

YORK UNIV.
ARCHIVES

Excalibur



Reprinted from Young Socialist

**NEWS MAKER
OF THE YEAR**

BOOKSTORE

SURVEY

Thanks for filling out the questionnaire that has been available for the past two weeks. All comments and complaints will be taken seriously even those that weren't intended to be taken seriously. The results of the survey will be published, along with corrective measures taken, for distribution next fall.

PRICES

Again the main gripe — But, we **guarantee** that all prices marked are the **suppliers' list prices** and you pay 5% less than the price marked, at the cash register. No one in Toronto gives a higher discount on all books. Any difference between price printed on a book and a stickered price is the difference between a foreign list price and the Canadian supplier's list price or between the publisher's earlier list price and a later price hike due to increased costs.

THE BOOKSTORE NEVER, NEVER WILL PRICE A BOOK ABOVE THE CANADIAN SUPPLIERS LIST PRICE. YOUR PRICE IS 5% OFF HIS LIST PRICE AT OUR CASH REGISTERS.

The York University Bookstore problem:

- Most York books are texts;
- Most texts are sold to the Bookstore at suppliers list less 20%;
- Pilferage averaged 5% of sales;
- Discount is 5% of cash sales;
- 10% isn't much to cover overhead.

CHANGES

1. Look for new book signs, labels, directories, lists and aids of every type by the Fall term. We've been working on this for 18 months and the changes are starting for summer term and will be complete by September.
2. Expect publishers to bring out less expensive texts by using less expensive materials and new reproduction techniques. Minimal change 71-72; major change by 72-73 (Our prediction for this term).
3. Expect to pay a small royalty when you wish to take photo copies of book pages. Authors must eat too. (1¢ per page royalty??)

USED BOOKS

You may sell your used books to the bookstore beginning April 1, 1971. The bookstore pays half of the list price (more than half of what you paid with the 5% discount) **IF** a professor has ordered that book for use in the FALL 71 term.

A brochure explaining how used books are bought, priced, traded etc. will be available at the Bookstore by April 1.

AND

Thank you for browsing in the bookstore.
 Thank you for your suggestions, when they were offered.
 Thank you for being intolerant of our inefficiencies; we too will try harder.
 Thank you for being a customer.

YORK UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES

York and Glendon Campuses

Clubs may not get CYSF funds

The Council of the York Student Federation will no longer finance clubs if CYSF today ratifies a draft budget put forward by finance commissioner Robin Macrae.

Macrae told EXCALIBUR Tuesday that clubs that cater to their membership and do not provide a service function for the whole campus community will have to obtain funds from the college councils.

Those service groups to receive funds would be the Day Care Centre, the Student Clinic, Pollution Probe, MONDAY (a community project involving York students), and an Academic Programme.

Total grants to services would be

\$25,220, according to the draft proposal.

In addition, Macrae suggests a \$35,500 grant for communications, which includes EXCALIBUR, Radio York, and the student handbook.

Proposed office expenses for CYSF are \$23,000, including \$8,500 for salaries and honoraria. The CYSF operating costs would be \$7,600.

Social and cultural affairs were allocated \$1,500.

According to the draft, "the salaries figure is arrived at by adding the approximate amount for the president's salary (\$4,250) and funds for councillors and individuals working for the council to

do research and planning over the summer months at approximately \$15/day (\$2750).

"The figure for honoraria can be considered on the basis of compensation for councillors who have been unable to work part-time during the academic year because of their council responsibilities."

The proposed Academic Programme, allocated \$7,500, "involves the production of a 'Counter-Calendar' and course evaluations in the Faculty of Arts (at least)," according to the budget submission.

"In the next year we will sponsor the organization of ten depart-

mental unions in the Faculty of Arts on a formal basis. Each union would be provided with sufficient funds to establish an office, a salaried departmental union chairman, secretarial staff, a monthly newsletter, and co-ordination through the academic affairs commission."

Founders to get \$1,000 of debt

After hours of heated debate Tuesday night the Council of York Student Federation voted to pay Founders College only \$1,000 of the \$1,500 the college had claimed from CYSF.

CYSF president Mike Fletcher, who was social affairs commissioner in the last council, had obtained the \$1,500 as a loan from Founders as a downpayment for a concert by the Guess Who which never took place.

Finance commissioner Robin Macrae said in his report that "There was negligence on both sides."

He felt Founders Council had not checked Fletcher's actions close

enough. Councillor Jeff Otis pointed out that Fletcher obtained the money without any endorsement from CYSF.

Otis also suggested that had Fletcher contacted the musicians association they might have been able to help in recovering the funds.

Fletcher admitted that "I'm more than willing to admit a degree of guilt or responsibility."

Bob Thompson, president of the Founder College Council asked why the entire amount was not returned. He stated that "At the meeting of college presidents and treasurers, both Fletcher and Macrae promised the entire amount would be paid in full."

He told EXCALIBUR that he intended to contact the other college councils to withhold all further student fees from CYSF, "until they learn to honour their debts."

Thompson said the money was lent "in good faith" and if he had his way, "CYSF will never be able to even attempt to coordinate anything again."



Senate will decide today on Halpern

By BARRY LERNER

The continuing saga of Howard Halpern's petition should draw to a close at today's senate meeting.

Halpern has been waiting since October for permission to take his fourth year psychology courses on an ungraded basis.

Since that time he has seen his petition accepted by his department, seen that decision rejected by the arts faculty Committee on Applications and Memorials, seen that action reversed by the full faculty council and seen that vote rejected by the senate Committee on Examinations and Academic Standards. This took from October to February 4.

Since February, the faculty council and the senate committee have been involved in a power struggle over the faculty's right to grant such petitions which may or may not set policy precedents (the all important question).

After a series of letters and meetings between faculty council chairman Hugh Parry, committee chairman T.K. Olson and arts dean John Saywell, the two sides finally agreed on what they disagreed on.

Halpern, realizing he could lose his year and not get into his graduate programme and desiring to know at least by late March where he stood, pressed the matter to dean Saywell and to president D.W. Slater.

The final result is that somehow the senate executive and Saywell got together and worked it out so that the full senate will decide Halpern's fate instead of leaving it in limbo between the faculty and the committee.

A motion will appear before the senate today which asks that Halpern's petition be granted on its individual merits and the questions concerning jurisdiction and examination and academic standing policies raised by the issue, not be considered at this time as legislation concerning this will be forthcoming.

CYSF gives its firm support

Soc. sci. 177 students call rally

At Tuesday's meeting The Council of York Student Federation "unconditionally" supported the students of Social Science 177 in their boycott of the final exam.

The students are holding a rally in Central Square at 1 pm tomorrow to protest the faculty of arts requirement that they write a final examination.

At the beginning of the year, Evelyn Latowski, the course instructor, had agreed that there would be no final exam. Six weeks ago the students were told the faculty of arts required a final exam in all first year courses. The students' immediate reaction was to boycott the exam.

Two weeks ago, CYSF had supported the soc. sci. students only "in principle."

Tim Delaney, CYSF academic affairs commissioner advised the students to take proper channels. They then presented their arguments to the faculty of arts council. The council defeated the proposal to drop the final exam. The students are now appealing to the senate.

Garry Hunt, spokesman for the student union of soc. sci. 177 said that "From our recent experience in working through the governing bodies of York University we have come to recognize the great fallacy of student representation in this university."

"We have reacted against legitimate injustices. The administration has acted in an immoral and unethical fashion in using the students as pawns in the power play with the faculty of soc. sci. 177.

"The extreme minority position of the students in this 'liberal university' is an outrage."

The faculty of arts council has 400 members with only 19 student representatives while the senate

has 150 members with only 15 students.

Hunt declared the students, felt they were forced outside of the legal framework to exert pressure for change within the university.

They feel the administrative regulations must be changed to accommodate the student.

The Toronto media have been informed of tomorrow's rally and are expected to attend.

For males and females

Women's course offered

A student initiated course on women will be offered next year by the division of social science.

The inter-disciplinary course will be open to second and third year male and female students who are able to show a serious interest in an academic study of the problems and prospects of modern women.

The course was created in response to a need articulated by a women's group on campus and is the first of its kind to be offered at York. An interested faculty member has agreed to take on the directorship of the course. Dr. Esther Greenglass is planning to offer a pilot course for next year and the course will in all probability lead to a large full scale course in women's studies for the following year.

According to Joanne Lynch, one of the students behind the course, the course will be an experimental tutorial to which it is hoped about eight faculty members will commit themselves as resource people. They would give tutorials on specialized topics on women.

Some of the topics to be covered

are: an historical look at women in literature, woman's changing role in the family, women and the law, and psychological effects of liberation on men and women.

Criteria for credit in the course will consist of a contract between the student and faculty member. Because the course will be experimental, a wide variety of learning experiences, including anything from research to community work might be considered for credit.

In addition to this course, Lynch is interested in organizing an independent reading course for third or fourth year English majors in "Protest Literature by Women". She hopes to get four or five women together to work with a faculty member in the English department. Interested students can call her after 11 pm at 755-8230.

For students interested in next year's course on women, information and a list to sign for those wanting to register for the course are posted outside room 226 of the Behavioural Sciences Building.

Meanwhile, the University of Toronto is also giving its first course in women's studies next year.

"Women in the Twentieth Century", the new course to be offered by the Committee on Inter-disciplinary Studies, is still in its planning stages.

Taught in sections of no more than 30, it will stress student/ staff co-operation in organizing the direction which the course will take. In the 200 series, it is open to everyone (including males), and has no prerequisites.

The programme will involve songs, films and other cultural phenomena related to women, and could cover anything from a historical survey of what women have done through the century to a direct focus on what they are doing now. Those involved in the planning would like it to be a nucleus for further courses on women and their role in society.

The ten planners, all women, include several graduate students, one undergrad, and one full-time faculty member, some of whom are Women's Liberation representatives.

Which Hunt?

By BRIAN MILNER and HARRY KITZ

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

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

Isaac Salomon is still angry, baffled and quite unemployed seven weeks after being fired from his job as a York cleaner.

At 54, he finds himself out of work right in the midst of Canada's worst unemployment crisis in a decade — and he doesn't understand why.

Salomon worked the night shift in the Petrie building. "I never had a night off for four years," he said in an interview recently.

Stressing his record, Salomon said: "I never came late. . . I was always punctual."

In fact, he never took a "sick day" off. One and a half days are allowed per month with pay. These accumulate, but once a worker resigns or is fired he gets nothing for them.

Salomon was well liked by other workers. Even the superintendent who fired him calls him Izzy.

So why was Salomon fired?

He claims it wasn't the quality of his work. He even read a glowing letter of recommendation, signed by an assistant

superintendent, citing him as a dependable and "co-operative worker". But a caretaker had warned Salomon that his work "wasn't to her liking".

R.F. Mills, superintendent of caretaker services, would not reveal the reason for sacking Salomon. He did say that the Labour Board had investigated the case and was satisfied that Salomon was fired for just cause.

Whatever the reasons for the firing, though, certain facts can't be ignored.

Salomon was employed by York for 4 years — well past the 2 month probation period when incompetence is supposed to be spotted by the ever-alert caretaking staff. (Caretakers have supervisory functions at York.)

Salomon was retained while union representation existed. He was given notice January 15, with no union to turn to for help.

Which Hunt knows of at least one instance when workers were caught playing cards. At another time, grounds-men supposed to be shovelling snow were drinking instead. In neither case was a

single worker fired.

Salomon, with his wife ill in hospital, asked for an extension on the 2 weeks notice allowed. His request was denied with the argument that "we're short in money. . . you're going and that's the end of it." It's surprising he wasn't hit with the usual answer bureaucrats like to give: "rules are rules."

Salomon gets \$53 a week in unemployment benefits. His apartment rent alone is \$150 a month. Asked what his income was, he replied "I've got out- come, not income."

Before coming to York, he was an elevator operator — a job not in much demand at any time, no matter what the employment situation is like.

Year-end bits and pieces: There's been no change in the car policing system — parked cars get tagged, moving cars don't. Maybe somebody will have to get killed before speeding and dangerous driving on campus are stopped. Better still, shouldn't all cars be banned from the inner campus and an effective busing system created?

Whatever happened to the trees that were supposed to act as windbreaks at various points around the campus? No one can deny that York in the wintertime is a cold, bleak and barren place.

Somebody should shoot the architect for designing a southern California campus in sunny southern Ontario.

To answer a query put to us earlier in the year, office personnel can wear pantsuits or any other type of apparel, providing their department supervisor approves.

Has anyone noticed that the university refuses to send statements or bills until maximum penalties have been built up on money owing? It's York's way of pretending that it's not a business. But since it turns out a fairly marketable finished product off an assembly line process — and is American controlled in the bargain — who can support that position?

Which Hunt didn't stir up as much muck as we wanted to, but then we didn't have a shovel big enough.

NOTICE

EXAMINATION TIMETABLE CHANGES

The additional arrangements listed below have now been made for the examinations in the Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Science, and Faculty of Fine Arts:

German Lit. 211	Cancelled	
Hum. 179C	Apr. 28 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.	SLH-F
Physics 308	Apr. 26 a.m.	SG
Physics 314S	Apr. 30 p.m.	S137R
Soc. Sc. 176	Apr. 27 p.m.	SG

AMNESTY WEEK

CENTRAL LIBRARY STEACIE SCIENCE LIBRARY LAW LIBRARY

No fines will be levied
on any books returned
the week of

MONDAY, MARCH 29 to
MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1971

NOTE: RESERVE BOOKS -
Amnesty covers books
on loan before March 26,
1971 only.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

M.B.A. PROGRAM

The Master of Business Administration program offers an integrated course of study in business administration.

A minimum of one year of study is required of those candidates who have completed all the prerequisites in their undergraduate program. Candidates lacking some of the prerequisites may be required to undertake up to two years of work.

Areas of study in the M.B.A. program include accounting, finance, industrial relations, international business, management science, marketing, organizational behaviour, transportation, and urban land economics.

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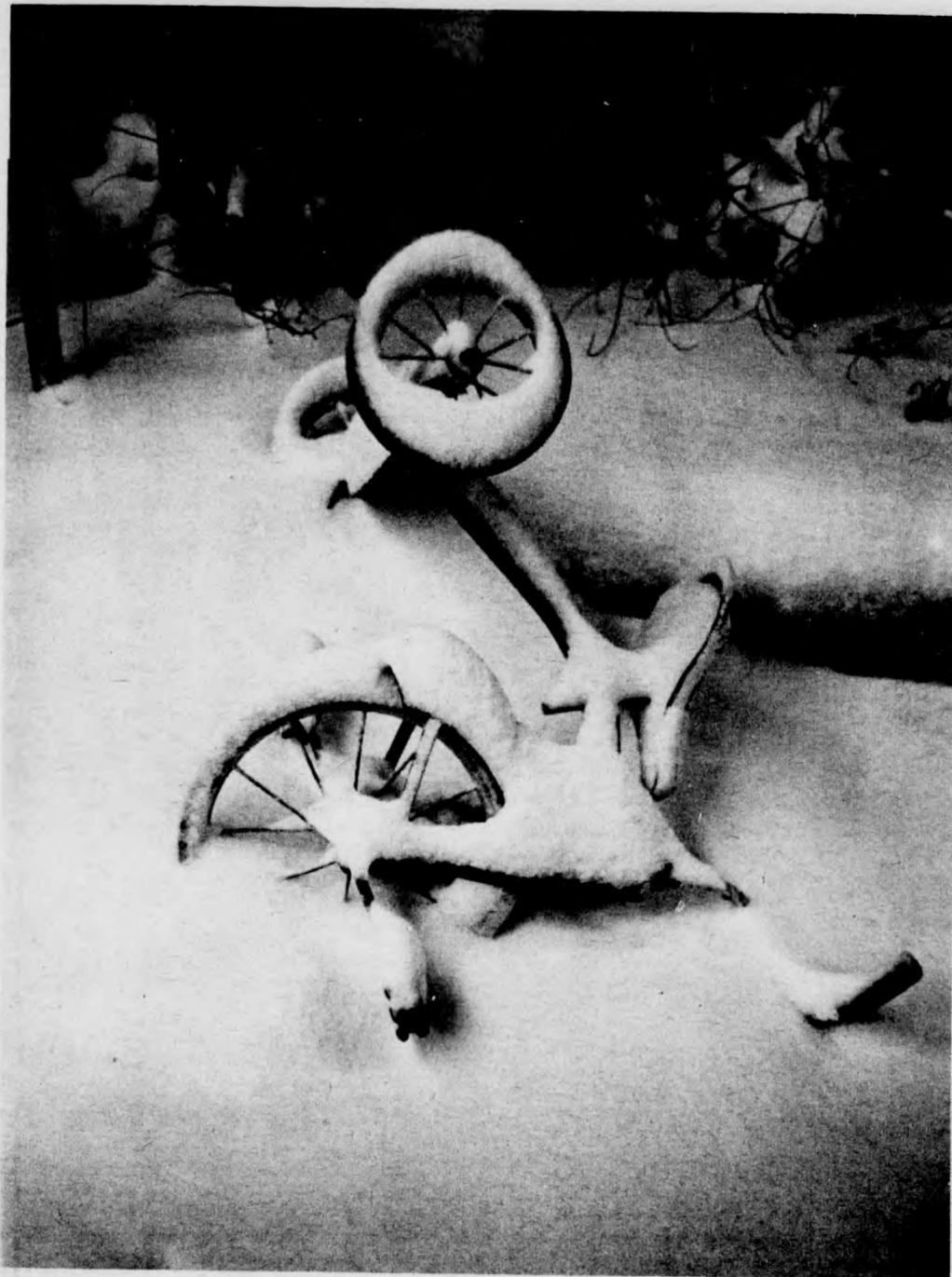
The objective of the Doctoral program in Business Administration is to prepare mature students of demonstrated intellectual capacity for university teaching and for research positions in industry and government. The Ph.D. is a research degree in the sense of requiring not only general proficiency and distinctive attainment in a special field but also a recognized ability for independent investigation as demonstrated in a dissertation based upon research and creative scholarship.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Financial assistance in the form of bursaries, research fellowships, and scholarships is available to a number of deserving graduate students. Although financial assistance can be provided for only the most outstanding M.B.A. candidates, it is expected that no qualified candidate for the Ph.D. degree will be forced to abandon his academic program for lack of funds.

For further information and application forms please write:

Secretary, Graduate Programs,
Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, B.C. Canada.



Tricycle under snow.

Pollution project

Paper recycling lacking support

By PAUL THOMSON

In the first two days of operation the York Pollution Probe project for recycling paper waste is suffering through lack of student co-operation.

The project involves the use of separate waste containers for re-usable paper and other waste in Vanier College. The paper collected will be bailed for pick-up by a paper wholesaler.

But according to Paul Self, a member of Probe, "the people in the common room aren't too sympathetic to the cause." When the containers for paper were emptied last Sunday and Monday nights, a great deal of foreign matter like cans and coffee cups were found.

By Tuesday however, 24 garbage bags had been filled with acceptable waste paper. People in the offices were "going out of their way" to co-operate with the project Self said. In addition the project has received strong support from both the administration and the physical plant department.

A problem arose with the containers used for paper waste and other refuse. On Tuesday members of Probe re-labeled the containers so that now paper is to be placed in the cardboard boxes and the rest in the usual garbage receptacles.

The organizers stress that co-operation is necessary for the project to succeed, especially in the Vanier junior common room.

Psych gives course on practical work

A course of exclusively practical work will be offered in the psychology department next year.

This January a group of eight students called the "B" group came together to try to break down some of the barriers between the university and the real world.

In order to accomplish this goal the "B" group concentrated on getting a work-study course instituted in the psychology department.

Two psychology professors, Drs. Frankel and Weinstein, had independently come upon a similar plan for a practicum course.

As a test project for next year, Frankel and Weinstein are proposing a course in "Community Psychology" primarily, but not exclusively, for fourth year students in the Human Resources Development program.

Students will line up practicum settings on their own in mental health institutions, drop-in centers and schools, in which they will work as volunteer helpers. They will come together periodically with other students to discuss the ways in which a particular environment, such as a psychiatric hospital, with its own rules and expectations, affect the patients and workers in that hospital.

The course will include meetings and talks with social workers and community organizers from all over rural and metropolitan Ontario.

One aspect of the course will be a student evaluation of the quality of community service given at the place they work. This may lead to constructive feedback to the community agency on ways improvement can be implemented.

The "B" group hopes this course will be a forerunner of many such "work-study" programs in which students could get credit for such relevant work as serving on research teams which uncover social problems, working for labour organizers, or helping at free, open-concept schools.

Negotiations begin in April

Workers elect union president

By BRIAN MILNER

Over 200 York workers were at St. Wilfred's Roman Catholic Church last Sunday to elect Walter

Zampolin, a Central Square cleaner, head of the Canadian Union of Public Employees local 1356.

CUPE was brought in by disgruntled workers (tradesmen, groundsman, drivers and cleaners) fed up with the weak policies of their former union, the American based Service Employees Union.

Now, for the first time, they have their own local — with an executive of their choosing — right on campus.

Zampolin, a leader in the fight to oust the SEU, was chosen by acclamation and will serve "strictly on a voluntary basis" without pay.

"I'm not getting any money for being president," Zampolin said,

"so I'm only interested in what York is paying."

What York pays will be determined by negotiations — likely to be prolonged and difficult — which will begin in April. A five member negotiating team was chosen at the meeting, but an expert CUPE negotiator will be on hand at the sessions.

Zampolin refused to divulge any of the union's demands for fear of giving away the advantage of surprise at the meetings. D.J. Mitchell, chief administration negotiator, was on vacation and couldn't be reached for comment. But it is known that wages, the pension plan and working conditions are key points of contention.

Since bargaining will take place during the summer, "neither side will gain any benefit from publicity," Zampolin, who will be on the negotiating committee, said. "I hope it (the contract) will be settled by the fall," he said.

If the contract isn't settled, publicity tactics will become important. The administration may threaten to raise student fees — an old York gimmick, he says. "It may be one of their advantage points — to get the students against the workers," Zampolin said.

Meanwhile, the ugly rumour that York will bring in a private cleaning contractor is once again making the rounds. R.F. Mills, superintendent of caretaker services, said that the possibility of bringing in an outside firm has been discussed, but "at the moment we don't have any intention of bringing in contract cleaners."

In the future, he said, this decision could change — perhaps an indication that sticky labour

negotiations could affect the situation.

Students lining up for summer jobs

By IVAN FENTON

York's student placement office is swamped with students seeking summer jobs.

Manager J.A. Weinstein says the announcement of a federal programme to provide summer jobs has prompted many students to come to the placement office rather than to seek jobs on their own.

York's rapid increase in enrollment and the spring rush to find summer employment are causing line-ups, with up to ten students awaiting interviews at a time.

John Nelles of the Regional Manpower Office says at least two extra workers will be sent to York's placement office shortly so students may receive quicker and more personal service. Nelles also believes the federal government's programme of increased student hiring will stimulate more hiring of students by private industry, which provides about sixty per cent of student employment.

When asked how many students have found jobs through the placement office Weinstein said that no figures were available, since very few students notify him of success or failure in their job interviews.

Lakehead U. continues with protest

THUNDER BAY — Lakehead University's sit-in goes on, following the refusal last week of university president Tamblin to make a statement about the principle of arbitration.

The sit-in outside the university administration office which has included both senior faculty and students, began after the administration refused to agree to the investigation and arbitration of the firing of sociology-anthropology professor V.G. Wightman by the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Tamblin also said it was unnecessary to call a meeting of the soc-anthrop department, a meeting which is now four weeks overdue. So far, 47 per cent of the department members have signed a petition calling for a meeting.

Mort mauled

For the first time in Council of the York Student Federation history an attempt was made to physically eject an observer from a meeting.

Last Tuesday night, speaker David Kirshenblat arbitrarily ordered Mort Roodman thrown out. When he refused to leave, Kirshenblat appointed heavy set Gary Greenberg to take Roodman away.

After a mild scuffle, Roodman voluntarily left but came back after a few minutes. He was allowed to stay when he agreed to "hold my peace." At an earlier point in the meeting, Roodman had called the CYSF executive "puppets of the administration."

The Roodman incident was just a part of the chaotic situation that dominated the CYSF meeting. Demands for points of order, privilege and information, re-votes, reasons to be recorded for voting, and challenges to the chair flew across the senate chamber for three hours.

President, Mike Fletcher attempted to change the agenda only to find himself confronted with a motion to adjourn. And it passed.

Radio York has 'hot line' starting today

This afternoon at 3, students in Social Science 187 will present the first phone-in 'hot line' show done over Radio York.

As part of the work in their course on students and the university, members of the course will present a panel discussion entitled "The Positive and Negative Aspects of The Output of A University."

The panel will be composed of a student, a professor and a member of the Department of University Affairs. Interested persons will be invited to call the hot line numbers at Radio York, (635-) 3911 or 3919

Excalibur

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

Reflections of EXCALIBUR editor

It's not always easy to fulfill the two essential functions of a campus newspaper, that of encouraging participation from the campus community and at the same time producing an end product that is journalistically and technically competent. For the past two years EXCALIBUR has, therefore, hired two full-time editors to handle these functions.

This year the editor and managing editor spent most of their time training new staff and co-ordinating the basic production (layout, etc.) of the paper. For a number of reasons the results of our efforts became most apparent in the second term.

Of first significance was the fact that a hard core of staff had become fully trained at this point. News editors, Barry Lerner and David Chud, for instance, who started the year as cub reporters, were now competently organizing and editing the news. This was undoubtedly one reason why 65 per cent of our news copy this term was on York events. (We have done a content breakdown of EXCALIBUR copy for the issues running Jan. 8 - March 11.)

Also instrumental in increasing the quality of the paper this term was our success in improving layout techniques. This added greatly to the overall appearance of the newspaper.

But the most important factor in the general improvement of the paper's second term was student utilization of EXCALIBUR. For some reason students started using the paper more frequently. This influx of "viewpoints" and other small features enabled us to create the "University Forum" page, which we now set aside exclusively for opinions from York community members.

Increased submissions by students also helped boost our number of original features to a point where they represented almost 60 per cent of feature content.

Also of interest is the fact that original EXCALIBUR features this

year have been reprinted in other campus newspapers across the country, including universities in Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and St. Catharines.

This year EXCALIBUR attempted to break down its hierarchy and allow more staff participation. The creation of the two news editor positions is a structural indication of this. In addition, a loosely organized editorial board composed of all editors is now responsible for writing editorials. If the staff as a whole disagree with an editorial policy it can be discussed and altered at the next regular weekly staff meeting.

Discussion of staff participation also brings up the question of "bias" in the newspaper. In terms of news coverage we have always insisted that reporters make their stories factually correct. As in any newspaper, reporters pick their own "angle", that part of an event which they feel is most important to emphasize.

We have not been able to cover every event we wanted to. Reporters pick stories to cover according to their interests. (They're not getting paid and you can't force volunteer workers to cover something they don't want to.) If some of our readers feel that different events should be covered, we encourage them to come in and work on the staff next year. We'll take all the help we can get.

In a discussion on bias a frequently asked question is: Do you feel you represent the campus? (Implicit in this question is a suggestion that the newspaper's editorial policy should represent the mood of the campus.)

In answering this question I can only recall a personal experience I had in my first year at York, 1967. It was then that I joined a very small group called the Committee to End the War in Vietnam; hardly a radical group, at best a small "1" liberal organization.

But we were despised. Scarcely a day went by at our literature table when people didn't stop and tell us how we were "dupes of the communists", how the Americans were "fighting for democracy," and we should be supporting them. I think it's safe to say that our group did not represent the campus. And I'm glad of it. The campus mood over the years has, of course, changed — changed to such an extent that last year's Vietnam moratorium drew 2,000 students.

My point is that there are people working on EXCALIBUR who feel it is more important to adhere to a set of principles, which they believe to be honest, than it is to sway with every campus wind.

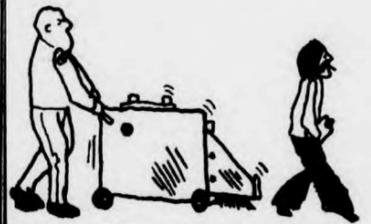
In short, some of us feel that the role of EXCALIBUR is to raise issues, stimulate discussion and, in cases, to change — not reflect — the mood of the campus.

The important feature about EXCALIBUR is not whether we do or do not represent "the campus" but rather whether or not the paper is open. And, in that regard, our policy has always been one of printing all articles regardless of their political points of view.

Next year the campus will be larger and our information gathering and reporting job will be even more difficult. Consequently, we'll be looking for recruits. Even if you don't always agree with everything we say don't think you can't work for the paper. Some of the most vocal critics of EXCALIBUR (i.e. Edwin Rothschild) ended up writing for us. No experience is necessary and, as Barry Lerner and David Chud will assure you, it's easy to move up into a position of responsibility. So when you come back next year drop in and see us. There'll be an opening waiting for you.

Bob Roth
Editor in Chief.

The Cleaning Machine..



Excalibur The York University Weekly

EDITOR

BOB ROTH

MANAGING EDITOR

TIM CLARK

NEWS EDITORS

Barry Lerner, David Chud

NEWS

Brian Milner, Paul Thomson, Manny Masongsong, Mike Savage, Shelli Hunter, Jim Smith, Rhonda Rovani, Les Durkin, Ivan Fenton, Joe Polonsky

PHOTOGRAPHY

Tim Clark, Harry Kitz, Dave Cooper, Sandy Cormack

ENTERTAINMENT EDITORS

Brian Pearl, John Oughton

ENTERTAINMENT

Steve Geller, Dan Merkur, Steve Davey

SPORTS

Tim Clark, Phil Cranley, Ivan Bern, Cam Smith

GRAPHICS

John Rose

LAYOUT

Louise Paradis

BUSINESS AND

ADVERTISING MANAGER

Rolly Stroeter

ADVERTISING

Leo Smits, Jackie Stroeter

TELEPHONE:

editorial phone: 635-3201, 3202

advertising phone: 635-3800

controlled circulation: 15,000

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

CYSF budget: Make it or break it

Robin Macrae called for a Budget Council Meeting last Tuesday night. Mike Fletcher's agenda for the same meeting contained nine points, of which at least five called for lengthy discussion, the word budget itself, not being mentioned anywhere in the agenda.

Is the President unaware of the work the Finance Commissioner is planning to do? Is the Finance Commissioner unable to communicate with the President?

The point is, that CYSF is going in two directions at the same time. Fletcher tries to tackle all kinds of business items, that arise every day in order to keep things happening. Macrae on the other hand searches for basic operating policies and funding procedures, which should underlie CYSF's decision-making. This undoubtedly would eliminate a lot of confusion on part of every council member as well as speed up its decision-making process.

Without basic operating principles and policies there is no way that Fletcher can even process half the items he has to bring to council. The decision-making process is clogged up with petty items, taking up valuable time which should be spent on Macrae's attempt to formulate some

basic operating and funding policies. We feel that Mr. Fletcher has noble intentions but good will alone won't be enough. Macrae's solution in hinting at his resignation as Finance Commissioner, however, does not exactly make our hearts jump either.

EXCALIBUR proposes the following procedure to be discussed and seriously considered before the CYSF Budget Meeting:

1. To discuss the Finance Commissioner's plan of dealing with the CYSF budget on a priority basis in certain categories like office, services, communications, etc. rather than individual allocations to individual groups.

2. To accept in principle his outline of procedure and instruct the Chairman of the meeting to rule according to those principles.

3. To reject attempts to split up the CYSF budget in easy-pass and difficult-pass categories.

4. To limit the questions of the council as a whole to the actual budget presentation of the groups involved, rather than general debates unrelated to their respective budgets.

5. To expect the CYSF members to discuss the budget presentations only in the light of written presentations, such as a budget proposal, which

should be circulated to them well before the meeting.

6. To accept the principle outlined in Bylaw No. 13, of the CYSF constitution, that financial pressure (read budget allocation) cannot be used to retaliate against editorial policy of the media (read EXCALIBUR).

7. To adopt the above stated principle for all grant applications of all individual groups as they apply to them in principle.

Nothing short of this will do if CYSF wants to grow out of its past role as being the generous benefactor of some chosen campus activities.

Macrae tries to deal in basics — and that's where the only kind of action will be coming from. What activities does CYSF want to support, and which activities have to be handed back to the College councils? Who supports campus-wide clubs, off-campus clubs, Student Clinic, guest lectures, and the media? Nothing short of a re-evaluation of present and future needs and present and future funds will be needed. CYSF's draft budget will be the first step. The second, and more difficult one, will be to convince the individual college councils to re-evaluate their own responsibilities and funding procedures in discussing the acceptance of the CYSF budget.

University Forum

Articles submitted for publication on this page from the university body must be typed triple-spaced and signed. Articles must be submitted no later than 12 noon on the Friday before publication.

The myth of Trudeau Federalism

Although the harangue delivered by separatist Michel Chartrand in Winters College was filled with hackneyed clichés, peppered by anti-Trudeau witticisms and compounded by half-baked vague notions of American imperialism, (somehow all related to the so-called oppression of Quebec), he was able to establish one valid point; the poverty of the democratic process in Canada. This poverty, however, is merely one aspect of a great illusion which has been adroitly nurtured by Liberal Ottawa. If Canada is ever to see a second hundred years as a unified nation, then the myth of Trudeau federalism must be dispelled.

This myth was begun during the Pearson regime when English-speaking Canada was subjected to a saturation programme praising the merits of bilingualism and biculturalism in a desperate move to appease the French nationalists of Quebec. English Canada was constantly bombarded with the ideas of two nations, equal status and two founding races by Quebec politicians; ideas soon re-echoed by nearly every federal representative.

The weak minority Pearson government, the B and B Commission and minor terrorist acts hastened the implementation of a programme of national bilingualism. "Quebec must have equality" became the gospel of the day and it was Pierre Elliot Trudeau who was to lead Quebec to that realization.

Trudeau maintained, however, that there was only one nation in Canada, but his view of Confederation was that there existed a linguistic minority whose rights and privileges must be protected. His idea of protection soon took the form of a "two nations"

concept of Canadian federalism. That is, all federal agencies must be bilingual where applicable and that French-Canadians are to have a proportional representation in the running of the country. This concept he says will save Canadian unity and it is this which I call the myth of Trudeau federalism.

The two nations concept is a myth because too many French-Canadians reject this formula. This has become painfully clear with the invocation of the War Measures Act. Though designed to crush the FLQ, which the government has desperately tried to picture as a group of criminals rather than a political movement, it also had the intent of silencing French-Canadian opposition to bilingualism.

The FLQ not only represents a movement to free Quebec from Canada, it also represents a unilingual language movement. The French-Canadian is different because he speaks a different language. The nationalists, the so-called profederalists and the separatists of Quebec are not interested in a bilingual Canada, only in a unilingual French Quebec; their cause is French unilingualism.

If bilingualism has the intent of creating equality of opportunity for French speaking people, why the FLQ, why the Parti Quebecois? These organizations exist because French Quebecers have no interest in what goes on in the rest of Canada. They have looked inward ever since the Conquest, and this tradition carefully guarded by Catholicism, has isolated them and left them in a semi-impooverished state.

Though Levesque tries to cloak

himself in "fairness" by supporting English language schools in some future independent Quebec, this will soon give way to a policy of complete unilingualism when his party elects a new leader. Even now Bourassa, the so-called Federalist, is under pressure to make French, not only the working language of Quebec, but the only language of Quebec.

The low French Canadian birth rate and the desire of immigrants to speak English will in fifteen years, according to Levesque, make the French-Canadian a minority in Montreal. It is this fear of assimilation, rapidly becoming a reality, which has caused the Quebecer to reject Trudeau's bilingualism.

Trudeau though, still believing in his own myth, wants to see English language rights extended in Quebec so that these same rights can be given to French-Canadians outside Quebec. To the English Canadian this seems to be the utopian solution. Of course no one seems to see the almost incalculable cost in dollars and cents that would be needed to realize such an impractical plan. While hundreds of thousands of Canadians are out of work Trudeau has pledged \$500 million to promote bilingualism!

To the English Canadian Trudeau's concept of federalism took the form of some quasi-idea of proportional representation in decision-making for the French-Canadian. However to the Quebec politicians it means the restructuring of the government which would give Francophones "equality of partnership" in Confederation. Quebec leaders conceive equality as the complete cultural and nearly the complete political autonomy of Quebec

as well as a French-English parity in running the country as a whole. This has gone far beyond Trudeau's concept of two nations.

What Bourassa is really working for is, at the federal level regardless of the size of Quebec's French-speaking population, that province should assume the same weight in national decision-making as the rest of the country as a whole! The price English Canada must pay to keep Quebec in Confederation is federal dualism with an autonomous French Quebec all firmly entrenched in a new constitution. What Quebec wants is all the advantages of Confederation without having to face up to its linguistic realities.

Seen in retrospect the acceptance of Trudeau's concept of federalism in 1969 was in part a subconscious expression and fervent hope by English Canadians that he was the saviour of national unity. It is becoming evident now that this image no longer holds true and many English Canadians are beginning to realize this and reject the Trudeau bilingual myth. So far he has been able to dodge and bluff his way through the controversy but the myth is losing its silver lining.

The coup de grace to Trudeau federalism will come when Quebec spells out its constitutional demands for not tearing Canada apart. If Trudeau rejects or accepts French Canada's definition of equality one segment or the other of the population will turn against him. He has driven himself into a corner and either way he turns the Trudeau myth will be shattered!

Mark Alchuk
Vanier I

Howard Halpern in review - that's all

Yesterday a student, obviously unaware of who or what I am, tells me: "You're always happy. Every time I see you, you're whistling or singing."

Sounds a bit odd. Better check with EXCALIBUR.

"Halpern," according to an editorial November 19, "has been trying to get permission to take his fourth year psychology courses on an ungraded basis and for all his efforts. . . All he's gotten is heartache and sore feet."

It doesn't figure.

Again, on March 4, according to EXCALIBUR, the issue will "have to be resolved by the full Senate. This will not come before the man in the middle, Howard Halpern, has suffered through a year of doubt and possible failure."

Sorry, I say. You must have the wrong guy.

Media accounts, however, do sometimes lead to expectations that differ from reality. Even with EXCALIBUR I have noticed a few discrepancies.

To be honest, I'm not really having that bad a time. In fact, I will say categorically that this year has been my best year at university.

Thanks to Dean Saywell, Dean Sigman, Professor Solitar, EXCALIBUR, and others, it seems I now have a reputation among members of the York community as being an "outstanding", "A", or "excellent" student.

This has not always been the case.

In my first year, at Syracuse University, I dropped out. At the time I dropped out I was failing two courses. Next year, though rejected by York, I was fortunate to be accepted at McMaster University. There I did

fairly well, but had to work my ass off and didn't particularly enjoy it.

I didn't like lectures. Nor in retrospect did I learn a hell of a lot therefrom. (Particularly in psychology where I spent two afternoons a week in a class of 1,000 watching the "chairman" on a 20x20-foot screen.) But I attended each class because I had to, thinking it would get me somewhere.

It did: York. I decided to major in psychology for two reasons of which I am not ashamed. One. I found I was able to perform well on psychologic examinations without doing very much work. Two. Though my aim was to go to medical school, I found science too difficult and thought psychology might give me some idea whether I should enter psychiatry, which I then considered a possibility.

At York I advanced from the 1,000 to the 1,800-member lecture, Modes of Reasoning, whose absence from the presently required gen-ed curricula, I think, speaks for itself.

It was not until the end of the first term, having taken a poetry course at the New Writers' Workshop and having enjoyed it more than anything at York, that I started to think about quitting.

It is precisely then that things start to happen. I manage to weasel my way into a modes counter course. I enter a T group. I find I can learn more science and philosophy by not attending lectures, and reading instead at home.

In fact, I'm so excited I even run for CYSF.

It will not surprise you, I suspect, when I say that university education, for me, began in the third year. The reason for this lies essentially in what I

did the previous summer: nothing. Except T groups. Encounters. Touchie feelies. And emotions.

No intellectual stuff. The T group was the place where I learned not to intellectualize.

What does this have to do with education? Nothing. Yet. What does it mean? It means simply that when I returned to York in the fall, I was turned on.

What good does that do? Nothing. Except that the university is a place where you're supposed to think. (Some will disagree.) If you're turned on and you start to think, maybe you'll start to think about what turns you on.

This is what happens. I start thinking about the T group. Ironically, I begin to take intellectual interest in the process whereby I learned not to intellectualize.

I'm excited. I want to learn. And I have to take courses. Why not combine the two? Perhaps it's not usually done. But it does, I think, make a bit of sense.

How do you go about doing it? Well, unless you happen to find a course that's just as you want it, you've got to choose courses without final exams. In the psychology department, that's not hard to do.

Then what? Well, first you have to decide exactly what you want to do. This is your project. Try to match courses and projects as closely as possible. And for each course, ask your professor to allow you to proceed with your plan. You may be surprised how often he will say yes.

If you tell a person you chose a course because it doesn't have a final exam, he might not like the idea. But it just might be the intelligent thing to do.

It worked for me. In third year I served a practicum at Clarke Institute, participated in a T group, organized a T group with radical students, and wrote 180 pages (I happen to like to write) on topics of my choosing. I also wrote four exams, but that couldn't be helped.

Third year wasn't bad compared to first-first, second-first, or second. But in fourth year (this year) I found a much better way of doing it: independent study. Independent study at least in the psychology department, means you can do whatever you want, period, as long as you get a faculty member to sponsor you.

I don't want to get into a long list of all the things I'm doing. But I do want to mention two things which give me special satisfaction: (1) teaching poetry at MAGU free school, North York (2) co-leading a B group (my name for a social action T group) organized specifically to effect change in the department of psychology.

Another bonus, of course, is that I am taking all my courses ungraded. I gather from (senate CEAS chairman) Professor Terry Olson's most recent letter to (arts council chairman) Professor Hugh Parry and from a recent discussion with arts Dean John Saywell, that it's quite proper under existing legislation to have all my courses ungraded and that the symbol "UC", for ungraded credited, may be entered on my transcript at the end of the year.

I just might not get my degree. That's all.

Howard Halpern.



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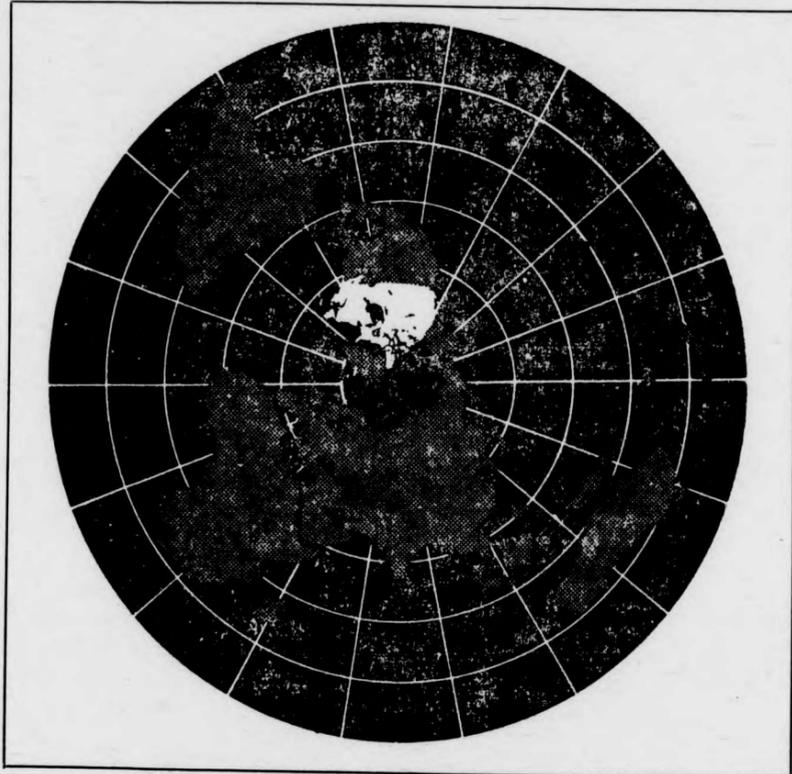
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Letters to the Editor

Soc. 180A Critique

It must be seen, finally, that Social Science 180A is plagued by problems common to all social sciences and these can be relieved by nothing short of a revolutionary movement.

For Social Science, despite what its disciples proclaim, is not a value-free, objective science. It is full of definitions and assumptions which are the products of biased minds. It is a tool of the bureaucracy and economic elite and loaded with capitalist, liberal-democratic ideology.

Social science is broken-down into various disciplines and it is presumed that the social scientist will become a specialist in his field. This is an ingenious means of preventing him from drawing conclusions about the whole system, of which his field of study is only a part.

Using the same method, social science 180A has isolated a number of problems, Spadina, Americanization, Western Discontent and the Indians. But never has the possibility of their interrelation, under a common problem—the exploitation of capitalism been considered.

Social scientists are expected to be blind to the power of the military, economic, scientific and political systems. All authority is legitimate and conflict to it, an alternative to it, cannot be considered. The disenchanting are encouraged to work for reforms within the established institutional framework. Revolution is never a solution.

In Social Science 180A, a Canadian Problems course, we find the major problem to be a lack of solutions. Perhaps those responsible for the setting up of this course, feel that the average student's good sense will lead him to the conclusion that parliamentary democracy is the answer? Fortunately, the average students of this tutorial reject such a meaningless and already disproven solution, to the problems we have studied.

The Canadian Indian, Toronto's poor who are expropriated from their homes to make room for an Expressway, the Canadian worker

who is laid off by an American branch-plant, the western farmer who is paid not to grow wheat - all these individuals and their individual troubles are but a microcosm of single public issue - EXPLOITATION. Yet we are continually told that there is no connection between these private concerns and any wide public issues. It is the individual who must adjust to society or he is labelled as unadjusted or abnormal - in need of psychiatric or other correctional treatment. It is never an UNJUST SOCIETY, always an UNADJUSTED MAN. That capitalism and the institutions it has bred and supports are basically unquestioned and immune to criticism is partly a reflection of the ideological penetration of capitalism into the social sciences.

Geoff Gibbons

Security perspective

Perhaps a consideration of the following comments may help to put the question of security at York in its proper perspective.

1) Maximum security such as is found at military establishments which are surrounded by a wire fence, and where all persons seeking admission are required to identify themselves to security personnel is unacceptable to the university community. It is also prohibitively expensive. (It would however reduce thefts very considerably).

2) On the York campus the non-residential buildings do not close at 5:00 p.m. and re-open at 8:00 a.m. the following morning, but are used extensively both on weekday evenings and at weekends not only by thousands of students, faculty and staff, but by visitors to the Burton Auditorium, the Tait McKenzie Building and the Arena. Of necessity the university must facilitate the free movement of all these people, but the potential for those persons having no legitimate business on campus is obvious.

3) Certain areas such as the College Complex, and the Ross Building, Library, Central Plaza and Lecture Hall No. 2, which form one massive complex have multi-purpose uses. Access to these areas is necessary not only during the week but at weekends, and admission to any one part of either

complex affords unrestricted access to other buildings in the same complex.

4) Increased security results in making life more difficult for those persons having legitimate needs for almost unrestricted access to certain buildings for the purpose of research, conducting experiments, or using their offices at other than normal working hours. It also results in cries of "Police State" from those who view the sight of a blue uniform as a restraint on their academic or personal freedom.

5) Security at York is based on providing at reasonable cost a degree of security which while it is tolerable to members of the community is sufficient to keep thefts and damage to property at acceptable levels. To provide one additional security officer for twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week would cost the university \$35,000.00 a year. The provision of a security officer on each of the peripheral parking areas from midnight to 8:00 a.m. and on weekends as has been suggested, would cost \$100,000.00 annually. By contrast total thefts (including those from parking lots) at the university reported in 1969-70 amounted to \$15,000.00, and while this figure is not regarded with equanimity by Security it may be considered that this is not excessive bearing in mind the size of the community and the prevailing social climate. (Metropolitan Toronto Police 1970 crime statistics show an increase in some areas of 100 per cent over those for 1969.)

6) Apart from one sporadic outburst in January thefts from parking lots have decreased substantially since October as a result of the extra attention being paid to these areas by University Security Staff and support of the Metropolitan Toronto Police.

As in any community the necessity for security services must be thoughtfully related to need and the degree of their provision dependent on acceptability and support by the community and the ability of the University to provide the necessary funds. We will continue to endeavour to maintain a realistic balance between the various elements in the equation.

C.G. Dunn
Director of Safety and Security Services.

Rothchild repent

To Mr. E. Rothchild, tutorial leader, Sociology 201.

We have written this paper in order to express our feelings and frustrations with Sociology 201D. Having, at first, believed that we had derived nothing whatsoever from this course, upon a closer examination, we have found that we did benefit, to some extent.

This is not to say that we're in complete agreement with all you have said, or even with the majority of it - but we have, as an indirect result of this course, learned to critically evaluate everything.

Sociology 201D has been useful in demonstrating the meaning of the word, "hypocrisy." We have been fortunate enough to have a course director who is willing, in September, to conduct an 'unstructured' and 'ungraded' course, even though he is well-aware that this action could seriously affect his job at the university. In April, when the real test of his convictions can be taken, he backs down (following the directions of the Institution) and demands final grades for each student registered in the course. By conforming to the standards of the administration, Mr. Crowder has probably been successful in securing his position for another year (a desirable job and one which offers comfort with relatively little work).

Another complaint we have of this course, is your desire to change the educational institution. Desire changes be made, why do you conform so readily to the university's definition of a tutorial leader? You will, at this point, probably disagree with the previous statement. But you do stand at the front of the room (or at least in a central location); all or at least the majority of the comments are directed to you or your Liberated Learning group and on many occasions you have come into the class and proceeded to read us your "latest" letter to the CYSF or EXCALIBUR.

You, as a sociologist, if nothing else, should realize that we cannot change our concept of 'education' over-night. We have, for the most part, spent 16 years being educated in the traditional manner and most

of us are not prepared for the total freedom, you assume you are offering. We think, that given our freedom more gradually, we could be much more susceptible to change.

We are still convinced that there is a need for a grading system of some type, but the reasons we have would be disqualified in your usual subtle and reasonable manner of dealing with such suggestions. At least by writing our thoughts down on paper, we are spared the constant shouting and obscenities which would accompany our thoughts, had we decided to present them in class.

You played the game according to the rules of the Institution which you attended - is it so wrong that we should do the same thing? From the tutorials, which you have conducted, throughout the year you have 'won' several students over to your side, to be converted from 'uncaring' and 'apathetic' York students to your concept of the ideal university student. These students are your puppets in the same way you accuse us of being the puppets of the York administration. We don't find our education being threatened any more with marks than it would be in the system which you are proposing. But this feeling may only be true because of the particular course which we are registered in - Physical Education.

Perhaps you could learn to listen to other people, without antagonizing them and forcing your opinion on them.

In the tutorials, we have gained an increased awareness of the problems, both at York and in the rest of society, but we have also been made aware of the futility of rationally discussing them with a Sociologist, such as yourself.

As you have probably concluded by now, we are somewhat disappointed in this course (which is required for Physical Education). Perhaps the organizers of Soc 201D will profit from any mistakes which they have made? and will be able to present a more logical and therefore more successful course in the 1971-72 academic year.

Marg Cook
Karen Shinn.

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NAKED CAME POLONSKY: *Naked Came Polonsky*

BOY, DO I have a dream for you. Here I was all alone on a desert island, no not the Humanities Building, and who should happen to walk by with her bountiful bazookas swaying in the noon day sun, waving at me like pennants in the wind of lust, why it's ole Liz Taylor. Unfortunately, just as I was beginning to remove from her countenance her black net panties, Liz gently nibbling at my ear, softly whispered, "Joeypoo, You'll never believe this, but all this desert sand has rubbed off on me, and well, Joeypoo, guess what? I've got "The Kissing Disease" I bit her neck! Then as if making an elaborate bow, I took hold of her and pressed hard against her slightly parted legs. I sewed her body with a thread of bites and kisses, dwelling on the tight high pack of her working hips and patching them with little pink squares. Finally, I rose up over her, shadowed her with the majesty of my manhood, noticed that her legs were still closed. "Got a match?" I asked politely.

"I've got big heap of matches," replied a deep voice resonating in the background. Well, the first thought that entered my mind was either the deep voice resonating in the background was a mirage or apparently I was no longer alone on this desert island with even an infected Liz Taylor. I then smelt a puff of smoke waffling in the air around me. "A really big heap", the voice reuttered. So,

Facing the inevitable I got up, turned around, and who do you think was standing there puffing merrily away on his purgative pipe? Why it was none other than ole Chief Dan George, super-Indian. Now, what the hell am I doing on a desert island with Richard Burton's wife and Dustin Hoffman's grandfather, I pondered. I immediately noticed that the Chief was eyeing those same black panties that had so captured my attention, just a very few precious moments earlier. So, with the most melancholy expression I could muster, I placed my arm around the Chief and said "No, Chief, the kissing disease!" "UGH", he said.

The next morning, Liz is stirring the grapefruit juice for our breakfast. Funny how she assumed that of the three of us, it would be her role to stir the juice. Of course what with my doing yoga, and the Chief running around fishing, hunting, and trapping, who else had the time? But, after a lot of screaming to come to the table already, Liz pulled down those black nets and we, helter skelter, dashed to the table. The Chief moves pretty fast for an old guy. Of course what with all that fishing hunting and trapping.

We were finished with breakfast and were sitting around having our pre lunch smoke. "Listen, Dan", said Liz (Liz and the Chief were on first name terms already) "what do you think of the Waffle

Movement, you're being the most famous Canadian since Lorne Green?" The Chief pondered and puffed, "As far as I'm concerned, too many Chiefs and not enough Indians".

"How about the counter culture?" queries Liz. "Well," said the Chief, "if you ask me, and you undoubtedly have, the counter culture has all the trappings of a bunch of middle class spoilt brats". The Chief was great at puns. "And furthermore, they're mostly Jewish." The Chief then went on to explain how it's the rich Jews from Toronto, who own most of the reserves.

"Speaking about Jews," Liz asked, "What do you think of Osgoode Hall Law School?" The Chief smirked and symbolically sucked on his pipe. "If you ask me, and you undoubtedly have, Osgoode Hall has the trappings of a bunch of middle class spoilt brats, with a phenomenal lack of guts." The Chief sure had a way with words, even if they were the same words.

Liz, still rolling along with her parody of Norman de Poe, posed yet another question. What are your feelings on the nature of York University. The Chief, being terribly sensitive on this issue, shot an arrow through Liz's left bazooka. Liz, being only too willing not to offend, apologized to the Chief for her lack of discretion, as she yanked at the arrow, not to mention her bazooka.

"Now let's see, thought Liz, surely

there are some areas we haven't yet touched upon. The Chief lunged for Liz's panties. Not those areas, you dumb old Indian, you drunken dumb old Indian!" Oops, Liz made a boob boob, I mean a boob boob. Liz made a racist comment. Sure enough, there was another arrow, another bazooka. Some people are so touchy. Well, maybe Touchiness is just native to the Indians.

Despite Liz's indiscretion, Danny consented to answer a few quickies.

Irving Layton? . . . Horny.
 Dr. William Slater? . . . Who?
 Kate Millet? . . . Horny.
 Norman Mailor? . . . Joe Polonsky.
 Gordon Sinclair? . . . Thorny.
 Derek Sanderson? . . . Nicely groomed.
 Love Story? . . . porny.
 Charles Manson? . . . deadly.
 Dr. School? . . . corny.

Dusk was now falling on our little desert island. Liz had bled to death during her last question. The Chief and I decided to part waves, a very strange thing to try and do on a desert. So, the next morning when the first rays of the Golden God first appeared in the sky, no not Bobby Hull, the Chief mounted his kayak and rode off into the sunrise. Since this would be our last meeting together before the rainy season, I yelled out, "Chief Dan George and anyone else who might be out there listening, HAVE A GOOD RAINY SEASON!"

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The Library: frustrating but not bad

By MARG SCHNEIDER

All of us, at one time or another during the year have become frustrated with the workings of the library, from mix-ups concerning over-due books and fines to the awareness that there are just not enough books to go around.

Perhaps the most annoying thing to most students is that if a book isn't on the shelf it is quite possibly stolen or just sitting on someone's desk and won't be used until the night before it's due. It has been suggested that the lending time be reduced. (At U of T books can be kept for only a week with no renewal allowed. Western will soon try out a new system where lending time is four weeks, subject to recall, with fines of \$1.00 a day if someone else needs the book.) It might also be a good idea to lend out indefinitely those books which may only be needed by one student a year. But the Senate Library Committee is apparently hesitant to change the present system, feeling that many students would be opposed.

However, even if the lending time is reduced, there would still be a problem with overdue books, since present fines don't seem to be much of an incentive for students. (Staff and faculty are not fined at all). It had been the practice to withhold marks until books were returned and fines were paid, but, plagued with computer malfunctions, the library staff can't tell who really still has, or owes for, over-due books. The only solution is to methodically check the shelves. This can be done at Steacie, with its relatively small collection of books, but at the Central Library it is an impossibility. So fines remain unenforceable. Perhaps the answer to the problem (once the computer is working again) is stiffer fines or, ultimately, revoking library privileges for those extremely delinquent.

Another big problem is book thefts, and the removal of articles from periodicals. Expected thefts is from two to three per cent, but with 300,000 volumes that amounts to a lot of books. It is estimated that the total expense of replacing a book comes to twice the actual book cost, considering time spent taking inventory and recataloguing. Also, cost of replacing a book which is out of print is often many times the original cost. At U of T the problem has been partly remedied by restricting first year students, as well as the general public from browsing through the stacks. Of course, at York this cannot be done and the only preventive measure we have is to inspect brief cases and packages at the exits. But even

this has a limited effect, for who can tell what a person is hiding under his clothes. Responsibility for preventing thefts must be accepted by each individual. Most often students will watch someone tearing out a page from a periodical but they won't bother to personally stop them. The students in Environmental Studies on the fifth floor also present a problem. They take books (particularly history and geography) upstairs without checking them out and never return them.

Missing articles from journals are replaced once and if they are stolen twice the magazine is replaced on microfilm. Actually microfilm does have certain advantages. It is not very stealable, more durable than paper and a journal on microfilm is as little as one quarter the cost of a subscription. However, searching for and taking notes from articles on microfilm is much less convenient than flipping through the actual magazine. There are also a limited number of microfilm readers which cost around \$1,000 each.

I would like to add a few words about the part time staff in the library. These people are not there to help with very specific or complex questions. They can tell you whether a particular book is in or out, or reserve it for you. But it takes up to two years of training to really know all the technicalities. That is what the full time librarians are for.

Presently, there is no way to inform students of new developments in the library, such as recent acquisitions. For example Mr. Bazin, the former art curator at the Louvre who has recently come to York has the use of 15,000 books which are accessible to students at his own discretion. These books will remain at York after he leaves. Some students are not aware of many of the library facilities, like the music listening room and the collection of classical and pop music, or the collection of government documents, or the map room which contains all kinds of travel information and detailed maps of foreign cities. So the administration has been considering the possibility of publishing a regular bulletin to keep the York community informed. There are many libraries in Toronto, such as the Centre of Criminology at U of T and the Munciple Reference Library in City Hall, which few people know about. There is discussion of putting together a booklet containing pertinent information about these resource centres including location, type of information available, rules, and whether they are open to the public.

Another aspect of the Central



The infamous Library.

photo by Tim Clark

Library is the art. It must be understood that money for the art comes from a separate building fund and that these projects do not directly take away from money allotted for books. However the interesting thing is that although all art on campus is supposed to be exclusively Canadian, David Partridge, who did the nail sculptures was born in Akron Ohio. He came to Canada in 1935 and moved to London, England in 1962. He served in the RCAF, so he must have been a Canadian citizen,

which I suppose is better than nothing.

The Kinetic Sculpture on either side of the escalator is a Michael Hayden creation. When it's finished it will flash lights and play electronic music. The question is whether the noise will disturb anyone who is trying to work.

It has seemed to me that the library administration is quite interested in student opinion. The bibliography department is open to suggestions for new purchases and

does try to be in tune with students' needs. But there is only one student on the Senate Library Committee (he's from Glendon, which doesn't really help those of us on the main campus) and not enough library staff represented as well. However, suggestions are welcome. The person to speak with in the Central Library is Miss J. Carruthers. And while you're in the mood, why not write a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Library Committee, Mr. D. Solitar, N520, Ross Building.

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Poets Corner

Poem By Gwen Matheson

Canada, my country,
who are those that are selling you
down the river?
Who are those that in secret
long most for the day of your death?

Multifarious in their maneuvering,
subtle even to themselves,
they are not easily detected.

They are not John Wayne with napalm,
or the bloated British diplomat,
or the mealy-mouthed Canadian politician,
stereotyped villains of melodrama,
eager to foreclose the mortgage.

It is easy to point out the caricature:
The honest American imperialist,
preaching the wage-freeze and the oil deal.
Or telling his students their good fortune
in having "a swinger from the West Coast",
glad to escape the fate of distant brothers
flashing their winning G.I. grins,
coming with gifts of candy or of death
to another kind of native.
Or the treacherous batch of Canadian bankers,
sneaking down to New York,
begging for the faster take-over
of their country,
fearing the deprivation of their greed.

No, they are more complex
and more ambiguous,
not so naive and far more dangerous
(especially when being well-meaning).

They hide the gleam of the Imperial Eagle
behind academic spectacles or a beard,
bestowing the condescending pat on the head,
damning with faint praise,
admiring our "nineteenth-century" niceness,
bringing the "wave of the future"
as a gift,
a means of "liberation".

They muffle the dying roar
of the broken-down British lion
behind a real or phony Oxford accent,
bowing in solemn reverence to the Bard,
reserving to themselves exclusive right
of cultural ex-communication.

They avoid too much clarity of speech,
labelling it crude and naive,
preferring the indirect approach,
obscurity and obfuscation.
They sit in faculty lounges or charming apartments,
discussing on the different kinds of wine
with inflections of Cornell or Cambridge
(They don't like Canadian wine except maybe
Bright's).

They are our own Canadian administrators,
fatherly and all-knowing,
The vanguard of a servile continentalism,
unctuously babbling of "excellence"
and "universal scholarship",
fastidious to avoid "discrimination",
unless it be against their fellow countrymen
("provincial" and second-rate").

They are your friendly neighbourhood coloniser,
or the pillars of colonial elite society.
From whichever side of the border,
united in the death grip of colonialism,
that looks sometimes so much like copulation.

They sit on Boards and Senates.
They are the brilliant young executives
in climbing corporations.
They are the old men with sclerotic minds
and suet in their souls.
They are the fawning women,
"girl Fridays" of the conquering crusades.
They are the ones who officiate
at graduation ceremonies,
attend church or synagogue,
or maintain a correct intellectual agnosticism.

They edit little magazines,
bowing to the Mecca of Black Mountain,
publishing "pure" prose and poetry
in the great bland tradition,
meaningless and seldom memorable.

They sponsor events on Canadian culture,
giving the natives, white or red or black,
(often their own countrymen)
a chance to perform their little war dances.

They give lectures in Canadian art,
dealing in calculated implication,
patronizing with academic "expertise"
the "lesser branch" of the "North American" tradition,
putting the proper smear on the Group of Seven
(Vulture-like they scent the life-blood and the pulse).

They give lectures on Canadian literature,
tracing the dead hand of Olson or of Creeley,
or else performing most brilliantly
when dealing with our young iconoclasts,
imported brands of spiritual anarchy,
displaying their desperate fear of belief.

They are the masters of a special jargon,
admirers of their own expressed idealism.
Dropping phrases like "international"
they are the prosperous pimps for their country.
Using the all-embracing term "North American"
they are her lustful and poorly paying clients.
At the sacred sound of "universal",
their mouths moisten and their eyes shine.
Living in past dreams of Mill or Acton,
they treat Canadian nationalism as a joke
(somewhat on a par with Women's Liberation).

Do they honestly know what they're doing?
How do they feel when they look in the mirror?
Do they wake up sometimes at five in the morning
and find cold truth in their beds?
(Do they get up and put it out with the cat?)

They are as normal as Pierre Trudeau
(just married to prove it!),
as Harold Wilson or Lieutenant Caley.
Good husbands and devoted wives,
and loving parents,
bright bachelors and mini-skirted girls,
peacefully earning their livings,
conscientiously and with competence.

Americans,
they see themselves as the last hope
of Manifest Destiny
(albeit under new and different names),
the American Dream
"dead in New York but still alive in Toronto".
(Some really wish for our land's independence,
but sigh. Alas, they don't see how,
consoling themselves with the tax exemption.)

Canada, my country,
it is these who quietly sanction the ultimate sell-out.
It is these who secretly long for the date of your death.

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How to make sure your employer doesn't beat you

Have you ever been on a job in which you thought your employer was working you illegally? Maybe it seemed that you were being paid less than the legal minimum or that you were working extra hours without receiving the overtime pay you deserved. The people who wrote this pamphlet, members of the Committee for Fair Employment, have been in this situation; so we decided to find out what the Employment Standards Act of Ontario provided as the legal rights of employees. In order to make it possible for everyone to know their rights we have tried to put the essential parts of these laws into plain language. If you find that your employer is breaking any of these laws, there is the Employment Standards Branch of Ontario, which is there to protect you. But this body can only know that an employer is breaking the law if one of the employees of that business complains. It's up to you to protect your rights!

Regular hours of work

The Act specifies that under regular conditions, an employee can work up to an eight hour day and a 48 hour week. The employer can apply to have his workers stay on for a ten hour day, for example but only as long as they don't work over 48 hours per week.

Now, as well as this, of course, there is overtime. Overtime for certain jobs such as firemen, stationary engineers, receivers, shippers, watchmen and delivery truck drivers are restricted and must be kept down to 12 overtime hours per week or a maximum of 60 hours in any one week. In any other job, at all the overtime hours can't go over 100 hours in a year. This means that if you work a full year of 52 hours per week you will have approximately 200 overtime hours. This is illegal and both you and your employer can be charged. Overtime hours exceeding 100 per year can only be approved by the Director in charge of Employment Standards, not you and not your boss and this type of permit can only be issued under extenuating circumstances such as accidents or spoilage of goods. If your boss does get a permit of this type, he still cannot obligate you to work the extra time. The permit only gives him this right with your consent.

Agreement required

Unless you agree to some other arrangement, overtime is always to be calculated on a weekly (7-day week) basis. For example, if you work 62 hours in one week and only 34 the next, you must be paid the overtime rate for the 14 hours overtime you worked the first week. The total of 96 hours can't be spread out to make it look like 48 hours per week.

If you are a girl under the age of eighteen, the most overtime hours you can work in one week is six. You are not allowed to work more than this and no boss is allowed to make you work more than this. You also can't work between 12:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. If you are a woman of age eighteen or over, and your work ends between 12:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., or if your work starts during this period, you must be provided with free transportation to or from work during this time.

Your employer is required to give you an eating period of half an hour in such a way that you never work five consecutive hours or more without such a break but the break can be less than half an hour in some circumstances.

Students minimum wage

Some people believe that there is one minimum wage for all workers and they usually quote figures between \$1.00 and \$1.65 per hour. Unfortunately it's not that simple; minimum wage rates vary from job to job.

In some cases, first of all minimum wages do not apply: students employed in recreational programmes operated by (1) charities, (2) schools, (3) municipalities (if they are working directly on the project) are not covered by a minimum rate. There is also no minimum wage for students working at a summer camp unless they are over 18 years of age and working as a supervisor or full counsellor.

For general industry (and this category includes hotel, motel restaurant and resort workers), the minimum wage between October 1, 1970 and April 1, 1971 is \$1.50 per hour. After April 1, 1971, the rate will be \$1.65 per hour. (This is only in effect if you are not a student.) This is for full and part-time workers. If you are classed as a "learner" (in all industries) your hourly wage can be ten cents under the minimum for general industry for one month only. After this time, your hourly rate must go up at least ten cents. Look around! No more than 20 per cent or 1 in 5 employees in a business can be classed as learners at any one time. If you have previous experience with another company in a job, you can't be classified as a learner. The minimum wage rate for learners is \$1.40 per hour before April 1, 1971 and will be \$1.55 after that date.

If you are under 18 years of age, and working as a messenger, a delivery boy, a news vendor, a bowling pin setter, shoeshine boy, golf club caddy, worker at a refreshment booth at an agricultural fair, or a Public Library employee, you must be paid \$1.10 per hour before April 1, 1971 and \$1.25 per hour after that date.

If you are a student attending a learn-

ing institution and work less than 28 hours per week or are employed between May 15 and September 15 or during Christmas and Easter school vacations, the minimum wages, (whether you are under or over the age of eighteen) is \$1.15 per hour before April 1, 1971 and \$1.30 per hour after that date. That rate applies to all students but you cannot be both a student and a learner.

If you are employed in the construction industry, whether you are working full or part-time, whether you are a student or not, the minimum rate is \$1.75 per hour before April 1, 1971 and \$1.90 per hour after that date.

If you are a taxi driver (or a driver for any livery service) the minimum rate up until April 1, 1971 is \$1.50 per hour or not less than 35 per cent of total fares. After April 1, 1971, the rate will be \$1.65 per hour or 35 per cent of total fares.

If you are receiving meals or accommodation from your employer and you are being paid the minimum wage, deductions can be made for your room up to \$6.50 per week and up to 65 cents per meal (\$13.50 per week). Thus, the most your employer can deduct from your pay, if you are being paid the minimum is \$20.00 per week. Furthermore, if you are receiving the minimum rate, your employer cannot charge you for your laundry or uniform or for breakage of material.

Holidays

There are seven holidays throughout the year (civic holidays don't count) and if you work on any of these days, you must be paid at least one and a half times your regular hourly rate. There used to be a law saying you had to work at least 12 out of the preceding 30 days to qualify for this but that's no longer true. If you worked overtime in the same week as a holiday, you must be paid for the overtime and the holiday. If your overtime (i.e. after 48 hours in the week) falls on the holiday then you must be paid double time and a half. (For example, \$1.30 per hour x 2-1/2 equals \$3.35 per hour.) The holidays are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

If you work anywhere, even for only a day, you must receive at least a minimum "vacation pay" of 2 per cent of your gross income. You must receive this money no more than a week after your employment has ended. If you have been working for the same employer for one year or more, whether full or part-time (this doesn't apply to seasonal work), the rate of vacation pay is 4 per cent of your gross income. These payments are all substitutes for a paid vacation which are

one week in length after a year's employment.

Those deductions

The approved deductions are (i) Income Tax, (ii) Canada Pension Plan, (iii) Unemployment Insurance (UIC), (iv) any deductions which you agree to in writing such as compulsory savings, Christmas Club, Credit Union and (v) any deductions made as a result of a judgment by the courts. Deductions can't be made from your paycheck for such things as cash shortages, incompetence, real or personal damage, etc.

Wage Protection — With every cheque or monies you receive from your employer, you must receive a slip stating all the details of the payment. If the pay is incorrect, up to \$2,000 of it can be collected for you.

If you get fired

If you are being fired, you must be served with a week's notice if you have worked at least three months. The longer you have worked, the more notice you are entitled to. You must be paid all wages which have not yet been paid at the end of your notice. Your rate of pay can't be lowered once you have been notified of your dismissal.

The laws we have summarised here are by no means the complete Employment Standards Act. If you have any questions at all, get in touch with the Employment Standards Branch at 74 Victoria Street or call the Committee for Fair Employment.

Rm. NH103

Do not be afraid to complain

Don't ever be afraid to complain! You cannot legally be penalized in any way for seeking the assistance of this Act. In most cases, people who are being unjustly worked do not complain for fear they will be fired. Plain and simply, you cannot be fired for just complaining. If you find that your right to fair employment according to the Employment Standards Act of Ontario is not being protected, call the Committee for Fair Employment and they will do what they can to help you.

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EXCALIBUR

Volume 1 Number 2 The Student Weekly of York University Toronto, October 14, 1966

NO SUMMER JOB AT EXPO

MONTREAL (CUP)—Expo will not be a source of employment for students for part-time employment.

\$2000 to SRC

The S.R.C. has yet to receive official recognition by the Administration. The Vanier College Council, in a meeting on Sept. 27, authorized a \$2,000 grant to sustain the S.R.C. until such time as the S.R.C. receives its appropriation from the Administration.

New President KEITH KENNEDY

Pauling at YORK

Dr. Linus Pauling, of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Cal., will be among the recipients of Honorary Degrees at York's Autumn Convocation.

Pauling at YORK

Dr. Linus Pauling, of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Cal., will be among the recipients of Honorary Degrees at York's Autumn Convocation.

"Ask not what the Council can do for you..."

Keith Kennedy



Charles Ogilvie

We want to experience living, or just exist? The students council are here for us, the university student, and we are to benefit from them.

CHINA TEACH-IN

Anita Levine

The University of Toronto will sponsor an International Teach-in on China, October 14-16. Scholars and experts on China will examine the effects of the recent Chinese "cultural revolution" on our relations with China and her attitude to the West.

Canadians a minority in Phd programmes

Canadian Phd students are in a minority in five of the nine York departments that have doctoral programmes.

Canadian and one out of five in biology is Canadian. In the arts faculty, the percentage of Canadian doctoral students range from 42 percent in history down to only 49 percent in sociology.

graduate programme in biology feels that it depends how one defines a Canadian. Almost 100 percent of the graduate students in biology are citizens or landed immigrants, she said.

Inside This Week

- Academic Excellence... p. 4
LeShip... p. 7
Canadian Energy Crisis... p. 10
York Budget... p. 4
Editorial... p. 4

Rejection of Indian course stirs students

By PAUL THOMSON
Roma Standerfer's request to teach a full year course on the Canadian Indian was rejected for the second time last week.

Canadian Indian Standerfer takes strong exception to the rejection of this course, along with a first year college tutorial with ten students and six lectures in the Canadian problems course in social science.

CYSF review is initiated

By KAREN HOOD
The most important action taken at Tuesday's Council of the York Student Federation meeting was to set up a committee to review the CYSF constitution.

Students upset in soc. sci. 176

By SHELL HUNTER
The Council of York Student Federation is examining the functioning of a first year course, Social Science 176, as a result of student protests.

Big firms 76% under foreigners

OTTAWA (CUP)—A recent government report on foreign ownership of non-financial firms in Canada for 1966 indicates that slightly over 76 per cent of the country's major companies were under foreign control.

Full-time Phd students 1970-71

Table with 4 columns: Canadian, Immigrant, U.S., Other. Rows include English, History, Philosophy, Pol. Science, Psychology, Sociology, Chemistry, CRESS, Biology.

Everything you wanted to know about EXCALIBUR*
* But were afraid to ask

Past
On October 7, 1966 the first issue of EXCALIBUR a four page university-wide paper made its debut in Founders College. A hand drawn logo, terrible layout, missing headlines and picture of Miss United Appeal were featured. EXCALIBUR was founded by a small group of enthusiastic students who had little knowledge of pica and agate lines, headsheets, typesetters and the basics of publishing a newspaper.

Present
This year, the fifth year of EXCALIBUR, 24 issues with an average size of 18 pages per week were produced. The paper circulated to the entire York community including all faculties on both campuses — an average of 13,200 copies each week. A deficit incurred during the first year of fulltime operation has forced us to work on a profit basis this year and hence, the smaller size of the paper.

14 March 25, 1971

The SST will reek confusion & pollution wherever it travels

By 1978, if all goes well, we should be able to climb into a very large delta-winged aircraft at Toronto International Airport (or its replacement) and streak across the Atlantic at 1,800 miles an hour, over twice the speed of sound, at 65,000 feet and arrive in Paris in under 3 hours. According to John H. Shaffer, head of the Federal Aviation Administration in the U.S., "We are going to see a one day world in which one can go from any point on the globe to any other point in the same day." Supersonic transports will travel in the atmosphere at speeds previously only accessible to specialized military aircraft and promise to solve our problem of handling the increasing amount of passenger traffic, which is tripling every ten years, by moving more people faster. Thousands of new jobs will be created by these highly sophisticated machines and there will be many exciting challenges to modern industry and engineering which will have to be met and mastered if the project is to succeed.

But, as you suspected, there are a number of major problems with this new technological sail on the horizon. Environmentally, economically and with respect to safety the SST as seen by many scientists and even President Nixon's Ad Hoc Review Committee on the SST is emphatically a bad thing whose development should be postponed if not cancelled.

Because the airplane travels over the speed of sound it does not only break the sound barrier but creates a shock wave which travels along the ground with the aircraft. This is the sonic boom and may vary from a roll of distant thunder to a blast which shatters windows and plaster. (\$500,000 damage was done in Ottawa in 1959 from the intense boom created by an F-104 flying at supersonic speed over the Uplands Airport terminal.) The SST will cruise at a high altitude and the water vapour and smoke from its engines may cause heavy pollution of the upper atmosphere. Another difficulty is located in the engines which together have a thrust equal to four Boeing 707's. The noise levels from SST traffic may, as a result, increase to an even more unbearable level.

Most information about the SST is uncertain and speculative relying mostly on experience with military airplanes, some scientific research and tests of the British-French Concord supersonic aircraft which started flying in 1970. (A Russian entry, the

Tu-144, began testing in early 1969 but is remaining mysterious.) Many feel that there is enough to go on — or not to go on — to justify condemnation of the SST though President Nixon, the Boeing Company and the British and French governments uphold the project of building a fleet of these aircraft as being beneficial in the long run.

The focus of attention of the opposition is on the environmental effects of a large number of SST's and the safety of travelling in them; here are the details of the issues involved.

The speed of sound at sea level is about 760 m.p.h. and the leading edge of an airplane wing travelling below this speed easily pushes air molecules aside and allows them to flow back together after the wing has passed by. However if the wing is moving faster than the speed of sound or supersonically the air molecules cannot move aside fast enough and there is extreme compression and heating and a shockwave spreads out in the form of a cone from the aircraft. This conical shockwave (which has a horizontal axis) travels as fast as the airplane and remains as long as it is flying faster than sound. This cone of compressed air molecules eventually reaches the ground where it is heard as a sonic boom and, depending on its pressure, produces anything from vibration to heavy damage. Its strength varies with the size of the aircraft, its speed and altitude and also with weather conditions on the ground.

The Boeing 2702-300 SST will weigh about 375 tons, be 298 feet long with a wingspan of 143 feet and is expected to produce a shockwave of from 2 to 2.5 pounds per square foot (psf) over normal air pressure. It is hard to imagine what this means but tests were made over Oklahoma City in 1964 when military jets flew over the city at supersonic speed a total of 1,254 times. The average shockwave pressure they made each time was 1.3 psf. Out of a population of 324,253, 15,452 persons complained during the tests and \$123,000 was awarded for damages produced by the sonic

booms. The shockwave may be reduced by weather conditions on the ground but may also be amplified a number of times to produce especially harmful shocks of 4 psf or more. The Concord SST was flown over the west coast of Britain in late 1970 with little damage produced but with continuous flights of a fleet of 500 commercial airliners there may be more cause for alarm. Apart from structural damage there is the obvious nerve fraying effect of unexpected and repeated sonic booms on people and animals beneath SST flightpaths anywhere on the surface of the earth. The booms, even if not strong, may disturb sleep, work and leisure by causing what psychologists call startle reactions; involuntary responses to a loud noise. Some proponents of the SST programme maintain that we may adjust, but at what cost?

At present the planners assure that the aircraft will not fly supersonically over populated areas so that the sonic booms will be restricted to the oceans and "wastelands". Many ecologists are concerned about the effects of constant booming on wildlife and the Canadian Arctic will be one of the potential corridor areas. There is also the chance that once the supersonic fleet is established and growing there will be strong pressure to allow faster-than-sound flights over inhabited areas to increase profits and allow competition with slower aircraft which produce no boom and are permitted to fly overland.

The Boeing Corporation claims that landing and takeoff noise levels from their SST's engines will be lower than that of the 707. On the surface this seems true; approaching the runway 1 mile out the 707 produces PNdb (perceived noise in decibels) while the SST will produce 108 PNdb. However the area this sound level covers will be larger. On take off the 707 produces a noise level on the ground of over 100 PNdb extending 2,000 feet on either side of the runway when the plane is 200 feet in the air. The SST will extend this area to about 6,000 feet on either side. An area 4 miles long and 2 miles wide would receive at least 100 PNdb noise levels on takeoff and landing. (For comparison a trailer truck at highway speed has an over-all sound level of about 90 db at 20 feet.) On the ground the sideline noise or noise to either side of the aircraft may reach 124 PNdb and extend for nearly a mile. (Because the decibel scale is a ratio system, every 3 db increase in sound level means a doubling of intensity. So 124 db is about three times the sound intensity of 108 db and about 10 times the intensity of 90 db.) The intensity and penetration of engine noise from the SST would make large areas around airports very difficult to live in though it has been suggested that they could be rezoned for industry or recreation. The landing of the British-French Concord at Heathrow airport in September 1970 caused a storm of protest and the Department of Airports in Los Angeles has banned SST's from landing in that city. A new airport in Toronto would have to be located far outside of the city and would make a large area of land very unpleasantly noisy for humans and other living things.

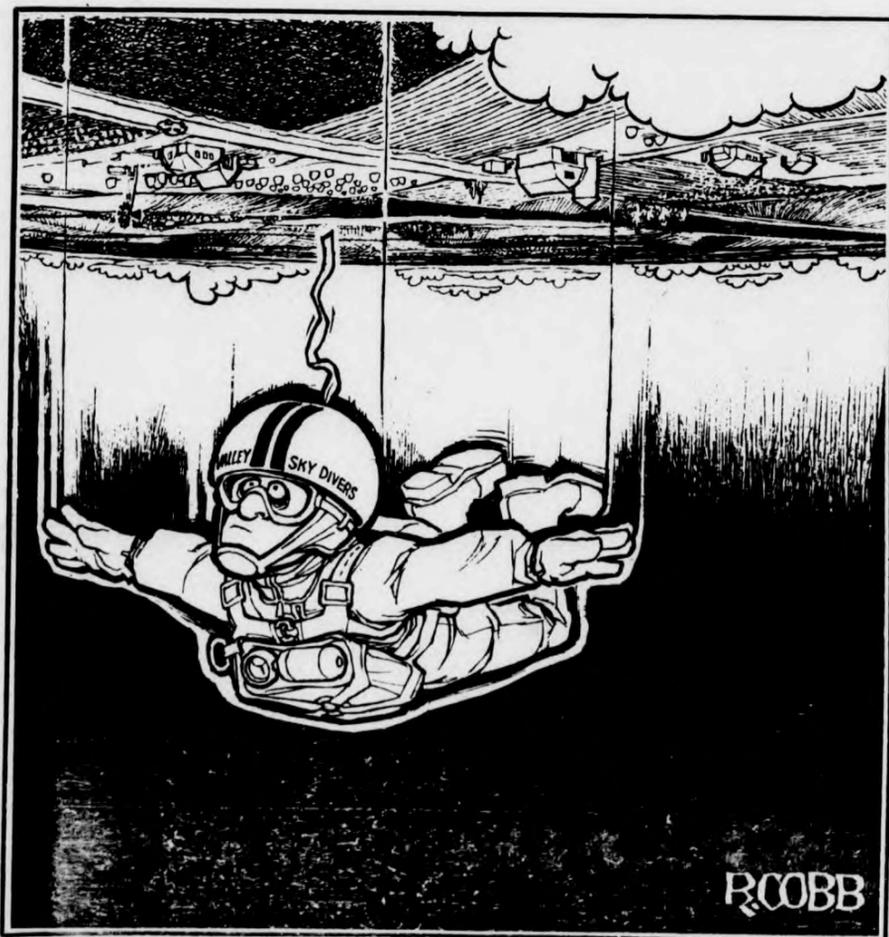
The Concord will have a cruising altitude of about 55,000 feet and the Boeing SST of 65,000 feet. At this height (in the stratosphere) substances may remain from 4 months to several years before being mixed with air from lower altitudes, and many scientists are concerned that the gases and smoke from a

large fleet high flying airliners will cause pollution of the upper atmosphere with harmful consequences to the climate of the earth. Aircraft account for much less overall pollution than automobiles and while this is being reduced even more through research a large amount of smoke particles, water vapour (up to 150,000 tons per day from a 500 plane fleet) and CO₂ will be injected into the stratosphere. The action of the water vapour, which may form clouds, and smoke particles would be to reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the earth's surface, thus reducing temperatures. CO₂ may act to hold more heat radiation in the atmosphere causing higher temperatures. Such materials could concentrate over heavily travelled routes like the North Atlantic and alter the climate beneath. These effects may, as Boeing maintains, not be strong enough to worry about or may balance out in the long run but little is known and the influence of a fleet of these aircraft tearing around the upper atmosphere is difficult to predict.

The Boeing SST will carry 200 tons of kerosene fuel and will burn about 1 ton per minute of this on takeoff and about 1/2 a ton per minute while cruising. According to one pollution handbook's "Doomsday Chart" we are in danger of running out of oil deposits as early as 1990 and the amount of fuel burned by 500 SST's would no doubt hasten this resource depletion. This consideration in itself indicates that the use of these aircraft would be unwise and even if ignored may one day leave us with hundreds of streamlined flying machines parked on runways around the world with no fuel in their tanks. When resources start to get more scarce they would be the first to be cut off.

Much of the impetus and justification for the SST comes from the economics of the project and the fact that we are locked into a socio-economic system whose values and demands call for ever faster and more efficient transportation. One can criticize the system and its latest technological outgrowth, the SST, as a whole but there are also some difficulties with the SST which originate from within the existing framework to counter the justifying arguments.

Many assert that a fleet of supersonic aircraft will be needed to handle the increased amount of air traffic of the future. An average rate of increase of 11 to 13 per cent if predicted up to 1980 and while more large aircraft of the 747 jumbo jet type can be produced there will be growing problems with crowding of airlines and airports. These jets may be larger in size but still travel below the speed of sound. The Boeing supersonic aircraft not only will seat 298 but will also travel over twice as



SO WHY BUILD IT?

By Richard Mogford

fast as the 747 or 707 and is clearly an answer to the increasing demand for air travel and the problem of crowding; fewer will be needed. This argument is strong but the predicted advantages of the SST must be balanced against the possible harm it may do and in this case, though it may be hard to accept, we may have reached a point where further increases in speed and carrying capacity are not worth the sacrifice. In this area technology may have finally reached a dead end.

In the United States there is pressure to go ahead with the Boeing SST because it will keep the U.S. ahead in aircraft development and production, allow a favourable balance of payments and create many new jobs. The American aircraft industry has since the mid-1950's held 80 per cent of the world aircraft market and many fear that if a competitor for the British-French Concord is not developed much money and prestige will be lost. However, the Boeing SST is larger and faster than the Concord and may not compete with as much as be a supplement to the smaller jet, especially since it will appear years after the Concord is operating. The Concord, from present indications may not even be economical to operate commercially and may soon be abandoned.

Many support the American SST because it can be sold overseas at a gain to the U.S. economy whereas a drain could result if the Concord is bought by U.S. airlines. This may not happen though if this national profit is eaten away by increased spending overseas as more and more Americans travel on SST's to points outside the U.S. and pay fares on foreign owned SST's. The end result may be a net loss to the economy.

Promises of up to 100,000 new jobs in the presently sagging aerospace industries may come to be but some economists warn that these jobs will be mainly for highly skilled technical and managerial personnel and not for unskilled workers. There is a danger that once development, testing and initial production have been completed many of these people trained to meet the SST demand may find themselves out of work and looking for a new project. These warnings mostly emanate from within the Nixon Administration in The President's Ad Hoc Review Committee though Nixon ignored its recommendations in 1969.

A major factor propelling the super-sonic aircraft programme is that the governments involved have already invested huge amounts of capital which will be lost if the SST is stopped. In the U.S. the idea for an American supersonic airplane first gained momentum in 1961 when the first \$16 million was provided for research which led to the design of the

Boeing "swing-wing" SST in 1967. But in early 1968 Boeing surprised everyone by announcing that this aircraft would be impractical and frantically started design of the more conventional Boeing 2702-300 delta winged SST which unfortunately would make a stronger boom and carry fewer passengers. To date nearly \$750 million has been spent on the SST project and the total cost may run from \$4 to \$8 billion, most of which the government would put up. In order to return the investment 300 airplanes must be sold and a \$1 billion return will be made with the sale of 500. At \$52 million or more per aircraft there are doubts as to how many could be sold, especially to small airlines, and whether the government would ever recover its money.

In the Concord project the prototype has already been built putting the British and French \$1.8 billion over the edge and there are already many indications that the project may fail and that money will be lost even if it does sell. The Concord only carries 128 passengers who may have to pay 35 per cent more for the advantages of faster travel. Only 74 orders have been taken though the manufacturers are hoping to sell 250. The airlines are mostly reserving their decisions until more has been found out in the flight tests and attitudes from government, science and the public have been assessed.

The SST will fly faster and higher than any commercial aircraft today; in this lies its major advantages but also many complications.

As passenger flow increases through air terminals with the advent of the jumbo jet and eventually the SST, airports and transportation links will have to develop at a great rate. Otherwise there will be long delays at departure and arrival points which will minimize the time saved by the more efficient aircraft. With a reduction of 4 hours in the transatlantic route there may be a more marked difficulty in making the biological adjustment to the new surroundings. As it is the FAA advises after long flights to, "... allow one or two days acclimatization before taking part in demanding activities. ..."

The SST will incorporate a lot of new technology which will be new to commercial aviation. Because of its cruising height and speed this aircraft will need many new devices to make travel practical and safe although there are also new dangers as a result.

The outer skin of the Boeing SST may reach a temperature over 400 degrees F. due to air friction; this means that the cabin will have to be cooled with refrigeration equipment and that the passengers and crew would be in danger of baking if the cooling system failed. The cabin would also

have to be pressurized and a puncture or tear would result in all aboard losing consciousness within 15 seconds due to the low air pressure in the stratosphere. (Dangerous concentrations of ozone are present at this altitude as well.) There are indications that supersonic travellers would receive much heavier doses of cosmic radiation than normal and would have to restrict the number of flights they made each year. The crew could be classified as radiation workers with limited flying time and higher chances of physical damage and genetic problems.

The Boeing SST will cover a mile every 2 seconds with the result that the distance the pilot is able to see ahead, visually or with radar, will be covered more quickly with the added complication that the aircraft is less manoeuvrable. Such hazards as hail, lightning storms, air turbulence and other aircraft would approach more rapidly and be more difficult to avoid. Turbulence and hailstones would also be much more dangerous because of the SST's great speed.

The SST's passengers will be exposed to new hazards coming not only directly from the conditions of height and speed but also because they must depend much more heavily on automated devices and machinery for survival.

At present in the United States there is much resistance to continuing the Boeing SST project though President Nixon seems to be supporting it. The question to be decided in the near future is whether the government will vote more money to the programme or will scrap it. On March 18, the House of Representatives

voted 215-204 to withhold further funds; the Senate still has to confirm this, but Nixon hopes to recoupe in the Senate. In Britain and France, tests of the Concord are still being made. Some are optimistic about the results so far, while others are very doubtful about the aircraft, its noise and sonic boom, and its possible economic viability.

In Canada, Canadian Pacific Airlines has reserved, but not bought, three Boeing SST's while Air Canada has reserved places on the production line for four Concorde and six Boeing 2707's, "... subject to cancellation in the event the aircraft do not meet specifications."

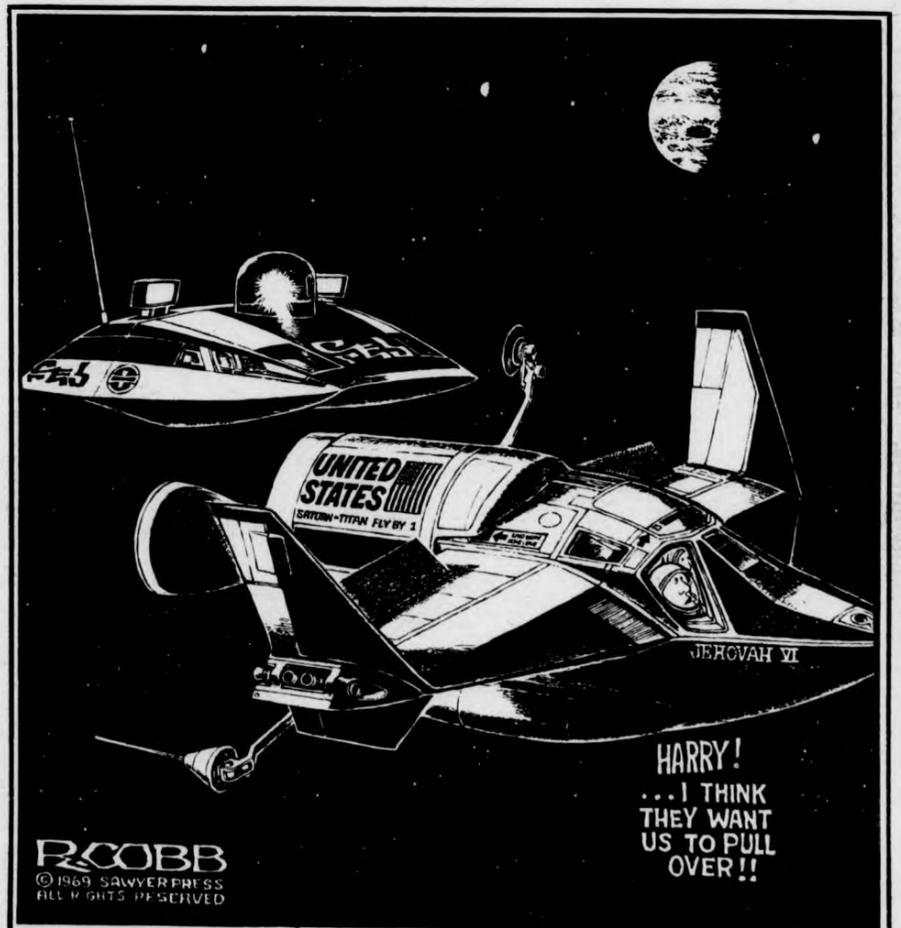
The Federal Government is surprising in its policy on supersonic aircraft. Canadian Air Regulation 512-2, "No aircraft shall be flown in such a manner as to create a shock wave, the effect of which is to create or likely to create a hazard to other aircraft or to persons or property on the ground." This seems to count out supersonic corridors over populated areas in Canada, at least, though we have many "unoccupied" regions ripe for exploitation.

On February 3, 1971, Bill C-222 was read in the Commons "1. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of Parliament or regulation thereunder, no commercial aircraft capable of travelling at supersonic speed shall use the air space over Canada. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply in the event of an emergency requiring the use of Canadian airspace and ground facilities."

This bill prohibits the use of Canadian airspace to commercial aircraft capable of flying at supersonic speed.

Its purpose is to reduce the threat of air pollution, to reduce the danger of ground damage by supersonic booms and to rule out the possibility of the Canadian airline industry bankrupting itself on behalf of the technical community's totally irrational passion for speed and gadgetry."

This was passed in the Commons this month and goes to the Senate for approval very soon. Legislation such as this will not only protect Canada, but also will discourage the production of supersonic aircraft in other countries which would be unable to use our airspace. For Canada this may be an answer to the SST threat though it is not the end for the earth and its already besieged environment.



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EXCALIBUR year end awards

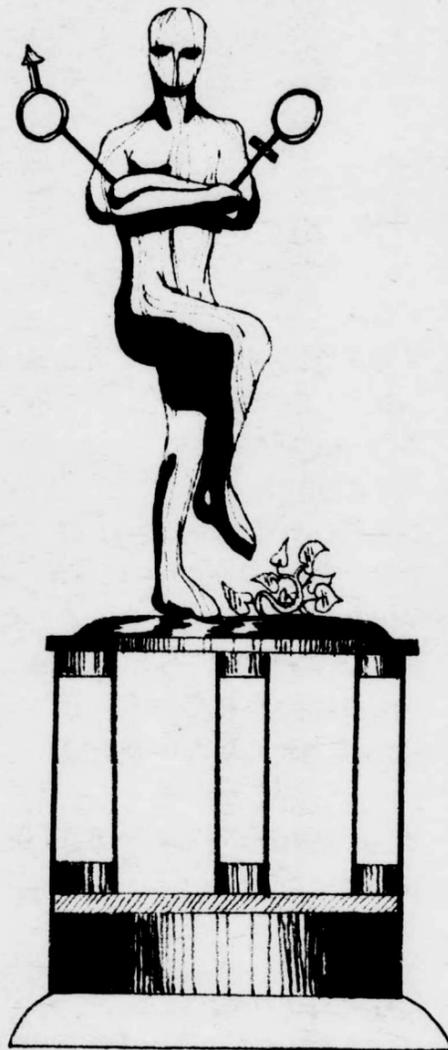
Humour



ABOVE — The "Humour" award goes to professor Gus Thais, who said he was worried this year about the sociology department going "overboard" on Canadian content. EXCALIBUR is presently trying to get Mr. Thais a guest spot on the Ed Sullivan show, which was cancelled last week. Gus has also been recommended for the writer's job on Truth or Consequences.

Graphics by
JOHN ROSE

Cupcakes Cassidy and her twin 44's



ABOVE — The "Cupcakes Cassidy and her twin 44's" award goes to Chris Weber whose entrepreneurship will long be remembered in the locker rooms of York University. (The trophy is, in fact, a candid recreation of Weber's own act at the Victory.)

Struggle for Canada



CENTRE — The Struggle for Canada award goes to Gwen Matheson and Roma Standefer, two women who put their jobs on the line this year to fight for the right of professors to teach, and the right of students to study, Canadian content.

Worker of the year



LEFT — The Worker of the Year award goes to cleaner Walter Zampolin, who led the cleaners' struggle to oust their international union and bring in the Canadian Union of Public Employees as their bargaining agent. The workers subsequently elected Walter president of their local.

Tycoon of the Year



RIGHT — The Tycoon of the Year award goes to Mike Fletcher whose eloquent oratory persuaded Founders College Council into giving away \$1500 of students money to a well-known Canadian charity called the Guess Who. The money will be used to find foster homes for orphaned guitar players.

Fines for book theft may be illegal

Is York open to charges of extortion?

By JOHN STOCKWELL

John Stockwell is a professor at the Osgoode Hall Law School.

Our society has, through trial and error, evolved processes for dealing with the problems that confront it. One of these processes is the criminal law which is capable of dealing with persons who contravene established principles of conduct.

Persons in authority in our society have abstracted certain principles of action to elicit from and maintain in those persons or groups over which they are placed certain criteria of conduct. One such principle is to deal unhesitatingly, strongly and effectively with any breach of established criteria in order to discourage future breaches by others.

One of the purposes of the criminal law is also discouragement of breaches of criteria, in this case criteria established by society. The criminal law is well able to deal effectively with the crime of theft, including theft of books by members of the university community.

The only element lacking in the effective solution of the problem of theft by students is the unhesitant, strong and effective action required of the university administration. The action required is to promptly turn over any person caught stealing to the public authorities (police) and immediately to lay a charge of theft against that person.

I find the proposal by John Becker (EXCALIBUR — March 11) to be just one more example of

the lack of courage and foresight of the university community to face an issue directly, and in a practical way, and to take the action required.

TO FLY IN the face of the established modes of dealing with such problems, modes verified by experience to be the best, though not necessarily the ultimate modes of solution, is to invite complication of the problem and thwart an effective solution.

In the present case, Becker proposes that if a student who is caught stealing books from the university bookstore signs a confession and submits to payment of a fine of \$25 or more, the university will not prosecute the thief. The bookstore committee even had the advice of a "criminal lawyer" in considering this proposal. However, what apparently escaped the notice of the "criminal lawyer" and was not brought to the attention of the committee was, firstly, section 291 of the Criminal Code, and, secondly, the principles of the criminal law in respect of confessions.

Section 291(1) of the Criminal Code deals with the crime of extortion. That section provides:

S.191 (1) Every one who, without reasonable justification or excuse and with intent to extort or gain anything, by threats, accusation, menaces or violence induces or attempts to induce any person, whether or not he is the person threatened, accused or menaced or to whom violence is shown, to do anything or to cause anything to be done, is guilty of an indictable offense and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

The proposed action by the bookstore may well come within the intent of this section. The element of threat is certainly present, for if the student does not submit to the fine and to confessing the act, the bookstore is threatening criminal prosecution. The element of gain is also present — the gain of a \$25 fine to the bookstore.

THE ONLY ELEMENT that may be in doubt is whether the university is acting with reasonable justification. I would say it is not. It has the machinery of the society available to it to discourage theft.



John Stockwell

educational institution make the act less criminal? Are the members of the university above the law? Is the university a law unto itself? Does "academic freedom" mean academic licence to the university to set up its own government and laws contrary to or in competition with those of the society of which it is a subordinate part?

Further, is it not possible that a timid person who may be suspected of theft and who may have a good answer to a charge of theft might be intimidated into submitting to the Becker procedure to avoid any further embarrassment? Does the university have the sophisticated machinery of ascertaining guilt or innocence that the society has evolved?

With regard to the extraction and use of the confession, I can see only bad consequences. Firstly, a confession elicited on the promise of immunity from criminal prosecution would be thrown out of court. It could never be used in evidence against the accused.

SECONDLY, IF THE written confession, or photocopies of it in the event the original were destroyed, happened to fall into uncharitable hands after the student had paid for his crime on the Becker plan, the resulting consequences to the student are easily imaginable by even the most naive.

The university community is but a small segment of the total society. It is in the business of teaching, and not the administration of justice. It has all the machinery of the society at its disposal to deal with problems common to it and the society. There is no justification for the university community arrogating unto itself powers properly and solely the function of the public authorities.

The university has the responsibility of utilizing the machinery established by society and of cooperating with the public authority. This failure of the university to take effective action to deal with its problems and to realize that the university is a part of the society and subject to the laws of the society can lead only to destruction of the university community by erosion of its authority from within and by public reaction from without.

Take for example, the case of the management of a department store whose staff apprehends a thief and, with all good intention of deterring the thief from future acts and with the intention of not suffering the thief pain and embarrassment at the hands of the law for this act, the management extracts from the thief a "fine" of \$25 and a written confession. Would the management of the department store be guilty of extortion? I would say so.

It was held in one case on this section that an honest belief by a person accused under this section in his right to the money demanded did not absolve him of guilt under this section once it had been shown that threats had been made, in that case threats of bodily harm.

However, a threat of anything under this section is enough to establish that element of the offense, even a threat that criminal prosecution will result if demands made by the extortionist are not met, and even if these threats are made indirectly as in the case of an implication that prosecution will not result if demands are met.

IF THE MEMBERS of a commercial institution took action similar to that proposed by Becker they would be guilty of extortion. What then is the difference between the members of a commercial institution and the members of an educational institution such as the university?

Does the fact that the act contemplated by section 291 is committed by members of an

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Lights, Camera, Action!

The industry — money, love, power, and Oscar

By DAN MERKUR

To be rich and famous and to exert not inconsiderable influence is the standard for success in the film industry — money, love, and power in a nutshell. In an immeasurably competitive world, the movies provide one of the great challenges with their unrivalled mobility. From stunt man to star and director in ten years' space is not unknown, and the earnings are quite attractive. A man might strive for artistic excellence and immortality through the celluloid, and garner a million dollars per picture, and hordes of admirers, and might then politely ask his way to public office, or else endorse, and thereby guarantee the election of, his favourite candidate. Or he might invest as many have, in land and industry and use his power to that end.

Chaplin best known

Is it not incredible to note that Charles Chaplin, as the Tramp, is quite probably the best known figure of this century.

The honours paid a movie queen, even a well-faded movie queen like Lillian Gish, Katherine Hepburn or Gloria Swanson — has anyone been paid such honours in private and by the public since Louis XIV?

Hearst and Pulitzer were journalism in their time, and there are always the Hughes', Hunt's, Getty's and Co.; but there is something about the movies (clearly seen by Dos Passos, Fitzgerald, Chandler and others), a style, a grace, a playing with the fine points of human aesthetics — the quirkiest, most demanding market basis of all — as well as a nerve-rendering struggle with bureaucrats, lab technicians, inventors, property men, electricians, soundmen and artists all sensitive and high strung as a stable of thoroughbreds: writers, actors, directors, photographers, architects, couturiers, make-up specialists. It is a tricky business, with fortune or ruin riding on every project — you're only as good as your last picture — but the stakes are unrivalled and the competition and the danger are keen.

The thirties and forties

In the thirties and forties, when Hollywood was synonymous with the movies, when the Warners, Louis Mayer, Harry Cohn, Jesse Laske, Adolph Zukor, Carl Laemmle, Darryl Zanuck, CB de Mille and others were personally able to support the picture making at their respective studios, when the 20 or 30 or 40 million spent annually at each studio was studio money, and not, as it is today, a tax write-off for a major corporation like Gulf and Western. If Paramount loses dough, the U.S. gov't foots most of the bill; if it makes, Gulf and Western pays a dividend.

But the heart and soul of the industry is gone; the stakes are smaller and the likelihood of another David Selznick are slim. Top man in the film industry is no longer a film man; he's a VP for an oil or insurance corporation.

Still, there is a lot not to be overlooked. John Wayne, after all, is able to command an hour on the tube to argue patriotism,



The spirit of Oscar

manages to nominate and endorse political candidates, and even cruises around on a private yacht that has seen other days as an American destroyer — all on the basis that he is a big star with small talents who hung around long enough to land a dozen decent roles over the years and make a legitimate reputation. And let us not forget that when Hollywood isn't volunteering a Duke Wayne picture, Wayne gets out old Batjac Productions (his own outfit), calls in the boys from the backroom and makes The Alamo or The Green Berets, patriotism served up to order.

The Oscars

The Oscars are another force to be considered, because they are a (usually) coveted prize in the movie game because they mean increased receipts for the film, and a higher salary for the prizewinner in the future. They also mean prestige of sorts, as well as being a testimonial of professional affection, a contradiction in terms.

The Oscars, as well, bolster Hollywood's image as the world film capital. Which it is. Oh, Cinecitta makes as many films, and so do Japan, France and Germany, and many of them are better, but the eyes all turn to California — Antonioni, Polanski, Truffaut, they head west. Didn't Godard say that the dream of every French

auteur was to make Spartacus in Hollywood with Kirk Douglas and 10,000 extras? And so the Oscars are narcissist.

Since the beginning, the realities of the Oscar have been gossiped, scandal-mongered as though no one was supposed to know that they are awarded for a lot of political reasons that have nothing to do with excellence of achievement. A film like Hello, Dolly with the success of an entire studio riding on it, and with hundreds of workers whose salaries might be higher in future if Dolly were a success (so they could claim partial responsibility), a film like that has a lot of votes being cast by the cast and crew for financial reasons, by their friends for reasons of amity, and by studio people because they need the picture to succeed. Oscars in any of the top departments mean an extra few million in box-office receipts, and in the case of Dolly an Oscar to Streisand meant more tickets sold to Funny Girl, (which was still in release), so Columbia was behind Dolly as well as Fox, and UA, I believe, had On a Clear Day ... awaiting release, whose success hung directly on Hello, Dolly. It didn't do well either.

Other forces at work are the film community absolving themselves of guilt over having bypassed an actor for a previous performance, or for having insulted someone socially. Then again there is the

feeling:

"Well, doncha think it's Charlie's turn?"

"Bill did a better job."

"Bill's got three. Charlie don't. He's a good guy, been around a while."

So Charlie gets it.

About those nominations

Have you ever noticed which films receive nomination, again in the big categories: film, director, and acting. As a general rule (there is an exception or two annually) the films are of two sorts: the studio formula-pictures — big, sometimes huge, big stars, big studio, very expensive — often likely to be a plum, and needing the Oscar to break even at the box-office; and the small semi-independent picture, sometimes made, always released by a major distributor. (The major distributors seem to keep the Academy a closed shop, as last year with Z, whose American distributor, an independent, forced its way into the Academy's privy.)

There are good solid reasons for this. Firstly, much of film-making is a matter of faith. The backers simply must believe in the abilities of the film crew to make a saleable film. And so with the Oscars, Hollywood shows faith by backing the old money and respecting the new.

Of course, Oscars also go to whoever pays for the best ad-

vertising in the trade papers and the L.A. press, and so Oscars go to the bigger stars, with more money from the distributor and out of their own pockets to buy them. If they lose, they are still well advertised and since you sell your name as much as your face, it pays off anyhow.

And since the trade unions and guilds are virtually sealed, the Academy has an elitist membership. With the benefits of TV airing, forty years of history, and the affluence of the American movie-goer, the Oscars mean more in a dollars sense than Cannes or Venice or any of the others. And let us have no delusions about Film and Art. Film-making is a business of power and fame, with stakes high enough to attract financial geniuses of a high order — Thalberg, Seznick, Goldwyn (instinct no doubt), not to say Chaplin, Pickford, Disney and Hughes.

It's all for money in the end

Think of Walt Disney: of Snow White and Sleeping Beauty, of Mickey, and Disneyland; and of Chaplin: the little Tramp, a kind heart always being kicked in the ass. Now the Oscars remind you Disney traded sentiment for millions of dollars treating an army of illustrators like flunkies, and was an arch-capitalist with a good hand in government; and that Chaplin, secure in the affection of millions, people and greenbacks, preached socialism not communism, arrogantly, issuing instructions, then took a king's exile, all the while exploiting his films to their fullest.

The Oscars audaciously let us come too close to Hollywood. They let us see the scars beneath the make-up. They remind us of the realities behind the movies. George C. Scott, an actor evidently with scruples, keeps away and Time magazine skirts the issue. The movies have a power yet to be reckoned and reckoned with, but it doesn't lie with Ali McGraw being in her 30s, or Barbra going funky, nor with Godard, unhappily. There is an incoming tide of romanticism to cover the corporate finances behind them and others. There can be no aesthetic of the cinema that fails to consider the full scope and power of the film art; and wanting to make westerns and love stories like so many do, is getting to be a real hassle.

Current Gossip: The major critics are having a terrific time of it with the New Realist's John Simon blasting both the New Yorker's Pauline Kael and Andrew Sarris of the Village Voice, who have a long standing feud, in an introduction to his book. Then the Times invited Sarris' reply and then Simon's further volley, printing them opposite each other. Now Richard Shickel of Harpers defends Miss Kael, shotguns Sarris, dry gulches Simon, bushwhacks Willima Pechtor of Commentary, and rides off with Manny Farber, who gets around. Mr. Stanley Kaufmann of The Republic, who lectured at York two weeks back, watches.

"So what's reviewed this week?"

"Nothing."

"Not Teeth in Valdez, Kate in Coco, or Swanson ...?"

"Nothing."

Shelley or The Idealist a near miss**Shelley - competent, well produced**

By BRIAN PEARL

Out of the formless void comes... a play. Shelley or The Idealist returns to haunt us with the spectre of yet another failed revolutionary, living futilely in self-imposed exile. What does this idealism mean, exiled from reality by romanticism? Who is he talking to? And how does he make his voice do that?

Toronto Workshop Production play, Shelley or The Idealist is an intelligent, fairly well-written piece which showed a lot of technical imagination on the parts of the playwright and the players. But the whole thing leaves the audience with too many questions raised and left unanswered.

The beauty of a play about the life of Shelley, the English romantic poet and social revolutionary is that it encompasses in one character the best example of passion and reason operating simultaneously. Shelley lived in exile as much because of his fiery nature as his rational rejection of English society (and their natural rejection of him, as well). Many elements of modern drama are all laid bare in the biography, all that is necessary is a playwright with the talent of a Shakespeare to make the audience see the tragedy of Shelley's exciting self-contradictions.

For some obscure reason,

playwrights with the abilities of a Shakespeare are rare. Ann Jellicoe, who also wrote The Knack and The Sport of My Mad Mother, may have felt that the story was a natural success on stage, but she failed to realize that a story that implies so much requires all the art of a master to fully expose and clearly draw out the significance. Or, as any abstract artist will tell you, it's really hard to be direct and simple.

The material of Shelley's life is provocative stage material, but the play's major misfortune is that provocation is the only goal, instead of excitement of revelation through dramatic art. The play is, in short, unsatisfying and disappointing.

It is also an unfortunate fact that Toronto Workshop has, in Shelley one of the most competent and well-produced shows of the year. The surrealistic technique is striking; an effective device that maintained Shelley's egocentric nature within the framework of a third-person, posthumous biography complete with author.

The players are all good. Barry Flatman as Shelley carries the play with enthusiasm and some small grace, though he does lack the necessary subtlety. Dianne Grant plays a sensitive and appealing Mary Wolstencraft, but she becomes too pathetic too quickly at play's end. All the actors except Flatman get to switch role during



The cast of Shelley or The Idealist.

the play, including Ray Wheelan who cutely played General Utility, which was everything from a crying baby to a Cathedral. The problem with role-switching was that George Luscombe, the director, and his small cast all remembered their greatest suc-

cess The Chicago Conspiracy Trial with a little too much fondness. The unconscious echoes of the prior production were a misfortune, because the director and cast discovered an out-of-context enthusiasm and ego-tripped all over Jellicoe's victimized play.

All these so-called faults are the product of success, not failure. The intelligence of the production makes these small failings stand out with uncomfortable starkness. A near miss always seems more of a shame than a shot that goes wide.

Soft Machine is too good to be ignored

By STEVE DAVEY

Third Soft Machine (Columbia) Three years ago Jimi Hendrix gave his Toronto debut with an obscure trio named after a Burrough's novel, the Soft Machine. The crowd loved Hendrix and his startling acrobatics, but the Softs were much disliked. Backed by a simplistic light show, their music was also very basic. Lacking guitar, the bassist and drummer laid a foundation for the organist to rocket from. Disregarding the standard Hammond, he played a small home organ through sixteen amplifiers, which gave an eerie electronic tone to their music.

Now with the addition of Elton Dean's alto sax, Soft Machine have released their third L.P. entitled Third. Each side of this double album features one song running about twenty minutes. All are intricate pieces that are deceptively free-form. Organist Michael Ratledge is laying down some intriguing sounds, layering jazz, classics, and electronics. Hopefully, the buying public will pick-up on the Softs. Their music is just too good to be ignored for another three years.

Nantucket Sleighride Mountain (Quality) Leslie West in sheer bulk alone is the heaviest guitarist in rock today. Tipping those scales at three hundred pounds, West's prowess is solely on the scales. As live performances will attest, Mountain fall flat on their face. Nantucket is boring and trivial. Bassist and producer Felix Papilardi has tried to revive that old Cream magic by vainly imitating Jack Bruce. Organist Steve Knight is non-existent and drummer Corky Laing's greatest skill lies in his ability to throw his drum sticks in the air. Mountain's "heaviness" is a crashing bore.

Loaded the Velvet Underground (Atlantic) The Velvet Underground? Oh, Andy Warhol's group with that weird girl singer Nico and Plastic Inevitable and Heroin, right? Well, no. Times have changed (hmmm) and so

have the Velvet Underground. Renowned for their forays in to American society, Lou Reed, their guiding spirit, has moved his associates into the rock and roll field. Remember the Pop Festival? The Velvets played to yawns and were remembered solely for drummer Maureen Tucker's lack of drums (she chunka-chunka'ed on a timpani). On Loaded Maureen uses a full set and even solos at one point! The Underground have improved greatly, having rocked into high gear, and who knows, perhaps they'll get us dancing again! Everybody Shing-a-ling...

* * *

Having been told that this our last edition, I feel that it is only right that I acknowledge certain people here at York, who unknowingly or not, have contributed greatly to our musical community.

They are:

a) to the anonymous soul in Vanier Residence who blasts us each day with the profundity of the Moody Blues, a copy of the Moodys new L.P. What Does God Look Like

b) to Radio York an interview with the Iron Butterfly in which Steve Harris will confess that In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida is the greatest work of the century.

c) to the Guess Who fifteen hundred copies of American Woman autographed by Mike Fletcher and a bacon and tomato, skip the mayo, to go.

d) to York's numerous coffee houses and juke boxes, the words to Neil Young's Only Love Can Break Your Heart.

e) to those zany cut-ups at the Seer a life-time membership in the Columbia Record Club; a copy of Get a Job by the Silhouettes, and a Kleenex once used by Melanie (honest!).

f) and finally, to Howard Halpern, whom I predict for superstardom, a copy of every Elton John album and a good press agent.



Soft Machine: too good to be ignored.

Founders new magazine released

Fountain hits newstands

By BRIAN PEARL

The Fountain Magazine of short stories written by York students hit the newsstands this week, and after reading all of the stories with satisfaction and consistent interest, I can report that the magazine as a whole is splendid; well worth the quarter and the time spent to read it. It is available in the Central Square bookstore or the Founder's College newspaper office.

The stories are not alike in any way save a tendency to depend more on talent than experience in writing, something to be expected in such a collection. They ran all the way from straight-forward to satirical in style and the content varies from bourgeoisie to military-revolutionary. Singling out some of the stories for special mention is easy enough, but no single or even pair of stories really stands above the others in quality, they all have something to commend themselves. We seem to have the talent on this campus to produce an anthology of high calibre at least once a year, and CYSF or one of the college councils

(Founders supplied the funds this year) should see to it that this magazine becomes something of an expectation for writers and readers on the campus.

Of the stories I would like to mention, I have no favourite. The *Light Through the Leaves* by Laurd Palomba is a story about the death of a revolutionary after a raid that failed. As he dies his slow, lonely death left by the escaping guerrillas to die, the old man remembers what peace was like and how he abhors the killing he must do. He decides that before he dies, he will stop killing. Another member of the guerrilla band returns to make sure that the old man is dead before the government soldiers return to torture him for information. The young man talks to the old one about the revolution and living and is forced, in the end, to murder him. But the effect of the old man is disastrous on the young revolutionary, for he doubts the worth of his revolutionary zeal now, even as the enemy approaches and hesitates, dangerously inactive.

While I feel personally that

telling the story is the province of the author, not the critic, I also felt compelled to prove to any of you skeptical of the quality of a York product that these stories are indeed solid and worth reading.

Other stories are more experimental, or just plain wacky, like *Superstory* by Rick Fritz and satirical, like *Good Friday for a Lynching* by O.K. Harris, whose writing is a cross between that of Mordechai Richler and Gore Vidal, a potent style.

There are some fairly good 'straight' stories like *Lynda* by Barry Brissendon and *Martha* by the same author. (Brissendon is the only writer to have two stories in the anthology). A good story deserving mention on the strength of its sensitive and effective style is *White China* by Tamara Palmer, about the intimate feelings and illusions of an old maid teacher at a small college. The magazine really has something for everyone and there is a most commendable (and definite) Canadian viewpoint to practically all the stories, which is exciting and encouraging to encounter.



The Move soar high

By STEVE GELLER

Back in 1967 The Move began as an audio-visual musical hurricane. They were known as the "darlings of destruction" and were infamous for smashing in television sets, cars, and publicizing their records with libelous postcards of prominent British political figures in various states of undress. Often they would appear in Capone outfits with down-in-the-dregs expressions and proceeds to belt out a type of loud rock and roll noise.

Apparently, The Move were not terribly pleased with their commercial antics as all the energy that they wanted to channel towards projecting their music properly was expended instead on exploiting their visual gimmicks.

The times have changed however and with the release of SHAZAM, (A plus M SP4259), The Move have reconstructed their commerciality along progressive

lines and have become satirists of camp material. Minus the Capone vibes, nudie cards, and libel leers, they are quiet, high-soaring, three-part vocal-harmonic, and 12-string guitar dominated. The constant force of energy which is emitted from the four very talented members of The Move makes SHAZAM one of the most interesting albums to be released this year.

New releases ... Poco 'deliverin' (Columbia KE30209). Keeping pace with some of the best country music around, Poco present a medley of their old hits (including Ritchie Furay's "Kind Woman", which he wrote while with the Buffalo Springfield) as well as some newer material ... Janis Ian will release a new album shortly ... Stobbs, the Nice-like group from Britain will have their first release, a live recording, released by A plus M Records sometime this week.

Miles Davis: two great albums

By BRIAN PEARL

Miles Davis plays music unlike anyone else, anywhere. His albums *Bitch's Brew* and *Miles at the Filmore* (on Columbia) attest to the fact that a man who innovated when he was young and struggling can be even more inventive and exciting when he is older and secure in his popularity. Davis is one of that group of modern jazz musicians for whom breaking new ground in art is a way of life. His sound is unique, and rapidly turning on more and more rock fans to the now equally spaced-out world of jazz.

Davis is a trumpet player, but he can speak with that instrument as if he had a second mouth inside the bell. Articulate doesn't begin to describe the sensitivity and clarity of his music. He and his group (all front-line musicians in their own right) seem to be expressing more than a type of sound or even a type of living. They express a way of thinking, a process for thinking into the world itself and seeing all the random, rhythmic patterns that make no sense as anything but art.

The album *Bitch's Brew*, which won a Grammy award last week, is one of the greatest jazz recordings ever made. The unexpected change of Davis from a liberal to a radical musician left many fans speechless but even more hatless. The music is mind-blowing. It has an immediacy and impact that pushes you off-balance and forces you to see Miles Davis' way of doing it — right up against the wall and clinging by the fingertips. The sound has its roots in the history of jazz, especially when one recalls that jazz was the original existentialist music of the fifties. Well, Davis has created the music of existentialist life in the seventies. The power of his sound is undeniable, the impact inevitable.

The man's a genius.

The *Brew* album has two discs, and of the two, my favourite sides are the ones with *Bitch's Brew* and *Pharaoh's Dance*. *Pharaoh's Dance* is a heavy, heavy half-hour of sounds from the trumpet that seem random, displayed like jewels strewn on the black velvet of the deep rhythm backing. *Bitch's Brew* is a lighter more varied sound that has more technical depth and texture than *Pharaoh's Dance* but it too keeps that pure randomness that makes Davis' music seem essential and purely

natural.

Miles at the Filmore is another double-album. As the title tells, it's a live recording of Miles Davis playing at the Filmore in New York, the hall where the heavy rock goes down. The record has only four bits on it, called Wednesday Miles, Thursday Miles, Friday Miles and Saturday Miles. The music is made up of pieces from the *Brew* album (though he couldn't reproduce the incredible echo-fade-crossover sound he engineered on the first album) and the free-form play of his group.

a small record ad

"We don't care if it is a good single" said our accountants. "It's a waste of money advertising a single to the college market". "Probably", said we, "but we want everyone to know about it because we really like it". "Okay" said they, "but it will have to be a small ad."

So here it is —

Karen Young has a new single on reprise called *Garden of Ursh* (CR4000) which we would like you to buy and ask your local radio station to play. Who knows, maybe if you buy enough of them, even our accountants will be happy. Warner Bros. Records of Canada, Ltd.

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ROCK 'N ROLL REVIVAL

P.S. The Green Bush Inn will be open Thursdays & Fridays till the end of April.

We will be open all summer in the Atkinson Dining Hall.

Join us

Next
EXCALIBUR

Sept. 9,
1971

University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information



The Wakashu Kabuki Dance Company from Japan will make their first North American appearance next Monday when they appear in Burton Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. The five young male dancers will perform a programme of classical dance styles including Kabuki, Noh, and Jiuta-Mai. This will be the last performance in the 1970/71 Performing Arts Series, sponsored by York's Faculty of Fine Arts. For ticket information, call Burton Auditorium, 635-2370.

Faculty briefs

PROF. BRIAN DIXON, administrative studies, was appointed a member of the Indian Arts and Crafts Marketing Development Committee, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. PROF. WILLIAM KILBOURN, history, gave a public lecture, "Canada 1970" at Dundee University, Scotland, last November. PROF. R.W. NICHOLLS, Director, CRESS, read a paper last week at the Symposium on Science Policy, held by the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Queen's University. Invited papers were also given by Dr. John B. Macdonald, Executive Director, Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario.

School just beginning

More courses start soon

For many members of the York University community, days seem less hectic after the full-time students pack their books away and take a break from the academic life. For others, participating in or administering of courses is just beginning, due to the growing number of courses being offered by the University in the spring and summer.

The Centre for Continuing Education offers several non-credit special-interest courses. Highlight of this year's spring and summer offerings is a special writers' workshop to be held at Glendon, August 9 - 20. Fifteen published writers will comprise the faculty for seminars and lectures on the novel, the short story, drama, poetry, and non-fiction.

Other courses at the Centre, some of which begin next month, include Conversational French, Effective Reading, College Preparatory Mathematics, Creative Writing, English as a Second Language, and Aspects of Gambling.

The Centre for Continuing Education in co-operation with the Faculty of Fine Arts will offer a non-credit, eight-week dance course, open to all applicants regardless of academic standing or eligibility for university entrance. Students can, however, obtain credit for the course if it fits into their own curricula. Madam Nora Kiss, world renowned teacher of classical ballet from Paris, will be among the Visiting Lecturers teaching the summer course which will cover modern dance and classical ballet technique, technique for teachers of dance, jazz, and Spanish dance.

The Programme in Theatre Arts will present its second, summer travelling theatre project, Commedia '71. Fifteen students from Universities across Canada will perform improvised plays and

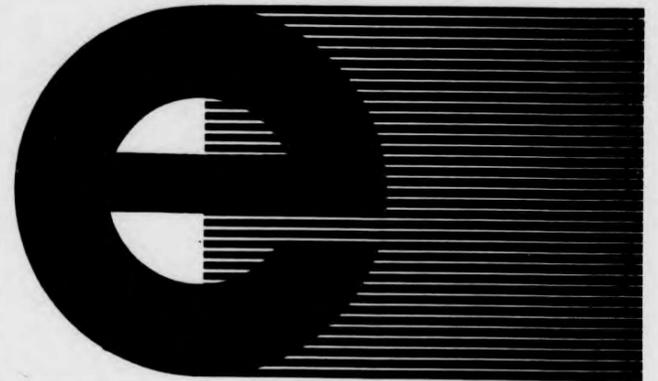
scenarios in Toronto parks and playgrounds and attend lectures given by Theatre faculty and visiting lecturers. At the end of the exercise they will receive two credits in production and performance.

A selection of courses in biology, chemistry, physics, and physical education are given by the Faculty of Science for the purpose of updating secondary school science teachers who already hold B.Sc. degree or the equivalent. Successful completion of five courses leads to the Diploma of Science and, subject to the ruling of the Admissions Committee, may allow

entry into the Faculty of Graduate Students at York. All courses carry Type A accreditation with the Ontario College of Education.

Two graduate courses in research methodology in the social sciences will be offered by the Faculty of Graduate Studies through the Institute for Behavioural Research. The courses are: Quantitative Methods in the Social and Environmental Sciences, directed by Professor Donald G. Morrison, which begins in May; and Survey Research Design and Analysis, directed by Dr. C. Michael Lanphier, which begins in June.

emergency



3333

The Emergency Services Centre, whose symbol appears above, begins operation next Thursday, April 1. Brochures are now being printed for on-campus distribution explaining the service, and adhesive labels will be attached with the number to dial in an emergency — 3333 — to all campus and residence phones.

What's happening on campus

Submissions for *What's Happening on Campus* should reach the Department of Information, Room S833 Ross Building, by Tuesday 2 p.m. Telephone 635-3441.

LECTURES AND SEMINARS

Thursday 12:00 noon - Speaker — Liz Angus will speak on "The Role of Women in the Coming Revolution" — sponsored by the Young Socialists Club — Central Square.

2:00 pm - Special Lecture — Leo Marx, critic and historian of American culture, will speak on "Ecology and Literature" — sponsored by English — Room S872, the Ross Bldg.

3:00 pm - Visiting Speaker — "Customs Value Procedure and Air Freight Usage" by Professor Peter Diamond, Massachusetts Institute of Technology — sponsored by the Kenya Project and Economics — Room S317, the Ross Bldg.

Friday 7:30 pm - Guest Lecturer — Dr. W. Wolfensberger, mental retardation research scientist, University of Nebraska, with an audio-visual presentation: "Future Directions of Programmes for the Mentally Retarded" — sponsored by the National Institute on Mental Retardation — Room I, L.H. No. 2.

8:30 pm - "An Evening with Bernard Gunther" — the author of *Sense Relaxation* will speak on ways to become more alive and grow, show a 25-minute colour film (words and music by Rod McKuen) dealing with an experience of an encounter group at the Esalen Institute, and hold a participation demonstration of some of his newest techniques in sensory awareness — sponsored by EGO programme, Centre for Continuing Education — \$3.00 admission; \$1.50 for students; OISE Auditorium, 252 Bloor St. West.

10:00 am - Guest Speaker — Edith Fowke, authority on the Canadian folk ballad — sponsored by Social Science — Room I, L.H. No. 2.

11:00 am - Social Science Seminar — "CUSO and Service Abroad" by Dale Posgate, Political Science — Room M, L.H. No. 2.

3:00 pm - Social Science Colloquium — Professor Stephen Levine of Rutgers University, editor of *Critical Anthropology*, — Colloquium Room 107, Stedman.

Tuesday 9:00-10:00 am - Guest Speaker — Dave Monture (Mohawk), editor, *Indian News* — student presentation on the "Canadian Indian" — sponsored by Social Science — (Informal discussion following in Room S301) — Room I, L.H. No. 2.

Wednesday 11:00 am - Social Science Seminar — Introduction to the upper year courses which deal with the Third World — Room M, L.H. No. 2.

1:00 pm - Poetry Reading and Discussion — Professor Irving Layton, reading from his poetry and leading a discussion, "The Poet in a Technological Age" — sponsored by Computer Science and Mathematics — Stong Senior Common Room.

4:00 pm - CRESS Physics Seminar — "Theory of Striations in Barium Clouds" by Professor A. Simon, University of Rochester — Room 317, Petrie.

MOVIES

Thursday 11:00 am - "Duck Soup" (Marx Brothers) — Social Science class — Room H, L.H. No. 2.

Monday 4:00 pm & 6:00 pm - "Marat Sade" — Humanities class — Room I, L.H. No. 2.

Wednesday 4:15 pm & 8:00 pm - "Citizen Kane" — sponsored by French, Glendon — Room 129, York Hall, Glendon.

MEETINGS

Thursday 10:00 am - Social Science Meeting — students interested in taking Social Science 277 in the coming academic year are invited to meet with Professor Peter Mitchell, History — Room 105, Winters.

2:00 pm - Administrative Studies Meeting — for students interested in transferring to the Honours Business programme — Room L, L.H. No. 2.

3:00 pm - Informal Hour — to discuss the Liberal Science programme and the need for early selection of Faculty of Arts courses — for registration in April — Room E, Stedman.

4:00 pm - Christian Fellowship Meeting — Study Room 209, McLaughlin.

4:30 pm - Monthly Meeting of the Seante — ninth Floor, Multi-Purpose Room, the Ross Bldg. (Due to space limitations any member of the York community wishing to attend as an observer should obtain a ticket from Room S945, the Ross Bldg.)

7:00 pm - York Stereo Society — Room 106, Stong.

8:00 pm - York University Homophile Association Meeting — last meeting of term — all welcome — Winters Coffee Shop.

Friday 12:00 noon - Young Socialist Club Meeting — last meeting of term — all welcome — Room N109, the Ross Bldg.

Saturday 10:00 am-1:00 pm - Geography and Urban Studies Programmes Meeting — for all Geography and Urban Studies majors and Prospective majors — sponsored by the Atkinson Office of Student Programmes — Atkinson Reading Room.

2:00 pm-5:00 pm - Economics and Administrative Studies Programmes Meeting — for all Economics and Administrative Studies majors and prospective majors — sponsored by the Atkinson Office of Student Programmes — Atkinson Reading Room.

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

Monday 7:30 pm - York Bridge Club — Vanier Dining Hall.

SPORTS

Friday 4:00 pm - York Rugger Week — Rugger Season Kick-off — Simon Elmsely XV vs Rick Hodders XV — at York.

Sunday 2:00 p.m. - Badminton — Tait McKenzie Building.

Monday 12:15 pm - Conditioning for Men and Women — Mon., Wed. and Fri. — Tait McKenzie Building.

MUSIC and DANCE

Friday 2:00 pm - Venetian Polychoral Music from 1608 — a rehearsal by students in music — sponsored by Prog. in Music — members of the York community welcome — McLaughlin Dining Hall.

WANT ADS & CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANT ADS are accepted in our offices in the Central Square, Suite 111. Cost \$1.00 prepaid, maximum four lines. Deadline Tuesday 3 p.m.

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TYPING AT HOME. Electric Typewriter. Typing essays, theses, manuscripts, etc. Immediate service. Rates: 40¢ per double spaced sheet, 5¢ each carbon copy. Phone 225-4551.

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LOST

BROWN LEATHER BRIEFCASE, on Sunday night in Grad Residence #1. The briefcase contains essay papers. Call 966-3931 or 635-1827.

FOR SALE

ACRYLICS, OILS, WATER-COLOURS, by East Coast Artist for sale. Reasonably priced. Call 221-4976, anytime.

ONE ACCURAPID STABILIZATION PROCESSOR. Takes paper up to 14 inches wide and develops it in 15

GET READY FOR NEXT SEPTEMBER with this good buy: A woman's green briefcase complete with a file fold-out going at half price. Call Karin at 226-2298.

FANTASTIC SOUND STEREO SYSTEM - Must sell. Dynakit PAS 4 Preamp plus stereo 70 amp. plus pair of AR2ax speakers, suitable for home or commercial use. Best offer over \$400.00. Phone 486-7584 after 10 p.m.

HALF FRIDGE & FREEZER. 6 months old. 5 year guarantee. \$120.00 or best offer. Call 635-0949.

ARMY TRIUMPH MOTORCYCLE 500 c.c. Like new (600 miles). Will sell very reasonably. Telephone 225-7248.

RIDES

NEEDED URGENTLY. Two people who want transportation to Daytona Beach, Florida, leaving Sunday, March 28th. Phone 630-6393.

JOBS

IT'S NEW! ESCORT ENTERPRISES need young ladies for part-time work. Pay range is \$2.50 - \$6.00 per hour, guaranteed. Interviews will be required. Call 782-3379 or 633-4620 after 6 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION

SUBLET: Three bedroom Townhouse. Jane & Finch area, from April 1st or May 1st, 1971. Phone 636-4189.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET: from May 1st to August 31st. Bayview & 401, 2 bedrooms, \$173.00 per month. Outdoor and indoor pools, tennis court and a par 3 golf course. Call 226-1754 after 5 p.m.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET: Keele & Finch, available May 1, 1971. One large bedroom, main floor, balcony, outdoor pool and sauna. Underground parking optional. TTC at door. Rent \$150.00 per month. Call 638-5129 (evngs.).

WANTED MALE TO SHARE APARTMENT. Own bedroom, pool and sauna. Finch & Keele. \$80.00 per month. Call 635-0949.

GIRL WANTED TO SHARE APARTMENT in University City from approximately May 1st to August 31st. Call 636-0717.

SUMMER SUBLET: University City. Partly furnished, 3 bedrooms. Rent negotiable. Call 630-8167.

WANTED: FARMHOUSE near York for the next school year. If you have any information call 638-1828 after 6 p.m.

USED CARS

FOR SALE: 64 PONTIAC - radio - V8 good mechanical condition fitness certificate. Best offer. Call 222-7420 after 6 p.m.

WANTED: Used Datsun, Toyota or like small car. Must be in good condition. Will pay cash. Call 633-6376.

MISCELLANEOUS

TROUBLE WITH YOUR INCOME TAX? T-1 shorts, \$4.00. Prepared by a York student, 4 years experience with Tax Consultant, free pick-up and delivery on campus. Call Bob Gold, at 638-6545.

GOING SOMEWHERE? I can fly you very cheaply anywhere in Canada or U.S. Up to 3 passengers or 500 pounds of anything legal. Call Brian at 893-1778.

ROUND RECORDS has low prices on all records, Hendrix & Pearl only \$3.90. Also great selections of posters, candles and pipes. 110 Bloor Street West, second floor. 921-6555.

EUROPE-RUSSIA ON A MINI BUDGET. For free information contact the AOSC, 44 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, 921-2611 or Goway, 53 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, 929-3001.

GAY'S DATING ASSOCIATION: Gay boys and girls. Wide choice of dates (fully confidential and legally approved). Call 536-7529 from 1 p.m. to 9

GESTALT THERAPY: Weekend labs, ongoing growth groups, sensitivity training. Also marriage and family and individual counselling. Qualified Gestalt Therapist. For information and appointments call: 278-6882.

DANCE and Annual Meeting of York-view Progressive Conservative Association. Saturday March 27th, 8 p.m. at Rivalda Restaurant & Tavern (Rivalda Road). Buffet and door prizes. \$2.50 per person.

ESSAY WANTED - Remuneration. Intensive (30 pages or more) study in an aspect of 20th century Canadian History. Call George after 5 p.m. 368-3786.

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FISHER 150 - reg. \$429.00
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Drug Crisis, Birth Control, Abortion, located in Vanier Residence, Rooms 211, 212. Open 24 hours.
Telephone: 635-3509

York University Student LEGAL AID COUNSELLING

Wednesdays 12 to 2 pm, CYSF office Rm. N108 Ross Bldg. Telephone 635-2515
(Community and Legal Aid Services Programme, Osgoode Hall.)

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Gary Quail, Optician 638-2020

HEALTH SERVICES

located in Vanier Residence Room 201 open Monday to Friday 9 am to 5 pm.
Doctor's hours 9:30 am to 11:30 am and 2:30 pm to 4:30 pm.
Rm. 201 Vanier Res. 635-2345

THE INFORMATION GROUP

Looking for information on most groups, departments and organizations of York U.? We are here to help.
ROOM 106 Central Square
MON. - FRI. 12 noon - 5 p.m.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Individual Group & Self Help Counselling Programmes. Located in B.S.B., Room 135A Open Monday to Friday 9 am to 5 pm
Telephone: 635-2304
Emergency Phone Service at other times: 789-2817.

... and off campus

on campus cont'd

Monday 8:30 pm - Performing Arts Series - Wakashu Kabuki Dance Company from Japan in their first North American appearance - classical dance styles including Kabuki, Noh, Kyogen and Jiuta-Mai - sponsored by Fine Arts - Burton Auditorium.

Tuesday 7:30 pm - Renaissance Ensemble rehearsal - sponsored by Prog. in Music - open to the York community - Room 019, Founders.

Wednesday 4:00 pm - Final informal concert presented by students in Music - Room 014, Steacie Science Library.

ENTERTAINMENT

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

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

9:00 pm - Jam and Beer Session - featuring Chuck Stevens and others - Glendon Pipe Room

Saturday 8:30 pm - York Rugger Week - Dance - sponsored by York and the Barbarians Rugger Club - admission \$4.00 - Sun Yat Sen Hall, 14 Hagerman St. (behind City Hall).

Tuesday 9:30 am-3:30 pm - Christian Counselling and Religious Consultation - (638-1505 or 633-2158) - Room 133, McLaughlin.

Saturday 10:00 am-6:00 pm - Informal Group Discussions - the Chinese Student Association of York is hosting a meeting of the Chinese Student Union of Canada - discussion of the political and social issues concerning the Chinese in Canada - open to the York Community - Board Senate Chamber, Glendon Campus.

Sunday 1:00 pm-6:00 pm - Formal Meeting and Press Conference - meeting of Chinese students continues - Senate Multi-Purpose Room, 9th floor, Ross Bldg.

Off campus events

LECTURES & POLITICAL MEETINGS

Friday March 26, 8:00 pm, Vanguard Forum, 334 Queen St. West, Poetry as the Expression of Social Concern. Readings from the poetry of Pablo Neruda, great Spanish American poet. Speaker will be Keith Ellis, Associate Professor, Department of Italian and Hispanic Studies, U. of T. Admission \$1.00, students and unemployed 50 cents. For further information call 364-5908.

Wednesday March 24, 12:00, Centennial College, Room 11.03. Women in the Coming Canadian Revolution with speaker Lis Angus, cross-country women's liberation co-ordinator of the league for Socialist Action Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere and a member of Toronto Women's Caucus. Sponsored by Young Socialists.

Sunday March 28, Convocation Hall, U. of T. 2:00 pm. Michel Chartrand and Robert Lemieux Speak. Sponsored by the Emergency Committee for the Defense of Political Rights in Quebec. For further information call 763-6989 or 466-3994.

Friday April 2, 8:00 pm, Ontario College of Education Public Meeting with Charlene Mitchell, Regional Co-ordinator, New York Committee to Free Angela Davis, Robert Lemieux, one of the 'Montreal Five' defendants out on bail and Deborah Clark, active in Toronto's black community.

ENTERTAINMENT

Saturday March 27, 334 Queen St. (Vanguard Bookstore) 8:00 pm. Movie - "The Rise and Fall of Legs Diamond", Budd Boetticher, USA 1960. An excellent gangster film, plus "Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge", based on Ambrose Bierce's Civil War story of a young man caught in an act of sabotage and hanged. Sponsored by League for Socialist Action.

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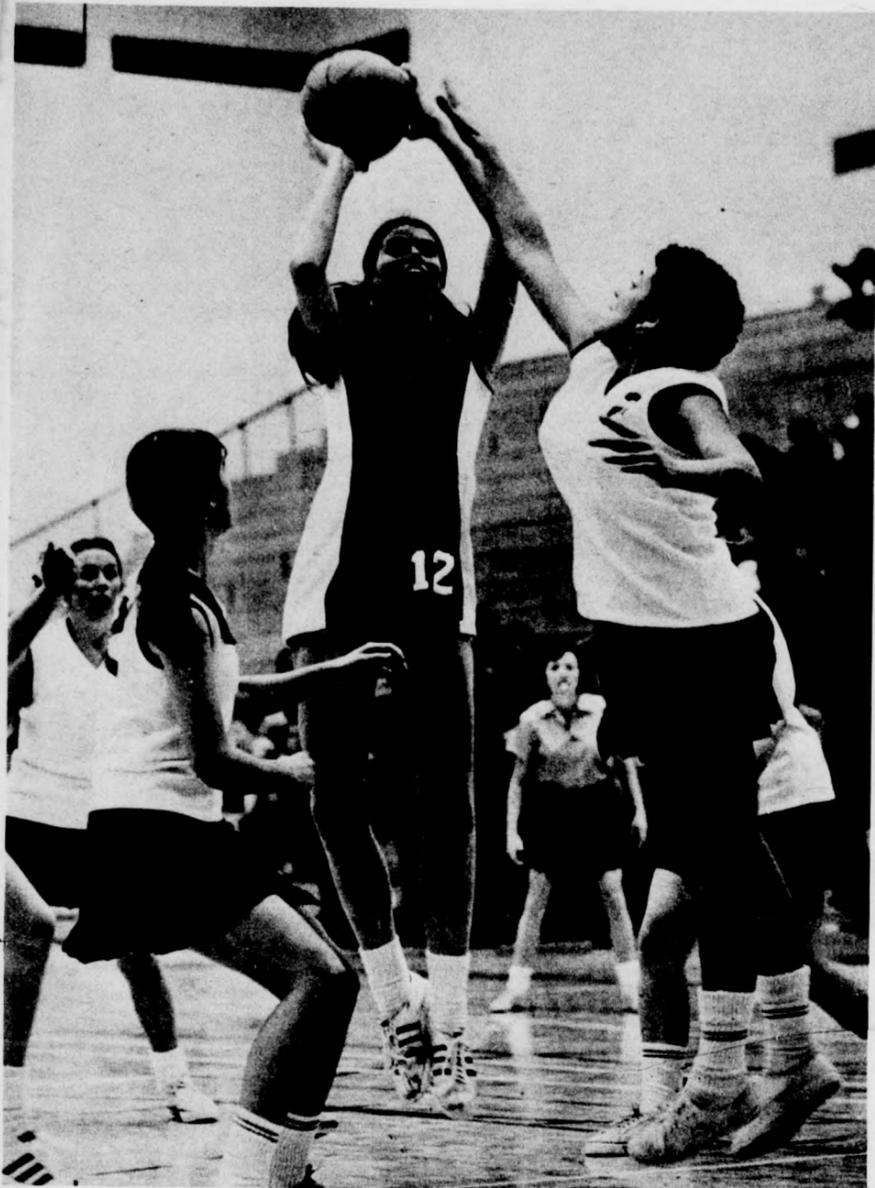


Sports



Two Canadian championships

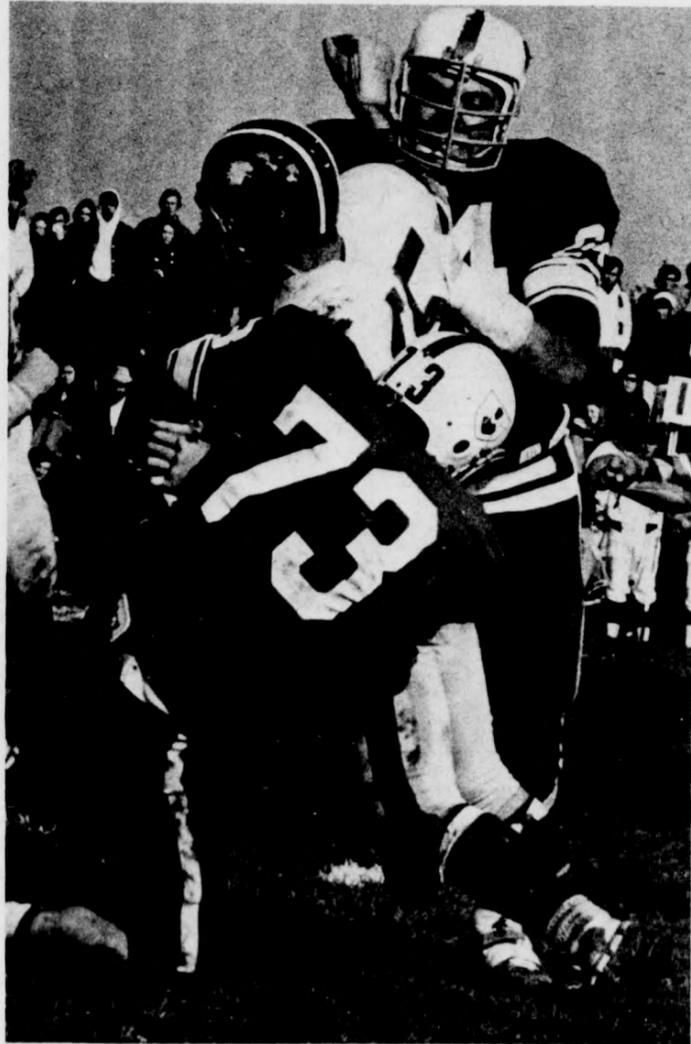
A year of sweat & seven championships



Women's basketball was exciting all year but the girls were thwarted in their championship efforts by tough opposition.



Both gymnastics teams won Canadian championships this year and Sue Buchanan won the individual title.



The football Yeomen fell flat on their faces this year failing to win a game. Maybe next year in the new league.

**Championships
won by
York athletes
this year**

CANADIAN

**Gymnastics
Cross-country**

OIAA

**Badminton
Cross-country
Squash
Table tennis
Volleyball**

Photos by TIM CLARK



Women's volleyball almost won a championship this year but lost out in the final few games.



Meet the Easter Bunny in our newest Restaurant

Whether you have your own special bunny, or care to say "hello" to ours, "Dinner with the Easter Bunny" is a good way to familiarize yourself with our beautiful new restaurant on Keele Street, just south of Finch.

All the now famous Howard Johnson's delicacies and specialty foods are fea-

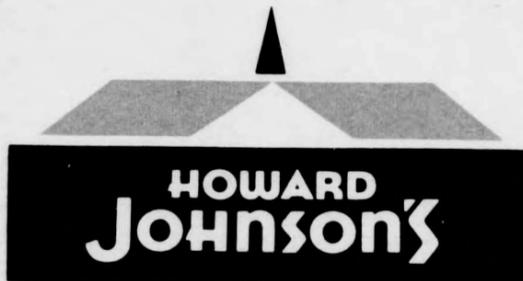
tured on the menu. Including fried clams, hamburgers, chicken, frankfurters and 28 flavours of ice cream.

Be a "good egg" and give yourself and your bunny a holiday treat. Drop by Howard Johnson's Restaurant during

"Dinner with the Bunny" week-end, April 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Incidentally, we're officially open for business beginning Wed., March 31st. Hours, 7:00 a.m. to midnight, every day including Sunday.

So, make Howard Johnson's your place "off campus", soon.



3757 Keele St. (just South of Finch) 633-2810