

V 4 no. 22
Requested \$110,000; granted \$60,000

Scholarship committee to resign

By ROSS HOWARD
and JOHN KING

All seven regular members of the Senate Scholarship Committee will resign their positions today in protest over the failure of the board of governors to raise sufficient scholarship funds.

The scholarship committee, which includes one student member, had asked the board to provide over \$110,000 for scholarships for 1970-71, late last year.

The board decided to provide only \$60,000 for next year, at a board meeting last month.

The scholarship committee also had asked the board to increase the scholarship funds over the next five years to an annual total of over \$250,000 in 1974-75.

This amount of scholarship fund would bring the York scholarship funds per student close to \$18 by 1974. This year the board has only provided \$50,000 for scholarships,

an average of \$7 per student (including part-time students). The provincial average per student is about \$25.

"We're very concerned about the way our per student percentage of scholarship money has been going down," committee chairman Walter Carter said Tuesday.

He said the York average would drop to about \$5 per student next year if the board decision is not reversed.

The responsibility for raising scholarship funds rests entirely with the board of governors and other private sources at all Ontario universities. The board appears to have refused to approve the committee request because the board is unable to raise enough of the additional needed funds.

Carter said the board refused to accept the requested budget because the board could make no commitments for the future.

At Queens University the per student average for scholarships is close to \$65, \$25 at McMaster, \$24 at the University of Toronto, and \$20 at Carleton University.

The board decision effectively cuts off plans of the scholarship committee to establish special funds for Indian and poor students.

The senate itself distributes the budget for scholarship, but the board decides how much money is to be in that budget.

"The rejection of our request, a very reasonable one, was not a very realistic attitude of the board," Martin Stoller, the student member of the scholarships committee, said Tuesday. "It was a slap in the face."

"The board didn't even place a high priority on this year's budget, and wanted us to renegotiate it each year," he said. "We weren't interested in that."

"The committee analyzed the situation and found the board counter-offer of only \$60,000 was hopelessly inadequate," he said.

With such a poor scholarship fund available to new students, York has been getting a decreasing number of first class graduates, even though the high schools are turning out greater numbers of such top students.

From 1966 to 1968 the percentage of first class students enrolling at York declined from 24 to 10.5 per cent, while the percentage of grade 13 students with first class students rose from 17 to 23 per cent.

The scholarship committee decided to resign rather than attempt to distribute the "hopelessly inadequate" offer of \$60,000 from the board.

"It was kind of ridiculous to take that token offer from the board, so we're throwing it out to the senate to hope they can influence the board," Stoller said.

The committee expressed considerable disappointment that the board, which was involved in last year's abortive effort to "donate" a \$450,000 chapel on campus, was unable to find similar such donors this time.

The donor of the chapel is W.P. Scott, chairman of the board.

In an interview Tuesday night Scott said the low scholarship budget could not be compared with the chapel "donation" because

"that was a donation from a single person."

Scott, who is honorary chairman of Wood Gundy Securities and who holds directorships in Hawker Siddeley, Simpson's and Simpson-Sears, said: "I'm in favor of scholarships (but) there's no more money available."

"The board have not the ability to print money," the multi-millionaire said. "I suggest the committee go out and try to find the money themselves."

"Let them resign," he said. Board vice-chairman Allen T. Lambert said he regretted the scholarship committee's decision to resign.

"We're as concerned as anybody else to keep up the level of scholarships at York," Lambert said, "but there's only so much money to go around."

Lambert, chairman and president of the Toronto Dominion Bank and director of Canadian Westinghouse, IBM of Canada and Union Carbide Corp., said the only way the board could get more money for scholarships would be to increase tuition fees, "which we don't want to do."

"There should be a better way of trying to understand the problem and trying to work out a solution," Lambert, also a multi-millionaire, said.

"Just because we don't always get our way we can't just opt out, I don't think."

Canada books being sought by Soc. Sci.

Teaching staff in York's division of social science will be asked to submit a list of Canadian books, articles and publications which are relevant to their courses.

In a meeting of the social science faculty, Tuesday, acting-chairman of the social science division T.W. Olson said he was compiling a file of Canadian material.

Although he said he disagreed with the way EXCALIBUR has been dealing with the issue of Americanization, Olson said he felt it was an important problem at York.

"This is certainly a serious situation when we are not using all of the Canadian material we could be using," Olson said.

Humanities chairman K.H.M. Creal said Tuesday night "we haven't discussed this kind of question," and said "I have issued no instructions" about it.

Excalibur

THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY



Excalibur - Tim Clark

York's Murray Stroud dashes after puck last Saturday at Trent. The Yeomen won 6-2, giving them 10-0 wins-losses league record. See Page 19.

Playoffs admission condemned

It's going to cost you \$1 to get to see the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association's semi-final hockey match in the York Arena on Friday and another \$1.50 to see the finals on Saturday and the Men's Athletic Council doesn't like it.

At a meeting of the council Tuesday night councillors passed a motion condemning the idea of selling tickets for York games and condemning the precedent being set by charging admission for the games.

Squash representative Doug Owens said charging admission was against the philosophy of the university.

"We don't want to charge to get into university events," he said in an interview on Tuesday night.

Larry Nancekiville, secretary of the OIAA, said last week that the three clubs in the playoffs split the expenses of the playoffs evenly. "We're not out to make money," he said. "We just want to break even."

Laurentian University and Waterloo-Lutheran will play off in the semi-finals Friday night and the winner will take on York's hockey Yeomen Saturday night at 8 pm. The Yeomen drew a bye as a result of finishing first. York's league record is now 10 wins and no losses.

The decision to hold the playoffs at York was the Yeomen's decision. They feel that playing in

their own arena provides a great psychological and physical advantage. In fact, the Yeomen are undefeated at home this season — even counting exhibition games — with 13 straight victories.

Most of the money from ticket sales will be used to rent bleachers for the arena. There will be seating facilities for about 900 people at the games and standing room for another 400.

Ross approving discipline proposals

By BOB ROTH

University president Murray G. Ross has already implemented 15 recommendations of the Laskin report on student and faculty discipline, it was learned Tuesday.

The announcement came as a shock to Paul Axelrod, president of the Council of the York Student Federation, who Feb. 11 wrote to Ross asking that he not implement the report's 83 recommendations "before the council has expressed its views."

The Laskin committee was struck two years ago by Ross to examine student and faculty conduct at York. It released its final report Nov. 27.

Ross, in a letter Feb. 12, told Axelrod "it is rather late to initiate consideration of the whole report as parts of it are now in the committee process and other parts are about to be, or have been, implemented."

Axelrod is concerned that recommendations are being implemented at the same time that forums are being held by the administration.

Assistant vice-president in charge of student services John Becker has called for

such a forum at Glendon College Monday. "It's absurd," Axelrod said. "Is Ross serious? Is he really listening to people or is he just implementing it as he fancies?"

"We refuse to recognize these recommendations until the council takes a stand on them," he said.

Axelrod was upset that Ross has the power to do "whatever he wants whenever he wants," since the Laskin report "has failed to deal with the York University Act (the act of the Ontario legislature which gives Ross absolute power over student conduct)."

Ross replied the next day that "it is rather late to initiate consideration of the whole report as parts of it are now in the committee process and other parts are about to be, or have been, implemented."

Tuesday night, Becker, who is also secretary of the Laskin committee, said the 15 recommendations that have been implemented reflect or reaffirm university policies that are already in existence.

The concept of a university court system

has been approved by Ross, Becker said, but the details of its operations have not been finalized.

One recommendation approved by Ross calls upon the university to concern itself with student or faculty groups if they "engage in or incite improper interference with academic work or their conduct creates a reasonable apprehension of violence."

The report as it now stands calls for the university court to apply sanctions such as expulsion and suspension against student offenders but suggests that only "a reprimand and an apology or public retraction" be extracted from an administrator.

Axelrod's fears that Ross is about to adopt the whole report were aroused when he learned that the University has already instructed publishers to print a hard-cover edition of the report.

Becker said this did not indicate approval of the report by Ross, and said most recommendations are still open for discussion.



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York Briefs

Library allows amnesty period

All you procrastinating book returners can breathe a sigh of relief next week and stop worrying about your thin wallets. From March 1-March 8 the Steacie Science Library at York and the Leslie Frost Library at Glendon will be holding an "amnesty week", when no overdue fines will be charged. Librarians hope this will help to get back a lot of the books that are now long overdue.

Students protest in Nat. Sci.

Students of the pollution course, Natural Science 176B emitted their first notes of protest at a lecture Feb. 13.

Course participants were handed a mimeographed sheet by Professor M. Katz, containing the single second term essay topic "A Clean Air Act for Canada." Students were instructed to devise justifications for, principles of, and techniques for enforcing an act to end Canada's air pollution.

Several students in the course raised their voices above the general din to protest the essay topic. They complained that they lacked both the legal and technical knowledge to produce any type of act as proposed by the essay topic. One student asked why this was the only topic allowed.

"We'll make it completely democratic," Katz said. "If you really don't like this topic, write on anything you want. Just keep it on the planet Earth."

An earlier protest, scheduled for Nat. Sci. 176A failed to materialize when CYSF councillors and course organizers couldn't get together.

Illich speaks here Wednesday

"Tradition and Revolution", the 1970 Gerstein Lecture Series, starts this Wednesday with a noted educational explorer and critic of institutionalized societies, Ivan Illich, speaking on "The Institutionalization of Truth", in Osgoode Hall's Moot Court Room at 8:15 pm.

Illich is the founder and chairman of the Board of the Intercultural Centre of Documentation in Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Over the past 10 years, Illich has transformed the centre from the cultural training of missionaries to Latin America into a multi-level institution for radically rethinking a host of political and educational problems within the context of developing countries.

A lively speaker with a dialectical wit, Illich will also be available for open discussion with students at 9 am. in Lecture Hall A and again at 1 pm. in the Ministry of Love, Room S137.

Book pilfering policy set

Student shoplifters from the York bookstore will be referred to their college deans after a first offense, if a draft report of recommendations for policy on shoplifters is adopted by York president Murray G. Ross.

The sub-committee report, brought down to a bookstore committee meeting Feb. 10, recommends that first offender students caught stealing from the bookstore be counselled by their master, first offender grad students be counselled by their faculty dean, faculty members by their department chairman and staff members by their immediately superior administrative officer.

The appropriate counselor would then recommend to the bookstore manager that the offender be reprimanded or request that further action be taken by the university president.

Second offenders would automatically be referred to the university president, who would probably refer the matter to the university court.

Thieves who are not members of the York community could be charged in the public courts at the discretion of the bookstore manager.

WAC nominations are open

Nominations are now open for positions on next year's Women's Athletic Council. Nominations for vice-president, treasurer, secretary, awards co-chairman, public relations officer and convenors should be handed in to the secretary in the Tait McKenzie Building. The new council is appointed by the present council.

Big Brothers here today

Big Brothers aren't watching you — they just want your help. Big Brothers of Metropolitan Toronto, a United Appeal funded group, is holding a talk-in today in room 107 Stedman at 2:45 to discuss the activities of the organization. A film will be shown. Big Brothers is a social service agency which services fatherless boys between the ages of 6-16 by men who volunteer as Big Brothers. The program is preventative service, (designed to assist carefully selected boys handicapped by the loss of their fathers.) The Big Brothers try to provide the boys with the opportunity to further their growth and development with a man who offers affection, advice and guidance. At least two York faculty members are actively involved in the Big Brothers organization — Atkinson College professor Leo Davids and administrative studies professor Mel Moyer.

New hours for Radio York

Radio York has expanded its broadcast hours, so that the station is now on the air more than 100 hours each week. When the station began broadcasting last year broadcast time was restricted to about 25 hours a week. The station now goes on the air at 8:30 am and continues through until 1 am the next morning. On weekends the station broadcasts straight through from 8:30 am Friday till 6 am Sunday.



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Majority favor unilingualism

English in Quebec on decline, Gray says



Excalibur - Bob Waller

Stan Gray wants to end Anglo-American domination of Quebec.

Stanley Gray, an English-speaking member of Le Front de Liberation Populaire, a Quebec independentist group, Feb. 12 predicted the decline of English-speaking Quebecers as "one of the most privileged ethnic minorities in all history."

He told an audience of about 200 in the Winters junior common room that an opinion poll taken last October by some students and faculty members at the Universite de Montreal proved that most Quebecers favored French unilingualism in the province.

Fired from his lectureship in political science at McGill University in Montreal for leading the disruption of a board of governors meeting a year ago, Gray is using the one-year's salary awarded him by an arbitration board to tour universities in English Canada to explain his group's efforts "to end Anglo-American and class domination of Quebec."

He told the audience that while English-speaking Quebecers made up only 17 per cent of the provincial population, they enjoyed 42 per cent of the university student places and 30 per cent of provincial government grants to students.

He charged that Quebec's education system "systematically discriminates" against French-speaking students and that the province's economic system, dominated by large corporations controlled by English Canadians

and Americans, had a "systematic, racist structure in all the upper echelons." He cited as evidence the latest report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

The report shows that English unilingualists in Quebec earn higher salaries on the average than bilingual French Canadians. About 80 per cent of all persons earning more than \$10,000 are English-speaking, the report shows.

French Canadians "have to assimilate (themselves) into the English culture" before they have any chance of getting a position in the upper echelons of Quebec industry, Gray said.

He said it was "economically profitable" to speak English in Quebec, and consequently the majority of immigrants in Quebec choose to learn the English language. He charged that this represented "a gradual disappearance of the French language and a cultural genocide for French-Canadians."

"There are two kinds of oppression from which the French Canadians suffer," Gray said.

The first form of oppression, he said, is class oppression. English-

speaking Quebecers have controlled the capital in Quebec and dominated the managerial positions in all areas of the Quebec economy since the British conquered the French in 1763, Gray said.

The second form of oppression, Gray charged, is colonial oppression. "Quebec is a colony of English Canada... controlled politically, economically and culturally from outside," he said.

Gray charged that one form of colonial oppression of the Quebec people was the economic control the federal government has over the Quebec provincial government.

Another form of colonial oppression, he said, is the English language, which, he said, "is imposed upon the French people historically."

He said two types of independentist movements exist in Quebec. Both would end the colonial control of the province by the English-speaking minority, but the Parti-Quebecois, led by Rene Levesque, would encourage, not replace, U.S. investment. The FLQ, Gray said, would eliminate capitalism in the province.

Gray said information from the English mass media about the Quebec independence struggle was "distorted."

CYSF may research Americanization

The possibility of support for three to five full-time summer researchers on the subject of campus Americanization was to be considered by the Council of the York Student Federation last night.

It was expected the council would decide to provide part of the \$2,000 a small group of students are requesting to use in research into the extent and effects of Americanization at York. The group hopes to report sometime next September.

The council was also scheduled to hear reports from investigation committees on Versafood, the bookstore and parking, and to consider action.

CYSF president Paul Axelrod said Tuesday the investigations have been stalled in some cases by an administration reluctance to reveal the university budgets in certain areas.

Axelrod also said he hoped the council would consider what to do with the present Laskin report on rights and responsibilities which has been partially adopted in a few subject areas and remains undebated in most other areas.

Axelrod said consideration would be given by CYFSF to withdrawing the CYFSF delegate to the Laskin-approved court system on campus.

The council was also expected to appoint commissioners of finance, external affairs, academics and communications, hear a request for support from the Spadina Expressway opponents and to consider the plight of the day care centre, which lacks a future home.

Smokestack found unpolluted after provincial safety check

The newly-elected Council of the York Student Federation has already cleared the air on the first election issue with which it has dealt — pollution from York's new smokestack.

Gordon S. Trivett, chief of Ontario's Air Management Branch of the Department of Energy and Resources Management said last Wednesday that appreciably little pollution is being produced by York's physical plant, and that if all large operations were as efficient as he has found York's to be, Ontario's pollution problem would be significantly less alarming.

The provincial government acted quickly on a letter written Feb. 13 by CYSF councillor Tim Delaney, and initiated a study of York's smokestack Feb. 16 by junior engineer John Kawasaki.

He found that the principal air contaminant produced at York is sulphur dioxide, but the concentration figure is only 0.016 parts sulphur dioxide per one million parts air by volume, an average reading over 30 minutes.

Compared to the maximum pollution level allowed by legislation of 0.3 parts per million, or the danger level of 0.4 parts, as spelled out in the Air Pollution Control Act of 1967, the university's figure is minuscule.

The computer, whose results were checked long-hand by

Kawasaki, found that the smoke produced at York returns to earth approximately three miles from the smokestack and here is where the measurement was made.

Trivett reported that York is using bunker C grade oil, the lowest grade of fuel available. This is the same fuel which the sunken tanker Arrow has left smeared over Nova Scotia's beaches.

This fuel has the highest sulphur content of all commercially available fuels, including higher grade oils, natural gas, and electricity, but because of the efficiency of the burning operation and the height of the stack, the amount of sulphur dioxide is kept to a minimum.

According to Trivett, using a lower sulphur content fuel could conceivably reduce the sulphur dioxide reading from 0.016 to 0.013, an insignificant difference which he deemed a waste of money.

Electric heating, according to engineer Harry Belyea, a member of Trivett's staff, would necessitate re-insulating every building on campus, and is still more expensive. Natural gas would be uneconomical because of the expense of building the required network of delivery pipes and converting the present system to burn gas.

York's physical plant is

presently working at one-third of its projected capacity, which will likely be reached in 1985. Even then the sulphur content would reach only 0.02 parts per million, still safely below even the more stringent government regulations which are being considered.

Trivett also promised that the government would insure that the industrial developments to be built north of Steeles Avenue around Keele Street would be carefully inspected and supervised, to prevent any polluting of the air in the neighborhood.

Thumbs out!

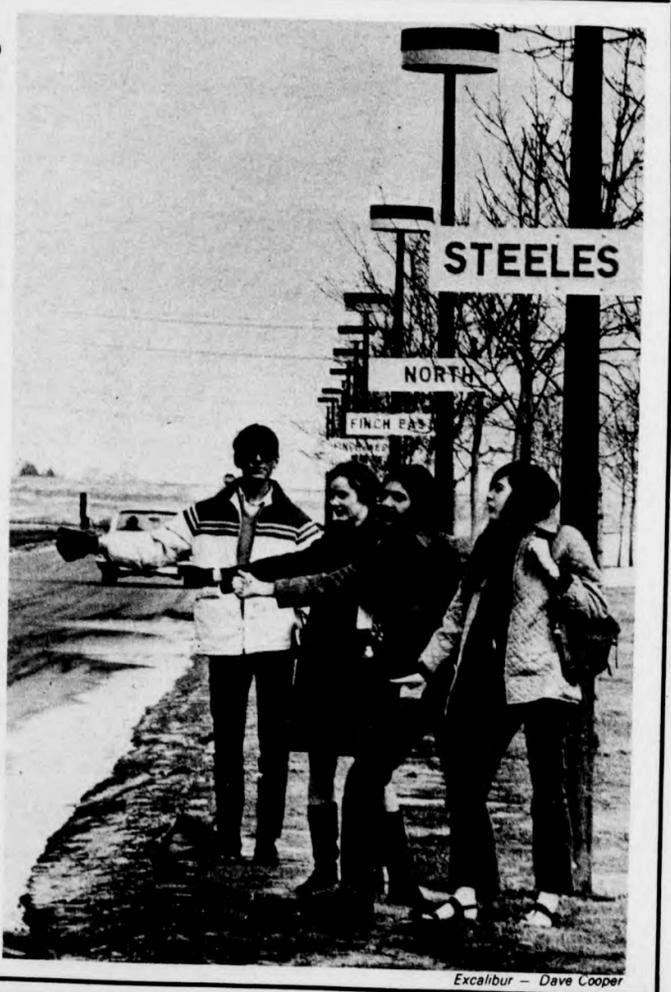
Those nine red florescent signs Winters CYFSF rep Carolyn Fowler promised at the last CYFSF meeting are now up at the main entrance to the university and reaction to them seems good.

Hitchhikers stand under the signs — marked to show nine major areas in Toronto — and drivers offering rides simply stop by the sign pointing to the general area of their destination.

Hitchhiking is a necessary mode of transportation for many York students, but before the signs were put up there were problems.

"Often, up to five or six cars may stop to offer a hitchhiker a lift," Miss Fowler said last week, "only to find the two were heading in opposite directions. "This way we feel the signs will be an asset to everyone."

Signs are marked to show nine general areas: 401 East, 401 West, Finch East, Finch West, Lawrence, Steeles East, Downtown, North and Other.



Excalibur - Dave Cooper

Start pollution centre

Osgoode Hall law students involved in the Community Legal Aid Services Program are looking into a new field — pollution.

Dubbed Pollution Project (80), the new organization hopes first to organize an information bank, gathering all available resource material and general information on the problem of environmental pollution — air, water, land and noise.

From that base the group plans to engage in more specific action to fight the pollution problem, by writing briefs and articles for government hearings. They especially want to look into the

legal aspects of pollution, a field that has largely been left alone by anti-pollution groups up to now.

Next year the students hope to start up seminars dealing with current pollution problems, working with papers presented by the participants.

But for the present, their main interest is to gather all the information they can for their files, and they have launched an appeal for any background material people might have. Term papers and seminar reports on pollution problems are especially welcome.

The CLASP and Pollution Project (80) office is room 118 in Osgoode Hall.

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Free tuition condemned

OTTAWA (CP) — A 61-year-old senator told the special Senate committee on poverty last Thursday he opposes free university tuition for revolutionaries.

Senator Edgar Fournier (PC, New Brunswick), who was commenting on a brief to the committee, said: "I'm not ready to support revolutionaries who want universities to fill their needs."

Expanding on his views, Fournier said many students are just looking for trouble.

"A lot of university boys are held down because their parents have to pay for them.

"It is a deterrent. I can imagine that if university tuition was free these students would jump the boat and become revolutionaries."

Future food planning favors Versafood

By MARSHALL GREEN

An "irreversible decision" has been made at the level of campus planning which could seal the fate of any alternate food service for the York Campus.

J.R. Allen, business manager for York, at a meeting of the food services committee Feb. 12, said that as an economy measure, kitchen facilities for the second college complex have been cut back drastically, so that no preparation area extensive enough for another company to operate will exist there.

Allen said that food for both complexes will be mass-produced at the first college complex under a process called "convenience food preparation," flash frozen, and shipped by truck to the appropriate serveries of colleges, E, F, G and H. He also noted that under the new concept, food can even be prepared during the summer vacation, frozen and served during the school year.

Allen pointed out that Versafood was a leader in this new concept, and were thus the logical choice to introduce it at York.

Dan Bellan, representative for McLaughlin asked if this meant that no tenders would be called for this June.

Allen replied that "the pressure of work in my office would lead me to hope that the direction to call for tenders would not come this year." The direction, he noted, comes not from the advisory food services

committee, but from the vice-president (finance) of the university.

Committee members opted for a program of persuasion rather than search in their quest to have borrowed kitchen utensils returned to the college serveries.

Members were concerned about the large losses incurred by Versafood, especially when utensils are available on free loan to residents, provided they are returned. However, it was felt legally questionable, and morally wrong to search the private rooms of residents for whatever purpose.

Committee members agreed to return to their respective colleges, post signs, contact floor presidents, and conduct an 'all-out campaign' to have the equipment returned.

Radio York ranks behind a jukebox

A proposal to put a Radio York speaker in the Buttery received lukewarm response from the food services committee Feb. 12, when the committee members realized that installing the speaker would necessitate removal of the jukebox from the room.

Why so little support? The jukebox brings in a commission of \$40 a month which is used to decorate the Buttery.

U.S. Army bans newsmen from POWs

SAIGON (Guardian) — The U.S. army command in Saigon announced Jan. 29 it was banning news conferences by released prisoners of war. Three POWs freed in November and two in December said they received favorable treatment by the National Liberation Front. According to United Press International, high-ranking military sources said such statements "were not in line with U.S. defense department statements about the bad treatment American prisoners receive."

China

Neil and Deirdre Hunter, two Australians who spent two years in China during the Cultural Revolution, will speak in the 7th floor graduate student lounge in the Ministry of Love from 12:30-2 pm next Tuesday. The two are now involved in Radical Education Project at Harvard University.



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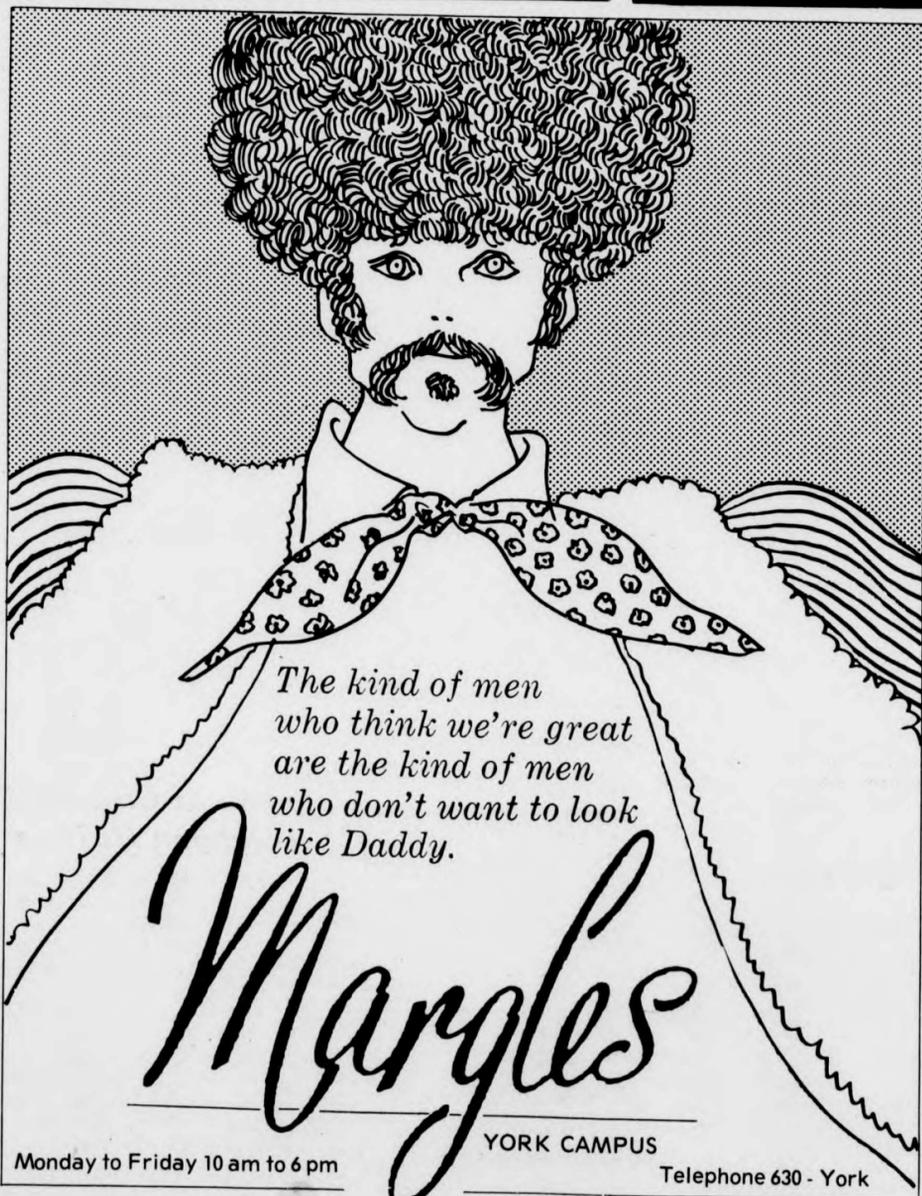
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All seven acquitted of conspiracy charge

Chicago 5 get five years for inciting riot

CHICAGO (LNS-Special) — All seven defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial have been acquitted of conspiracy to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic national convention, but five have been convicted of seeking to promote a riot through individual acts and have been given prison sentences of five years and fines of \$5,000.

The five men — Dave Delinger, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin — were found guilty last Wednesday of crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot by Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

The verdict was the first legal test of the anti-riot provision of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. A legal team representing the two defense lawyers has filed a brief with the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The two remaining defendants — John Froines and Lee Weiner — were acquitted on the conspiracy and individual counts of teaching the use of incendiary devices.

Before the jury was brought in to pass their verdict Judge Hoffman ordered the courtroom cleared of all spectators and the defendants' families.

Screams and shouts could be heard from the corridor outside as the defendants' wives and girl friends were pushed into elevators and expelled from the building.

A minute later, three marshals seized Froines' mother-in-law, who had been sitting quietly further back in the courtroom, and half-dragged, half-lifted her from the courtroom.

After the court clerk had read the verdict, Judge Hoffman denied bail to the five convicted defendants, saying: "I find the men in this trial too dangerous to be at large."

The seven men are being held in the Cook County jail on sentences ranging from 2-1/2 months to 2-1/2 years for contempt.

Judge Hoffman also sentenced defense lawyers Bill Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass to jail for contempt.

Kunstler's 4-year, 22-day sentence is the longest Judge Hoffman has yet imposed - longer even than the four years he sentenced Black Panther chairman Bobby Seale to

serve last November - and the harshest contempt jail term ever given out anywhere in a U.S. court.

Judge Hoffman sentenced the five convicted defendants last Friday to the maximum jail term permitted under the law and ruled that their prison terms should be run concurrently with those they are serving for contempt.

The convicted defendants were also ordered to pay court costs of the prosecution, which have been estimated as high as \$60,000. Judge Hoffman ordered that they be held in jail until the costs are paid.

Friends and families of the defendants were excluded from the courtroom during Friday's sen-

tencing, too, on Judge Hoffman's orders. He said one of them had made a threat on his life.

"She said she would dance on my grave," the judge said, referring to a comment shouted by Abbie Hoffman's wife, Anita, when she was led from the courtroom last Wednesday.

"Are you serious?" defense lawyer Kunstler asked incredulously.

"Yes, I am," Judge Hoffman said.

In his final statement Abbie Hoffman said the trial had been like "Alice in Wonderland in 1984."

"I keep comparing you to George III," Dellinger told the judge. "Perhaps because you're trying to hold back the tide of history and won't succeed."

Rubin presented the judge with a copy of his new book, Do It.

The inscription in it, Rubin said, read: "Dear Julius — If the 1968 demonstrations in Chicago were the first step in the revolution, then what happened in this courtroom is the second."

Davis said he would serve his time, but eventually "we're going to turn the sons and daughters of the ruling classes in this country into Viet Cong."

In a statement released from their jail cell after their convictions, the Chicago Five said: "This day will live in infamy. But the final jury is the people. Their verdict is already beginning to come in. We await the verdict of the people!"

"We are closer to the people of America in prison than the government is in the White House. . . This day will live in infamy. But the final jury is the people. Their verdict is already beginning to come in. We await the verdict of the people!"



Demonstrators in New York carry an effigy of conspiracy trial judge Julius Hoffman in a march Feb. 16. More than 3,000 protested the judge's harsh contempt sentences.

U.S. consulate in Toronto picketed

Thousands across U.S. protest trial

From LNS-CUPI-Special
A series of spontaneous demonstrations which sprang up across the United States to protest the Chicago conspiracy trial continued last weekend and sprang across the border to Toronto.

About 250 demonstrators splattered eggs filled with red paint across the front door and official seal of the U.S. consulate here Saturday in protest against

the convictions and sentences of five of the Chicago Seven.

One window was broken during the demonstration and one person, University of Toronto student Sherry Campbell, was arrested on charges of public mischief.

Demonstrators are organizing a telephone harassment campaign against the consulate this week, asking sympathisers to bombard telephone lines with questions concerning the justice of the Chicago trial, police involvement in the original 1968 "riots" and U.S. government repression against the Black Panther Party.

More than 7,000 demonstrators gathered outside the Chicago federal building Saturday to protest the sentences, filling the plaza outside the building in a peaceful protest.

The crowd later moved to the Cook County jail, where the convicted defendants are being held.

Although several hundred policemen were stationed near the building, the only incident occurred when a young man, apparently a counter-demonstrator, threw a tear gas canister into the crowd near a speaker's platform.

The crowd was told by Jesse Jackson, a leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that the "next conspiracy demonstration must be in Washington with a million people to say 'No more fascism, no more imperialism, no more capitalism'."

In Washington, about 1,000

City group plans conspiracy play

Toronto Workshop Productions' next play, Chicago 70, will be based on the Chicago conspiracy trial.

The group has opened a "Conspiracy Office" at 12 Alexander St. which has been receiving day-to-day transcripts of the trial from the Conspiracy office in Chicago.

TWP is also organizing a movement "to defend free speech and stop political repression."

Chicago 70 opens March 10.

demonstrators gathered across the street from the Justice Department to hear Bill Kunstler, chief attorney for the Chicago defendants, protest the conviction of five of his clients.

"I guess the answer is that government responds only to the power of the people," he said, adding that people must "put their bodies and minds where the government will be afraid."

John Tucker, one of a team of lawyers appealing the charges, said there is a good chance the U.S. Court of Appeals will rule this week on requests to free the seven defendants on bail.

"The precedents are all in our favor," Tucker said. "If it were not for the political climate of the whole thing there would be no question on the issuance of bonds."

Two other defendants at the trial — John Froines and Lee Weiner — were acquitted of the charges against them, but are in jail for

terms of 6-1/2 and 2-1/2 months respectively on contempt charges.

About 300 protesters clashed with police outside the apartment complex where U.S. Attorney-General John Mitchell lives last Thursday.

A solid line of police, batons held breast high, stopped the marchers several hundred feet short of the building. Protesters pelted the police with stones, cinders, bottles and chunks of snow.

During several hours of intermittent skirmishes, 123 persons were arrested.

In Boston Thursday protesters battled with police after rallies in the city. Police estimated the crowd at a rally outside Boston's Federal Building at 20,000.

Large demonstrations were also held in New York, San Francisco, Ann Arbor, Seattle, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and dozens of other U.S. cities last week.

Hanoi demands U.S. release Chicago 5

PARIS (Guardian-Special) — North Vietnam has demanded the immediate release of the five convicted members of the Chicago Seven and their two lawyers.

"We protest against the fact the Nixon administration has imprisoned seven persons of the anti-war movement in the United States, including two lawyers," North Vietnamese delegate Nguyen Minh Vy said last Thursday at the opening of the 55th session of the Paris peace talks.

"We demand the immediate release of these men." Last October, defendant Dave Dellinger, at the request of the Black Panther Party, announced at the Chicago conspiracy trial the possibility of releasing U.S. military prisoners in Vietnam if and when the U.S. unconditionally released Panther leaders Bobby Seale and Huey Newton.

The political import is that Seale

and Newton are not simply political prisoners, but prisoners of war, because, the Panthers say, it is a military policy the U.S. government uses against the Panthers.

Jews at Columbia condemn Hoffman

NEW YORK (LNS) — Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who presided over the Chicago conspiracy trial, has been condemned by Columbia University's Radical Jewish Union for becoming the servant "of a repressive white ruling power structure."

The union is planning a ceremony to exorcise the "dybbuk" which they say has entered Hoffman's body. According to Jewish legend, a dybbuk is an evil demonic soul which enters the body of a weak and susceptible person.

commission on post-secondary education in ontario

THE COMMISSION ON POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ONTARIO invites communication from all individuals and groups who feel they have a contribution to make to the work of the Commission.

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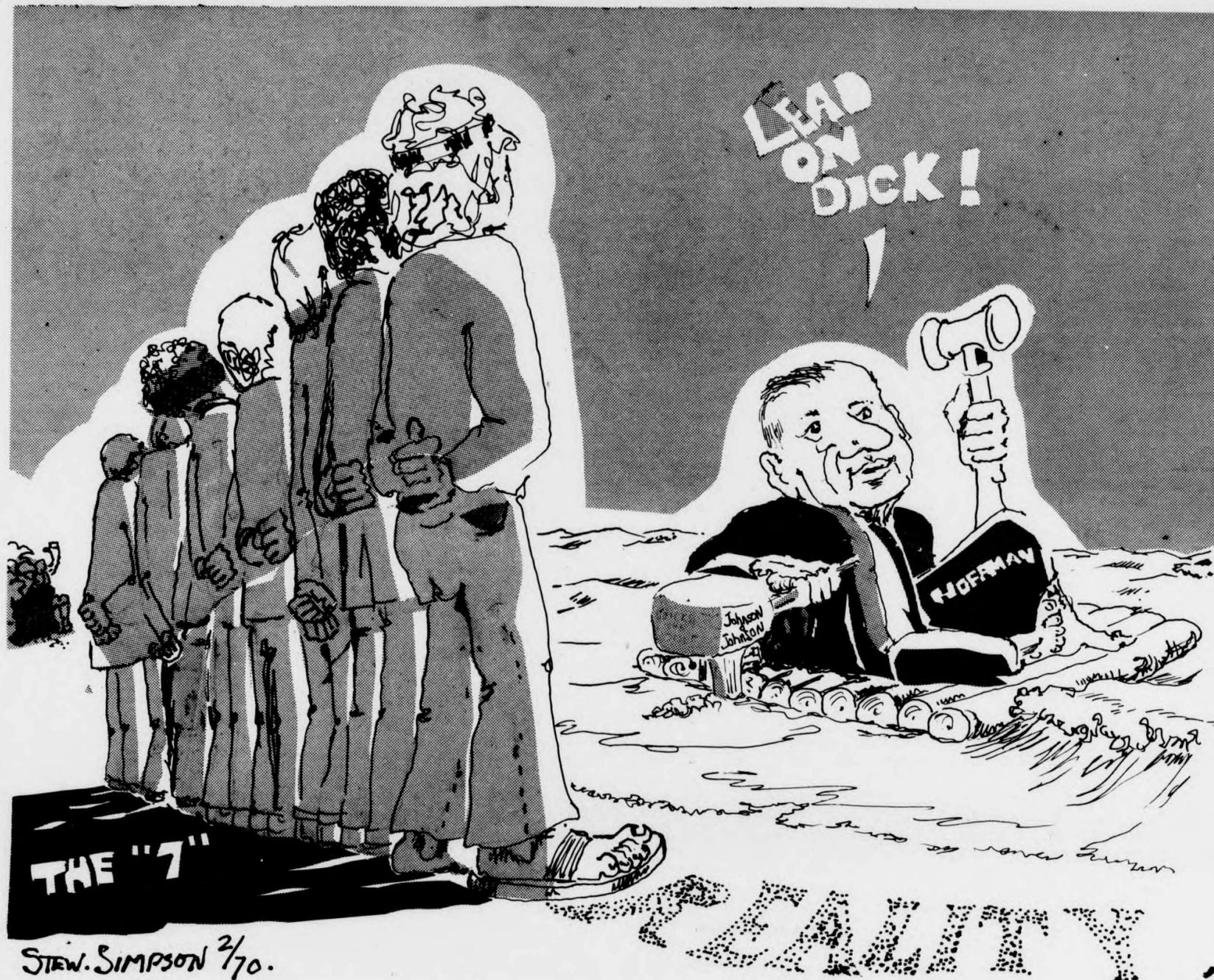
A schedule for public hearings will be made known at a later date.

The Commission is anxious at this time to identify any individuals or groups who are interested in undertaking sponsored research. The 'Terms of Reference' of the Commission and 'Guidelines for Submitting Research Proposals' are available upon request from:

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Excalibur

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



Senate versus board... Murray for king

The significance of the resignation this afternoon of the Senate Scholarship Committee goes beyond their refusal to continue work with inadequate funds (\$60,000 from the board of governors instead of the requested \$110,000).

What is more crucial, even though it is important that York's per capita scholarship money should be yanked from its present \$7, is the advent of the debate over which body in this university should have the power to allocate funds to meet what priorities.

That is, should the senate have the power to back up its chosen priorities, in this instance increased scholarships, by being able to exercise the final say in finances?

Simply put, this issue of where the financial control should lie ranks second in importance only to what the content of our courses should be.

While we do not support giving senate absolute control over allocation of finances at York, we do support them in any struggle to wrest control away from the board. The democratization of decision-making in this community will be hastened by every move that increases the number of people in this university who hold real decision-making power.

Better that power lie in the hands of 150 academics for a while than to remain in the hands of 25 corporate barons. It's an improvement — numbers-wise at least.

* * * *

Murray G. Ross for king of York! Why? Well, he's only president now and given his actions vis-a-vis implementation of the Laskin discipline report, it would be a title more befitting him.

A couple of weeks ago, Council of the York Student Federation president Paul Axelrod wrote to Ross to ask him to defer implementation of the 83 recommendations until a CYSF

special committee could make a study of the document and report (scheduled for the end of the summer).

Ross told the university-wide council that he wouldn't because he has already implemented 15 of the recommendations — and these while "public hearings" were still being held. We suspect he felt that community participation and democracy was too slow.

Or, of course, it might have been that he wanted to see a hard-bound copy (University of Toronto Press) of the report of which he is reported to be so proud before he leaves office (officially June 30, but that depends on the presidential search).

It seems to us, however, that he isn't really concerned or interested in any community comment on his discipline report except that which is agreeable. Otherwise, why would he not agree to the request to delay implementation until York's sanctioned student council could study it. After all, it does represent about 6,000 full-time students and another 6,000 night students.

Axelrod has said: "We refuse to recognize these recommendations until the council takes a stand on them." And rightly so. CYSF is morally justified — though not legally, of course — in doing so.

Excalibur

February 26, 1970

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About those books

The struggle for Canadian content

By GLEN WILLIAMS

It could have been happening anywhere at York on the day (Feb. 12) that EXCALIBUR showed that there were only 5 required books by Canadian authors on 14 first year social science and humanities courses.

A professor and his class in a lecture hall: some sighs, a few regrets and a conventional wisdom.

"It's too bad" he said, "that there aren't more Canadian textbooks."

While this chestnut would have gone over well in almost any other York classroom, in this particular case it was delivered to students in a third year Canadian Civilization course — a somewhat more sensitive group to the problems of Canadian content.

Consequently, a student got up and asked: "Do you suppose that there are more than five Canadian books which could be used as texts?"

There was a dead silence as the attention of the class centred on the professor.

Not used to being challenged, he cautiously cleared his throat, looked a little embarrassed and said:

"I suppose so."

The student was quickly on his feet again with another, more pointed question.

"How many more Canadian books would you think could be added to the list?"

"I'm really not very sure," he replied.

"Would you say 10, or 20, or would it be closer to 30?" the student pressed.

By now thoroughly embarrassed, the professor admitted that he really had no idea of how many suitable Canadian books could be found.

Typical of many York teachers, this man had no concept of the range of Canadian material available. (See Page 8.)

Like many of his colleagues, he had accepted the conventional wisdom which said that there were no books and he had not bothered to give the problem very much more thought.

Three basic attitudes

Three basic attitudes need to be examined if we are to understand why such a fallacious concept can be accepted by our 'professional' academics.

First, we must recognize that conscious agents of U.S. academic imperialism really exist — that such people are not simply figments of an overtaxed rhetorical imagination.

We must understand that some Americans believe that they come from a superior culture and that they see themselves as being here to raise our standards.

They lay before us all of the glitter of the American Way of Life — technology and mass consumption, individualism and individual freedom, and U.S.-style democracy.

They show us none of the filth that this way is built on — pollution, racism, political repression, imperialism and aggressive war.

The arrogance of a conscious agent is unbounded.

In raising the issue of York's Americanization, for example, one conscious agent asked his first year students to decide between having him "someone from L.A.; from the swinging West Coast" or some "stodgy old Canadian."

Because conscious agents see themselves as missionaries, they are

going to be the last ones to look out for Canadian material.

To such people we may as well be a nation of illiterates.

However, not all Americans teaching at York can be described as conscious agents.

Indeed, many have come to Canada disillusioned with the assumptions behind U.S. society.

In their classrooms, consequently, they describe what is really going on in the United States. They are, if you like, anti-American.

But very often they don't get beyond that.

They fail to realize that if what they are teaching is to have any positive impact, they must teach Canadian students how capitalism and how American imperialism relate to Canada.

Unconscious agents

Until they are able to make this transition, anti-American U.S. professors are really unwitting and unconscious agents of U.S. academic imperialism.

Instead of requiring their classes to read U.S. books written by apologists, they ask their students to read U.S. books written by critics.

The effect is quite often the same: a schizophrenic Canadian who lives in Canada but thinks within a U.S. framework and therefore within a colonial mentality.

Ironically, the attitude which is most directly responsible for so few Canadian texts being on first year courses can be associated with York's Canadian faculty.

They are the ones who should have been putting pressure on their foreign colleagues to Canadianize themselves.

However, no stimulus has been given.

Often educated in U.S. or British graduate schools, many Canadian faculty carry a vaguely-concealed

contempt for their culture and history.

Like Africa's rois negres, they have identified themselves completely with the values of the imperial centre — the U.S. scholastic colossus.

'Progress', in their eyes, is creating a Canada which is a carbon copy of the United States.

These Canadians are not only contented with teaching their students U.S. material, but will vigorously defend the position that Canada is better off being in the American Empire.

With these being the three prevailing attitudes among York's faculty it is easy to see why available Canadian material is not being presented.

At the same time these attitudes should be related to the fact that there is relatively little Canadian material published compared to the amount of work which could be done.

A number of equilibriums operate so as to maintain a relatively low number of available Canadian works.

1) **no books — low incentive for writers — no books**

Writing is for most people a social act — they write so that others will read.

Anyone thinking seriously about writing a book about Canada knows that it will have very few readers and that it will not be assigned to large university courses.

No Canadian books are on the present curriculums and there is no reason for a Canadian writer to believe that his book will be an exception.

So, we offer very little stimulus for him to devote the energy required to produce a book which we say we need.

2) **no books — low incentive for publishers — no books**

While writers may be motivated by their potential readers, publishers are capitalists.

They are not about to waste money producing or promoting a Canadian book which, because of its origin and

its subject matter, has little chance of capturing bulk orders.

Further, in Canada most publishers are closely tied to the American Empire.

As branch plant operations they are actively engaged in promoting all the U.S. books that are being used in Canadian universities.

What possible concern could they have for developing Canadian studies when they are able to dump a few thousand U.S. texts here every year? 3) **no books — low student interest — no books**

We have seen the attitudes of many of York's faculty to developing Canadian studies and we have seen that there are few Canadian textbooks on York's courses.

What possible stimulus is there for students to become interested in doing research on Canada?

What possible stimulus there for students to become interested in doing research on Canada?

Or, if a student does become interested in doing research on Canada, where will he get the conceptual tools which will allow him to explore his environment in a meaningful way?

Not in York's social science courses where he is taught by omission that Canada is a somewhat parochial sub-variant of the groovy United States.

Colony and pillar

It is impossible to conceive of a Canadian social science unless it is one which is organized around Canada's central economic, political, and social reality — Canada is at once a U.S. colony and a pillar of the American Empire.

York's social science program is not only Americanized in content, but the entire conceptual framework behind its organization is irrelevant to this country.

With little stimulus in terms of content and no conceptual framework, except that of the U.S. scholastic machine, it seems certain that the cycle of 'no books — low student interest — no books' will not be broken with this generation of Canadian students.

Again, let it be made clear that there are few books compared to the amount of work which could be done — but there ARE books.

What of their quality? It is with considerable fear and many misgivings that EXCALIBUR has presented a random list of available Canadian texts on Page 8.

Many of these books are little more than bourgeois status quo apologies for Canadian exploitation of minority groups and the working class; apologies for Canadian racism and political repression; and apologies for Canadian imperialism and her supportative position in the American Empire.

In short, we find the politics of many of these books repulsive.

But we still recommend that they be read.

At present, these books are all we have and we must come to grips with the material which is presented in them.

If we are to be critical of our society, our criticisms must be rooted in Canada's social realities.

If we are to be successful in changing Canadian society, we must first understand the way in which it is constructed.

So, read the books — with care — but read them.



Read them -- with care -- but read them

A few books about Canada

The Canadian economy

T.N. Brewis et al., Canadian Economic Policy
I.M. Drummond, The Canadian Economy: Organization and Development
K. Levitt, Canada: Economic Integration and Political Dependence
H.A. Innis, Essays in Canadian Economic History
A. Reynald, The Canadian Economic System
T. Reid, Contemporary Canada: Readings in Economics
A.E. Safarian, Foreign Ownership of Canadian Industry
Queen's Printer, Foreign Ownership and the Structure of Canadian Industry.

Politics in Canada

Engelman and Schwartz, Political Parties and the Canadian Social Structure
P. Fox, Politics: Canada
G. Horowitz, Canadian Labor in Politics
J.A. Irving, The Social Credit Movement in Alberta
Kersall and Conley, Comparative Political Problems: Britain/ U.S./ Canada
P. Newman, Renegade in Power
P. Newman, The Distemper of our Times
H.F. Quinn, The Union Nationale
H. Thorburn, Party Politics in Canada.

Canadian society and social institutions

I. Adams, The Poverty Wall

B. Blishen et al., Canadian Society
Canadian Dimension, Canadian Political Culture Kit
Canadian Dimension, Canadian Labour Kit
Canadian Dimension, Quebec Kit
H. Cardinal, The Unjust Society
S.D. Clark, The Developing Canadian Community
S.D. Clark, Urbanism and Changing Canadian Society
S.D. Clark, The Suburban Society
F. Elkin, The Family in Canada
A.B. Hodgetts, What Culture, What Heritage?
E.C. Hughes, French Canada in Transition
W.E. Mann, Canada, A Sociological Profile
W.E. Mann, Deviant Behaviour in Canada
W.E. Mann, Poverty in Canada
A.H. Richmond, Post War Immigrants in Canada
Rioux and Martin, French Canadian Society
T. and J. Reid, Student Power and the Canadian Campus
Tremblay and Anderson, Rural Canada in Transition
R. Whitaker, Drugs and the Law: The Canadian Scene
Queen's Printer, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

Canada and the Third World

C. Sanger, Half a Loaf
K. Spicer, A Samaritan State? External Aid in Canada's Foreign Policy.

Canadian social and political thought

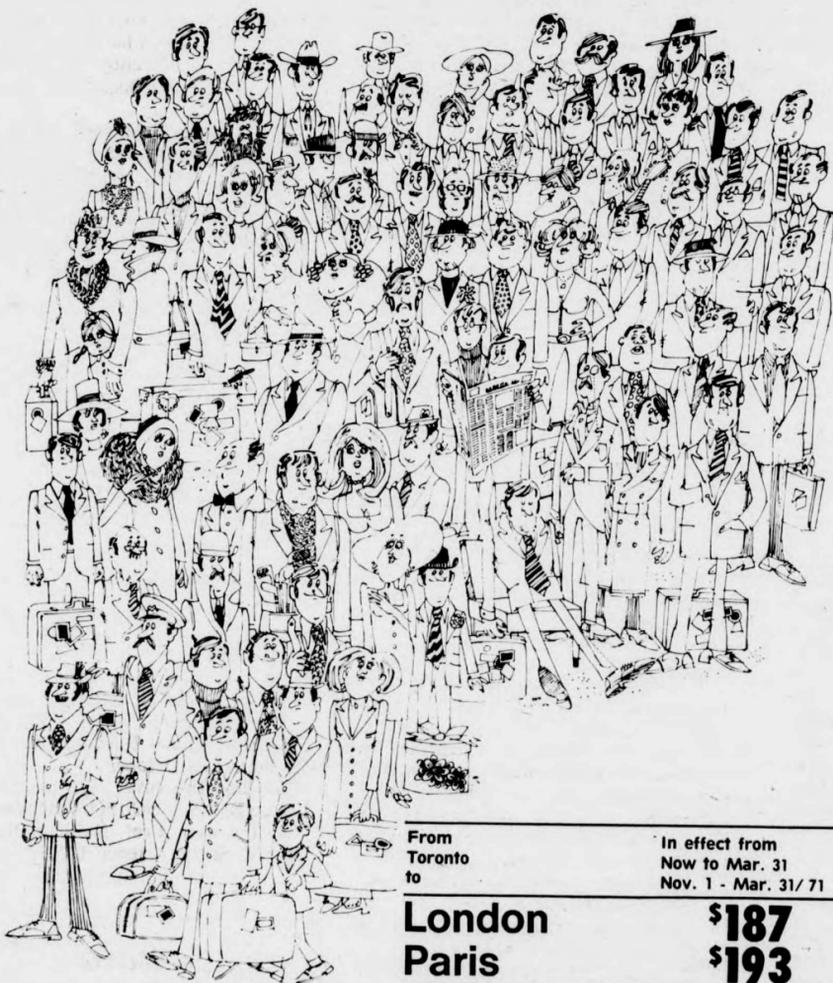
Canadian Dimension, Canadian Nationalism Kit
N. Frye, The Modern Century

G. Grant, Technology and Empire
G. Grant, Lament for a Nation
G. Hogan, The Conservative in Canada
J. Irwin, Great Societies and Quiet Revolutions
R. Levesque, An Option for Quebec
Lloyd and McLeod, Agenda: 1970
C.B. MacPherson, Democracy in Alberta
K. McNaught, A Prophet in Politics
P. Trudeau, Federalism and the French Canadians
P. Russel, Nationalism in Canada
W. Young, Democracy and Discontent
Frank Underhill, In Search of Liberalism

Themes in Canadian culture

P. Berton, The Smug Minority
E. Birney, Turvey
M. Callaghan, They Shall Inherit the Earth
L. Cohen, Beautiful Losers
L. Cohen, Selected Poems
T. Haliburton, The Clockmaker
M. Lawrence, The Stone Angel
I. Layton, Balls for a One Armed Juggler
I. Layton, Love Where the Nights Are Long
H. McClennan, Two Solitudes
B. Moore, Luck of Ginger Coffey
A. Purdy, The New Romans
M. Richler, Cocksure
M. Ross, Poets of the Confederation
G. Roy, Bonheur d'Occasion
F. Scott, Blasted Pine
R. Smith, Cape Breton is the Thought Control Centre of Canada
A. Wainwright, Notes for a Native Land
Wise and Brown, Canada Views the United States

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Letters to the Editor

Address letters to the Editor, EXCALIBUR, York University. Those typed (double-spaced) are appreciated. Letters must be signed for legal reasons. A pseudonym will be used if you have a good reason.

Few Canadian books in print, Olson says

Sir:
Let me congratulate you on having focussed on a very real problem in Canadian Universities in the textbooks and readings situation. And let me say also that you have handled it most irresponsibly. Your arbitrary and mechanical fashion of totalling books is in the best tradition of the American "body-count" in Viet Nam.

As examples of how misleading this procedure can be, I cite Social Science 171 and 182. Your count found only five Canadian books required in 15 Social Science and Humanities courses. But the 171 outline uses seven pieces of Canadian content. Particularly in the discussion of social class, beginning next week, there is heavy use of Canadian material. In this course, I find work by W. E. Mann, John Porter, John Seeley, B. Blisken, the Economic Council, the Hall-Dennis report and George Grant.

Your editorial rightly asks, cannot the social science course on utopias and millennial movements refer to Social Credit, the Doukhobors, the Hutterites, etc? Indeed, had you bothered to ask us, you would have found exactly this material in heavy use in the course. We have made a heavy investment in study of the Canadian Mennonites, with groups going down to meet with these people. Mr. Smith's tutorial groups plan to make a major presentation to the whole course on this study. Another group is dealing with Utopian aspects of current Metro-area educational reform. Also Social Science 180A, with Mr. Anderson, is undertaking similar and more far-reaching investigations.

Nonetheless, you have pointed to a real issue. There is not enough attention paid to Canada in our social science courses. But why is this? It's far too easy to blame the Americans. None of our courses is staffed entirely by Americans. And the Division has more Canadians in it than Americans. Americans, particularly if new to Canada, might perhaps be excused for not knowing the Canadian material yet. But what excuse is there for the Canadians not knowing it?

Surely the answer is that there is damn little in print. The textbook market here is small. And most of the publishers are in fact owned by the Americans. Within the past few weeks, I had a Canadian publisher's representative tell me that there was just not a large enough market here for a book-length report of a sensational socio-drama experiment by Canadians in Canada on Canadian content. He advised me to take the manuscript to his American affiliate in New York!

And we do try to keep the cost of course texts down. How much Canadian content is in paper-back? Again, damn little. A small market and remarkably unaggressive marketing procedures by publishers mean that there is not enough profit in paper-back Canadian social science content.

It is very difficult for harried professors to accumulate a good file of journal articles — and it's even more difficult to get them reproduced. There is as yet no Canadian equivalent to the Boobs-Merrill reprint service. A group at Queens is beginning to build a file in one of our relevant fields. I look forward to using the results. I urge everybody, including students and the general public, to let professors know — to let this division know — of relevant publications. The problem is far too large, and too important, to be dealt with by blame-laying or by waiting for someone else to do a job no one person or group can handle.

Theodore W. Olson,
Acting Chairman,
Social Science

We would respectfully submit that it is your procedure which is the misleading one.

As EXCALIBUR pointed out last week, in Social Science 171, *Man in Society and Nature*, Porter's *Vertical Mosaic* is the only Canadian book among the 10 required texts and 15 U.S. reprints.

The other six Canadian books you mention are designated on the course outline as "related readings" — supplementary material for those interested in pursuing a particular topic.

Of 62 such "related readings" only these six are Canadian.

This could hardly be described as "heavy use".

In Social Science 182, *Utopias*, you also



MAN
DEMONSTRATING HIS
SUPERIORITY OVER
ANIMALS.



Only 1 of 18 books authored by American

Sir:
Under the banner heading of "York's Americanization" your front page article of Feb. 12 lists Humanities 172b as including only one Canadian work out of a required list of 18 books for the course.

Firstly, a newspaper as narrowly chauvinistic as yours is striving to be, might at least take the trouble to observe the proper spelling of so celebrated a Canadian writer as Northrop (nor Northrope) Frye (not Fry).

Secondly, you mislead your readers by implying that the other 17 books in the course are by American authors. I am sure that in keeping with the high standards of accuracy that you set for your journalists you would want the public to know that of the 18 books on the required reading list for Humanities 172b ONLY ONE is by an American: Art and Technics, by Lewis Mumford. And none of the movies shown in the course are American.

Regrettably, however, this information cannot encourage you in your editorial despair. Our criteria for selecting works in the course is strictly, as Northrop Frye has argued, "to educate the imagination" of first year students in the Humanities Division.

Melvyn A. Hill,
Humanities and
Social Science.

Davis corrects list for Social Science 176

Sir:
Your published list of 12 February, 1970 issue is in error. Correct list for Social Science 176 (Progress and Poverty) is:
— Required texts: 4 books, one edited by W. Edward Mann and titled *Poverty in Canada*

— Eight U.S. reprints and six discussion papers written by past and present lecturers in the course, and one reproduction of paper by Professor James Cutt (York University) on *The Guaranteed Income*.

Any point you are trying to make cannot be reinforced by the publication of incorrect 'facts'.

J. Tait David,
Social Science.

EXCALIBUR made it clear last week that our list of required texts were "taken from the lists submitted by the course director to the York bookstore".

We had no way of knowing that Mann's book was distributed through the Social Science 176 seminar leaders to reduce costs.

We are happy to see that this book is on the course but we would submit that one book more or less doesn't significantly change the overall trend.

However, there appears to be some ambiguity as to just how "required" this book is considered to be by the teaching staff.

One seminar leader refused to circulate the book and over 100 students have not bought a copy.

claim that Canadian material is in "heavy use".

Strange, because we find absolutely no mention of Mennonites, or Doukhobors, or Hutterites, or the CCF, or the Social Credit on the course outline.

In your eight page supplementary "Basic Bibliography" which lists literally hundreds of titles, we find under "Later North American Millennial Expectations", 4 books on Canadian movements.

This is what you call "heavy use"? Surely you, as the course director, would not presume to take credit for what Mr. Carl Smith, a Canadian teaching assistant, has done at his own initiative with his tutorial groups.

As for there being "damn little in print" — please read page eight.

It might be an education. EXCALIBUR would also challenge the statement that there are no Canadian reprint services.

Canadian Dimension and Our Generation are two Canadian publications which sell reprints of their articles.

There are probably more. Anyway, doesn't your department have access to a duplicating machine?

Oh, and about the "American body count".

Next time, how about drawing an analogy closer to home?

Some people might wonder. . . — ed.

Perhaps problem is lack of Canadian books

Sir:
Like all publications devoted to a cause, however laudable, EXCALIBUR is prone to exaggerations, omissions, and strange twists in reasoning which would be incomprehensible outside the partisan sphere and certainly do a great deal to weaken your own arguments. A case in point is the collection of informations (and the plural is intentional) on the front page of the Feb. 12 edition.

Judging from the headline, this article is supposed to lead us to the conclusion that York University is being quite methodically Americanized. However, your whole argument seems to hinge upon the factor of a conspicuous absence of Canadian texts in the courses mentioned. Rather than convincing me that a process of overt Americanization is in fact in progress, aside from the notation of certain "U.S. reprints", this article had made me wonder if the real question in this instance is not the American influence, but the lack of any suitable Canadian texts.

The question could be resolved quite easily, by merely introducing the information (singular this time) which you have omitted.

First: Your condemnation of the required reading for the courses is based on a lack of Canadian-written texts. The evidence of Americanization, if any such exists, would perhaps be more discernable if you were to show that an overwhelming number of the required texts have originated in the United States, as opposed to the United Kingdom, France and any other countries from which these texts may, conceivably, have originated. Only then would any charges of Americanization have a firm foundation.

Second: You must take into consideration whether or not this Americanization is an overt and conscious process of the university, or whether it is unavoidable because of a lack of any other authoritative texts.

From my own experience, I know that those "U.S. reprints" you so soundly condemn are the best publications of their kind — readily available, inexpensive, and containing pertinent information which could not otherwise be acquired, unless by a diligent search through all the many periodicals from which these reprinted articles are taken.

Therefore, in order to fully prove your point, you must show that, not only do the American texts form the preponderance of the required texts for all the courses, but also that they occupy these positions in place of Canadian books which are as good or better.

These stipulations need not be made for all of the courses, but I would like to see them for some, especially for Social Science 172, 182 and 183, and Humanities 172, 173 and 178. For these courses, all you need to do is show the country of origin of each one of the required texts, and whether or not there are any authoritative Canadian texts which could be used effectively in each course.

If you then can prove that there is an over-whelming number of American texts taking the place of Canadian ones, then your argument will be a valid one, and worth listening to. Otherwise, you have wasted a great deal of good Canadian newsprint that might have been better spent.

Christine Lundy,
Glendon I

Social Science 177 has one Canadian text

Sir:
Your article on text books, Feb. 12, was great, but I want to make one correction. Social Science 177 does have one book by a Canadian author. The *Pornography of Power*, by Lionel Rubinoff, was added to the course in October.

Too bad the cover was printed in the United States — but that's the way it goes. By the way, Prof. Rubinoff was a lecturer in Social Science 177.

T. Angelo,
Winters.

Note

EXCALIBUR received many more letters on Americanization than are reprinted here. We regret that we did not have space for them all this week. If your letter did not appear look for it in the next issue.

Non-Canadians get 61% of research money

OTTAWA (CUP) — Carleton University professor Robin Mathews has opened a new front in the campaign against de-Canadianized universities and scholarship by disclosing that 61 per cent of Canada Council research grants in 1968-69 were awarded to "non-Canadians."

In a forum here Feb. 15 the English professor said he had three times asked the Canada Council to release the breakdown figures of Canadian recipients of the grants, but that the requests had gone unanswered.

Mathews said private discussions with council personnel revealed the 61 per cent figure.

The accuracy of the figure, based on the definition of the "non-

Canadian" phrase, has been questioned by a Canada Council spokesman. However, both parties agree that "non-Canadians" in this case, means persons who received their first degree outside of the country.

Mathews said a council reply to his first request stated there was no method of determining proportions of Canadians to non-Canadians on the grants list. He said he was not satisfied with the answers and sent a further inquiry.

Mathews said the letter went unanswered for five months, but meanwhile an independent study of York University revealed that 68 per cent of council research grant

recipients were non-Canadians in 1968-69.

Disclosure of the York figures brought a reply from the council that 63 per cent not 68 per cent of council research grants at York were to non-Canadians, Mathews said.

Mathews said he had made a further request one month ago for a break-down of the Canadian recipients and a request for the names of the academic panels who made the selections.

He said he had received no answer to his request and suggested the council had "gone into hiding because they are afraid to make public the absolute disaster of

granting now going on in Canada."

Canada Council assistant director Frank Milligan said he doubted the accuracy of the relationship between the "first university degree" and citizenship. He said such non-Canadian

academics could easily become citizens in the time they spent in Canada.

Mathews has been campaigning for the Canadianization of Canadian universities since the fall of 1968.

York Photographic Society

Photo Contest closes

Tomorrow, February 27

Submit your entry today in the Excalibur office.

A long story

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Today, millions of women in 118 countries around the world trust Tampax tampons. They rely on their comfort and convenience. No other brand can make a similar claim.

Fads, fashions and fancies come and go. Scores of other tampons have seen the light of day and faded. Tampax tampons are here and now. And still just beginning a long story of comfort and freedom for modern women throughout the world.



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GETTING ENGAGED? Send or phone today for free booklet "The day you buy a diamond". H. Proctor & Co., 131 Bloor Street West, Suite 416, 921-7702.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION welcomes you at their testimony meetings every Thursday at 10 a.m. McLaughlin Room 114 and 6 p.m. Vanier Room 102.

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"BOB THOMPSON" Please call Anne, 638-0458, evenings. Cloud.

BASEBALL: Casual games this spring and summer, trips, and an intercollegiate team. Those with an active or passive interest needed to help form York Baseball Club. Phone Steve, 638-2094.

RALPH — Now a York student and formerly Hair Stylist in London and New York with Vidal Sasson. Now operating at the Campus House of Beauty, York University Friday from 12-6 p.m. and Saturday 9-2 p.m.

POETRY, PROSE, GRAPHICS — New creative work by serious (and aspiring serious) artists — sought by little magazine being published in U.S. Send to Elenor Berry, 50 Albany, Toronto 179, Ontario. (Phone 537-4900).

TOWN HOUSES TO LET: flexible leases, Jane-Finch area. Finished recreation room, pool, near schools and shopping plaza. Phone 638-1421.

SUBLET: 3 bedroom Town House. Jane & Finch area. Finished rec room, 2 bathrooms, swimming pool, near TTC, shopping plaza, and schools. Available for March 31. \$217 per month, includes parking and 4 major appliances. Call 630-3150.

ROOM-MATE WANTED: Male or Female for April. Furnished apartment, close to York University. Call 635-3800 between 9:30 - 4:30 or 633-1728 after 6 p.m.

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NEEDED: 150 undergrad males for 2 experiments in Political Campaigning and Bargaining from now until the end of March. Takes 2 hours, pay \$4.00. Call Paulette at 633-8588 or sign up in 708 Ross Bldg.

Joe Polonsky

Boobs and discrimination

Let me first make my position very clear. I definitely have nothing against my eyes focusing on the nude female body. One might say I even have a certain affinity for it. What I do mind is seeing that female body being relegated to a position no better than a hunk of meat. What I do mind is seeing a woman standing in front of a room full of people, boob in hand, gyrating into a fit of either boredom or nausea. "Hey gentlemen, look at me, I'm a cheap thrill. For an extra five spot, I might let you touch one of my proverbial you-know-whats."

York University has a reputation for being one of the most progressive institutions for higher learning in the country. It is in keeping in line with this progressive reputation, and in keeping in line with York's reputation as a catalyst for social change, that the Winters College Council has unanimously given approval to their coffee house to hire a topless dancer.

In a time when the realization of the dehumanizing aspects of our traditional idea of womanhood is being brought into the forefront of the public conscience, Winters College Council has decided to play the role of the reactionary. Instead of trying to maintain some stature as a vehicle for social change, Winters College Council has decided

to become a vehicle for a grandiose boob packing plant, Upton Sinclair's Jungle visited.

I would hence like to make it public knowledge, that on Feb. 12, Mr. Joseph Polonsky addressed a letter to the Winters Judiciary Affairs Committee. The scope of the letter is that the Winters Coffee House, with regards to hiring policy, is grossly discriminatory against men. I, as a man, have every right to be as dehumanized as my sister. Surely it is against the spirit of this university to harbour any form of discrimination, whether it be on the basis of sex, religion or color.

EXCALIBUR shall do its best in keeping you up to date on the findings of the judiciary committee, on this matter. For a college council which was elected/ acclaimed on the grounds of turning itself into a politically-aware body, I must say that it is most distressing to see them toss off any issue as important as this in a 60-second conversation, while on the other hand spend countless hours debating over a pool table. The council in approving the Sandbox's hiring of a topless waitress, has not only cheapened the council's concept of women, but has proved to be unreceptive to a challenge over their open discrimination of men.

I demand the right to be dehumanized! I shall not be discriminated against!

Airline exploits women

By BOB WALLER

She smiles, she fluffs up pillows for you, she wears shorter skirts.

That's the line of one Air Canada advertisement that appeared in The Globe and Mail's Report on Business on Feb. 19.

In the ad, which appears below,

the government-owned airline appeals to executives to fly Air Canada because "We try to make business trips a pleasure!"

And how do they do so? Why, of course, they offer "an Air Canada stewardess. Nice company coast-to-coast!"

In the ad, as you can read, the company presents their 'typical' stewardess as a butcher would — as a prime piece of beef.

The objectification and dehumanization of women to serve commercial purposes is nothing new in advertising. Corporations discovered a long time ago that capitalizing on one of the basic human needs and pleasures — sex — to sell their wares was effective.

Naturally, however, they didn't exploit men as well as women. Simply put, the reason why is that most of the people who began utilizing for higher profits were men and — with some exceptions — objectifying men in advertisements was not particularly attractive (i.e. it wouldn't sell.)

Also, it should be added that our society is dominated by men; our culture is patterned by men and consequently works to reinforce their dominant positions; and finally, our profits-first society is controlled by men.

Needless to say, however, the ills of this situation will not be remedied by objectifying men along with women. Unfortunately, a trend to do so seems to be appearing (remember the groin deodorant for men, Braggi?) in recent advertising. Two exploitations have never made a liberation.

That may seem a little general to apply to a roasting of an Air Canada advertisement. What is important is to see that a crown corporation which is supposed to run in the interests of all the citizens of Canada is, in fact, exploiting one-half of the population by running the ad below which dehumanizes women as some sort of pleasure machines.

In doing so, Air Canada reveals itself as being basically as oppressive as car companies and other large corporations. If it will boost profits, use it.

They recognize that themselves. At the bottom of the ad they say: "We're going places!"

This is an Air Canada stewardess. Nice company coast-to-coast!

Her hair. Looks great. She's now allowed to fix it the way that makes her look best. Which is kind of nice!

A pretty smile. Goes a long way to soothe the business mind. One of our greatest assets!

Her new uniform. It makes a big difference to how she looks. She looks better. She knows it. So she shows it — in lots of little ways.

Our schedule. With more flights to more places in Canada than any other airline. Businessmen particularly like the extra convenience! See your Travel Agent.

Her hands. They fluff up your pillow; hand you magazines, and serve you delicious Connoisseur Service on all our North American DC-8 and DC-9 flights of over 2 hours.

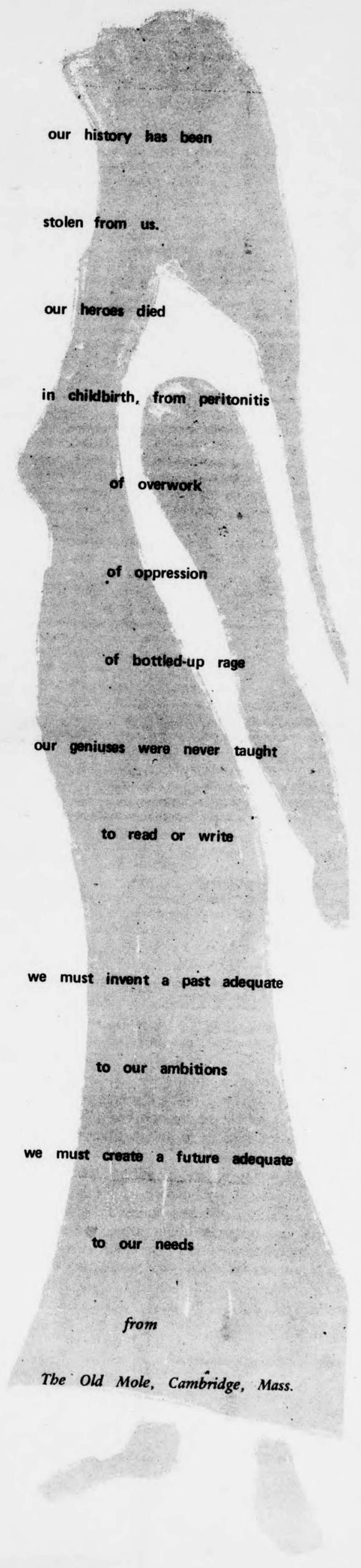
Her legs. The pride of Canada! A sight for many a sore businessman's eye!

We try to make business trips a pleasure!

AIR CANADA We're going places!

York Secretaries and Office Staff

A preliminary meeting for those interested in the formation of an Association to define and further the interests of the Secretaries and Office Staff in the University, will be held on Friday, February 27th, in Stedman Lecture Hall "D" from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. All interested persons are urged to attend this first organizing meeting.



Population explosion: facts and fiction

THE FACTS OF TODAY'S population crisis are appallingly simple.

Mankind at first gradually, but recently with extreme rapidity, has intervened artificially to lower the death rate in the human population. Simultaneously we have not, intervened to lower the birth rate.

Since people are unable to flee from our rather small planet, the inevitable result of the wide discrepancy between birth and death rates has been a rapid increase in the numbers of people crowded onto the Earth.

The growth of the population is now so rapid that the multitude of humans is doubling every 35 years. Indeed in many undeveloped countries the doubling time is between 20 and 25 years. Think of what it means for the population of a country like Colombia to double in the next 22 years. Throughout its history the people of

Colombia have managed to create a set of facilities for the maintenance of human beings: buildings, roads, farms, water systems, sewage systems, hospitals, schools, churches, and so forth. Remember that just to remain even, just to maintain today's level of misery, Colombia would have to duplicate all of those facilities in the next 22 years.

It would have to double its human resources as well — train enough doctors, lawyers, teachers, judges, and all the rest so that in 22 years the number of all these professionals would be twice that of today. Such a task would be impossible for a powerful, industrialized country with agricultural surpluses, high literacy rate, fine schools, and communications, etc.

The United States couldn't hope to accomplish it. For Colombia, with none of these things, with 30-40 per cent of its population illiterate, with 47 per cent of its population under 15 years of age it is inconceivable.

Yes, it will be impossible for Colombia to maintain its present level of misery for the next 22 years — and misery it is.

Death control did not reach Colombia until after World War II. Before it arrived, a woman could expect to have two or three children survive to reproductive age if she went through 10 pregnancies. Now, in spite of malnutrition, medical technology keeps seven or eight alive. Each child adds to the impossible financial burden of the family and to the despair of the mother.

According to Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, the

average Colombian mother goes through a progression of attempts to limit the size of her family. She starts with ineffective native forms of contraception and moves on to quack abortion, infanticide, frigidity, and all too often to suicide.

The average family in Colombia, after its last child is born, has to spend 80 per cent of its income on food. And the per capita income of Colombians is \$237 per year, less than one-tenth that of Americans. That's the kind of misery that's concealed behind the dry statistic of a population doubling every 22 years.

But, it seems highly unlikely that 22 years from now, in 1990, Colombia will have doubled its present population of 20 million to 40 million. The reason is quite simple.

The Earth is a spaceship of limited carrying capacity. The three and one half billion people who now live on our globe can do so only at the expense of the consumption of non-renewable resources, especially coal and petroleum. Today's technology could not maintain three and one half billion people without 'living on capital' as we are now doing. Indeed it is doubtful if any technology could permanently maintain that number.

And note that, even living on capital, we are doing none too well. Somewhere between one and two billion people are today undernourished (have too few calories) or malnourished (suffer from various deficiencies, especially protein deficiencies). Somewhere between 4- and 10- million of our fellow human beings will starve to death this year.

Consider that the average person among some 2-billion Asians has an annual income of \$128, a life expectancy at birth of only 50 years, and is illiterate. A third of a billion Africans have an average life expectancy of only 43 years, and an average annual income of \$123. Of Africans over 15 years of age, 82 per cent are illiterate.

Look at the situation in India, where Professor George Borgstrom estimates that only about one person in 50 has an adequate diet. For the vast majority the calorie supply is not sufficient for sustaining a normal workday. Physical exhaustion and apathy is the rule.

No, we're not doing a very good job of taking care of the people we have in 1968 — and we are adding to the population of the Earth 70-million people per year. Think of it — an equivalent of the 1968 population of the

United States added to the world every three years! We have an inadequate loaf of bread to divide among today's multitudes, and we are quickly adding more billions to the bread line.

AS I SAID AT THE beginning, the facts are indeed simple. We are faced by a most elementary choice. Either we find a way to bring the birth rate down or the death rate will soon go back up. Make no mistake about it — mankind has not freed itself of the tyranny of arithmetic! Anyone, including Pope Paul VI, who stands in the way of measures to bring down the birth rate is automatically working for a rise in the death rate.

The death rate could rise in several ways. Perhaps the most likely is through famine. The world has very nearly reached its maximum food production capacity — even with the expenditure of our non-renewable resources. Agricultural experts such as Professor Borgstrom and the Paddock brothers present a dismal picture indeed.

The Paddocks' best estimate of the onset of the 'Time of Famines,' the time when many tens of millions will starve to death annually, is 1975. How accurate their prediction is will depend on many factors, such as the weather, over which we have no control. It will also depend in part on what actions mankind takes to attempt an amelioration of the situation. I must, however, agree with the Paddocks that massive famines are now inevitable.

Plague presents another possibility for a 'death rate solution' to the population problem. It is known that viruses may increase their virulence when they infect a large population. With viruses circulating in a weakened population of unprecedented size, and with modern transport capable of spreading infection to the far corners of the globe almost instantly, we could easily face an unparalleled epidemic. Indeed, if a man-made germ should escape from one of our biological warfare labs we might see the extinction of homo sapiens. It is now theoretically possible to develop organisms against which man would have no resistance — indeed one Nobel laureate was so appalled at the possibility of an accidental escape that he quit research in this field.

Finally, of course, thermonuclear war could provide us with an instant death rate solution. Nearly a billion people in China are pushing out of their biologically ruined country towards Siberia, India, and the Mekong Rice bowl. The suffering millions of Latin America are moving towards revolution and Communist governments. An Arab population boom, especially among Palestinian refugees, adds to tensions. The competition to loot the sea of its fishes creates international incidents.

As more and more people have less and less, as the rich get richer and poor poorer the probability of war increases. The poor of the world know what we have, and they want it. They have what is known as rising expectations. For this reason alone a mere maintenance of current levels of living will be inadequate to maintain peace.

Unfortunately we will not need to kill outright all human beings to drive mankind

to extinction. Small groups of genetically and culturally impoverished survivors may well succumb to the inevitably harsh environment of a war-ravaged planet. War not only could end this population explosion, it has the potential for removing the possibility of any future population growth.

Faced with this dismal prospect, why haven't people, especially in an educated country like the United States, taken rational action to bring the birth rate down? Why haven't we led the way towards a world with an optimum population living in balance with its resources? Why indeed have most Americans remained unaware of the gravity of the entire problem? The answers to these questions are many and complex. In the rest of this talk I'd like to discuss one major reason why we have not managed to defuse the population bomb. This reason is the perpetuation of a series of fictions which tend to discount the problem or present fantasy solutions to it. These fictions are eagerly believed by many people who show an all-too-human wish to avoid facing unpleasant realities. Let's look at some of the fictions, and some of the unpleasant realities.

F ICTION: The population explosion is over, at least in the United States, because the birth rate is at an all-time low.

FACT: Although the birth rate of the United States has hit record lows (around 16 per thousand per year) for brief periods this year it has not approached the death rate, which is down around 9 per thousand per year. Even at the record low rate (if it were to continue) the population of the United States would double in about 100 years. But the low birth rate will not persist since the large group of women born in the post-World War II baby boom move into their peak reproductive period in the next few years. Birth rates are subject to short-term fluctuations, according to the number of women in their reproductive years, the condition of the economy, the occurrence of wars, etc. Viewing a temporary decline of the birth rate as a sign of the end of the population explosion is like considering a warm December 26th as a sign of spring. The ballooning of the temporary decline of birth rate (with, if you recall, no mention of death rate) has done great harm to the cause of humanity.

F ICTION: The United States has no population problem — it is a problem of the undeveloped countries.

FACT: Considering the problems of air and water pollution, poverty, clogged highways, overcrowded schools, inadequate courts and jails, urban blight, and so on, it is clear that the United States has more people than it can adequately maintain. But even if we were not overpopulated at home we could not stand detached from the rest of the world. We are completely dependent on imports for our affluence. We use roughly one half of all the raw materials consumed on the face of the Earth each year. We need the ferroalloys, tin, bauxite, petroleum, rubber, food, and other materials we import. We, one fifteenth of the population, grab one half as our share. We can afford to raise beef for our own use in protein-starved Asia. We can afford to take fish from protein-starved South America and food it to our chickens. We can afford to buy protein-rich peanuts from protein-starved Africans. Even if we are not engulfed in world-wide plague or war we will suffer mightily as the other world slips into famine. We will suffer when they are no longer willing or able to supply our needs. It has been truly said that calling the population explosion a problem of undeveloped countries is like saying to a fellow passenger 'your end of the boat is sinking.'

F ICTION: Much of the Earth is empty land which can be put under cultivation in order to supply food for the burgeoning population of the planet.

FACT: Virtually all of the land which can be cultivated with known or easily

foreseeable methods already is under cultivation. We would have to double our present agricultural production just to adequately feed today's billions — and the population of the Earth is growing, I repeat, by some 70-million people per year. No conceivable expansion of arable land could take care of these needs.

F ICTION: Although land agriculture can not possibly take care of our food needs, we still have 'unmeasurable' resources of the sea which can be tapped so that we can populate the Earth until people are jammed together like rabbits in a warren.

FACT: The resources of the sea have been measured and have been found wanting. Most of the sea is a biological desert. Our techniques for extracting what potential food there is in the sea are still very primitive. With a cessation of pollution, complete international cooperation, and ecologically intelligent management we might manage to double our present yield from the sea or do even better on a sustained basis. But even such a miracle. Indeed there is increasing pollution of the sea with massive amounts of pesticides and other biologically active compounds. In addition, a no-holds-barred race to harvest the fish of the sea has developed among China, Japan, Russia, the United States, and others. This race is resulting in the kind of overexploitation which led to the decline of the whaling industry. All the signs point to a reduction of the food yield of the sea in the near future — not to a bonanza from the sea.

F ICTION: Science (with a capital S) will find a new way to feed everyone — perhaps by making food synthetically.

FACT: Perhaps in the distant future some foods will be produced synthetically in large quantity, but not in time to help mankind through the crisis it now faces. The most discussed methods would involve the use of micro-organisms and fossil fuels. Since fossil fuels are limited in supply, and much in demand for other uses their use as a food source would be a temporary measure at best. Direct synthesis, even should it eventually prove possible, would inevitably present problems of energy supply and materials supply — it would be no simple 'good for nothing' system. But, I repeat, science holds no hope of finding a synthetic solution to the food problem at this time.

F ICTION: We can solve the crowding problem on our planet by migrating to other planets.

FACT: No other planet of the solar system appears to be habitable. But, if all of them were, we would have to export to them 70-million people a year to keep our population constant. With our current technology and that foreseeable in the next few decades such an effort would be economically impossible — indeed the drain on our mineral resources and fossil fuels would be unbelievable. Suppose that we built rockets immeasurably larger than any in existence today — capable of carrying 100 people and their baggage to another planet. Almost 2,000 of such monster ships would have to leave each day. The effects of their exhausts on the atmosphere would be spectacular to say the least. And what if through miracles, we did manage to export all those people and maintain them elsewhere in the solar system? In a mere 250 years the entire system would be populated to the same density as the Earth. Attempting to reach the planets of the stars raises the prospect of space ships taking generations to reach their destinations. Since population explosions could not be permitted on the star ships the passengers would have to be willing to practice strict birth control. In other words, the responsible people will have to be the ones to leave, with the irresponsible staying at home to breed. On the cheery side, getting to the stars might not be so difficult. After all, in a few thousand years at the current growth rate, all the material in the visible Universe will have been converted into people, and the sphere of people will be expanding outward at better than the speed of light!

F ICTION: Family planning is the answer to the population explosion. It has worked in places like Japan; it will work in places like India.

FACT: No country, including Japan, has managed to bring its population under rational control. After World War II Japan employed abortion to reduce its birth rate, but it did not stop its growth. Indeed, in 1966, with its birth rate at a temporary low because it was the 'Year of the Fiery Horse' (considered inauspicious for births), Japan's population was still growing at a rate which would double it in 63 years. Japan is in desperate straits. Today it must import food equivalent to its entire agricultural production. In addition it depends heavily on its fisheries from which it gets food equivalent to more than one and one half times its agricultural production. Japan is so overpopulated that even if her population growth stopped she would succumb to disaster as her sources of food imports dry up and as her share of the yield from the sea shrinks. But, remember, grossly overpopulated Japan is continuing to grow at a rapid rate.

Family planning in India has had no discernible effect even though it has had government support for some 17 years. During those years the population has increased by more than one half, and the growth rate itself has increased. The IUD (intrauterine device) was promoted by the professional optimists as the panacea for India, but the most recent news from that country indicates a recognition of the failure of the IUD campaign and a return to the promotion of condoms.

Most depressing of all is the point that family planning promotes the notion that people should have only the number of children they want and can support. It does not promote family sizes which will bring about population control. As Professor Kingsley Davis has often pointed out, people want too many children. Family planning has not controlled any population to date, and by itself it is not going to control any population.

These fictions are spread by a wide variety of people and organizations, and for a wide variety of reasons. Some have long-term emotional commitments to outmoded ideas such as population control through family planning. Others wish to disguise the failure of the government agencies they run. Still others have simple economic interests in the sale of food or agricultural chemicals and equipment. Almost all also have genuine humanitarian motives.

Most of these people have an incomplete view of the problem at best. The less well informed simply have no grasp of the magnitude of the problem — these are the ones who propose solutions in outer space or under the sea.

More sophisticated are those who hold out great hopes for agricultural changes (now often referred to as a 'green revolution') which will at least temporarily solve the problem. Such people are especially common in our government.

This sophisticated group tends to be ignorant of elementary biology. Our desperate attempts to increase food yields are promoting soil deterioration and contributing to the poisoning of the ecological system on which our very survival depends. It is a long and complex story, but the conclusion is simple — the more we strive to obtain increased yields in the short run, the smaller the yields are likely to be in the long run. No attempt to increase food yields can solve the problem. How much, then, should we mortgage our future by such attempts?

I've concentrated, in my discussion, on the nature of the population explosion rather than attempting to detail ways of reaching a birth rate solution. That is because the first step towards any solution involves a realistic facing of the problem.

We must, as that first step, get a majority of Americans to recognize the simple choice: lower the birth rate or face a drastic rise in the death rate.

We must divert attention from the treatment of symptoms of the population explosion and start treating its causes. We have no more time; we must act now. Next year will not do. It is already too late for us to survive unscathed. Now we must make decisions designed to minimize the damage. America today reminds me of the fabled man who jumped off the top of a 50-storey building. As he passed the second floor he was heard to say 'things have gone pretty well so far.'

Magic Christian is anti-avarice joke

By DAN MERKUR

The Magic Christian is a disgustingly hilarious movie. If you laughed at Dr. Strangelove, Candy and The Loved One, it should suit you to a 'T', especially the scene where the representation of the establishment go diving into a swimming pool after the money dropped into it. The swimming pool, of course, is filled with one part urine, one part blood and three parts manure.

Terry Southern, author of Strangelove and Candy, scripted the film from his own novel. As expected there are a lot of old movie cliché gags, in-jokes, and anti-American kibbitzing. The theme of the film is materialism. The angle is negative.

The story concerns one English duke (Peter Sellers) with loads of money and no air, who adopts a kid (Ringo Starr) off the street and proceeds to instruct him in the methods of manipulating the avarice of others.

En route we get to see Lawrence Harvey gaily render Hamlet's "to be" soliloquy. Richard Attenborough in a throw-away cameo as coach of the Oxford rowing

crew, who throws the race; Christopher Lee as a vampire aboard the HMS Magic Christian; and Raquel Welch, barely clothed, playing slave-mistress of the naked female galley slaves who propel the Christian.

The script is full of good one-liners, but as an entity it doesn't hold together. The general competence of the acting and Sellers' excellence (his best since Shot in the Dark) carry the film through.

Joseph McGrath, who turned the silly Bliss of Mrs. Blossom into a frivolous delight, is revealing himself as a definite auteur. As a director he appears to have had a hand in choosing the colors of the sets and props (they are brilliant — candy-like and not harsh and gaudy) and his camera manages to give his subject a surrealistic effect.

All in all though, as a movie The Magic Christian isn't much. Oh, there is a little speculation that the Beatle-impersonating group that did the score were the Beatles under an assumed name, but nobody gives it much credence. So if you're going to see it, go stoned.

Bubble gum Steam is full of hot air

Take an average group of musicians who, rather than choose a musical field to develop through their own various efforts and interpretations, only desire to make a few quick bucks from a single hit to be played on AM radio and which is to remain on the charts until the disc jockey themselves get sick and tired of listening to its repetitious melody with simple, endlessly recurring lyrics. With the right studio work, backing and promotion, such a group could possibly accomplish their goal.

Steam is a perfect example of just such a 'musical' entourage. They moved to the top of the AM charts with "Na Na Hey Hey Kiss Him Goodbye," a song that sounded as if it were recorded by a bunch of children intent upon the perfection of their Porky Pig imitations.

Steam's ambition, however, was carried one step further than most bubble gum groups. They realized that the only way to make it in the music business, on a secure basis that is, is with albums and not only singles. This realization led to the release of their first album, simply entitled Steam (Mercury SR61254).

While their recent single could be argued to be cute, or catchy, and appealing to a young teeny-bopper media, their album, because of its repetitive structure, could only appeal to a sub-culture of half-witted morons intent upon training their pet parrots to utter nonsense.

The main lyrics of their single (Na Na Na Na, Na Na Na Na, Hey Hey Hey, Goodbye) set the pace for the rest of the album. (While not opposed to AM radio, I do begin to wonder what the qualitative level necessary for air time is.)

The lyrical variety of Steam is evident with songs as Love and Affection with the lyrics following Na Na Na Na, Na Na Hey Hey, Love and Affection or I've Cried a Million Tears with its Na Na Na Na, Na Na Hey Hey, I've Cried a Million Tears.

Although there is the possibility that Steam will be successful with their first album and may even be back with another one at some time in the future, I feel it is fairly safe to make a rather rash conclusion based upon my exposure to their present material: I don't think Bob Dylan had any influence on the group's writing. — S.G.

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Friday 8:30 am — Sunday 6 am.

NEWS: 9:30 am, 10:30 am, 12:30 pm, 3:30 pm, 5 pm.

Radio York's public affairs department presents a documentary history of Israel today at 3 pm. This one-hour show will concentrate on the development and growth of the Jewish community in Palestine-Israel from the turn of this century, as described by the actual participants. The program will include tapes of actual radio broadcasts immediately preceding and during the 1967 Six Day War.

Elvis Presley, Bobby Vee, Dion, Del Shannon, the Everly Brothers, Jerry Lee Lewis, Bobby Darin and all the stars of the rock era will be on Radio York on Tuesday. Hear all the music of the 1950s and early 1960s from 8:30 am to 5 pm.

The Radio York news department will also do a special presentation that same day. "That's the way it was" will feature news headlines of the past and will bring you up-to-the-minute news of yesteryear.

A new feature is soon to be added to Radio York's schedule. A one-hour open line show is now being planned. Station manager Steve Harris will act as Radio York's Larry Solway.

Classical music can now be heard in the 5 pm to 7 pm period. This is in addition to Barry Gringorten's Nocturnal Emissions on Sunday mornings from 2 am to 6 am. The Monday slot at 4 pm which until now was reserved for classical music, will revert to Jazz.

For requests, call 635-3919. News department, call 635-3311

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Bellow's latest novel

Sammler is not Herzog but it is worth reading

By DAVID McCAUGHNA

Saul Bellow's new and long-awaited novel, *Mr. Sammler's Planet*, moves through the worldly-wise and dispassionate existence of Mr. Artur Sammler, an old, half-blind Polish Jew now living in the urban chaos of New York's Upper West Side.

Sammler has taken wisdom from his long, arduous life. Now, not far from death, he is resigned to the world. His wisdom shines through like a beacon of light that draws relatives to his side for advice and understanding.

As a London correspondent for a Polish paper during the 1930s Sammler immersed in the fashionable Bloomsbury literary circles and made acquaintance with greats like Virginia Woolf, George Orwell and especially H.G. Wells.

Sammler's harmlessly mad daughter who now shares an apartment with him feels that it is her father's crowning mission in life to write a memoir of his friendship with the prophet Wells. During the 40s Sammler and his wife were rounded up by the Nazis for extermination. His wife was shot dead but Sammler miraculously escaped with one eye shot up. Artur Sammler has travelled the long and weary

journey through life and now sits back and watches the world pass on, taking life as it comes; playing it by ear. His daughter's madness, the sexual adventures of his society-prone niece, his own observations and encounter with a flashy black pick-pocket. . . Mr. Sammler's planet moves slowly and resolutely on.

Looking upon the corpse of his brother, Sammler reflects: "He was aware that he must meet, and he did meet — through all the confusion and degraded clowning of his life through which we are speeding — he did meet the terms of his contract. The terms which, in his inmost heart, each man knows. As I know mine. As all know. For that is the truth of it — that we all know, God, that we know, that we know, we know, we know." Like the peasantry in Faulkner, Sammler endures. Mr. Sammler's planet is, quite obviously, our planet too.

It's always a joy to read a new novel by a fine writer, and especially one as skillful as Bellow. And Mr. Sammler's Planet is finely wrought but it disappointingly lacks the intensity and power of Herzog. It is as if Bellow had diluted himself somewhat. Herzog was a grand and sensitive figure; the same power is not behind Sammler. And, then, the crisis of the male menopause is rather more interesting than the philosophical acceptance of old age.

There are a number of dreadful stereotyped characters that mar the novel; as if Bellow were reaching too far beyond his own realm of experience. The student protestor, who interrupts Sammler while he is lecturing at Columbia on the British intellectual coterie, is an example of one of the assinine cardboard characters that pass through the pages of the novel: "Orwell was a fink. He was a sick counter-revolutionary. It's good he died when he did. And what you are saying is shit." Turning to the audience, extending violent arms and raising his palms like a Greek dancer, he said: "Why do you listen to this effete old shit? What has he got to tell you? His balls are dry. He's dead. He can't come."

While in relation to Herzog, Mr. Sammler's Planet is an inferior effort, alone it stands as an excellent novel. As the prophets of the electric media predict the death of the novel it's good to have Bellow around writing best-sellers. His newest novel is much better written and far more honest than the highly overrated rambling of Philip Roth, *Portnoy's Complaint*. Roth is a Jewish novelist, Bellow has transcended that limitation.



Saul Bellow

Future of Canada's theatre is with young, vibrant groups

Theatre Passe Muraille is one of the vibrant small theatre companies which has sprung up in Toronto in the last year.

Along with the Studio Lab, Global Village and the more established Toronto Workshop Productions, Theatre Passe Muraille can be categorized by the dangerous and often-deceptive word 'experimental.' Toronto's own off or off-off Broadway; the only refuge from the second-rate companies that fill the Royal Alex and O'Keefe Centre with tired plays and musicals that proved lucrative in New York a few seasons back.

If anything theatrically stimulating ever occurs in this city, it happens in the small theatres like Passe Muraille.

Theatre Passe Muraille had had a short and turbulent history. It began as an arm of Rochedale College under the guidance of Jim Garrard. They had workshops and put on a few productions in a play called the 'Rochedale Garage.'

They put on Futz, a play originally produced by New York's famed La Mama troupe. The play concerns the love affair between a farmer and his pig, it also features some rude language and bare female bosoms. It was busted the Metro police.

The company then moved into a vast makeshift theatre in Trinity Square and have been putting on plays regularly since the fall. Garrard has quit the company which is now in deep financial difficulties with salaries slashed and the production schedule reduced. It is a sad old story and a common one among the smaller theatre companies who have tried to survive in this city.

While the future of Theatre Passe Muraille remains in limbo, it is currently presenting a twin bill of Sweet Eros and John Lennon's *In His Own Write*. The plays were to close on Feb. 21 but public response has been so good that the run has been extended until March 14.

The company certainly deserves any success but I strongly suspect that the popularity of the plays has little to do with the group's production but more with the magical combination of nudity and John Lennon.

One could hardly wish for a more with-it twosome. Sweet Eros, the first half of the evening, is a tedious little play about an abduction and quasi-rape. It's tremendously reminiscent of the novel and film *The Collector* of a few years back.

The essential point of the play is, I presume, that during its course the actress and actor strip entirely. In *In His Own Write* is an adaption of the John Lennon books that was commissioned by Laurence Olivier's National theatre of Great Britain.

If you've read either of the books then you are familiar with the puns and absurd Lennon wit. It's often quite clever and sometimes tiresome. But the Theatre Muraille actors are so flexible and exuberant that the play fairly shines. Really, not enough can be said about the young company whose spirit and inventiveness must be quite unique for the usually lugubrious Toronto stage.

If Canadian theatre is ever going to advance out of its currently dull and mangy state, the initial steps will be made by small companies like Theatre Passe Muraille. There is little hope with places like Stratford which yearly present the same dreary productions with monotonous regularity.

Jim Garrard, in an interview a few months ago, spoke of Theatre Passe Muraille's possible path: "The point is that the veneer of what, for lack of a better word, we call 'establishment' theatre, just isn't acceptable to most people who think at all today, to young people especially. And the veneer is only part of what's being ripped off. Everything is being pulled apart and challenged. What you have left may be nothing more than the guts and garbage of what we call theatre, but maybe that's where we have to start looking. Maybe that's why we're rummaging around in the shit."

Theatre Passe Muraille is a long way off from Grotowskian heights of the fiery iconoclasm of the Living Theatre but it's moving in the right direction and is certainly worthy of support from national cultural coffers which lavish money so profusely on the cultural bulwarks of this country. — D.M.C.

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Critics missed the film's relevance

Where the reviews of Prologue went wrong

By DAN MERKUR

Prologue is well on its way to becoming the most poorly analyzed film in years. Seldom have I seen such a barrage of inept criticism as with this one simple effort by Robin Spry.

I would suppose that the root of the problem is that Robin Spry is Canadian; his actors are Canadian; his theme is Canadian; his film was backed by the National Film Board; and in fact, Prologue is intrinsically Canadian in every respect.

Critics, especially armchair critics, are so full of Nouvelle Vague or Bergman, or of Hollywood, that when a new type of film comes along, all they can bring to bear are the old delineations. And Prologue is one film that just doesn't fit the old categories.

Let's tackle it from the basics, and see where the Toronto Star, the Village Voice, last week's EXCALIBUR, and most everyone else who wrote a review went wrong.

The first thing you notice while watching the film, is that it is in very grainy black and white, and the predominant style is one generally associated with documentaries. By that I mean that the individual takes are very long because the camera just keeps grinding away, and when there is dialogue, the camera pans back and forth, back and forth, instead of cutting directly between the actors, which is a luxury of the studio technique of film-making.

Now the way an audience reacts to documentary footage is to believe it. Documentary is non-fiction, therefore true, therefore believable. This line of thinking builds the film up in the viewer's mind into something it never was intended to be. This supposition of the self-importance of Prologue is

a misconception that critics have played too largely in their reviews.

Spry comes from a school of economy minded directors who have learned that one of the cheapest ways of making movies is to use a documentary style.

Okay, we get over the immediate problem of the "documentary is reality" nonsense, and we get headlong into the major problem of the film as an artistic endeavor. It lacks continuity, and therefore lacks believability. For example, through most of the film the documentary camera style is maintained, but in the crucial scene (for the plot development) on the roof, the dialogue takes place with straight cuts between the speakers.

Spry said that the shots were done hurriedly during brief intervals when construction was not going on on the street below, and since the noise was so heavy the shots had to be very tight in order to accommodate an off-camera mike that had to be very close to the speaker in order to pick-up the dialogue. Hence the shots all had to be one-shots in extreme close-up, and because they were not shot as a conversation (the way the rest of the film was) but instead as separate takes, they do not appear as documentary-like. Even if the casual viewer does not notice this serious problem, it makes a subconscious impression, because it doesn't feel right.

Other problems are things like the grain of the original film stocks are not consistent, the sound quality is not consistent, the light values waver from shot to shot, focus is not always tight.

These are all the little things that Hollywood has fifty union members to watch, but are quite forgivable in an underground film (which Prologue certainly is.)



John Robb and Elaine Malus in the crucial rooftop sequence of Robin Spry's Prologue.

The next most obvious thing is the acting.

Some of the characters were non-actors caught candidly on film, and so appear quite natural because they weren't acting — the camera just happened to record what they were doing.

Elaine Malus, who plays Karen, is a non-actor with some minor talent but mainly a tremendous self-consciousness in front of the camera. She is unsettling to the viewer because she seems so uncomfortable in front of us.

Gary Rader, who plays David, has more presence in front of the lens, but his part is sufficiently ambiguous that he doesn't make much impact.

John Robb, who plays the lead role of Jesse (and who I guess is a Torontonian because I keep running into him at Cinema-lumiere and Cinecity) is a pro, and he looks it. He knows what he is doing; he moves right; he moves at the right time; he speaks well. He doesn't have quite the magnetism that is "star quality" but I don't think I have ever seen star quality faked better. Robb is appropriate in every sense — he looks the part, and he looks like he feels the part.

The other characters, particularly the actors who played Karen's father and the young pot-smoking lawyer, are generally quite good. The two I mentioned managed to flesh out roles that the script left quite two-dimensional.

I suppose I have to mention the cameos by Abbie Hoffman, Allen Ginsberg, Dick Gregory et al, but that's all they were — cameos. No great hell, and nothing so remarkable as some would like to make out.

The only major thing about the cameos is that Hoffman was talking about Chicago troubles before they took place when Spry filmed him. According to Spry, Hoffman was engaged as an actor, at equity's \$100 minimum daily,

and did quite nicely. The ham comes through.

Things like the camera-style, the inconsistencies and the acting stand out in a film, and so are the easiest to notice, and to overlook. But everyone catches the script and the theme, because those you have to look for.

The dialogue, purportedly by a character named Sherwood Forest, is as inane as it comes. The problem is that it is real.

The plot deals basically with a girl, Karen, who knows these two guys, and can't decide which one she likes more, nor whose philosophies she prefers. Jesse is a Montreal underground newspaper editor, activist, concerned radical. David is the pacifist-mystic, seeking his own libidinal utopia through various recreational pursuits.

And so the dialogue is the kind of hard-core radical propagandizing you can read everywhere you look, or else it is the kind of 'heavy' dialogue you hear from a lot of stoned beautiful people. 'Like man it was so real, Man, it was, like beautiful man,' or else it was a question of politicizing the passive majority by polarizing them about the issue which is only structured to bring them to a point of malleability.

Yes, the dialogue was real, but the two types of dialogue in the film are the types I habitually walk out of rooms in order to avoid. In fact the script is as trite as the script-writer's name.

The theme of the film is very simple, what is Karen to do. Karen of course represents the audiences approach of 'gee, it'd be nice to be really doing something, but, you know, on the other hand a person could get hurt by getting involved, and what can one person do anyways?' Jesse is the protagonist of the film, perhaps because director Spry favors him, and perhaps because his argument is more intricate than mystical, stoned David's.

The film doesn't arrive at any neat solutions. Jesse travels on to Chicago for the convention riots after he is beaten up in Montreal by a cop. David retires to the woods with Karen for the duration. At the end, Jesse, having arrived closer to David's position, decides to stop the charges he was pressing against the cop, and Karen leaves David to rejoin Jesse.

Hollywood would have sermonized, and told the audience

whose philosophy (Jesse's or David's) is better. Spry had the good sense not to do so. Prologue clarifies the situation by defining the choices clearly, but does not presume to be able to decide for you.

Dorothy Mikos (Daily Star) called this lack of resolution banal and an affront to Canadians. I think perhaps that Spry was merely illustrating the stand Canada takes — sympathetic to both sides. Yet undecided.

There may have been thoughts of politicizing Canadians by confronting them with the film, but I doubt it. At the end of the movie, my own convictions were much the same as they were at the start, except that Spry had helped me to define the issues for myself.

Consequently, I take exception with everyone who had decried Spry for his theme. It is a very valid one, because it is a real one, far too real for Hollywood's saccharine-coated num-nums whose sledge-hammer effect of driving a point home (e.g. the end of Easy Rider) convinces you time and again that this is all fiction. Prologue is more valid, because it is a real statement, and because it represents the position of so many undecided youths today.

On the other hand, there is much to attack Prologue for as an artistic venture, because it's a flop. When I asked Spry whether he liked the film, he answered simply that he now cringes at every scene. He ought to. But his theme was a damn good one.

Prologue is being mishandled by the distributors on the top-half of a double-bill at the Odeon Coronet. It probably won't play long because it's theme is of relevance only to concerned youths, and the film has little else going for it.

It cost the NFB \$130,000 and is barely expected to make its money back. Which is too bad, because with Prologue, the Canadian film industry takes a major step forward to relevance to the Canadian fact.

Prologue is a film that could only have been made by a Canadian. Perhaps this means it is only of interest to Canadians, and therefore a poor box-office, but that doesn't discount its meaning.

Prologue, at the Coronet. See it, see it again, and think.

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Richard Schechner

**This Tuesday
8:30 pm Burton**

The reserve clause could go

but

baseball

might

die

By Nick Martin

A case is now being tried in the U.S. courts which, if won by Curt Flood, could shake the professional sports structure as no onfield event has ever done.

Flood, an outfielder with the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League, was traded this fall to the Philadelphia Phillies for superstar Richie Allen in a deal involving a total of seven players.

Although Flood signed a contract for which he is paid \$90,000 a year, agreeing that the club can assign his contract to any other team, he is refusing to report to Philadelphia. Flood has enlisted the services of former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg to fight baseball's reserve clause, with the ultimate goal being to establish Flood's right to negotiate his services with any team in baseball.

Exclusive rights

Baseball's reserve clause, like hockey's, gives the club originally signing a player the right exclusively to his services. Once signed by a team, a player has no choice where to play nor any control over trades.

The problem is compounded by the introduction of the amateur draft in 1965, whereby players were drafted by one team rather than being up for grabs in a bidding war. Thus a baseball player, living in an apparently free enterprise nation, has absolutely no control over where he will be employed.

In 1922, the United States Supreme Court ruled that baseball was exempt from anti-trust legislation. The game could compete with other sports and other entertainment forms within a capitalist framework, but within the game itself, ruled the court, the free movement of labor must be suspended in order to benefit both management and labor.

It is hard for the blue collar worker in the bleachers to apply Marxist terms of reference to a man making the kind of money Curt Flood is making. However, Flood is nearing the end of his career, and contends that he is challenging baseball's lords, not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the great majority of players making far less than Flood.

Flood is supported by Marvin Miller, the head of the Baseball's Player's Association, who is picking up the legal tab. Goldberg's services come high, but there is wide speculation that he was eager to take the case in order to generate labor support in a bid for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination.

Inside opposition

With Goldberg fighting the case, and with the admittedly shaky legal ground on which the reserve clause is written, Flood may very well win his case. But, even among the players themselves, there is strong opposition to Flood.

Hank Aaron, of Atlanta, is angry that players were not consulted before Miller supported Flood. Carl Yastrzemski, of the Boston Red Sox, has been vociferous in support of the reserve clause and in condemnation of Flood.

It is strange in a game and a nation based on competition that such conditions should exist, but not so strange when a closer examination of professional sports is made. Baseball is only as strong as its weakest elements; as long as some teams are unsuccessful at the box office, the whole game suffers. Witness the Pilots, Padres, White Sox and Indians.

Despite much publicity to the contrary, baseball is a living, not a dying sport. But now there are so many things to lure the leisure time of the populace, that a baseball team must have more than just nine bodies to attract crowds. A ball team must have exciting players, and above all, a superstar.

Before the amateur draft, baseball was a case of the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. The winning teams made a profit at the gate; the losing teams did not.

When a team with a profit met a team losing money in a bid to sign a prospect, it was no contest. A money-making team could afford the scouting system necessary to find the hidden prospects around the country.

This only served to make the strong stronger, the weak weaker, it was reflected at the box office, which made the whole system self-perpetuating. The classic example is the New York Yankees, who dominated baseball in the twenties and from the mid-forties to the mid-sixties.

Under such a set of conditions, it would have been suicidal not to have a reserve clause. Weak franchises, managing to develop a superstar, used that player to build a steady gate and finance a farm system that could eventually produce a winner.

To allow players like Ralph Kiner of Pittsburgh, Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs, Walter Johnson of the Senators, or Gus Zernial of the Browns the freedom to leave their clubs and allow all teams to start bidding, would have destroyed baseball.

The wealthy teams would have owned all the top players, and subsequently have dominated their leagues completely. Without competition, crowds in all cities would have fallen off, cracking the financial foundations of the game.

Competition good

Baseball must compete with football, films, etc. for the entertainment dollar, with no mercy asked or given.

years. A complete changeover every three years would destroy this traditional appeal.

Ballplayers are now protected by a contract clause which limits salary cuts to a maximum of 10 per cent after a bad year.

It is also a fact of baseball life that the longer a player stays in the league, the more he is paid. Veterans are paid more than they are worth, because of what they once were. Bobby Bonds was far more valuable than Willie Mays to San Francisco last year, but Bonds gets around \$40,000 while Mays draws some \$125,000. For Bonds, that kind of money will come later.

Most players make less than either Mays or Bonds, but the example is relevant to players of all levels of ability.

There is a set system, under which the average player is underpaid when young and overpaid when older. A player finding himself a free agent after three years would probably find himself taking a hefty loss in salary.

Option clause

The other suggestion is that baseball adopt football's and basketball's option clause. Contrary to popular belief, the option is not the player's but the team's.

The player signs a contract for X number of years; the team has the option of retaining his services for X plus 1 years. If the player does not choose to sign a new contract, he plays out his option year at a 10 per cent reduction in salary, after which he becomes a free agent.

In football, the option clause has been more or less negated, because the team signing a player playing out his NFL option must give adequate compensation to the team he left. This was the case when Dave Parks played out his option with the 49ers and signed with New Orleans; the Saints were forced to compensate San Francisco with Kevin Hardy.

No such restrictions apply to players leaving the Canadian Football League to go to the U.S. Thus players such as Margene Adkins, Bo Scott, and Pete Liske have left the CFL for the NFL.

Chub Feeney, the new president of the National League, says that the chief danger of the option clause is its reflection on the integrity of the game. Baseball nearly died in 1919, when it was discovered that eight members of the Chicago White Sox had been paid by gamblers to throw the World Series, and was saved only by the coming of Babe Ruth. The fan must be certain of the absolute integrity of the sport. If a man knows that he will be playing for a different team the next season, who can be certain he is giving 100 per cent for his present team? It was for this reason, that the B.C. Lions traded Joe Kapp after discovering he had already signed for the next season with the Houston Oilers.

Still uneven

Although professional sports have done their best, through the reserve clause and the draft, to even teams up, there are still some haves and havenots. When Ken Harrelson was cut by the Athletics several years ago, for questioning the abilities of owner Charlie Finley, teams competed in fierce bidding for his signature.

Allowing the top players to become free agents through use of the option clause could make owners forget what is ultimately best for everyone by bidding highly for a quick winner. The result would be a fantastically expensive bidding war, one that could kill baseball.

It all comes down to money. It is true, not only of baseball and football, but of every sport, that professional teams lose money.

Operating costs for camps, stadiums, equipment, travelling, but above all for salaries is barely matched by income. Costs and salaries go up, but only so many people can be crammed into a stadium. Right now it is only television revenue keeping most teams afloat and TV cannot be milked much further.

Last year the New York Mets made only a couple of hundred thousand dollars, and the Minnesota Vikings even less. This is why teams are owned by corporations with outside incomes.

To keep public interest high, and thus maintain vitally needed gate receipts and television revenues, sports need to maintain close competition.

The amateur draft, now adopted by hockey as well as baseball, and the reserve clause are maintaining that competition. Without them, baseball would return to its old days, when teams such as the Yankees outbid other for the top players and built dynasties. The repercussions would be disastrous.

No one denies that the professional athlete does not enjoy the freedom of other workers. But the financial facts show that the owner derives no benefit from the present system. Franchises are operated by big business for the general good of the local citizens.

On the other hand, the player is paid huge salaries, with his every need taken care of and his future assured.

The player may be a slave, but he is a fantastically wealthy slave. Curt Flood and Marvin Miller may very well win; it would certainly lead to similar action by Alan Eagleson and The NHL Players' Association.

The cost of the athlete's freedom may be far more than he wants to pay. Curt Flood may be killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

But within the game itself, the closer the competition the greater the gate receipts, and the greater the stability and profits of all teams.

In the past, the players did not join in the benefits of large profits. The reserve clause did indeed make them slaves to the owners.

But now owners who lived solely from the profits of their teams have been largely replaced by corporations who operate the clubs from a standpoint of community spirit. The position of the player is now the envy of every laborer.

The minimum salary, a sum paid to only the lowest rookie on a major league team, far exceeds the salaries of all but the greatest stars of two or three decades ago, even considering inflation and comparative costs of living. Pension schemes, with much of the money contributed by the owners from what would be otherwise profits, assure a player of a steady income once he reaches the age of 45.

The fact remains, however, that a player must play for the team which drafted him.

Prior to 1965, teams had to bid against each other for top prospects. Although this gained much publicity, it is false to believe that the players benefitted from it.

Vast amounts of money were spent on "bonus babies". Many, such as Ted Kazanski, Billy Joe Davidson and Bobby Thomas, pocketed the money and were never heard from again. The flops far outnumbered those that made it.

Vast amounts were being spent — the supply was not endless. It was the established major leaguers who felt the pinch, as these expenditures dried up financial reservoirs from which higher salaries might well have been drawn. By instituting the draft, and thereby copying the National Football League, baseball returned to sanity.

The NFL, under Tommy Bell, recognized that sports could only survive under a plan of capitalism without collectivism within.

The draft, whereby the worst teams would get a clear shot at the best college players, would increase competition. This has certainly helped football. Even the worst teams have two or three stars.

Draft helped

When baseball put in the draft system, it cut down on the huge bonuses of previous years. Players drafted in the first round still received a tidy sum to sign, because a drafted player, by refusing to sign and sit out a year, became eligible to be drafted by a different team the following season.

There are several suggestions as to what will replace the reserve clause. One proposal is that player contracts would cover only three years, after which the player would become a free agent.

This would probably prove very profitable for the stars, but it would be disastrous for the majority of players and the game itself. Part of the appeal of team sports is the ability of a city to identify with the same players, both home team and opponents, over many

10-0 win-loss record

Yeomen head for playoffs

By JOHN MADDEN

The hockey Yeomen added five more notches to their winning record during the past two weeks, defeating Waterloo, Laurentian, Windsor, Ryerson and Trent.

The Yeomen finished first in the OIAA with a perfect record of 10 victories and no losses. Including exhibition games, they have compiled a mark of 22 wins, three losses and one tie, and have a string of 17 consecutive victories. Their last defeat was Nov. 15 against Guelph.

In addition to team records, captain Murray Stroud tied OIAA records for most goals and total points in a season. His 17 league goals tied Ryerson's Rick McRae and the 35 total points scored by Stroud matched Laurentian's Ray Lamont's scoring record. What makes Stroud's scoring totals more impressive is that the previous records were established in 1967-8 when there were 12 league games. Stroud had only 10 games to achieve this record.

The OIAA playoffs will be held this weekend at York's arena, with Laurentian and Waterloo-Lutheran meeting Friday night and the winner taking on York, Saturday at 8 p.m. The Yeomen drew a bye as a result of finishing first.

Both games are sudden-death and there will be overtime in the event of a tie after regulation time. The winner of Saturday's game will go to Charlottetown, P.E.I. for the national championships.

Back on Feb. 11, the Yeomen defeated the Waterloo-Warriors, second place club in the OQAA, 4-2. Murray Stroud had two goals while Rodger Bowness (on a penalty shot) and Licio Cengarle registered singles.

The 4-1 victory over Laurentian on February 13 was one of the most important wins of the season, virtually assuring the Yeomen of first place.

The Yeomen hosted the Windsor Lancers the following afternoon and naturally had difficulty getting excited about an exhibition game after the big win the previous night. The Yeomen won 7-3.

On Feb. 17, the Yeomen defeated Ryerson 7-1 at Maple Leaf Gardens in what was generally a lacklustre game.

The Yeomen closed off the season last Saturday by defeating Trent 6-2 in Peterboro.

FINAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

| | P | W | L | T | F | A | Pts. |
|-------------------|----|----|---|---|----|----|------|
| York | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 21 | 20 |
| Laurentian | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 71 | 28 | 11 |
| Waterloo-Lutheran | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 47 | 46 | 10 |
| Ryerson | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 49 | 56 | 10 |
| Trent | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 38 | 77 | 5 |
| Brock | 10 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 34 | 85 | 4 |

(Waterloo-Lutheran was awarded third place on the basis of goals for and against in the two games between Lutheran and Ryerson.)



Excalibur—Tim Clark

Murray Stroud raced all over the ice Saturday at Trent University trying to break the all-time scoring record. He tied it in 10 games. The record was set in 12 games.

To 'Doc': It's time to leave Yeomen



Art Johnson

By DAVID CROCKER

York's basketball Yeomen ended a frustrating season Saturday night by losing to Waterloo Lutheran and thus failing to make the playoffs.

The Yeomen started the season as solid contenders for first place in the OIAA. They ended it as a second rate squad.

When a team sours as the Yeomen did this season the coach is the first to be criticized. No coach has ever been more worthy of the rap that Dr. Arthur C. Johnson, York's vice-president in charge of academic services and mentor of the basketball Yeomen. He ruined a good and maybe great basketball team.

Problems started early for the cagers. Sol Globber quit before the first game. Two years ago while playing for Waterloo, Globber led the OQAA in scoring. This year he couldn't bring himself to play for Johnson.

Globber's departure was followed after a few games by Sandy Nixon's exit. Sandy, a truly great ballplayer, couldn't stomach playing for Johnson.

Sandy came back, quit again, and then came back for good midway through the season. He played up to his credentials only once all year, against Brock in the second last game of the season when he scored 36 points. The Yeomen lost anyway.

Gus Falcioni was the next Yeoman to pack it in. He had played for the York team last year and when things were no better this year he made his own exit.

Things came to a head when the entire team threatened to quit if something wasn't done about the coaching. In a futile conciliatory gesture Nobby Wirkowski agreed to act as assistant coach.

Wirkowski, through his association with Johnson and his inability to make any impression Johnson's thick skin, couldn't gain the respect of the team. He managed to get Falcioni to return and keep the team physically together for the rest of the season but Johnson's damage was far too deep by this time for Wirkowski to do anything about it.

How can one man, even the coach, make such a difference to the play of 11 athletes? He does it by incompetence and coach Johnson could be classified as totally incompetent.

Everything "the Doc" (as coach Johnson is called) touched this year turned sour.

Bob Wepler, a thoughtful young freshman, came to York as an outstanding high school prospect. He made absolutely no improvement under Johnson's tutelage. He is lucky that he didn't regress. Jim Mountain and George Dubinsky did. These two basketballers were playing better ball in high school than they did as university players under Johnson.

Alph Lane came from Simon Fraser where he played on scholarship and was made ordinary by Johnson. Sandy Nixon's position has already been discussed.

The list can go on but to what end? Johnson has hurt some fine basketball players.

Johnson's greatest damage is seen in the area of morale. The team has none. His ability to treat adult males as if they were infants is a contributing factor. His lack of understanding of a game which has passed him by is another. His inability to handle a game from the bench is an important third factor.

Johnson has managed to lose the last three league games personally from his position at the end of the bench. Against Laurentian he couldn't see the value of playing a 2-1-2 defence. As a result, Laurentian's top scorer, John McKibbin, got 23 points in the second half and personally beat the Yeomen.

In Saturday's game in Waterloo "the Doc" substituted so badly that nothing done by his players could retrieve the game. With about 10 minutes gone in the first half Johnson took out his first string.

There were reasons for some of his substitutions but others were ridiculous. You can't win when you play second stringers.

John Pizale was five for five in the first half, Saturday, in potting 10 points. "The Doc" refused to start John in the second half and as a result Pizale got only two points after intermission. What reason could Johnson possible have had?

At least two of the Yeomen were playing what turned out to be their last university basketball game Saturday. Ron Kimel and Pizale were sky high for this one. Kimel has played great ball in the last three games. Johnson handcuffed them both and York lost.

In most cases a coach gets the knock when his team starts playing badly. The Yeomen really didn't play all that badly this year. Little things done by "the Doc" turned wins into losses.

The fact that the team was in terrible condition didn't help either. They were in bad condition because they didn't go to practice. They didn't go because "the Doc" spent most of the time talking about his "theories" of basketball. So they were in bad shape and they lost.

Ten years ago Johnson was the only member of York's faculty who would coach the team. As his players got better Johnson's ability to handle them got worse. He lost control for good about two seasons ago and hasn't been able to get it back.

It's time to get out, Doc. Get out of the kitchen, the oven's too hot. Don't ruin another season. Give this reporter the chance to think of you as the nice guy you are rather than the incompetent, selfish, quasi-coach you are becoming.

Sports Grab Bag

Fencers grab championship

York's fencing Yeomen wrapped up their best season yet with an outstanding victory at the OIAA championship tournament last Saturday in St. Catharines. The undefeated three-man team scored four straight victories of 8-1, 6-3, 6-3, and 7-2, giving York its first OIAA championship in four years. Yeomen also dominated the individual foil competition.

York curlers win bonspiel

York stoned 15 other teams during Reading Week to win the Bowling Green University International Bonspiel. Playing in a hotbed of U.S. curling, where athletic scholarships are even given in the sport, the York team, skipped by Tom Blackwell, finished a highly successful year with a 26-6-1 record.

Runners come third in nationals

Two York runners, Bob Brooks and Dave Smith, representing York and the OIAA at the first CIAU indoor track championships in Winnipeg Feb. 14-15 came back with excellent third place finishes in their races. Brooks ran an excellent race in his heat of the 300 metres Saturday afternoon to advance to the final in the evening. Smith ran his best over 3000 metres time on Sunday.

Richard Schechner

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Fall-apart-in-second-half jinx overcome

Yorkettes win OQWICC B-ball consolation

By MARGIE WOLFE

When a team finishes dead last at the end of the seasonal play chances are they are not going to be favoured in a championship tournament. Nevertheless, York's women's basketball squad beat the odds and came out on top in the consolation match of the Ontario-Quebec Women's Intercollegiate championships held here on Friday and Saturday.

In all, 11 schools participated in two separate tournaments, one primary, and a consolation round. With York in the latter tournament were Laurentian, Loyola University, Ryerson, and Sir George Williams University.

The York team played what can only be called fantastic basketball during both days of the meet. This reporter watched over 15 hours of basketball and is happy to say that a lot of the brighter moments came when York was on the floor.

Competition began for York on Friday at 1:30 p.m. when they were scheduled to play Loyola University.

Starting with this first game York demonstrated what was only hinted at last all season; that they were not just a winning team but a polished well organized group.

In this game with Loyola was expertly trounced 58-20 by their hosts.

The York girls looked as if they could do no wrong. They played for the first time as a confident organized 'team', making plays work, intercepting and breaking, passing effectively and more importantly making their shots count. Jean Landa, always the catalyst, spurred on her team by hitting for 15 points. With her and playing great were veteran Sharon Hornsby with 12, Eva Hill with 10 and Sue Tupling with 8 points. (Eva Hill, by the way was the leading scorer in the tournament, with 47.)

York was able to score for 19 points in the first quarter while Loyola could hit for four. In the second period the totals were 8-6 in favour of the hosts. However at this point, spectators were beginning to wonder if York could hold on to their impressive lead. They were afraid that the team might settle down to their ways, that of playing a strong first half and falling apart in the second.



Excalibur — Tim Clark

A Loyola Tommie, surrounded by three York players seems on the verge of tears. York trounced her team 58-20 and went on to win the OQWICC basketball championships.

Surprisingly, and happily, this did not happen. York held tight, allowing Loyola to score for only 10 points in the entire final half while they totalled 31 points.

York's second game was played on Saturday at 9:30 a.m. against Sir George Williams University. This match was the make-or-break game for York as it

determined whether they qualified to make the finals.

Fortunately, the York women again played in top form. They won the game by a healthy score of 40-25. Top scorer was Eva Hill with 15 points.

Again, a beautifully played second half got the York women this victory. After the first two periods York was only leading 13-12 but after half-time they took over completely.

The York squad outscored Sir George 13-7 in the third quarter and 14-6 in the final eight minutes.

The way the tournament was set up, each team was supposed to play two games with the top two schools competing in the finals. However, things do not always work out as they are planned. As it happened, three teams won both their scheduled games and qualified for the finals. As a result a team was to get a bye while the other two were to play a semi-final game. Unfortunately, Ryerson won the bye and York was required to play Laurentian.

In this semi-final match, the York women were pitted against a team that had defeated them in two previous starts this season.

But this record did not deter the seemingly invincible York women. From the initial whistle they controlled the pace of the game. The defence held tight while the offence, led by pivot Sue Tupling, consistently broke through the Laurentian line to win 42-33.

This university's team went into the final game after having only a 30 minute rest while Ryerson, who had gotten a bye into the finals, hadn't played since the morning.

This game was an extremely close one. Little scoring was done with the strategy mainly on defence. York came out on top 19-17.

Congratulations should go to coach Joan Stevenson who had confidence in her team even when they were down and whose skill guided them to this victory.

In the senior flight of the tournament the University of Windsor won the OQWIAA championship. They defeated last years winners the Waterloo squad, in a final by a score of 43-36.

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York hockey women second in Montreal

By SHIRLEY GASPARET

A day of bad luck followed by a day of love, otherwise known as Friday the 13th and Valentine's Day, proved to be an unhappy combination for the women's hockey team.

Our rookie red and white squad journeyed to Macdonald College in Montreal to take part in the OQWICIA hockey championship, where they finally had to settle for second place.

The Yorkettes didn't bat an eyelash at playing on the 13th as they skated through the Ryerson team to the tune of 9-0. The team skated with confidence and with stalwart checking — especially by winger Wendy Parker — kept goalie Gail Pogue's shutout intact.

On Valentine's Day old cupid gave us the shaft instead of his arrow as York played and lost 3-2 to Macdonald College. This one goal loss turned out to be the deciding game in the tournament as Mac took first place (3 wins — 0 losses) and York took second (2 wins - 1 loss). Loyola and a fighting Ryerson squad rounded out the standings.

The Mac game was an exercise in frustration for the York team, but complaints about refereeing are so old hat in hockey that they usually bore the listener — suffice to say then that the refereeing was bad (and that's being charitable.) A protest by coach Helen Schisizzi to have the game replayed was turned down.

The third period was the turning point in the game as our gals went into the frame with a 2-1 lead. Then disaster (a synonym for referee)

struck as York collected 4 penalties in a row. A misconduct added to our troubles by keeping high-scoring centre Sandy Leskiw out of circulation for most of the final period.

Mac counted 2 goals midway through the frame and sunk the York ship. The red and white pucksters kept the play in the Macdonald end for the final 4 minutes but came up empty.

The loss overshadowed York's play in the final game as they cleaned the Loyola Tommies 8 to 1, with Heather Gibson and Sandy Leskiw collecting 3 goals each. A solid checking effort and some good defense keep the opposition's goal total to one.

In the goal scoring department York took a back seat to no one, collecting 19 goal in 3 games, while our nearest rival, Mac, had 10.

So the season ends with a second place finish, and considering that it was their first year of operation the team did fine. Only three players will graduate: Kathy Williams, Wendy Parker and Shirely Gasparet, so next year's squad should consist of a group of old pros. Special mention should be made of the work done by Mrs. Helen Schisizzi as the women's coach.

The team that started the season may have looked like a kick line from the Follies-Bergere, but practice and patient coaching got us looking and playing like a hockey team.

Oh yes, there really does exist an arena colder than York's — it's on the Macdonald College campus and comes equipped with its own live sparrows in the rafters.

Introducing . . .

York's winning hockey Yeomen

York's hockey Yeomen finished their winningest regular season, winning all 10 of their games. This weekend they will play in the OIAA play-offs here at York. Victory will mean a trip to Charlottetown, PEI, and a chance for the national championship. In the article below, EXCALIBUR hockey writer John Madden gives thumbnail sketches of each Yeomen.

Goalies

Bill Holden — A primary reason for the Yeomen's excellent record, Bill has consistently been outstanding in goal. Although Holden played for the Downsview Juniors last year, he picked up most of his skills playing road hockey.

Holden revealed that his teammates have been very helpful in practise, correcting him when he plays the angles wrong or drops to the ice too often. "Most guys in this league know a goalie's weak spots, so if you make the first move, you're dead," he said. Bill remarked that Gerry McNamara, who has attended some York practices, has given him confidence. "McNamara pointed out some things I didn't know, such as when making saves on the ice, to use the stick not the skates."

Peter Allen — The Yeomen back up goalie, Pete also plays right wing for the junior varsity team. Allen remarked that he sometimes feels like 'Clark Kent' in making the switch from goalie to forward, but added that his double role makes it easy to keep in shape. Allen was goalie for the Leaside high school team last year. Two years ago, Roger Galipeau was his coach at Leaside.

Defencemen

Don West — The youngest member on the team, Don has been paired with Ed Zuccato for his two years with the Yeomen. "I really like playing with Ed; we know each other's moves. We both like to rush and we both know when the other one is going to rush or hang back."

West explained that since the forwards have been back-checking, the defencemen can stand up at the blue line and bodycheck.

Ed Zuccato — Ed played two years for St. Mike's Junior 'B' Buzzers and was an OIAA all-star last year when he scored five goals, a record for a York defenceman.

Continuing with what his partner said, Zuccato explained that he and West talk things out, especially when something is going wrong. "You can't talk much on the ice, except yelling some instructions, but we try to solve our problems on the bench or at practice."

Roger Galipeau — Roger has played with the St. Mike's Memorial Cup winning team, University of Michigan, the Fort Wayne Komets in the International League, Osgoode and York. He lists his two biggest highlights as winning the Memorial Cup and the NCAA championship with U. of Michigan, and his best coach as Father Bauer. Galipeau pointed out the importance of experience, timing and knowing your teammates' moves and styles.

Forechecking is a matter of knowing when the opposition has control of the puck and then picking up your check. Galipeau was paired with Dave Kosoy last year at Osgoode and knows what his partner will do in any given situation.

Ron Porter — In his third year with the varsity club, Ron said his game-winning goal against the University of Toronto Blues a year ago has been the highlight of his three years at York. He described it as a "three hopper from the blue line". But no one cares how it happened, as long as it went in.

Porter feels Paul Erickson is the best defenceman he has been paired with while at York. A victim of mononucleosis before Christmas, Ron has found it difficult to regain his strength and conditioning. He played Jr. 'B' with the Weston Dodgers before coming to York.

Dave Kosoy — An outstanding football player, Dave was an offensive guard and place kicker at University of Akron. While there, he won the school letter three times. He was offered an Argo contract, but elected to come to Osgoode. He was with the Cleveland Americans in the U.S. amateur hockey league and played with Osgoode last year.

Kosoy has established York records for most assists and total points for a defenceman in a season and most number of penalty minutes in a season. Having Kosoy on the blue line is a great psychological advantage for the forwards. They know if the going gets rough no one will push them around.

Forwards

Murray Stroud — Murray has broken York's records for most goals and assists in a season. He described his role as captain as "a spokesman for the players" who direct their complaints through him to the coach. He tries to get the players to speak up at team meetings because dissension results if they keep their problems to themselves.

Stroud feels his right winger, Bob Modray, has everything a pro scout looks for — great skating and forechecking ability and a strong shot. He remarked that his left winger, Steve Latinovitch has "the best shot in the league by far" and is also a good stickhandler who is very hard to knock off the puck because of his strength.

Steve Latinovitch — Steve played Junior 'A' for St. Catharines and was in the Central Pro League two years ago with Dallas. He won the OIAA scoring championship last year with Brock. Latinovitch feels Stroud is one of the best centres he has played with — "a good hard worker,



Policeman-turned-Yeoman Bruce Penny seems to be restraining fleeing Waterloo player.

Excalibur — Tim Clark

one of the most valuable players I've had the good fortune to team up with."

He also praised his right winger, Modray. "He plays his position well and is willing to listen if there is something to help the line out. I like him at the start of the season, even when I wasn't playing with him."

Bob Modray — In his third year with the Yeomen, Bob played two years of Junior 'B' with Weston before coming to York. Modray obviously enjoys playing on a line with Stroud and Latinovitch. He explains that Stroud likes to control the puck and usually has it when the winger is hitting the blue line which is the perfect time to take a pass.

Regarding Latinovitch, Modray said: "Steve's got the shot and there's always lots of rebounds lying around". An avid card player, Bob usually gets in a game with Brian Dunn, Dave Kosoy, George Corn or Licio Cengarle to pass the hours on bus trips.

Rodger Bowness — The club's second leading scorer, Rodger has played Junior 'A' with North Bay, and has played college hockey at Laurentian, McMaster and Osgoode. His wingmen for the season have been Licio Cengarle and Brian Dunn. No one on the line has specific duties and there is no elaborate system for going into the corners. The first one in goes after the puck. Since Cengarle was his right winger last year at Osgoode, Bowness can anticipate his moves.

Rodger believes the Yeomen are the best college team he has played on, because of the depth and a terrific spirit. "There are no cliques; the guys are more mature and work as a unit."

Brian Dunn — An OIAA veteran, Brian has played three years at Windsor and one at Osgoode. Before his college career, he was a defenceman with St. Mike's Junior 'B' Buzzers with Licio Cengarle.

He is tied with Laurentian's Mike Jacubo for most games played in the OIAA and holds the league record for most penalty minutes. Dunn has played mostly forward this year but he played some defence, and is a dependable penalty killer.

Licio Cengarle — A strong skater, who is hard to knock off the puck when breaking down the wing. Licio has scored consistently this year as well as notching many important goals (such as the tying goal against U of T with two minutes remaining in the game).

Regarding team morale, Cengarle stressed the team's "solidarity" and its ability to work as a "real unit". "Winning makes working that much easier", he said. Cengarle played Junior 'B' at St. Mike's and was with Osgoode last year.

Donnie Young — Don is Glendon's representative on the team. A good playmaker and stickhandler, Young was with York's varsity team two years ago. He had a tryout at Oakland's training camp this autumn.

George Corn — George spent two and a half years with Queen's varsity club and was with Osgoode last year. He rates the Yeomen as "far superior to Queen's". In fact, this is the best team he has been with.

When playing centre, George likes to be the first man

into the corner after the puck. This enables the wingers to play their positions. He feels his line's priority is checking but nevertheless, they have certainly scored their share of important goals this season.

John Robb — John considers his primary duty to be checking, which he does excellently. He is always covering his winger when the opposition has the puck. Because of his hustle, the defencemen can stay up at the blue line and concentrate on the puck carrier. Robb played with Osgoode the last two years.

An excellent golfer, Robb has a handicap of one and has a membership at Summit Golf Club. He is looking forward to playing in the Canadian Amateur two years from now at Summit, and feels he has a good chance of winning.

Bruce Penny — Bruce played for Dixie and Port Credit in the Metro Junior 'B' League. He was also with Ryerson and a club in Senior 'B' League.

He was playing coach in Scotland with the Ayr Rangers, a team on the outskirts of Glasgow. Bruce spent three years with the Mississauga Police Force. Like Dunn, Penny has played defence frequently this year and has scored his share of goals. He does not think his line is just a checking line. "We've scored too many goals to be considered just a checking line."

Andy Schweda — One of the top players on last year's team, Andy plays either left wing or centre. A good skater and forechecker, Schweda gets his share of goals. When asked to comment about the club, he said that the Yeomen have "a lot of spirit" and explained that the Osgoode players have a settling influence. "They know what direction they're going," he said.

Staff

Bill Purcell — Bill has brought years of professional experience to his job as York coach. Alex Smart, his Junior 'A' coach at Ottawa, has influenced his own coaching attitudes. "Smart treated his players like men and took everyone on his word. But, if you let him down, it was the end."

Elaborating on this, Bill emphasized the importance of trusting your players and treating them as individuals. He lists last year's victory over U of T as the biggest moment in his five years at York.

Mike Penny — Coach of the junior varsity team and varsity manager, Mike was a Junior 'B' defenceman for Aurora two years ago. He is also a parttime scout for the New York Rangers, covering minor hockey in Toronto and surrounding areas.

Mert Prophet — A former professional goalie, Mert played Junior 'A' at Hamilton before joining the air force where he played goal for their hockey club. He went on to Washington, Providence, Fort Worth, the Quebec Senior League and Indianapolis in the American League. He became trainer with the Indianapolis club when Lefty Wilson went to the Detroit Red Wings. He took courses in first aid, such as anatomy, physiology and kinesiology at Butler University in 1956. After working as trainer for the Indianapolis hockey and baseball clubs and at Butler U., Mert went to the Argos and then to York.

He is founder and past president of the Canadian Trainers Association and director of District Ten (i.e., all of Canada) for the National Athletic Trainers Association.

By John Madden

University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

7 honorable mentions

York nets 8 Wilson prizes

Eight Woodrow Wilson Fellowships and seven honorable mentions have been awarded to York students for 1970-71.

York placed fourth amongst Canadian universities in the number of nominees awarded fellowships after the University of Toronto (34), McGill (21) and Carleton (9). In all, 134 seniors at Canadian universities were named Woodrow Wilson Designates and 93 Canadians accorded honorable mention.

Receiving fellowships are the following York students: Michael A. Steeves, Atkinson College, majoring in political science and the first Woodrow Wilson Designate to have completed all his degree studies through a part-time program; Lorrain Eisenstat, Vanier College student in classics, a member of the small program's first honors graduating class; and John C. Hunt, history, Karen L. Rasmussen, sociology, and Donald E. Walker, political science, all from Glendon College's first honors graduating class.

Colin Adams, Vanier College, a sociology student who has had careers as a journalist and an officer in the Royal Air Force, and will begin graduate work in anthropology; Fridtjof Nolte, fourth year honors student in geography at Vanier College; and Leslie Wheatcroft a fourth year honors student at McLaughlin College, majoring in sociology.

Honorable mention has been awarded to David I. Copp, philosophy, Glendon, Raymond A. Havelock, sociology, Atkinson; Ralph G. Lamoureux, political science, Founders (York's first Rhodes Scholar); John C. Lancaster, English, McLaughlin; Paul D. Lockwood, psychology, Winters; Kathy Mezei, English, College E; and Elizabeth A.

Newton, history, Vanier College.

Some 1,000 outstanding students in Canada and the U.S. were selected from over 12,000 graduating seniors nominated for the honor by more than 800 U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities.

The Wilson Foundation has reserved 50 fellowships for Canadian Designates who fail to

receive support from graduate schools of their choice. In addition the Foundation will grant the top 100 Designates independent study awards for approved travel, research, and study undertaken during the summer immediately preceding or following their first year of graduate school. These awards are announced in the spring.



OUT OF ORDER

Excalibur - Harry Kitz

Winter fog may stop the working of York's sun dial, but it certainly adds a great deal to its aesthetic appeal.

Atkinson to fete York's 10th

Atkinson College will celebrate York's 10th Birthday and Founder's Day with Perspective '70, a day of discussions and other activities on Saturday.

Discussion sessions include a morning teach-in, "Atkinson Quo Vadis?" with talks by York psychology professor David Bakan; Howard Adelman,

assistant dean, Atkinson; Lyn Peebles, Liaison, Department of University Affairs; and John Morris, a student from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Afternoon discussions include concurrent seminar presentations on selected topics. Speaking on "Atkinson and the Community" are Margaret Campbell, lawyer

and former member of the Toronto Board of Control; Lyn Trainer of the U of T physics department; and York professors Ted Mann, Lionel Rubinoff, Michael Goldrick and Fred Schindler, director, Institute for Behavioural Research.

The seminar on "Atkinson and Education" will include a talk on "The Ontario Government's Policy on Education" by Patrick Lawlor, Liberal MPP.

Speakers at the third seminar, "Atkinson and National and International Affairs" will be professors J.H. Davis, chairman of the economics program, Atkinson; Ramsey Cook, history; and Ian Lumsden, political science, Atkinson.

Other events include a multimedia event, generated by Arnold Rockman, a mini-festival of Canadian short films, a discussion on skydiving, a cartoon experiment, a geography slide demonstration, a poetry reading, a play, "The View from the Bridge", and an all-day art show.

The day will conclude with a wind-up-live-band-cabaret.

Faculty briefs

PROF. J. M. BARBER, Osgoode, is assisting in the operation of Point Blank School, a school for teenagers who have dropped out of high school, which operates in downtown Toronto free of charge to its pupils.

PROF. D. J. BAUM, Osgoode, recently chaired a conference in San Francisco on the mass media. The papers presented at this conference will be published shortly under Baum's editorship.

PROF. H. A. BOURAOUI, French literature, delivered a paper on "The Vincennes Experiment: French and American Student Revolt" to the second national meeting, American Studies Association, Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 30-Nov. 1.

PROF. P. A. CUMMING, Osgoode, is an active member and legal advisor to the Indian-Eskimo Association and has accepted an invitation to advise the Eskimo people in Yellowknife on "Aboriginal Rights".

PROF. THOMAS H. LEITH, natural science, Atkinson College, presented a paper on "Pre-suppositions in the Theory and Practice of Science" to the Colloquium on the Philosophy of H. Dooyeweerd, Chicago, Dec. 16-19.

PROF. ROY MERRENS, geography, and PROF. J. A. ERNST, history, presented a paper on "The View from Philadelphia: an Interdisciplinary Approach to the Study of the Eighteenth Century South Carolina Economy", to the Southern Historical Association, Washington, D.C., Oct. 31.

PROF. KEITH MILLS, administrative studies, is starring, as General St. Pé, in Jean Anouilh's tragi-comedy, "The Waltz of the Toreadors", this week. Mills was featured as Pompey in Steven Katz's controversial Hart House production of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" in January.

PROF. P. H. NOWELL-SMITH, philosophy, delivered two lectures as visiting lecturer at the University of Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 24-25 and presented a paper on "Sanctioning Excuses" to the American Philosophical Association, Eastern Division, New York, Dec. 28.

PROF. JOSEPH STAROBIN, political science, Glendon, delivered a lecture on "Status of the Vietnam Negotiations" at Williams College, Williamstown, N.Y., Feb. 9. and at Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y., Feb. 10.

On Campus

Thursday, February 26.

THE BIG BROTHERS of Metropolitan Toronto will be on campus today for a talk-in regarding their activities. A film will be shown, followed by an informal discussion in Room 107, Stedman Lecture Halls at 2:45 p.m. All welcome.

LONELY IN A CROWD, the teach-in on loneliness and alienation sponsored by the Society of Psychology Students begins today and goes until Saturday. Today at 1 p.m. a panel of four psychologists and sociologists will initiate a discussion of the problems of loneliness and alienation, and attempt to define it within the urban environmental setting. From 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., David Zeidman, a representative from the Scott Mission, will talk about the plight of old age pensioners and destitute people in the city core. No location was set at press time but check in at Room 249 in the behavioural Sciences Building.

ISIDOR DESSER STRING QUARTET. College E Common Room (Ministry of Love) at 1 p.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION. Meeting and discussion at 10 a.m. in Room 114, McLaughlin College and at 6 p.m. in Room 102, Vanier College. All welcome.

THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE. Although a social science class, all are welcome to attend this film at 11 a.m. in Room C, Stedman, Lecture Halls.

CLEMENT GREENBERG, prominent U.S. art critic. His talk at 2 p.m. in Atkinson Lecture Hall is sponsored by the Faculty of Fine Arts. Seating limited, so call 635-3242.

MARGARET LAURENCE, writer-in-residence at Massey College, U of T, will speak on "Tribalism in Contemporary Nigerian Writing" at 4 p.m. in Room 107, Stedman Lecture Halls.

KEVIN JONES, Faculty of Physical Education, University of Alberta, will speak on "Sport in Canada - 1900-1920" at 4 p.m. in the Tait McKenzie Building.

SENATE meets today at 4:30 p.m. in the Multi-Purpose Room on the 9th floor of the Ministry of Love. Tickets required and available from Room S945 until 2 p.m.

L'ORCHESTRE DE GLENDON, conducted by M. Alain Baudot, will play the works of Rameau, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bartholody, from 8:30 p.m. in the Old Dining Hall, Glendon College. Free.

GREEN BUSH INN. 8:30 p.m. to midnight. Live Entertainment. 75¢ cover charge for non-members. The Central Square.

Friday, February 27.

THE WAR GAME. Although a humanities class, extra seating is available. Noon in Burton.

SECRETARIES' MEETING to discuss the formation of an association to define and further the interests of the secretaries and office staff at York. All interested persons are urged to attend today at 4 p.m. in Room D, Stedman Lecture Halls.

LONELY IN A CROWD continues at 10 a.m. when a panel of York psychologists and sociologists will discuss what the social sciences can and should be doing to alleviate alienation and loneliness.

ABRAHAM KAPLAN, a professor of philosophy from the University of Michigan, will discuss the contemporary crisis in human relationships at 2 p.m. in the Atkinson Lecture Hall. All welcome. At 8 p.m. in Room 291 in the Behavioural Sciences Building, Kaplan will talk on "The Self and its Identity".

HIGH TENSION, a rock group, will present a concert at 1 p.m. in the Old Dining Hall at Glendon College.

GREEN BUSH INN is open from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. 75¢ cover charge for non-members. The Central Square.

HISTORY FORUM. The History Students' Association has planned a forum for 2 p.m. in the Colloquium Room, Stedman Lecture Halls Room 107. History 200 will be discussed in relation to the rest of the history curriculum.

Saturday, February 28.

ATKINSON COLLEGE: PERSPECTIVE '70. A Founders' Day and York 10 event starting at 10 a.m. and going until midnight.

PRINCIPLES OF SUPERVISION. Registration for a 12-week course, sponsored by the Centre for Continuing Education. Room 227, York Hall, Glendon College at 10 a.m. For information, call 635-3276.

LONELY IN A CROWD continues. Sessions will be at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. In the morning, representatives from Mimico Reformatory, the Salvation Army and others will discuss their agencies' solutions to the problems of loneliness and alienation. In the afternoon, Prof. Blewett will talk about "Loneliness and alienation as central factors in the Generation Gap and the non-medical use of drugs." Check in Room 249 BSB for locations.

Sunday, March 1.

BADMINTON CLUB. Staff, faculty and graduate students welcome. 2 p.m. in the Upper Gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

THE GRADUATE. Sponsored by the Winters College Cultural Affairs in Burton Auditorium at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. 75¢

A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE. Mathew Ahern directs this Arthur Miller in Burton at 8:30. Admission is \$1 for students, \$2 for others.

Wednesday, March 4.

IVAN ILLICH, educational explorer and critic of institutionalized societies will be lecturing on "The Institutionalization of Truth" today at 8:15 p.m. in the Moot Court Room in Osgoode Hall. This is the first of this year's Gerstein Lecture Series.

HISTORY FORUM. Contemporary history. Prof. Paul Stevens will present a brief report of a project which involved taped interviews with people involved in the Diefenbaker cabinet crisis. Prof. Fred Schindler will comment afterwards on this approach to historical research. 7:30 p.m. in Colloquium Room, Stedman.

TERRY CLARKE JAZZ GROUP. Founders Dining Hall at 1 p.m.

Senate to meet today at 4:30

Items scheduled to come before senate this afternoon for discussion and approval include:

1. Recommendations from the Senate Executive Committee for senate approval re:

a) report of the sub-committee of the executive committee established "to examine the question and implications of an affiliation between York University and the Toronto French School."

b) proposed dates for the spring, 1970, convocations of York University.

2. Annual report of the committee on admissions.

3. Recommendations from the Senate Nominating Committee for senate approval re:

A) composition of senate for the 1970-71 session

b) membership of the Senate Special Committee on Confidentiality.

4. Recommendations from the Senate Committee on the Duff-Berdahl Report for approval re:

a) addition to the rules and procedures of the Council of the Faculty of the Joseph E. Atkinson College with regard to student membership.

b) increase in number of student members of senate for 1970-71 session.

This afternoon's regular meeting of senate will be held at 4:30 p.m. in the multi-purpose room on the ninth floor of the Ross Building. The meeting is open to all members of the York community, however due to space limitations, any wishing to attend as an observer should obtain a ticket from room S947, the Ross Building.

Letters to the Editor

Address letters to the Editor, EXCALIBUR, York University. Those typed (double-spaced) are appreciated. Letters must be signed for legal reasons. A pseudonym will be used if you have a good reason.

A reply to the 'Invisible Woman'

Sir:
Well, it is good to see that one of the dumb broads has finally spoken up. "Dumb broads" is, of course, how bosses refer to the secretaries of this world — when they are not speaking politely of "the girls" (much as Southern whites refer to adult Blacks as "boys").

Everything you said in your letter about low wages and indifferent treatment is quite true. Your problem is to do something about it. I suggest that you do precisely what the faculty has done: organize.

You need not organize as a union, although union status would give you more power than you would possess as an association or as a mere collective bargaining unit. You girls (Pardon! But it slips out so unconsciously) — you women — possess more potential power than perhaps any other group of employees in Canada. The results of a secretarial and clerical strike, for example, would be devastating: you may be cogs but you are vital cogs.

And you are vital because you possess highly-developed skills which are in great demand. It is time you received remuneration which is commensurate with your level of skills and the demand for them.

But, unless you organize, you never will receive such remuneration. Don't rely on the altruism of your bosses for wage increases; we know what businesses have done with Santa Claus. Don't expect that your true worth and efforts will be rewarded according to some concept of justice either. This university, and all businesses, are perfectly content to pay you miserable wages so long as you conform to your pre-ordained roles as silent, docile, obedient (and quite humble) secretaries.

So forget for a moment that you are all supposed to love Trudeau (the Liberals will never help you; how many provisions for working mothers were there in the White Paper?) and contact the NDP at Queen's Park. They will provide you with free legal instructions on how to form a collective bargaining unit or a union. They will also defend you if the university attempts to break your efforts through dismissals or demotions; the Ontario Labour Relations Board will also help you if the need arises.

Do not expect that the university will behave any differently than most employers have in breaking efforts to unionize. Nor should you expect all the girls (sorry again — women) to be on your side. Aunt Marthas (female equivalents of Uncle Toms) will ridicule you as New Feminists — or as socialists, communists, man-haters, etc. They will be encouraged by the administration — which, apparently, fired a number of Atkinson secretaries who attempted to form an association a few years ago. In short, it will be no picnic. And you may want to avoid the mess.

The alternative, however, is to go on being overworked, under-paid dumb broads for the rest of your working days. Think about it.

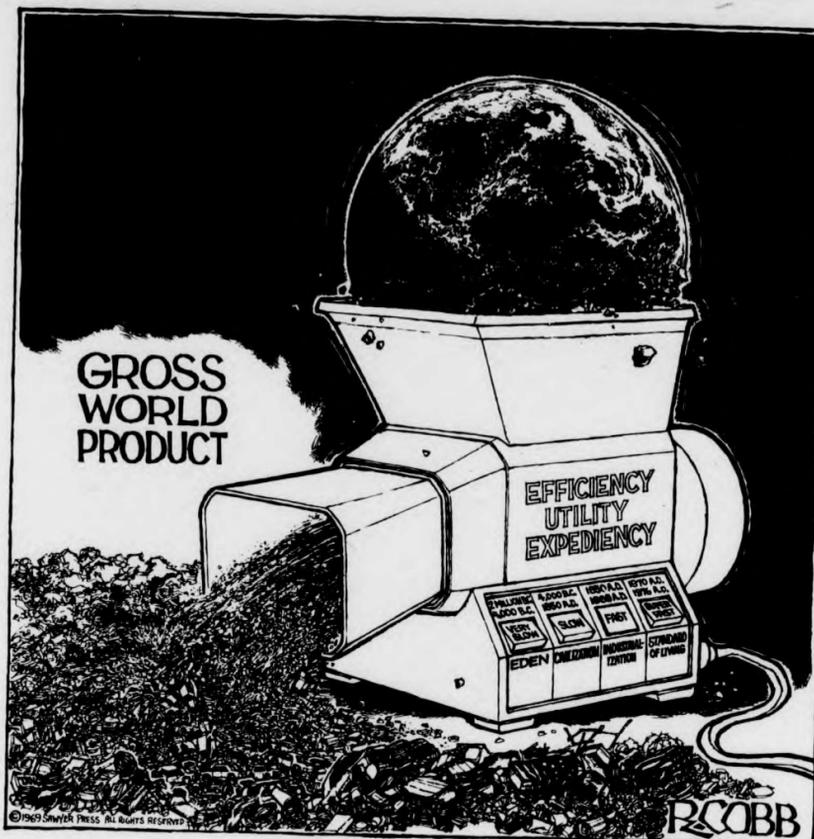
E.C. Smith
Social Science

William's conclusions are considered hazy

Sir:
In your article of Feb. 12 Glen Williams draws some rather hazy conclusions re the proportion of Canadians in the graduate program and how it is working to the detriment of Canada.

First, (with no substantiation) the entire tone of the article insinuates that Canadians are being discriminated against. Then he immediately calls on York to discriminate against all non-Canadian scholars when accepting applicants for graduate work. It would be my hope that universities in Europe, Britain and the USA will not follow this precedent that Mr. Williams wants York to set. There are too many Canadians counting on these countries to provide the education they wish to receive.

Mr. Williams also cries about the need for Canadians to solve all the problems of Canada. Does he not feel an American could do anything for us, or does he wish to force all Americans to attend university in the "Land of Hope and Liberty"? I hope he has a different policy for draft resisters than scholars.



EXCALIBUR is a good paper but it must try to show some consistency (and calling professors "liars" will gain no journalistic respect).

Donald P. Walker
Glendon II

It would impune the journalistic respect of EXCALIBUR and one of its reporters if we allowed Prof. Wesley Coons' charge that we fabricated statements of his position on the faculty wage demands to stand unchallenged. Coons did say what we reported. In saying that we made his statement up, Coons is lying. — ed.

Sympathizer offers to share some joints

Sir:
Horace, you are LOVED. Don't be swallowed up by your black revolutionary guerrilla trip.

I know that the KKK sucks. Don't you? I dug what you said about "white middle class students" . . . and . . . "white bourgeois audience." But what do you expect, an apology? So you're conscious of your trip, but what right have you to attack the people in the show? Can't you leave it at an attempt to be sympathetic, however middle-class you think it was. Kumquat was meant to be FUN. Have you forgotten how to enjoy yourself? Must every aspect of your life be racist? Your political trip is your own FUCKERY.

You are your own worst enemy. Not only was your polemic misplaced, it was also misdirected. Read the programme, it is no pogrom. Your "bother" was as much fun as the rest of the players were. Does the color of his skin make him your brother? I think we should ask his opinion. Or are you going to hold the color of his skin against him too! And why didn't you say something about the dance number "We Can Work It Out", — it killed me. Surely you're not against mixed marriages. The Rock and Roll numbers weren't by any middle class white racist group like the CREWCUTS of the same era. (see Abbie Hoffman's books.) They were black artists.

Horace, the answers you want are not political and you know it. Throw down your rifle and come over to my place and enjoy a few joints with me.

George Coull
A Sympathizer

Reader is perturbed by Blacks' criticism

Sir:
To: The people of the Black People's Movement:

I was rather perturbed by your criticism of KUMQUAT (EXCALIBUR, Feb. 12, 1970), in which you vehemently attacked the white Canadians of this university for attempting to satirize certain existing situations. Having met the Brother, and having watched him perform, I would

agree with you that he was easily the best dancer in the review. However, I would not agree that he was used at least not used in the sense that you would use the word. He was 'used' to make a point, which may or may not be valid, about the essential nature of beauty contests, and about the inherent hypocrisy of the KKK. Perhaps if you would peer outside of your psychological shells, you would see that what you would call 'white racism and white decadence' is really a reflection of your own movement's success. That a white person can laugh at what 30 years ago in Saskatchewan was a serious movement, that a white person can be forced to ask the questions that he must answer if real racism (and I would be the first to agree that racism is alive and well in Canada) is to be beaten, should be treated as a signpost of success. I am white. My grandfather fought the Zulus at Roarke's Drift in South Africa. Is that any reason why I should do the same?

Peter Robertson
Glendon III

Dennis Simpson replies to Horace Campbell

Sir:

I address the following thoughts to the Black Student Community and to the rest of the concerned York University Community.

A reaction to an article printed in the Feb. 12 issue of EXCALIBUR, was anticipated, and yet, another one is given. I have to write this, (not much mind you, but just as relevant as Horace Campbell's, and Anna Jovanovitch's thoughts); I have been placed in an extremely awkward position, and I think it is necessary for me — the centre of this tremor — to attempt to do something about it.

I must thank you, Mr. Campbell, for the communication. . . I got the message, but am afraid it was a muchly over-reacted, over-stated, and misinterpreted one. At all times, excluding one, I did not feel that I was: "used; was had; was taken; for your viewing, and listening pleasure."

On the occasion that I felt I was being used, I let the director know my beefs. . . he appreciated them, and that was the end of that. "Brother", as you call me, I hope to be an actor, entertainer, or what have you. No matter what color an entertainer is, he will be "had", and will be taken for your (even your) viewing and listening pleasure. You're right Mr. Campbell.

It was stated that the Brother was easily the best dancer and actor of the entire cast. Thank you very much. If, in your opinion, the Brother wasn't the best in the categories mentioned, the show, its bourgeois audience (which was attended by you), and the Brother would be criticized and blamed for yet, another racial act of discrimination.

At this time in my life, I am concerned with living. . . with discovery. And new

discovery usually hurts; this one did. I am black — I know it and you know it, but for God's sake, for mine, and for other people that you come in contact with, don't use it as an excuse and opportunity to capitalize on sensation.

I never considered myself as belonging to any tribe, and I probably won't even be considered as a possible member of the Party. . . but to quote, "that's their aesthetic bag."

I thank you all for the experience. . . I have certainly gained from it, and it is my hope that all of you have too. I will leave you with a thought:

Co-existence
or
No existence.

Dennis Simpson
Kumquat cast

Yes, manure does belong in the stable

Sir:

As an Atkinson student I came upon a copy of the Excalibur and read, once again, about poor Prof. Haggar. His statement that he can't find permanent work (at Waterloo or elsewhere) because of his anti-Israel stand is pure horseshit. It is convenient if the head of a department is a Jew to pull that crap. Haggar wasn't hired for 2 reasons: 1) he was an S.D. at his last college in the United States and administration is afraid what he might do here 2) he is dull.

Barry Callahan, Atkinson English, is outspokenly anti-Israel (and often anti other things dear to Jews, including Jews) and no one suggests he be fired. Prof. Haggar is an Arab and his anti-Israel statements would be weighed just the same way as a rabbi's pro-Israel statements, as coming from a biased and emotionally-involved participant in Middle East affairs. Prof. Callahan can appear to be 'neutral' and therefore 'fair' in his statements, and therefore far more damaging (and annoying). The Jewish community hasn't asked for Callahan's dismissal. Nor should we. Or would we or could we do so. Whatever else they may have in common the two faculty men differ in one respect. As a lecturer, Barry Callahan is anything but boring. A lot of other things, perhaps, but definitely no bore. Prof. Haggar cannot claim as much, unless it is his invective that excites. But invective, like masturbation, peaks after a time and interests droops.

If Prof. Haggar gets a good, permanent post at a university good for him. I, for one, might complain about what he says, but never his right to earn his living in his chosen profession, providing he has talent as well as desire. But enough of this Jew-are-out-to-stop-me-working S H I T. Manure belongs in the stable, not in the university.

Ray Havelock
Atkinson Soc. Major

Professor wasn't; really secretary

Sir:

On Feb. 12 you printed my letter with a heading on it saying: "Professor tells us what a Canadian is."

I am not a professor. I am a member of the secretarial staff. Please correct this error. I distinctly said I was a staff member in the letter.

You shouldn't take it for granted that secretaries don't know anything about our history and, our culture, and maybe a few other things as well.

Walt Whitman was a janitor. (We know something about America, too!)

Cecelia Wallace
Founders College

Love

and

Peace

Do you have room in your home for three wise men?

They are B.F. Skinner, Seymour Martin Lipset, and Talcott Parsons. . . three of the wisest, most stimulating minds presently writing for American Empire.

If you're teaching in a branch plant university, we're sure you will want to have them around.

These gentlemen have plenty to say about just about any topic you can think of; whether it's human behavior or politics or sociology.

What's more they don't pussyfoot around — just straight from the shoulder talk about social control, behaviour modification and political modernization.

In fact, they offer all the little tricks you need to keep your little corner of the Empire safe for American-style democracy.

We know what charmers these three wise men are. We're betting that you'll be so taken in by them that you'll want to meet some of their friends.

Robert A. Dahl, David McClelland, Kingsley Davis and Lucien W. Pye are just a sampling of some of the other fine authors we have working for us.

And American Empire hasn't forgotten about you Canadian nationalists.

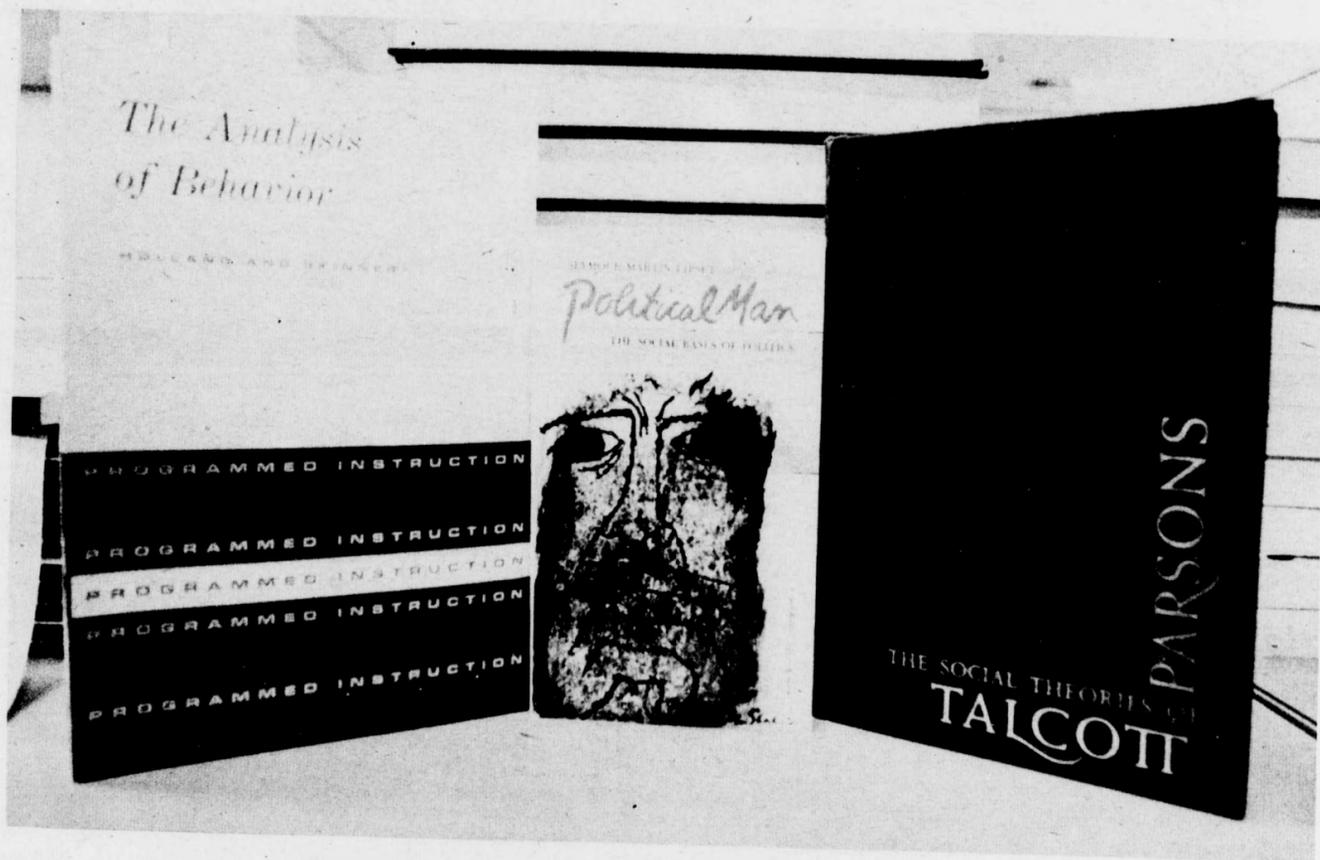
In many Canadian universities, maybe even yours, we are hard at work training native students in the skills they will need to interpret their society from a point of view that we're sure you will like.

Soon, right here in Canada, you'll be able to apply the ideas and techniques that have been proven so successful in stifling dissent and propping up capitalism, racism and imperialism in the United States.

So, next time you draw up a required reading list, don't forget to include our wise men.

Remember, the sun doesn't set on our Empire either.

LET THESE 3 WISE MEN INTO YOUR HOME.



LATER, YOU MIGHT INVITE THEIR FRIENDS

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