute voluntary labour for celebration. The gesture was more than symbolic if you consider all the grass cut that night.

In the field, among the hundreds of volunteers, I stopped work from time to time and stood in the rain long moments, pondering that splendid, mind-blowing midnight scene. I let the tractors overtake me until I was left on the dark side of their beams. The night lights and rain especially all those people, sometimes whole families, suggested an essential unreality to the situation, as if this were a Fellini spectacle in reverse: the paradisaical socialist scene whose opposite is the infernal pursuit of fake visions in Dolce Vita.

August 15

The Peoples' Court, "O" Street. The argument: because of a damaged water tank, Mrs. A was forced to share the water in Mr. and Mrs. B's flat. (Mr. B, by the way, is president of the local CDR — Committee for the Defence of the Revolution.) This proved to be an awkward arrangement on both sides and inevitably evolved into a dispute. Matters came to a head when Mrs. A found the lock on the B's door changed and Mr. and Mrs. B gone for the weekend.

By the time the affair came to court a plumber had solved the water problem, but Mrs. A persisted in her charge against the B's claiming they had set a poor revolutionary example. There followed the case for the plaintiff, that for the defendant, cross-examinations, three witnesses on each side, more cross-examinations, time for the judges to discuss the case among themselves, and finally the tribunal's considered opinion:

"We have wasted two hours of the Peoples' time with this idiotic problem, which is all the more absurd since it no longer exists. What right have either of you to waste time like that in the middle of the ten million ton harvest? Go home and settle your own dispute and don't aggravate us any longer. Court adjourned!"



INSTITUTO CUBANO DEL ARTE E INDUSTRIA CINEMATOGRAFICOS

Here are two things

I read, the first as I was relaxing one morning by the pool at the Havana Libre Hotel, and the second that afternoon when I visited the Museum of the Literacy Campaign. Both passages are from the same year of the Revolution, 1961.

The environment is too poor, too soft, demands too little from the individual. Whatever talent Cubans might have is wasted as they try to adapt to the present, to this very instant. Wasted on appearances. People are not consistent, they're satisfied with so little. Drop projects when they're still half finished, interrupt their own feelings, fail to follow things through to their final consequences. Cubans can't endure suffering too long without laughing. The sun, the tropics, irresponsibility.

from *Inconsolable Memories*
a novel by Edmundo Desnoes

Havana

Year of the Education
June 9, 1961.

Dr. Fidel Castro
I am writing this to give you thanks, for even though I am a mother with three children there was time for me to learn to read and write.

Doctor: I wasn't able to learn when I was a young girl and now I want to keep on studying, now that the revolution gives this opportunity to whoever is ignorant. I want to learn so that my children will not know what it is to have a mother who knows nothing.
Gladys Frances Ramas
Patria o Muerte
Venceremos

Two years after the triumph of the Revolution a group of United Nations field workers spent two months in Cuba studying the effectiveness of the Literacy Campaign. In their report they declared Cuba the first Latin American country free of illiteracy.)

One day I went to see

Comrade Fernet in his office at the Book Institute of Cuba. The Institute is a clearing house for everything published in Cuba and Fernet is the senior editor in the department of Literature and Arts. If a novel, a play, a book of poems or essays is published in Cuba, it is only published after he has read it, perhaps discussed it with some other intellectuals or writers, and finally, in one manner or other, approved it. If a specific book is purposefully not published it is because he has not approved it. And if there is a shortage of paper, as there invariably is, he may have to choose between Dostoyevsky and Desnoes. Comrade Fernet exercises some power in this country.

"I'm sorry, Fernet cannot see you today. He's gone to cut cane. Can you come back next week?"

In Havana there is

a group of actors which call themselves the *Third World Theatre*. I went with my Egyptian friend Hanni to see them rehearse Hiber Conteris' *The Assassination of Malcolm X*. The play moved us both very much. When it ended we talked with an actor (Malcolm) named Luis Garcia.

"What do you think?" he asked. "Does the drama of our play have anything to do with the drama of Malcolm's life?"

Hanni answered first.
"I have loved Malcolm for a long time. I never knew him or met him but I always imagined what he must be like. And I imagined him to be as I saw him tonight."

For my part, I said that I wished I had seen the play earlier in my life. It would have simplified the task of having to unlearn my hatred for Malcolm. That night I saw even more clearly what he was saying to blacks. **And what did it matter that this Malcolm was white?**

San Andres, they say,

is where the Revolution is. It is a small municipality in Pinar del Rio, a three hours' drive from Havana.

"If you had come to San Andres ten years ago," a school teacher told me, "you would have had to come on foot or horseback. There were no roads, a few schools for those who had any money, no hospital, no running water, electricity or sanitary facilities in our homes, if we had a home. Worst of all there was no one who cared that we lacked these things. We were totally isolated from Cuba, physically and psychologically. Today it's a different story. Besides receiving all of the things I mentioned our men always have work to do and our women to can work, if they want to, since the day nursery is there to provide for the children."

I remembered then what a Mexican student told me just a few weeks earlier. I had asked him something about the Mexican Revolution. "No hubo," he replied. It never took place. Here in Mexico we live before the revolution. Don't you have the feeling that wherever you visit here that nothing has changed?"

In Cuba it is hard to find a place that has not changed. Everywhere there is something that was not there before.

Late one Saturday night

I was walking down La Rampa with some vague idea of going swimming in the sea. I was a little inebriated and soon got talking with another drunk. He had only one leg but otherwise looked very much like Hemingway: big chest, eyebrows really fierce and a white grizzly beard. And very chauvinistic! He got right into the thing about long hair since by the Revolution's standards mine was a bit long. I was in no mood to be original and anyway I could never really understand the Cubans' antipathy to long hair except that it has as much to do with being masculine as with being neat. So finally I said something simple like "En Canada el pelo largo es otra cosa." — In Canada long hair is another story. Aside from being unoriginal and simple it was a lie. (Last year a member of the Board of Governors at York University remarked to a senior professor with short hair that he couldn't see how anyone with long hair could have a neat and tidy mind. The professor replied, "So who wants a neat and tidy mind?") Desperate to recoup my credibility as a would-be revolutionary I said to the wounded drunk, "The difference between a man and a woman is down here, not up here."

I thought he would kill me. I'm sure he wanted to and perhaps he had a right to my life since I struck first at his mortality. This revolutionary had lost his balls in the Sierra for Cuba. We were obviously working on different revolutionary planes. En Canada la revolucion es otra cosa.

Radical sociologists' rebellion disrupts ASA meeting

By ART GOLDBERG
The Guardian

SAN FRANCISCO — Academic sociology has long been used in the U.S. to justify the policies and actions of the ruling class.

With research money coming largely from the Defense Department, the CIA, the State Department, the Agency for International Development and the Ubiquitous Ford and Rockefeller foundations, university sociologists have "studied" things like Latin-American universities (for the CIA) and Vietnamese peasant life (for the AID, which plays a leading role in the pacification program in Vietnam).

Sociologists have also "studied" black militants and life in black communities in the U.S. for various government agencies and sociologists like Lewis Feuer and Seymour Martin Lipset have tried to use their liberal facades to defuse and confuse the radical students.

There are distinct signs, however, that the role sociologists play in serving the needs of the power structure will be seriously challenged in the future. Here is what happened at the 64th annual meeting of the American Sociological

Association (ASA) at the San Francisco Hilton two weeks ago:

Without this action, the convention would have been a stultifying bore.

The blacks walked out the second day, during a panel on "The ASA and questions of public policy." Albert Black, Jr. of the University of California, Berkeley, denounced the association for "systematically excluding the black community" and for using blacks as "guinea pigs."

Black said he and his colleagues intended to start a new and separate organization, to be known as the Black Sociological Association.

The white radicals waited until the third day to finally walk out to form the Union of Radical Sociologists, but not before they had held dozens of alternative seminars, forced several strongly-worded radical resolutions before the convention's plenary session and disrupted the presidential address.

Wearing brightly colored buttons that read "Revolution — Not Counter-Insurgency" and "C. Wright Mills Lives!" the radicals held workshops on subjects like, "The sociologist as spy," "Power

(a former Berkeley Free Speech Movement activist) were scheduled to debate Seymour Martin Lipset of Harvard on "conflict on the campus," but Lipset, a leading opponent of student activism, never showed up.

Instead, Jacobs and Petras talked about the ways in which sociological research and funding serves the interests of the ruling class, how it fails to take into account the questions raised by the student movement which are a threat to imperialism and how it supports the status quo.

The radical sociologists actually managed to convince the convention to pass a resolution on counter-insurgency research which read:

"Whereas most research by U.S. sociologists is funded and controlled by corporate interests, military-political elites and the welfare bureaucracy and has been oriented towards studying oppressed peoples for the purposes of their oppressors, we move that sociologists start studying these oppressors and make their sociological knowledge easily accessible to the oppressed."

The sociologists turned down the rest of the resolution, howev-

er, which would have obliged the association to condemn participation by sociologists in research funded by the Defense and State Departments, the CIA, AID and certain foundations.

A similar resolution stating that "the prostitution of academic sociology to the institutions of corporate imperialism is clear to all who care to see" and which would have committed ASA to advise its members to discontinue classified research and research funded by

the above government agencies and private foundations was narrowly defeated. Had the younger, nontenured members of the ASA been able to vote this resolution would have passed.

The radicals actually walked out of the convention on the issue of voting, arguing that since they couldn't vote on association policy, they wouldn't participate.

They returned several hours later 100 strong and took over the stage and microphone, chanting "Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh" and began a memorial service for the late Vietnamese president.

An outraged academic tried to regain the microphone but was beaten off. One woman got up and began singing "God Bless America." In the end, however, the conservatives had to leave their own

meeting, (they reconvened in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hilton) while most of the convention remained for the tribute to Ho.

The women's caucus preferred not to even ask the convention to deal with its proposals by voting for or against them. "The real battle will be waged in your departments this year," said Dr. Alice Rossi of Johns Hopkins University as she read the statement from the women's caucus.

The convention voted nearly unanimously to support the "sense" of the woman's motion, which among other things called for greater hiring of women by sociology departments, establishment of daycare centers, teaching the subject of sexual inequality as well as racial and religious inequality, and encouraging women to pursue academic careers.

'Ho' chant ends meeting

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Becker handles the practical 'nuts and bolts issues'

By PAUL AXELROD

A man who has never been a teacher and who frankly admits "I'm not an academic" has been appointed the new assistant vice-president in charge of student services at York University. John Becker has taken over the duties held last year by Henry Best.

In an interview with EXCALIBUR Becker described his job as handling all the practical "nuts and bolts issues" coming from the Council of the York Student Federation, and reporting directly to York president Murray G. Ross on all student government matters. "I'm supposed to be sensitive about whether there is a question of university policy and go to him if there is."

Becker, who was senior tutor in McLaughlin College last year, was asked what the present position of the administration was on building a chapel on the York Campus. Last year in a university-wide referendum York's community voted 945-795 against the administration's acceptance of a donation for a chapel, which if built would cost the university \$15,000 annually in maintenance costs. The CYSF, which sponsored the referendum, has not received any statement from the donor, chairman of the

board of governors William Pearson Scott, or from the administration.

Becker said he did not know where the funds for the donation are now or whether or not the administration will build the chapel. "I think the referendum was taken as advice — that's about all that could've happened isn't it? I'm not being evasive. I truly don't know."

Commenting on another controversial matter, the issue of police on campus, Becker made the position of the administration quite clear. "The police have the same rights on this piece of land as they do on any other piece of land." He affirmed that they could come on campus any time they wanted.

He said the university knows of no undercover police agents on campus and that the administration has never invited any of their agents to the university. He added "It's not unusual for police agents to use plants — they're under no obligation to tell us. In fact it would probably work to their disadvantage to tell us, since if they did, the university would probably get upset at that kind of surveillance."

Becker was unable to comment when he was asked about the activities of the Metropolitan Toronto Police "Special Squad", a unit which concerns itself with radical political activities of students and labour unions. In The Telegram (Aug. 6) a spokesman for the police said that they had met with the York administration, but the exact arrangement between the university and the squad was unclear.

The report said police "would take a hard line and told university officials that if there was trouble they would move in and not wait to be invited." Becker said he did not attend the meeting during the summer. He said that he would probably follow up with a study of police on campus since it is in his province of interest to do so, but

added, "since I'm a greenhorn I'm not exactly sure how to go about doing it."

Becker also discussed Ross' convocation speech, and its' reference to campus "agitators paid by outside agencies". Becker said Ross' statement was a reference to history, rather than a comment on the present or a prediction for the future of York.

Becker was asked if he thought the university was democratically

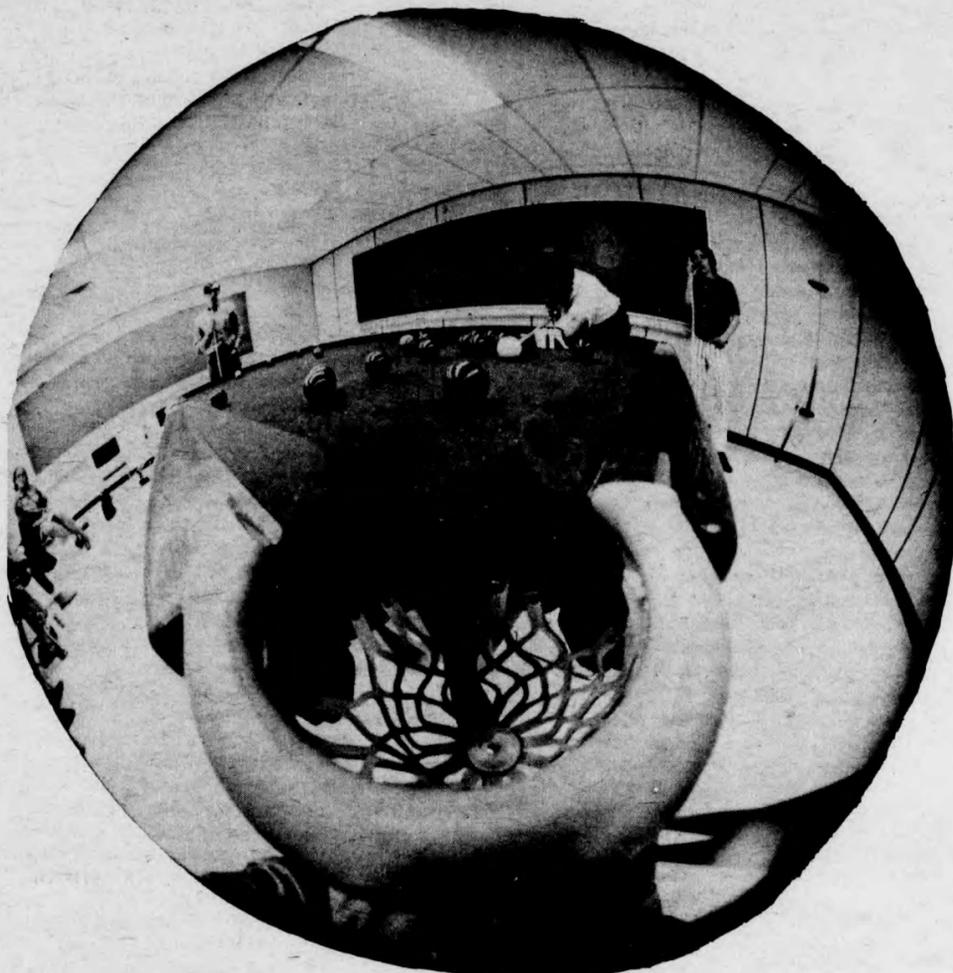
run in its present form and said "no." He also said he did not think it should be run along democratic lines.

He doesn't believe, he said, "on all or most critical issues that there should be some form of referendum or elective process which would produce a group of people who in turn would make decisions . . . by being invested the authority of the electorate."

Referring to the controversial

Modes of Reasoning 171 course which was compulsory for all first year arts students last year, Becker said, "the quality of education at York might not be enhanced if we got ourselves in a position where . . . you could introduce very fast and immense change on the basis of a vote."

A petition of protest against the course was drawn up and signed by 600 students. The course is not compulsory this year.



Such a tiny, tiny, ball, and such a big, big pocket

Excalibur — Dave Cooper

Campbell: change by orderly revolution

By MIKE SAVAGE

"A big shit" PhD lectures at you, and you, "the little shit", listen, take notes and give back on essays and exams just what the "big shit" wants.

This is not what education is all about, says Horace Campbell. The learning process is one of give and

take.

Speaking in the McLaughlin junior common room last Thursday at a panel discussion on "Why we're here at university", Campbell said we are programmed through socialization to believe a university degree today is a desirable goal. If you get that degree you will be rewarded by higher pay and prestige, so most people won't rock the boat.

He said most university students come from the "top eight per cent" of the population, and that the university community is a self-perpetuating elite. If we are to eradicate the blatant social ills of our community, he said, then change must come about now while we are at university.

Campbell said the change must be by revolution. He was quick to

point out he didn't mean "burning down buildings and all that crap", for revolution can be the orderly replacement of one social system by another.

"Western civilization is built on a myth", said Campbell. "That myth is progress". He went on to describe the process of colonization where indigenous peoples are slaughtered in the name of pro-

gress.

At this point a member of the audience suggested many blacks may be killed in the future in the name of progress, and that the human race progresses by killing its own kind. This suggestion brought a brief uproar.

Talking about violence Campbell said: "Violence is a child going to bed hungry every night."

York prof takes gov't job

Walter Baker, 39, an associate professor and director of York's school of public administration has been given a special one-year appointment to the department of Indian affairs and northern development.

The appointment was an-

nounced in July.

Baker was a welfare teacher with Ojibway Indians in 1950. He came to York in 1967 from Queen's University in Kingston.

Baker will come from Ottawa once a week to teach an evening class in administrative studies.

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New policy

The various social committees of the colleges have decided on a new entertainment policy this year by having good name acts rather than haphazard musical choices. The committees are off to a flying start this Friday with Oklahoma's Teegarden and Van Winkle, late of Detroit. Their excellent receptions at their recent Rock Pile, Electric Circus, and Toronto Pop Festival appearances, have placed them in a prominent position among current pop groups. Their organ-drums duo produces an

incredible amount of sound for such a small group. Their music is stimulating and infectious and often possesses a country flavour. The Paul Butterfield Blues Band, the pioneer white blues group, will appear at York on the 27th of this month. Butterfield's blues style is definitely the urban Chicago variety. The group has some of the country's best instrumentalists and is led by Butterfield's expressive harmonica work and powerful singing.

Toronto's the place for old film buffs

By DAN MERKUR

When movie theatres in Toronto were closed Sundays, a few enterprising film buffs formed the Sunday Film Club and first revived old movies in T.O. Then there were the TFS and the NFT and many, many others. Some filmgoers would much rather see an old film these days, on the premise that Famous Players-20th Century-Loew's has only one year's films to show, while revivals can pick the best films of 60 years of filmmaking. Unfortunately, the little cinemas don't represent much advertising power, and get short shrift in the daily papers, so it is not surprising if you have never heard of them.

The silent cinema

The Little Queen Victoria Slept Here Cinema Lives! Ron Simpson, the Little Queen Vic's former owner is managing The Silent Cinema, a tiny 46-seat theatre at 133 Avenue Road, just south of Davenport. Screenings are at 6 and 9 pm daily, with matinees (3 pm) on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Tickets range from two dollars to \$2.50. As for the theatre itself, it's rather cozy.

Currently playing is The Daring Adventures of Don Juan, 1926, starring the great John Barrymore, Myrna Loy, and Montagu Love. Sadly, the original Vita-

phone score has faded over the years, necessitating a replacement. The acting and the story? The Great Profile stars — to an entire generation of viewers no higher compliment could be paid a film. On the other hand, unless you really love adventure and sword-play, avoid this movie. Don Juan is scheduled to play as long as there is interest, so if you want to see it, take it in fast.

Cinematheque

Toronto's Continuing Revival Cinema, Cinematheque, is a smallish (160-seat) revival theatre specializing in American films of the 30's and 40's that is run by three university students, two of them at York (including yours truly). It is operated out of the Toronto Music Library, 559 Avenue Rd. at St. Clair, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, with two shows a night, at 7 and 9:15 pm. Membership is 50 cents; admission, \$1.50. Currently playing (Sept 19) is Mutiny on the Bounty, 1936's best picture of the year, with Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Françoise Tréfontaine. Next week is a W. C. Fields double bill of International House and Six of a Kind, both with George Burns and Gracie Allen in supporting roles. To follow are The Informer, Viva Villa!, Footlight Parade, and Rasputin and the Empress.

The film societies — Centre and Toronto

The Centre Film Society has just announced its programme for the 1969-70 season. The CFS operates out of the Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton Avenue West, just west of Spadina Road. Screenings are every third or fourth Sunday evening, from Sept. 21 to April 5, at 7:30 pm. This season's features will be The Seven Deadly Sins, The Magician, Black Orpheus, John Ford's The Grapes of Wrath, Torment, The Flute and the Arrow, Elvira Madigan, and John Huston's The African Queen, with Bogey and Katherine Hepburn. Series tickets are \$12 for the eight films, available by mail from the CFS.

It is currently sign-up time for the Toronto Film Society, now in its twenty-second year. This winter, the TFS will be running two series. The main series is a two-parter. The first half is American films of the early 1940's — John Huston's The Maltese Falcon, The Glass Key, Our Town, A Walk in the Sun, Cat People and Rene Clair's magnificent I Married a Witch.

The second half is a group of mediocre recent foreign films — I Even Met Happy Gypsies, Fists in the Pocket, The End of August at

Hotel Ozone, Father, and Love Affair, or the Case of the Missing Switchboard Operator. The price is \$12 for a single membership, or \$22 for two people.

The second series is the TFS's Silent Series, seven fantastic films for seven small dollars. The films are Buster Keaton's College, The Patent Leather Kid with Richard Barthelmess, Monsieur Beaucaire, with Rudolph Valentino, Fritz Lang's Siegfried, The Sentimental Bloke, The Lost World, forerunner to King Kong and the rest of the S-F films, and Master of the House.

The TFS films are shown on Monday evenings at 8:15 pm, between Oct. 6 and May 4. The films will be shown at 175 St. Clair Avenue West, but commencing March 2 at the St. Lawrence Centre for the Arts. The mailing address for tickets is TFS, 128 Glen Road, Toronto 287.

As for value, there is no way that the GFS series is worth the money, unless you're really hung up on their films. The TFS main series is six very good American films and five mediocre foreign films. The TFS silent series is probably the best movie buy you'll ever see. Not only are all the films impossible to see except through the TFS, they are classics, at least

five or the seven are great films, and at a dollar per showing there is no comparable film fare anywhere in Toronto.

Scheduled to open during the winter somewhere in Scarborough is a new film group being organized by Clive Denton. Watch for it as Clive's taste in films is rather good.

And that, aside from university film societies and FILM FA: 101 and 211, is the old movie scene in Toronto.

More books

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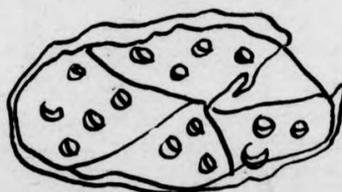
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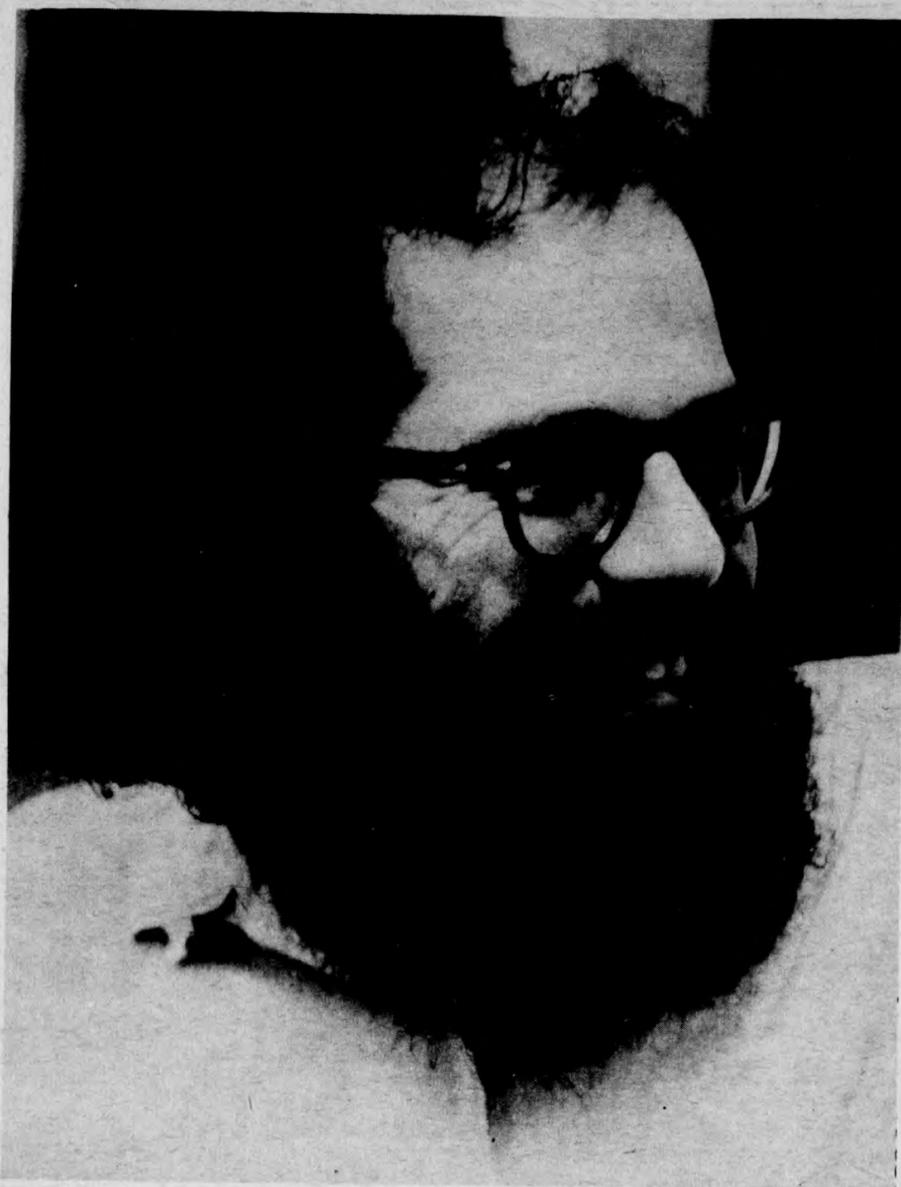
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Poet Allen Ginsberg will appear at York Nov. 6 in the Performing Arts Series

Ginsberg, Marceau invited for performing arts series

The Faculty of Fine Arts has started the year off in a fine manner by announcing a performing arts series that will bring to the campus some of the best people in the fields of mime, music, poetry, and theatre.

American poet Allen Ginsberg and French mime star Marcel Marceau are among those participating in the series.

The mime series is slated to commence on January 5 with a performance by Israeli mime Claude Kipnis and his company. Marcel Marceau and his troupe will give their sole performance in the Toronto area at York on February 9. The series will end with a performance by an "experimental" mime, Tony Montararo, on March 10.

Four poets who are scheduled to read from their works and then hold open question and answer sessions with the audience are Allen Ginsberg on November 6, Irving Layton on December 3, Robert Creeley on January 7, and Eli Mandel on February 4. Layton and Mandel, two of Canada's best poets, are both on the faculty at York.

The Creative Associates of Buffalo, considered to be one of North America's foremost associations of electronic composers, will launch the music series on November 4 with a concert of new works by Henri Pousseur, Istvan Anhalt, Lejaren Hiller, Kenneth Gaburo, and Lukas Foss. On December 9 India's brilliant young master of the sarod, Ashish Khan (Ravi Shankar's nephew) will give a rare public performance. On February 3 the Manitoba Consort, the nation's best ensemble of ancient string and wind instruments, will complete the music series in a special concert of early music.

The Faculty of Fine Arts will sponsor a Statue Report on The Contemporary Theatre, which will bring to York some of North America's most respected critics. Nathan Cohen, the dearly beloved critic of the Toronto Daily Star will speak on Canadian Theatre on December 2. Theodore Hoffman, professor of theatre at New York University and noted author will speak on American theatre January 14. On January 20 Henry Popkin, the North American critic for The Times of London, will speak on Canadian theatre. The Statue Report will conclude with a lecture by Richard Schechner, former editor of the Drama Review and director of New York's controversial play Dionysus in '69, who will speak March 3 on Revolutionary theatre.

This ambitious series will be topped-off by three weekends of film, each weekend dedicated to a genre. The first, to be held on December 5, 6 and 7 will feature films by W. C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin and the Marx Brothers. The second weekend will be given over to films dealing with war: Birth of a Nation, La Grande Illusion, and Dr. Strangelove. They will be shown on January 9, 10, and 11. The final weekend, February 13, 14 and 15, will be devoted to the best of Alfred Hitchcock.

'Gypsy's been knocked up by a mutt!'

By DAVID McCAUGHNA

But, of course, they were waiting for Mr. Tim. MR. TIM, mind you, not just Tiny Tim as he is known to practically everyone. They were expecting MR. TIM, saying it with that certain air, that fine, oh, so chic sense that they had an intimate relationship with greatness.

"Mr. Tim first wants to visit Maple Leaf Gardens, he's big on the Maple Leafs, you know. And then he wants to go to Lonesome George's on Markham. He's supposed to order all his comics from George, you know."

A hip, knowing laugh passed through the crowd. "He's an incredible cat, man."

It didn't really matter that Mr. Tim never showed that night for they had enough to amuse themselves . . . these jewels of the pop scene in Toronto. They were crammed together in five or six parties on five or six different floors of an appallingly elegant slab of cement in uptown Toronto called Sutton Place.

"Johnny Winter was here last night," said the pale, mousy wife of a hip editor. "And all he ever said was 'groovy scene'. Like we asked him what he thought of the blues revival and he said 'groovy scene', and we asked him what he thought of Toronto and he said 'groovy scene' and we asked how he liked the pop festival and he said 'groovy scene'. SHIIIIIT!"

One sort of thought of her as a permanent fixture at parties like these. Maybe she never left.

"Well, what can you expect from an albino from Texas. But he was really outasight tonight. The kids sure dug him," replied a thin baldish man with side-burns down to his knees.

"I must say that Winter is the best albino blues singer around." Laugh.

While the Toronto Pop Festival roared on over at Varsity Stadium to about 40,000 kids, the wheels in the local pop world held out to the parties the record companies put on at "The Place." Each company rented an identical suite on a different floor.

Same furnishings, same booze, same paintings, same people in each.

To the participants, the disc jockeys, journalists, publicists, promotion men, groupies, etc., the parties were judged not by the booze available, not by the conversation but by which pop luminaries were expected to attend.

"RCA on the 12th floor, let me see now, they've got Charlebois. Oh, no, I mean Blood, Sweat and Tears, or are they Columbia?"

"What about the Bonzo Dog Band?" inquired an English-accented CBC reporter with tape-recorder in hand and groovy chick at his side.

"Haven't you heard? They cancelled."

"Ahhh Christ. They were the only ones I wanted to get, really."

But they were not with Warner Brothers because, who really knows, Mr. Tim might make the scene any moment.

"I just called his manager and Tim missed the six o'clock plane from LA. Like he had his reservation all set but he just didn't show. He could arrive anytime. We've had people at the airport since five."

Hells bells. It was a good excuse to stay. In the meantime there was booze and bright, cool, and fashionably witty talk.

A girl with short blonde hair, her round little body in an uncomfortable looking pants suit, laughed loudly at the jokes record executives told her. One understood she had some vague connection with the music world. She said she'd seen Englebert Humperdinck at the O'Keefe and thought he was great, oh, well, she knew when to laugh and THAT is terribly important.

"Ohhhhoohh, haaaaa, ha, hooohhh," and 10,000 white teeth gleamed around that cute little pink tongue.

It was getting late. The action over at the stadium would be ending soon and even more people would be coming. The bartender, who had been standing stiffly in the corner for hours, went for more food and drink.

The husband of the pale, mousy girl slammed down the phone after calling home . . . "FUCK! GYPSY'S BEEN KNOCKED UP BY A BLACK MUTT!"

"I told them to keep her in," said the wife.

"That's \$300 down the drain. I had her lined up with the stud service for Friday. Shit."

Just think of poor little Gypsy sneaking out of the house to her black mutt lover. It was all utterly hilarious.

A lean and tender young man, in a white see-through shirt and blue and white striped bells, was telling the Englebert Humperdinck blonde a funny, funny story. She went into hysterics and spilled her drink. Ooops!

In another corner: "I hear Blood, Sweat and Tears are getting 18 thou for their set tomorrow night."

"That's a big hunk of bread."

In the bedroom a pop-columnist for one of the papers was thrashing about on the bed with a girl friend. Everyone glanced at them sheepishly as they went through to the washroom.

"Chuck Berry really knocked 'em out this afternoon, huh?"

"Man, that guy is too much."

"I see this big rock revival coming. Like music has gone just about as far as it can go now and we're gonna go back to cats like Berry and Little Richard. They're gonna be big stars again. The kids are gonna start buying their records."

The kids . . . those docile sweet things spoken of so often. When they say "kids" there is a reverence in their

voices. I mean, after all where would all these disc jockeys, journalists, record execs, etc. be without the kids.

"Do you smoke?"

"No thanks. Not tobacco."

"Of course."

"We're splitting for London on the ninth floor. Heard there's some action up there."

"See ya."

The pale mousy wife was explaining that they lived in a communal but it was in a straight neighborhood and they were getting hassled by the neighbors.

"I suppose we'll end up in the Spadina area. It's good over there."

Sly and The Family Stone arrived. They are a friendly soul group from San Francisco who had finished off the day to the stadium. No one seemed to know exactly which one was Sly but it didn't make any difference.

"Man, I gotta tell you, there's this cut on the second side of the new Mothers album you gotta put out as a single," a male groupie was telling a record executive.

"Oh, yeah. That Mothers album is selling like hot cakes."

There wasn't any dope about. Well, really, this wasn't the right place, what with the bartender standing in the corner watching everyone.

"He's probably a hotel dick."

"This Festival, woowowww. It's the greatest thing that ever happened on the music scene in this city. It's never gonna be the same again," an underground disc-jockey was telling a promotion man.

"Yeah, I heard everything went smooth over there today."

"There hasn't been one hassle with the cops so far."

It must have been getting on towards two when word spread that things were happening up on the 14th floor in the Phonodisc suite. So they collected themselves and made for the 14th floor, drinks in hand. The pop-columnist and his girl from the bedroom even came.

At the 14th floor a fierce hotel security guard greeted them.

"It's all over now."

WHAT THE HELL . . .

They filled the elevators again and went back to the suite they'd just left. But, horrors, here was another security guard.

So there they were, about two o'clock on a Saturday night, the quintessence of Toronto hipdom, like, I mean THE Beautiful Ones Themselves, stuck, in limbo, not knowing where it's at. Can you just imagine it? If anyone should know where the action is they should . . . but, alas, on the golden weekend of the local pop scene they were lost. Forgetting the fate that befell Gypsy and not even caring anymore if Mr. Tim made it or not, they went.

Louisiana cajun music rescues Rock Revival

By MARTIN LABA

One of the few performers in the soon-to-be-forgotten Toronto Rock Revival that I found worth staying awake for was Doug Kershaw, the Louisiana cajun fiddler. Some people may remember him from his appearance on the first Johnny Cash Show of this summer, although he was much overshadowed by Bob Dylan and by Cash himself.

Similarly, at the Toronto Rock

Revival, which was, after all, a rock and roll revival, the unusual blend of Kershaw's country and cajun music did not fit. With pure rock performers like Whiskey Howl, Bo Diddley, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis and Little Richard, and celebrated performers like the Doors, Cat Mother, Chicago and the Plastic Ono Band, he seemed quite out of place.

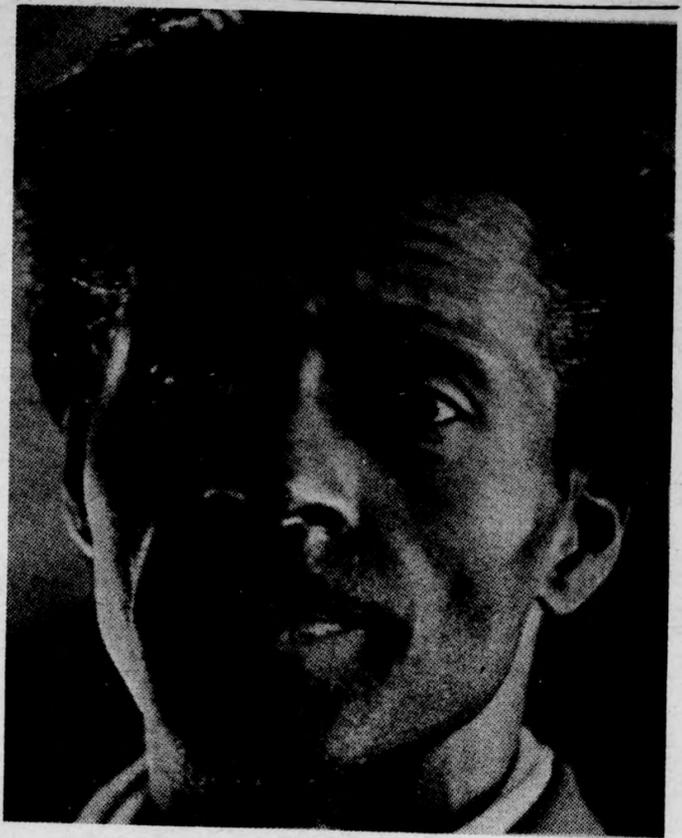
Doug Kershaw's country cajun sound does have many rock and roll characteristics. Nevertheless,

the overall sound and the lyrics emanate that overpowering sheer country character. Obviously the trend today in popular music is toward the country and western sound, but this country and western sound is perverted by its blues-rock-oriented rhythms. That's why the true Nashville Grand Ole Opry country sound doesn't make it with the pop music audiences. And so performers like Buck Owens and The Buckeroos, Waylon Jennings, Charlie Pride, Hank Williams, and Doug Kershaw have not yet been able to bridge the gap between country and pop music.

Kershaw's proficiency on the fiddle and dobro is amazing. His extremely powerful and flexible voice and his great style and stage appeal create an instant magnetism with the audience.

The most notable performers at the Rock Revival were two rock and roll giants; two men who have been around for what seems an eternity, playing their own original brand of rock and roll and being imitated by thousands. It was truly inspiring to watch Berry and Bo Diddley play their own brand of rock and roll which is, in fact, the basis of almost all popular music.

The Doors? Well, they were the Doors . . . and so we all went to sleep.



Chuck Berry



John Lennon and wife

Higher quality indicated for cultural arts at York

A number of changes have been made on this newspaper as readers from past years will notice. This section, for instance, was always called "entertainment," but is now being called the "cultural/arts" section. We hope that this change in name will be indicative of higher quality and seriousness.

York University promises to be a bit livelier this year, at least it won't be as staid and dull as it

used to be. There should be much more going on here, especially in the field of the "cultural/arts". Although we anticipate putting greater emphasis on events at York we shall continue covering the significant facets of the Toronto arts scene. We need new writers for this department. Anyone interested in writing on films, art, theatre, music, books, etc., is urged to come to the Excalibur office.

— D. McC.

Master responsible for his college

Within each college, the master or principal is responsible for the conduct and activities of the students in his college. Detailed regulations pertaining to student conduct are issued by the various colleges. Other university regulations are recommended by The York University Committee, made up of eight students and seven faculty members.

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take it back to the students OR the key to CUS survival

By RON THOMPSON and PAUL MacRAE
Canadian University Press

PORT ARTHUR — Last August, in a widely-misreported speech, then-incoming CUS president Peter Warrian told delegates to the Canadian Union of Students congress "this is the year to take it to the people."

Somehow, it didn't happen, and CUS finished the year with fewer members, bigger travel bills incurred through flitting around the country fighting referenda, and the same problems.

The student councillors who attended that convention found that the people on their campuses didn't like what CUS was saying in its policy resolutions, possibly because nobody was quite sure how the reality of Canadian problems related to rousing choruses of "Ho! Ho! Ho Chi Minh!", red and black flags, and dimly understood rhetoric about American imperialism and the evils of capitalism.

This year, at the Lakehead CUS congress, Warrian tried again.

"At the last Congress," he said in his opening State of the Union address, "We made a positive breakthrough towards building a relevant national student union in English-speaking Canada."

"However, the victory we won there was largely a rhetorical victory. Against the backdrop of Columbia, France and Chicago, we generated a revolutionary rhetoric and the beginnings of a framework for critically analyzing Canadian society."

"Our greatest shortcoming," he added, "was a lack of programmatic content."

He urged a reappraisal of CUS as a union; asked whether the unions' present structure could be a basic tool in coping with the problems of Canadian society; and called for alternative structures that would take CUS and the student councils "back to the people."

This should have been the crucial debating point during the rest of the congress. Instead, too many delegates channeled their efforts, not into understanding the rhetoric, but in rewording it to appeal to their more moderate constituencies.

For example, in one resolution, the term "American imperialism" was reworded to something like "American control of Canadian industry."

The fundamental struggle over the structure of the union was carried on by the left and the right-wing elements at the conference.

Conservatives' proposed federation dies for lack of support

Conservative delegates from four universities, noting that CUS is not a union or even a movement, wanted to turn the clock backward several years by turning CUS into a voluntary federation.

Gests Abols, president of the University of Toronto student council, noted that "attempts to build a mass movement out of an organization which lacks all the characteristics have created a dynamic which this static structure can't cope with."

Abols' proposed solution, the federation, would unfortunately change only one aspect of the contradiction he outlines by retreating to what he called "an embryonic stage of the new status quo, in effect, a liberal organization."

And this is, in effect, no solution. It merely counsels students to incur some sort of collective amnesia, to deny what they have learned about the role and structure of the university within Canadian society; a society dominated by American corporate capitalism. It counsels students to avoid seeking answers to their problems — in fact, to deny they have problems.

The congress delegates recognized this fact, and the federation proposal died on the Plenary floor for lack of a seconder.

That left two alternatives: a smashed CUS — "belly-up at Christmas" some called it — with another string of referendum defeats in the fall term; or a new CUS.

"We cannot be back," Warrian told the congress. "We don't smash CUS, but we do smash through the limitations of the structures of present student unionism."

In an interview after the congress, incoming president Martin Loney appeared to recognize what kinds of changes were needed, although he was occasionally bitterly attacked by some delegates for adopting a line that was too "moderate."

"As student councils become involved in political actions on campus, and are not just concerned with administering student services," Loney said, "they have to move from small elitist groups to involving as many students as possible."

"It becomes the responsibility of the council to take all political decisions to the campus, to mass meetings. They have to devote a large part of their resources to those political actions, to bringing in outside speakers, putting out course critiques, etc."

"And they have to get the university members involved in their own departments in classroom organizing. The first step in democratization of the university is democratizing the students union."

"We have a policy which is meaningful," Loney said, referring to CUS, "and given those structural changes, student councils can be effective in getting a lot of that policy into the campus, and action taken on them."

If this taking it to the people work is to be done, however, the councils are going to have to lay themselves down on the line much as CUS has done in the past year.

Warrian demands structural changes in student governments

"We're going to need a new kind of student unionism," says Warrian.

"Student governments are going to have to recognize that their structures isolate them from students, and that these structures must be changed."

"And given the anti-political culture of the university, student councillors are going to have to go out on a limb. They are going to have to be prepared to be impeached in some cases, and this will pose a difficult decision for some whose identities are closely tied to their positions on the councils."

Besides the right wing, the left elements at the congress tried to draw delegates into fundamental debate on the nature of CUS.

On the second last day the radical Waterloo delegation tried to focus on the issue of unionism with a motion that CUS join the Wobblies, the Industrial Workers of the World. This union was effectively smashed during the 20's for its radical stand on workers' rights, and was an effectively Marxist organization.

But somehow the relevant debate never congealed, and the next night Barry McPeake, chairman of the CUS plenary for six days, stepped out of the chair because he felt his position was "smothering many of the contradictions inherent in this structure."

McPeake spoke about the goals of CUS, and the impossibility of reaching those goals through CUS's essentially parliamentary structure. He noted the "oppressive" atmosphere of the Plenary itself, with its square formation of tables, fragmented debate through microphones, and the meaninglessness of much of what came out of the congress to what is happening in the real world.

He angered many delegates who wanted to get on with the business of passing policy statements and resolutions in the waning hours of the congress.

McPeake's argument said that the resolutions were meaningless in themselves, that they only had meaning if the delegates took them back to the campuses, and that the debate must revolve around the kind of structures that will make these policies a real issue at the home campuses.

This debate, too, appeared to be left hanging about 6 am when the congress got back to "business" — passing a resolution to delete two lines from the Declaration of the Canadian Student.

CUS survival depends on new involvement with students

Did any of it stick? The answer to this determines whether CUS dies at Christmas, or gets reborn through a new relationship of student councils and their constituencies, and the councils to CUS.

Already there is evidence that some delegates have taken up the problem seriously.

Members of at least one large university student council have already begun to discuss creating a real union style of student government. Initially this would mean mass meetings instead of council meetings, with everyone who attended having the right to vote. Hopefully, this would be further carried into political action.

CUS can survive — perhaps can only survive — in this kind of structure if it wants to be part of a student movement.

And CUS can be important, not because CUS can bring into effect the programs it passes at the congresses, but because the congress allows students to come together to discuss and hammer out an analysis of what is wrong in the university, and what can be done about it. Those students will then return to the campuses where they can talk to and work with students not at the congress.

And CUS is important, not because through the publishing and distribution of resolutions and fighting referenda it can convince students of the need for social change in the university, but because it has the resources to do research and distribute its findings, the resources to provide information on issues and provide communication among local councils about what's happening on other campuses.

The CUS resolutions are nothing in themselves.

The confrontations must still come, not in the student council meetings, or even in mass policy meetings. It must come in the classroom with students joining together to struggle towards an understanding of what the content of the courses is, challenging the lecturer, the examination system, doing course critiques, setting up parallel courses and course unions.

Taking it back to the students — successfully — may be the only cure for the disease infecting CUS and the student councils.

Psych Services: an inadequate solution

By WENDY DENNIS

Its only a week into term, but the Psychological Services Department of York University is already finding itself with plenty to do.

Psych Services is situated on the ground floor of that rather unobtrusive looking structure — The Ministry of Truth (Behavioural Sciences Building) — and perhaps it is due to some campus planner's bitter sense of irony that a department created to deal in part with growing problems of alienation should be dwarfed by the fortress-like Ministry of Love (Ross Building) — the epitome of the over-centralized, impersonal multiversity that this institution is fast becoming.

Psych Services is headed by a team of senior staff members, cross-appointed from the Department of Psychology.

These members, all trained psychologists, and either assistant professors or above, are responsible for the development, supervision and evaluation of the programs available to students. Program assistants and graduate students aid in the execution of programs and front-line counselling.

There are no psychiatrists on the staff, although one consultant is available at all times for "extreme" cases.

"Our chief responsibility," said Dr. Dov Friedlander, one of the senior members, "is to assist students in any way possible in functioning more effectively in a university setting. Generally, our programs are designed to assist people in helping themselves."

Psych Services' "self-help" programs cover a wide range of problems from improving study skills to learning how to listen more effectively in lectures.

With the help of a morass of audio and video-taped equipment, Psych Services can help a student increase his reading speed to catch up on interminable assignments or even break a few nasty habits.

For instance, the "tension-control" program is designed to teach someone how to relax in a tight situation. If you get all tied up in knots whenever you have to speak out in a certain prof's class, Psych

Services can get to the root of your problem by hooking you up to mission control and recording your physiological reactions in various situations.

"There's no hocus-pocus involved in our methods," Dr. Friedlander stressed. "Students are well-aware of what will be happening to them before we begin."

And, if you're concerned that Psych Services is an over-zealous collection of shrinks ready to nail you down to the infamous couch and drill you on your relationship with your mother — guess again.

"We're trying to dispel the notion that this service is for the real nuts and freak-outs. Basically, we're catering to the average student with the normal problems of late adolescence."

Those "normal problems" that Psych Services handled for over 800 students last year included anything from inability to speak out confidently in tutorials to freaking out while on drugs.

Although Psych Services has no drug program it has been instrumental in disseminating information in seminars about drug use and abuse.

Dr. Friedlander noted that people seem to be initially reluctant to avail themselves of Psych Services. Once inside, however, few regret the move.

"We do get a lot of freshmen in here at the beginning of term, and during exam time there is a noticeable increase of students with mild anxiety and tension states. Mostly we help them to organize their time wisely."

Psych Services is also involved in various research programs and innovations on campus. Members of the department were involved in the special tutorials and student-centred courses last year.

"Since all the senior members are on faculty, we keep in close touch with the students' needs."

Because Psych Services extends its facilities to anyone on the university grounds, it has found that nine to five service is inadequate. Consequently, this year an after-hours emergency line will be installed and anyone who feels the desire to talk about his hang-ups in the early hours of the morning, need only pick up the phone and dial. An answering service will

take his name and number and within minutes one of the senior members of the department will call him back to discuss the problem.

And so, we seem to have reached the point where we must depend on technology to solve the problems that technology has created in the first place. Perhaps the fact that Psych Services is usually

one of the fastest growing departments on most North American campuses speaks eloquently for the irony of the situation.

As the university churns out more so-called misfits Psych Services swells its ranks to accommodate them, and help them adjust to the system. And characteristically, the university functions on, oblivious to the real prob-

lem.

There is no doubt that Psych Services performs a needed function on this campus. It is a sort of infirmary for the walking wounded. But isn't it time we stopped accommodating the effect and started eradicating the cause?

The fault, it seems, lies with the university and the larger society, and not with the individual.



Excalibur — Dave Cooper

When the lights went out last Monday at least one professor had the initiative to move outdoors from his darkened seminar room. Here Richard Schneider conducts a discussion outside of the Petrie Science Building.

Glendon to remain bi-cultural

By JOHN KING

Glendon College has been "unreservedly endorsed as the small, residential liberal arts college of York University" by the presidential committee which has been investigating the college since June, 1968.

In its report, released last week, the committee said the college should keep its bi-cultural and public affairs orientation, and should stay at the Glendon Campus.

Rumors in March hinted that the college might be moved to the York Campus because of its high cost of operation. After a secret meeting of the Glendon faculty council executive committee York president Murray G. Ross issued a statement denying the validity of the rumors.

Glendon's high operating cost was reduced last year by registering 164 faculty of arts and science

students at the college.

The committee's report said provision had been made for Glendon to operate at a loss for the next two years. It is expected to achieve financial stability in 1971.

There were four members on the committee: George Gardiner, a member of the board of governors; Harry Crowe, dean of Atkinson College; Dennis Healy, now

acting president of the university; and John Becker, assistant vice-president in charge of student services.

In an interview last September Ross said committees like the Gardiner committee are set up to study aspects of the university so facts will be available "in the event that a problem might arise in the future."

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The Central Square Bookshop

Talented newcomers beef up York's lineup

Yeomen prepare for biggest game yet

by JOHN GORDON

Fifty York men are getting ready for the biggest football game in the university's history. The York football team makes its debut as a member of the Central Canada Intercollegiate Football Conference, Saturday, September

20 at 2 p.m. when they meet the University of Windsor here.

Some members of this year's team have been preparing for this contest since last year when the York Yeomen hit the gridiron for the first time. They met six strong teams in a purely exhibition season and lost both opening games

(against Laurentian and Guelph) because of inexperience more than anything else. (The Yeomen will be meeting these two teams again this year, so they will have a chance to show them what they have learned in a year). However, after these two initial losses, the York Yeomen sprang back to de-

feat their opponents in the remaining four games, thus finishing the first season of football with an admirable 4-2 record.

This year's team will be much stronger with a large contingent of promising newcomers. They include John Reid, Ken Dyer, Fred Yurichuk, Mark Dzeduszycki,

Rick Frisby, Bill Barclay, and John Harris who stands 6 ft. 7 in. and weighs 290 lbs. John Harris will add experience, having played for the University of Minnesota for two years, as well as beef to the light but quick defensive line.

York is certainly lucky to have a talented quarterback like Larry Iaccino returning for another season. But even Larry is a little worried about what most people had thought to be a secure position. The equally talented Rick Frisby might turn out to be the number one quarterback yet.

Shelley Pettle should please the fans — that is, if he starts making practice a little more regularly. Blocking for him again will be "all-out" John Fitzgerald, 210 pound left guard. Big Al Bell holds the other guard position, welcomed back after a serious shoulder injury in the first part of last season.

Coach Kirkpatrick's defensive line is not yet settled. John Harris will no doubt be one defensive end, probably partnered by Fred Holman who has occasionally been practising at defensive tackling. When Stan Barkovitz recovers from his groin injury, he will probably be one of the defensive tackles.

Many other veterans should be mentioned, but I have confined my remarks mostly to the linemen for you will be hearing a lot more about the backs in the coming weeks.

The men who keep the team running deserve a lot of credit. The Yeomen are fortunate to have Tim Habkirk with them this year as equipment manager. Tim does a great job of providing the team with clean equipment for each practice, which is important both in resisting disease and boosting morale.

All of the players know how lucky they are to have a trainer of Mert Prophet's calibre. Mert was trainer for five years for the Argonauts before coming to York. In addition to shortening the convalescence of any injured player, Mert helps the other coaches (Uly Curtis, Clare Exelby, Ken Reddick, Mike Kirkpatrick and of course Nobby Wirkowski), in molding a serious winning attitude.

The Yeomen have to be sophisticated if they are to win against the bigger teams in the CCIFC and they need your support. They play for you as well as themselves.



Steve Clark (no. 11) sweeps for yards in first-season game against Victoria College.

Excalibur—William Foles

Sports reporters wanted: call Excalibur

by BRUCE CLARK

This article marks the beginning of this year's sports coverage in Excalibur. Hopefully it also marks the re-emergence of the sports department as a force in this newspaper.

Last year the sports department was conspicuous by its absence. This was not due to any individual but rather to the non-interest in sports and sports reporting of the entire student body. The only exceptions were a few hardy types who got out and wrote about their

sport whether it was squash, girls' hockey, or synchronized swimming.

Whether or not last year's situation continues is up to you. We want bodies interested in attending and writing about York sports, both men's and women's. If you've never done anything like this before don't worry — Ted Reeve and Foster Hewitt had to start somewhere. You will probably be surprised at how easy it is and how much fun it can be.

If you want an interesting job with out-of sight pay and weird hours leave a message at Excalibur in the basement of Steacie Library or at 248-4283.

As well as giving the best coverage possible to inter-university sports it is the desire of the sports department to increase coverage of inter-college sports this year. If we can help any of the people organizing these sports with announcements of schedules, practices and results, we can be contacted at the Excalibur office Random views — Saturday is York's first ever league football game. How about a big turnout to

start the year off right. . . . It's unfortunate the Player's GP conflicts with the Yeomen game . . . also Saturday (a heavy day for the sports fan this week) is the big Argo-Ottawa game; after last week's game in Ottawa and Hamilton's win in Regina this becomes a must for the Boatmen . . . rumour has it that College E is pulling out all the stops in an attempt to win flag football.

MODERN DANCE WORKSHOP

Saturday, Sept. 20, starting at 9 am
Tait-McKenzie Building
— modern dance composition and technique
— jazz
— at 4:30 a performance
— a performance of Indian tribal dances by Dr. Bryce Taylor.
— all welcome.

Men strictly prohibited

On Wednesday Oct. 2 the Tait Mackenzie Building will be out of bounds to all males.

The Women's Athletic Council (WAC) has planned an evening's diversion for the females here at York. This "WAC night" is an effort of the council to promote as well as introduce women's athletics.

The schedule includes demonstrations by some of the outstanding athletes here at York. Everyone will also have the chance to participate in squash, volleyball, badminton and swimming.

In all the evening should prove to be a lot of fun. Women, pay heed and take advantage of WAC Night.

GIRLS

Want to get involved in university athletics? Why not play field hockey? The first meeting will take place on Thursday September 18 at 5 pm.

Where? The classroom on the second floor of the Tait Mackenzie Building.

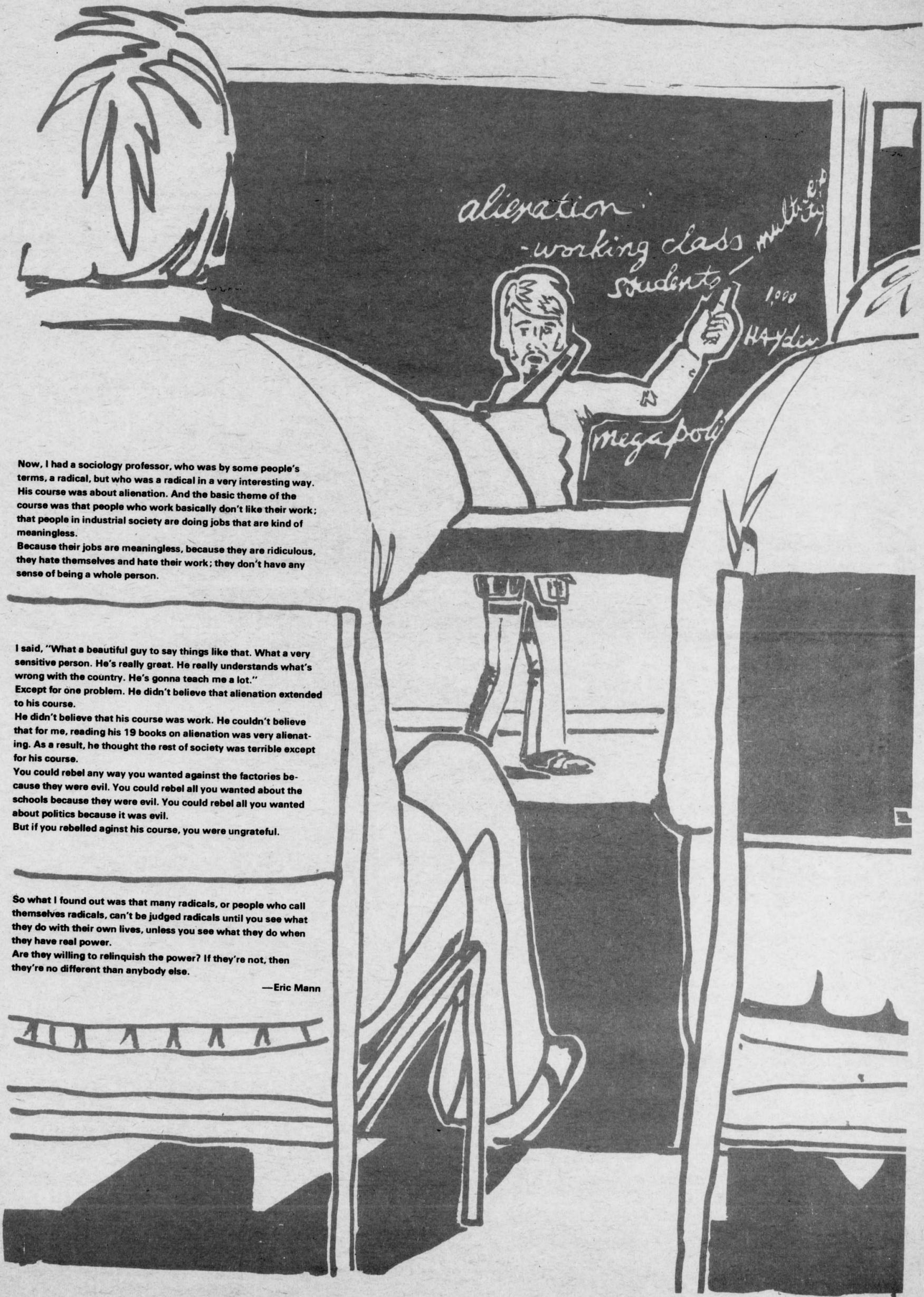
Remember — you don't have to be 'good' — just enthusiastic. See you there!

Pro squash player to coach at York

Sharif Khan, the present North American Open Squash Champion will be visiting York in October and November this year. For some years he has been number two professional player in North America but this year after beating his cousin Mohibullah Khan he became number one.

Sharif Khan has been the professional at the Skyline Hotel in Toronto for the last year and will be visiting York every Friday in October and November to coach. On these days he will be available to every York squash player.

On Friday Oct. 3 Khan will play an exhibition match with a top Canadian player, Robert Moseley, at the Tait McKenzie Fieldhouse.



Now, I had a sociology professor, who was by some people's terms, a radical, but who was a radical in a very interesting way. His course was about alienation. And the basic theme of the course was that people who work basically don't like their work; that people in industrial society are doing jobs that are kind of meaningless. Because their jobs are meaningless, because they are ridiculous, they hate themselves and hate their work; they don't have any sense of being a whole person.

I said, "What a beautiful guy to say things like that. What a very sensitive person. He's really great. He really understands what's wrong with the country. He's gonna teach me a lot." Except for one problem. He didn't believe that alienation extended to his course. He didn't believe that his course was work. He couldn't believe that for me, reading his 19 books on alienation was very alienating. As a result, he thought the rest of society was terrible except for his course. You could rebel any way you wanted against the factories because they were evil. You could rebel all you wanted about the schools because they were evil. You could rebel all you wanted about politics because it was evil. But if you rebelled against his course, you were ungrateful.

So what I found out was that many radicals, or people who call themselves radicals, can't be judged radicals until you see what they do with their own lives, unless you see what they do when they have real power. Are they willing to relinquish the power? If they're not, then they're no different than anybody else.

—Eric Mann