

# Laskin to reinterpret search procedure to senate

By BOB WALLER

The latest act in York's presidential search comedy of errors starts when the senate meets this afternoon.

At about 5:30 pm today search chairman Justice Bora Laskin will address the senate and interpret the reporting procedure of the committee.

This move follows from an invitation on Jan. 13 from the senate executive committee to have Laskin speak to the senate on the selection procedure.

It also follows from the Jan. 12 meeting of the board of governors when after a stormy two-hour debate the board gave Laskin and the search committee a vote of confidence and also expressed confidence in the ability of the committee to interpret the reporting procedure to clear up "the inherent ambiguities."

The final selection and reporting procedure accepted by the senate is:

— the senate will hear and discuss the search committee report in a "closed" session.

— the results of the senate preferential ballot of the short list of candidates will be known only to Laskin as chairman of the search committee and William Pearson Scott as chairman of the board.

— after this senate consultation, the board will appoint the next president, keeping in mind that whoever it is

must have "broad support" of the senate ("broad support" was not defined.)

The board/ search committee action apparently follows out of the chaos created with the withdrawal of the last two candidates from the first, never officially-released, short list of three presidential hopefuls.

On Jan. 5, York's arts dean John T. Saywell withdrew charging that the procedure was "unwise, if not disastrous."

Saywell said in his letter of withdrawal that the senate should have the "preponderant say" in the presidential selection. He also criticized the secrecy of the selection

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and reporting procedure, calling it "a procedure which ensures that the new president... will take office under a cloud."

On Jan. 8, University of Toronto arts dean A. D. Allen withdrew. He too criticized the existing procedure.

He felt that the new president should be chosen by a committee representing all parts of the university — students, faculty, senate and board.

"It would be foolish to take it on unless one could feel very well assured of general support and sympathy throughout the university," Allen said.

Both men left open the possibility that they would accept renomination if the procedure were changed to overcome their objections.

However, Laskin told EXCALIBUR Tuesday that the ambiguities referred to in the procedure were not those criticized by Saywell and Allen. He declined to elaborate.

The feeling among some senators in the arts faculty and Atkinson College is that unless the procedure is interpreted to meet the Saywell/Allen criticisms, it will be challenged by an amendment of some sort which if passed, would radically alter the procedure.

However, according to reliable sources in the senate, the board of governors, and particularly chairman Scott, are steadfastly opposed to any revision of the procedure, especially one which might shift the balance of power away from them.

Apparently, Scott has told certain people in the university that if the senate "fiddles with the procedure," the board is prepared to appoint the new president on its own.

Although the board must legally consult with the senate on the presidential appointment (York University Act, 1965,) nowhere is it spelled out what consultation means.

When questioned by EXCALIBUR regarding the allegation, Scott refused to comment. He would neither confirm nor deny the charge.

# Excilibur

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## Not one elected

# York Green slate rejected in McLaughlin's elections

By MIKE BLUMENTHAL

The York Green Committee slate was soundly rejected in the McLaughlin Council elections Tuesday.

In what was interpreted by most observers as a negative vote, the coalition of Mac 70 (the Mac student newspaper) staff and the two independents were elected to office.

The new councillors are: Larry Balaban, Bruce Ball, Jim Cameron, Steve Diamond, Marija Dilkus, Bill Moull, and Repunzel (Cynthia Garfinkel.)

A relatively heavy turnout — 22 per cent of the student body — yielded only 14 slate votes for the YGC. The Mac 70 staff attracted 28 slate votes, and 68 ballots indicated preference for the Mac 70 staff and

the independents. Out of 209 ballots cast, almost half ignored the YGC candidates completely.

While the Mac 70 staff had all had experience in college activities, only one of the YGC had been involved in college affairs.

Some Mac students saw the YGC as a campus-wide club, while the Mac 70 staff were viewed as being "college-oriented". Some students voted mainly for the people that they know. Many voted for the lesser of two evils.

Most students, however, didn't vote at all. One of them said, "I didn't vote because it doesn't matter anyway." Another, who had voted, said: "It's only a college election — it sounds like a crummy story."

The Mac 70 staff were delighted with the results. "We handed in our nominations at the last minute so that it wouldn't be a non-election," said Balaban. "We wanted to keep the YGC out of the Mac council."

Bill Moull, editor of Mac 70, said that the YGC will have to reevaluate its position for the CYSF elections. Repunzel smiled.

The York Green Committee members were dejected. They had expected to win at least three seats on the council.

Tim Delaney called it a "complete repudiation of the YGC, mainly due to the personality of Tim Delaney — as if it was my committee, which it is not."

Bill Griffiths, who was on the YGC slate, said quite bitterly that the Mac students had "lost the best platform and the best men." Dan Tiffin, also on the YGC slate, said that he was sad that not many students had voted, and promised that he would cooperate with the new council.

The new council will have many problems to deal with in the new year. Many Mac students are aware of the lack of communication between day students and resident students. "The YGC plank of having social activities during the day is no solution," said Bill Moull. "That would leave the resident students bored during the nights."

Other problems are apathy and lack of college identity. Steve Diamond, a Mac 70 staff member noted that there are too many complainers who aren't willing to do anything constructive.

Jim Cameron, a Mac 70 staff member, noted that Mac council was overbudgeted by \$3,000 this year, "and nobody knows where the money went."

Things started to get tense around the polling booths as the afternoon progressed and the voters kept trickling in. The chief returning officer had only printed 250 ballot forms, expecting a low turnout. 209 of the more than 1,000 students in the college turned out to cast their votes.

In Vanier College eight candidates, two of them running for re-election, were acclaimed into Vanier College Council when nominations closed last week. The Vanier election was to have been held today.

the implementation of the Laskin Report.

Green's main fear is that this committee will be similar to a former York presidential advisory body called the Advisory Council on Student Affairs which was set up in September, 1966, and disbanded early in 1967.

Glendon College withdrew from the council because, says former Glendon student Glen Williams, "The meetings were closed and the students on the committee had no real power."

In a letter to Ross, Green wrote that Winters council "is not prepared to accept a) one more cog in the York administrative wheel, or b) a non-elected super committee". It seems the advisory committee is headed for one or the other directions.

Green believes that decision making, concerning such matters as the food services and the bookstore should take place "within the bodies legitimately formed for that purpose." — The food services and the Bookstore committees. Green is also concerned that the advisory body could be used as a "cover for decisions made by Ross."

Replying to Green's letter Ross said his suggestions "will be referred to the advisory committee."

## Winters suspicious of Ross committee

By PAUL AXELROD

York president Murray Ross has been meeting since last March with a special advisory committee, composed of students and faculty. However, to at least one student member, the actual function of the group is unclear.

Edie Rantoul, the former Winters College representative to the committee was recalled from the body, since, says Winters council president Marshall Green, "the committee has no legal status within the university."

Ross originally formed the committee to discuss problems which might arise in the university pending the release of the Laskin Report. Winters council understood that the committee would be disbanded immediately after the Laskin Report was made public.

When a second meeting of the committee was called in December, (after the Laskin Report was out) in which matters such as the food services and the bookstore were hinted at as future topics for discussion, Winters council withdrew Miss Rantoul as an official representative from the college, saying she would only attend the meetings as an "interested student" and would discuss only matters pertaining to



Security officers haul down American flag.

## And down it comes

Six students last Thursday afternoon replaced the Canadian maple leaf flying in front of York's Ministry of Love with the U.S. stars and stripes.

It flew for about 15 minutes before two security officers drove up from the gatehouse and removed it. The Canadian flag was put in its rightful place sometime after.

EXCALIBUR photographer Jack Meoff, who followed the students when he saw them parading the large U.S. flag through the Central Square around 1 pm, describes what happened:

"Two students were walking while holding the flag spread out. I guess they were trying to attract more kids."

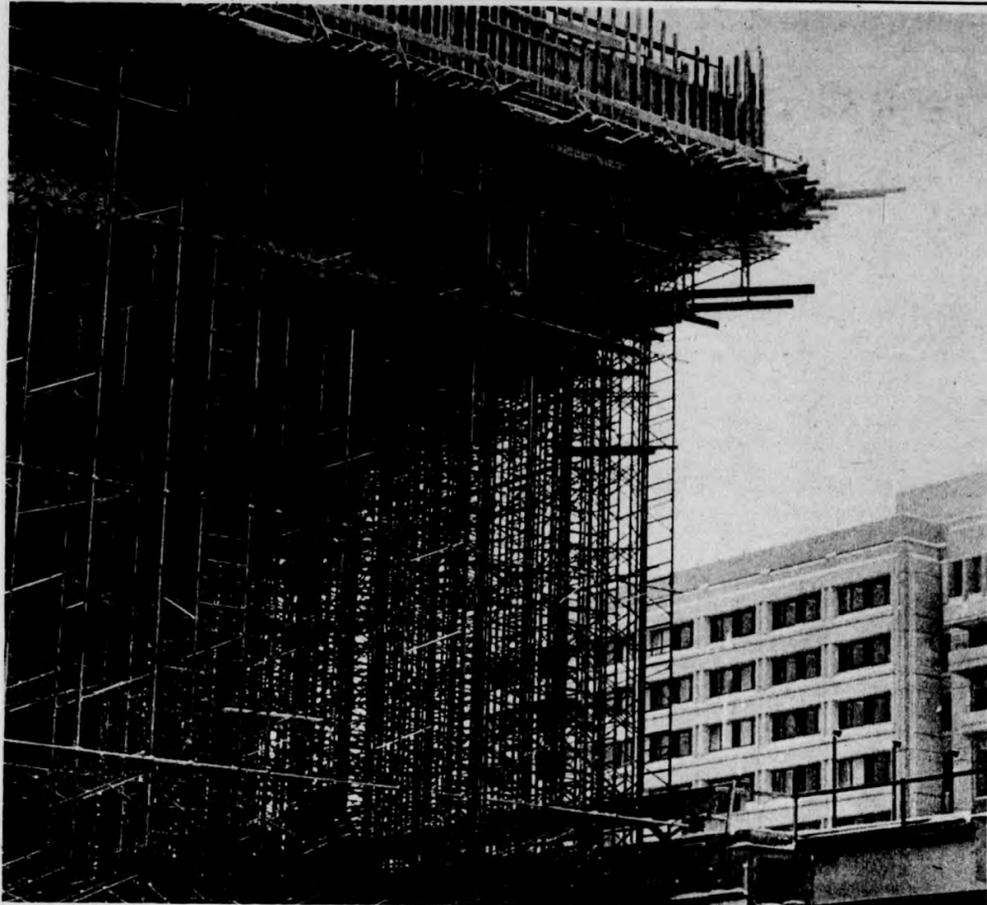
"They got to the pole in front of the Hum. building, whipped down the Canadian flag, neatly rolled it up and hoisted the U.S. flag. Not many people were around."

"They stood around for a while and another guy came up and tried to undo the ropes keeping the U.S. flag up."

"They asked him whether he agreed that the U.S. flag flying there symbolized the true nature of education at York — the Americanization. "The guy said that it probably did, but he didn't like to see the U.S. flag flying there anyway."

Apparently, the students were planning to present the Canadian flag to arts dean John Saywell, but as of Tuesday it had not yet arrived.





IT'S AS GOOD AS A RACETRACK

Excalibur - Harry Kitz

When that scaffolding comes off the new Central Library the whole weight of its cantilevered roof will fall on the foundations. The contractors know that and have planned for it. But they ran across some unfirm terra firma

when they laid the foundations, so nobody knows how far it will fall. The plans say eight inches; some people in physical plant won't agree. They've got a pool going now — whoever guesses the right drop wins the pot.

## YUFA wants 20% hike

# Tuition might jump — profs are blamed

By JOHN KING

Tuition fees might go up next year and Bruce Parkes, York's vice-president in charge of finances, lays the blame on the faculty.

In an interview with Radio York Tuesday, Parkes said the possibility of a tuition fee increase had not been discussed, but that it was "a definite possibility."

Parkes said that if faculty members pushed for a wage hike along the lines of the package suggestion by the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations, York's funds might be stretched too thin. He said the problem could be avoided if the provincial government were to increase the university's annual grant.

"It's always useful to put the blame on a price rise," York University Faculty Association information officer Ted Olson said yesterday. "We had not proposed that tuition fees go up."

Olson, also acting chairman of social science, said the OCUFA package would work out to a pay increase of "about 20 per cent." The association won a 10 per cent pay increase for continuing faculty last February.

YUFA president Wesley Coons said he wouldn't feel guilty about a tuition increase next year if he got

his salary increase. "It's part of bargaining," he said yesterday.

Tuition fee increases of from \$2 to \$44 for next year at the University of Toronto were announced this week.

Olson said YUFA is "only at the most general beginnings of a negotiation with the board" so far, but he hoped the negotiations would work out well. "We trust that it will be a gentlemanly proceeding," he said.

Last February YUFA nearly pulled off a walkout when the board would not come to an acceptable compromise with the faculty association. A compromise giving YUFA access to the York budget and a guaranteed 10 per cent pay increase for continuing faculty (they had asked for 18 per cent) was worked out three days before the planned walkout.

"We'd just like to get up to the other professionals" in wage scales, Olson said yesterday. "Not only do plumbers make more money than we do," but so do high school teachers, he said.

Faculty associations at the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario are also pushing for pay hikes this week. Faculty at U of T want a 22 per cent increase; Western professors are looking for a hike of 17 per cent.

# How the presidential search developed

By JOHN ADAMS

The following is an attempt to piece together a history of the search for a new president at York University.

**December, 1968** — Murray G. Ross, 58, writes William Pearson Scott, chairman of the board of governors, stating his plan to retire as university president in 1970.

**Feb. 10, 1969** — Board meets and accepts Ross' resignation, effective June 30, 1970.

**Feb. 19** — Board and senate executive committees meet together and Scott tells of Ross' retirement. They agree to set up a search committee of three governors chosen by the board and three senators chosen by the senate with one of the governors as chairman. No objections are raised to a suggestion to include students on it. The search committee would recommend between three and five candidates to the board which would appoint one as president.

**Feb. 27** — Senate meets and approves the agreement of Feb. 19. The council of the York Student Federation meets and expresses its discontent with the lack of consultation with students about the search committee and lack of students on it. CYSF suggests a committee of equal numbers of students and faculty with a governor as chairman to make a recommendation of a candidate to the board. Meetings of this committee should be open.

**Mar. 10** — Board meets, hears the appeal of Paul Koster, CYSF president, for students on the search committee, agrees in principle and then selects its three members.

**Mar. 12** — Senate executive committee, after consultation by telephone, agrees to add three students.

**Mar. 13** — Scott formally announces establishment of the search committee, its terms of reference ("to recommend names to the board of governors of suitable persons..."), its members (three governors, three senators, and three students) and its chairman, Justice Bora Laskin (a governor).

**Mar. 27** — Senate meets and approves the recommendations of its nominating committee for a slate of candidates senate will vote on afterwards to choose its three members of the search committee. They are D.J. Baum, professor, Osgoode; Michael Creal, professor, Atkinson and arts and science; George Edwards, professor, administrative studies; Jack Granatstein, assistant professor, A and S; David Hoffman, associate professor, A and S; Harold Schiff, dean, science; and Albert Tucker, professor, Glendon.

**Apr. 14** — Board meets and approves adding one representative from YUFA to the search committee.

**Apr. 15** — William Farr, secretary of the university, writes to all senators to tell them that senate has elected Michael Creal, Harold Schiff and Albert Tucker to the search committee.

**May 26** — Search committee meets for first time after meeting informally in early May. Wesley Coons, president of YUFA is formally added as the YUFA representative. They decide to start soliciting nominations (send out 750 letters) and to draft a criteria to assess nominations. Five meetings are held to consider the criteria. Two presidents of Ontario universities and representatives of the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Ontario Union of Students are consulted.

**June 26** — Board and senate executive committees meet jointly and agree unanimously (according to Scott's letter of Dec. 11, 1969 to all senators) to the following selection procedures. (They have been edited to em-

phasize the areas of disagreement.):

1. Search committee will report to a 'closed' meeting of senate.

2. Afterwards senators would vote their preference by secret ballot.

3. Only the chairman of the search committee would know the results of the senate ballot.

4. The board would be guided but not bound by the senate ballot results.

(Dr. Ross suggests that senate be asked to delegate its authority to be 'consulted' by the board to its executive committee but the idea is dropped.)

**Sept. 8** — Board meets and accepts these selection procedures. Also the board designates Dennis Healy, 58, vice-president (academic) to act as president during the absence of Ross who was then hospitalized for surgery. The board states it is doing this by the power granted to it in Article 13 (3) of the York University Act (1965).

The act reads: "The board may appoint one or more vice-presidents who shall have such powers and duties as may be conferred on him or them by the president, and one vice-president shall act as president when the president is absent and, while so acting, he has all the powers and duties of the president. (1965, c. 143, s. 13.)"

**Sept. 25** — Senate meets and amends the recommended selection procedure as follows:

1. Senate will hear and discuss the search committee report in an open meeting.

2. Chairman of the search committee will report to senate the results of its preferential ballot on the candidates recommended by the search committee.

**Oct. 14** — Board meets and does nothing about senate's amendments to the selection procedure voted on Sept. 25.

**Oct. 18** — Dennis Healy, acting president, announces his acceptance of an offer to become president and vice-chancellor of Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec. (1,100 liberal arts, English-speaking students.) He will resign from York effective June 30, 1970.

**Nov. 10** — Board meets and does nothing about senate's amendments to the selection procedure voted on Sept. 25.

**Nov. 27** — Scott receives the report of the search committee signed by Justice Bora Laskin.

**Dec. 4** — Board and senate executive committees meet jointly to resolve the differences in the selection procedures voted by the board on Sept. 8 and the senate on Sept. 25. After an hour's debate Scott agrees to withdraw his suggestions for a new procedure that would allow the board to add names to the list which he introduced because "senate saw fit to reject the agreed-upon procedure on Sept. 25." After almost four hours they agree unanimously (according to Scott's letter of Dec. 11 to all senators) to the following recommendations:

1. Senate will hear and discuss the search committee report in a 'closed' session, although the senators point out and the governors agree that the meeting cannot possibly be 'closed', that there is no way to stop news leaking out.

2. The results of the senate preferential ballot will be known only to the chairman of the search committee and the board. The board affirms that it would consider 'broad support' by senate as an essential criterion for the appointment of any candidate. No one bothers to define 'broad support'.

**Dec. 6-7** — Chairman of the search committee flies to England for a month.

**Dec. 8** — Board meets and accepts the revised selection procedure.

**Dec. 9** — EXCALIBUR and The Globe and Mail report that the search committee has selected and recommends Jack Saywell, Michael Oliver, and Albert Allen, for president. No one ever denies the accuracy of these stories. (The board chairman, Scott, writes the three to apologize for any embarrassment caused by the leak.)

Michael Oliver calls William Farr, university secretary, around 1:30 p.m. to ask that his name be removed from the list. No one tells senate of this.

Senate meets and despite a substantial minority reverses its position of Sept. 25 and approves the revised selection procedure.

Ross as senate chairman says the search committee has not yet reported to the Board. Science dean Harold Schiff, a search committee member, tells senate the report was given to the board chairman.

Senate debates and rejects a proposal for its preferential ballot. It refers the ballot back to its executive committee.

**Dec. 18** — Senate meets specially to approve the form of its preferential ballot. It first defeats (18-19) a motion to refer the ballot back to its executive committee, and then defeats a motion to adopt the ballot recommended by the executive committee (18-18). Everyone then agrees to refer the ballot back to the executive committee.

**Jan. 3, 1970** — Justice Bora Laskin, search committee chairman, returns to Canada.

**Jan. 5** — Arts dean John Saywell withdraws from the selection charging the procedures are "unwise, if not disastrous". He writes in a letter to the university secretary that senate should have "the preponderant say" in the selection. He criticizes the secrecy of the selection procedure. He calls it "a procedure which ensures that the new president... will take office under a cloud." The procedure has left "suspicion and mistrust on all sides, and a flood of rumor, fabrications and slander... I do not wish to be a candidate for any position where rumors do not have to face the light of day, where whispered accusations cannot be answered and accusers have only their own conscience to live with..."

**Jan. 8** — U of T arts dean Albert Allen withdraws and tells The Globe and Mail that the new president should be chosen by a committee representing all parts of the university — students, faculty, senate and board. "It would be foolish to take it on unless one could feel very well assured of general support and sympathy throughout the university," he said. Allen said the present procedure had failed to "take into account the needs of all parts of the university."

Both Allen and Saywell leave open the possibility they would accept renomination if the selection procedure is changed to overcome their objections.

**Jan. 12** — Board meets and after a two-hour discussion decides to ask the search committee to look for new candidates. Strong dissent appears within the board for the first time over what is the best course to adopt.

**Jan. 13** — Senate executive committee meets and agrees to let the search committee draft a preferential ballot for senate and define the meaning of 'broad support'. It also decides to invite Justice Bora Laskin, search committee chairman, to speak to senate on the selection procedure.

**Jan. 17** — Search committee meets and discusses how to interpret the ambiguities in the selection procedure as approved earlier by senate and board.

**Jan. 22** — Senate meets. Laskin speaks and...???

# Church attacked

## Group wants funds used better

By JEFF FINKELSTEIN

The first of a series of proposed confrontations between the Atkinson College-based activist group Responsible Action Now and the various church establishments in Toronto will happen Sunday.

R.A.N., under the provisional leadership of W.E. Mann, a professor of sociology at Atkinson,

### Women's group being organized on York Campus

About 20 York women met in the daycare centre in Winters College on Tuesday to organize a campus-wide women's liberation movement.

Most of the discussion did not centre around what structures the new group would adopt but rather around the lack of birth control information and materials and also the inadequacies of existing abortion laws.

After sharing personal experiences and hearing of the widespread ignorance that both women and men have about the female body and sexuality, the women agreed on the need for more educational and practical work in this area.

The women also agreed to help set up and operate a birth control information centre on campus.

Tuesday's meeting was the first of this term. Future meetings will be advertised in EXCALIBUR. Phone 964-8271 after 6 p.m. for more information.

is seeking to present the congregations of several major churches in the downtown area with the results of their research into the churches' wealth distribution and management.

R.A.N. claims that the churches are irresponsible in the use of their financial and real estate resources. For example, the Anglican Church in Toronto has \$10-million invested in trust funds and its money managers are content to finance church operations primarily through the accrued interest.

Mann claims that this income is, for the most part, sufficient to cover only basic operating costs such as building maintenance and clerical salaries. He believes that if the church is to assume its social and welfare responsibilities then its huge capital should be directly used for community programs.

R.A.N.'s research has also found that large amounts of the churches' wealth is further tied up in the valuable land and extravagant buildings which they own. The Metropolitan United Church, for instance, at the corner of Queen and Church Streets, is evaluated at \$4-million.

It is even more irksome to the members of R.A.N. that these church buildings are not even being used to the full potential — to house important community projects. Mann noted that on one day he found three churches whose doors were locked. It was just past noon on a Sunday.

Similar criticisms of church policy have been acknowledged by

the Canadian Council of Churches and the Canadian Catholic Conference. In mid-July, they issued a report urging such measures as more efficient use of church lands and buildings and donation of "seed money" for anti-poverty projects and improved housing.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has already joined this trend by providing \$100,000 of church funds for the fielding of community workers to aid the poor of the diocese.

In Toronto, however, the R.A.N. is encountering significant resistance in even presenting this evidence of the financial and social irresponsibility to various important congregations in this area.

In their first, and to date only, attempt at gaining permission to speak at the large Sunday service of a major church (Metropolitan United) they were refused.

The group was not even allowed to speak for 10 minutes at the coffee period following the services. R.A.N. was however, permitted to send a representative to address the annual congregational meeting in February.

The group has decided to confront Metropolitan United's leaders and congregation this Sunday in the form of a demonstration which will be held outside the church during the morning service.

Members of R.A.N. may try to enter the church and speak to the congregation.

R.A.N. started as a social action group last spring, based on the desire of a number of recent sociology graduates of Atkinson College to apply their knowledge and themselves to the problems of the real world.

Under the leadership of Mann, a long-time activist and ordained Anglican minister, they began to consider possible solutions to the fact of poverty.

They decided more responsible use of fiscal and real estate resources by institutions such as churches, wealthy corporations, and foundations would directly work to alleviate the problem.

Mann says the group aims "to force major institutions of wealthy resources to give more reality, by their public behavior, to our liberal democratic ideals of justice, equality and fraternity for all."

The group decided churches, with their traditional interest in social welfare, should be the starting point in their campaign for the reevaluation of institutional priorities.

## World Briefs

### Tuitions up in California?

SAN FRANCISCO (CUPI) — California governor Ronald Reagan will probably double tuition costs at the nine-campus University of California over the next two years, making good one of his campaign promises. Fees would rise to \$480 from \$300 for California residents and to \$660 a year later. Non-resident fees would rise from \$1,200 to \$1,680 and to \$1,860 a year later. The tuition fees increase which would come into effect by next fall would shift millions of dollars in education costs away from corporations and upper-class Californians, one of the university's regents said, onto "rank-and-file" parents. Associates of university president C.J. Hitch have indicated the fee increase will be approved in order to forestall more drastic action by the Reagan administration, which has already made huge cuts in the university budget.

### U.S. college heads happier

HOUSTON, Tex. (CUPI) — A feeling that "the worst is over" for campus administrators prevailed at the annual convention of the Association of American Colleges, which ended here last week. "My own view is that we have reached the crest in student disputes," said Edward Bloustein, administration president of Bennington College. "At this meeting last year, you saw the most frightened group of men you've ever seen. They were asking everyone for advice, including the bootblack outside the hotel. But we do not see that today — we are beginning to meet the problems," he said. Among factors cited as contributing to the new-found confidence were:

- a feeling of "expertise in handling student disorders;"
- an apparent shift in student activism toward what administrators considered "more constructive" protests, especially over environmental problems;
- greater administration preoccupation with money in the face of a squeeze in government and private funds for education.

At least one conference delegate was disappointed by the apparent decrease in anti-administration activity on campus: George Wald, Nobel prize-winning biologist from Harvard. Wald has argued that students are justified in their attacks on a "corrupted" older generation. "When it gets warm again, I kind of feel the students will go into the streets again," he said.

### Obscene lecture causes flurry

LONG BEACH, Calif. (CUPI) — Two sociology professors at Long Beach State College who showed nude models and a stag film to their class will probably face charges of unprofessional conduct, college officials say. Donald Robertson and Marion Steele were suspended from the faculty after a coeducational class in "social myths in American society". In the class, the models — two men and two women — assumed poses of nine life-size nude statues banned from campus last spring. The statues, master's thesis work of a graduate student in art, depict such scenes as a nude woman leaning out of a television set and a male and female slouching in chairs. The stag movie was one of three movies simultaneously shown during the class. The other two were an animated film on human reproduction and a training film of the nearby Downey Police Department on the handling of civil disorders. Robertson said the purpose of the lecture was to illustrate that violence and killing are more obscene than frank sex. "Our society ignores glaring obscenities . . . and prudishly focuses on sex," he told the class. "This produces hangups which keep millions from enjoying genuine sexual pleasure and makes our entire world obscene."

## Daniel Cohn-Bendit arrives in Toronto

Daniel Cohn-Bendit, student non-leader in the French revolt of May-June, 1968, arrived in Toronto Tuesday after spending four days in Montreal.

Cohn-Bendit, dubbed "Danny-the-Red" because of his red hair by the international press during the May rebellion, spent yesterday afternoon taping a program for the Canadian Television Network's "Face-to-Face" series.

Although the 25-year-old student activist is still persona non grata in France — during a one-hour stopover in Paris on his Frankfurt-to-Montreal flight he was not allowed to step off the plane — Cohn-Bendit whisked through Canadian customs and immigration in 15 minutes.

He was met at Dorval airport in Montreal by former McGill political science lecturer Stanley Gray and immediately retired into seclusion.

In the House of Commons Tuesday Conservative MP Steve Paproski described Cohn-Bendit as "a trouble-maker" and suggested he be deported.

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Dennis Lomas (F1)  
George Orr (V111)  
Gerry Zahler (W11)

### McLAUGHLIN

Tim Delaney  
Bill Dolman  
Antonio DiSelice  
Mike Fletcher  
Mike Grosney  
Elliot Strom

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Jim Chisholm (W11)  
Karen Hood (F11)  
Alan Morinis (F11)  
Alan Shefman (M11)

### COLLEGE 'E'

Liz Mitchell  
Peter Short  
Neil Sinclair  
Tony Wagner

### FOUNDERS (acclaimed)

Ken Hundert  
Rob Lowes  
Janis McCall

### MBA (acclaimed)

Dennis Charbonneau  
Greg Hurd  
Dan Stirling

### VANIER

Randy Gouge  
John Laskin  
David Olson  
Doug Owens

### GRADS

nobody running;  
nominations open  
until tomorrow

### WINTERS

James Bull  
Carolyn Fowler  
Joe Polonsky  
Andy Stoddart  
Howard Vernon

Would all presidential and vice-presidential candidates please contact EXCALIBUR today and tomorrow. Ask for John King.

Early closing hours set for campus

# Loyola rehires 27 fired profs; crisis cooled

MONTREAL (CUP) — The administration at Loyola College has suspended letters of non-renewal of contract issued to 27 faculty members and, on the surface, appears to have defused the main element in the Roman Catholic institution's current crisis.

In a statement issued late Tuesday, the Loyola administration said the right of appeal granted to the dismissed faculty "suspends the effect" of the letters — de facto firings — issued Dec. 15.

More important to Loyola faculty, the administration agreed to renegotiate the membership of the college's committee on appointments, rank and tenure, the body which would hear appeals.

Currently, CART is made up of administration vice-president (academic) Jack O'Brien and five administration appointees.

Dismissed Loyola faculty believe that O'Brien was heavily involved in the decision to fire the professors, a move which faculty claim amounted to a purge of anti-administration elements on the Loyola staff.

The agreement received the blessing of one-man provincial investigating team, Harry Meyer, who said he was "pleased to note the areas of agreement among the parties which will considerably facilitate my work."

Withdrawal of the letters of non-renewal of contract has been the single issue in most of the protests at the college since students and faculty returned to the campus after Christmas. It was the only demand made by 400 protesters who sat-in in front of administration president Patrick Malone's office in the Loyola administration building until ousted by riot police last Monday.

After a one-week ban on all campus activity, the doors of the college opened again Monday with

an unauthorized faculty-student rally, and the announcement of new, restrictive, hours of business for the campus.

Approximately 900 students and faculty filled the Loyola auditorium during the early afternoon, and agreed to ask students who have not paid their second-term tuition fees to withhold the money in protest against the firing of the 27 professors.

Immediately following the rally about 75 students filed over to the Loyola bursar's office to demand a \$25 refund on their fees — their approximation of the portion of tuition lost during the administration's one-week ban on classes.

The one-week ban was announced to "facilitate a freer and more profitable exchange of views of all concerned" with the current crisis.

In a press release Monday Malone declared that current security regulations on the campus were inadequate, and announced new, early closing times for all campus buildings "in the best interests of the college community."

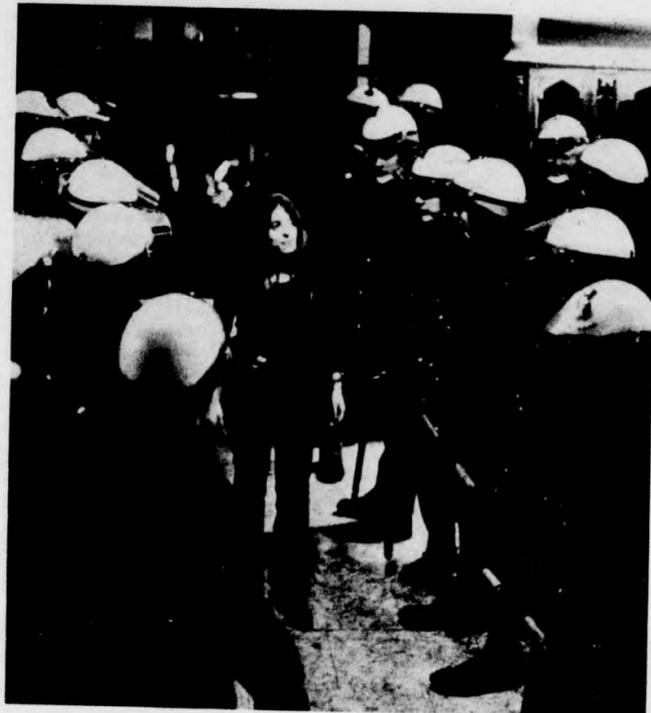
Following the announcement, Loyola dean of students Roderick Shearer announced that civil injunctions would be served on students and faculty who took part in sit-ins or "other disruptive activities."

Shearer said Malone, "recent events" at Loyola indicated current rules governing behavior at the college were "inadequate."

"The administration of the college has the responsibility... to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to insure the proper functioning of the physical facilities used by the college community," Malone said.

Shearer said Malone could empower college lawyers to obtain a temporary injunction from the chief justice of the Quebec Superior Court to oust protesters from college property.

The 27 fired professors had supported student attempts to gain binding arbitration by the Canadian Association of University Teachers in the case of nuclear physicist S.A. Santhanam, fired without stated cause by the Loyola administration at the beginning of the fall term.



Students and faculty members file out of Loyola's administration building last week after the Loyola president called riot police on campus to end a five-day-old sit-in.

## Ryerson newspaper might be shut down

A member of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute's board of governors has threatened to close down the Ryerson student newspaper, The Eyeopener, and to set up another student paper with a new staff if the newspaper does not change its editorial policy.

David Crombie made the threat in an interview with The Eyeopener Friday after the paper published a column by student board member Roger Carter,

claiming board chairman William Kelly had "confessed he is a perfect fucking son of a bitch at a recent secret board of governors meeting."

Kelly's lawyers threatened libel action against the newspaper two weeks ago after the paper published a light satire on how sodturning ceremonies are used to political advantage, credited to Kelly. The credit was retracted last Thursday.

Crombie outlined four actions that might be taken after the publishing of the sodturning ceremony satire.

— The administration might sue the student union for any libelous articles in The Eyeopener;

— The administration might take action against the paper for any offences of the Obscenity Act;

— The administration might write to all The Eyeopener's advertisers, encouraging them to withdraw their contracts, effectively killing the paper;

— As a final resort the administration might cut off all student fees collected on behalf of the student union, killing the union.

Two advertisers — Fran's Restaurant and the Wig Mart — cancelled their contracts with The Eyeopener last week after hearing the administration threats. Eyeopener advertising manager Rod Corrigan polled his advertisers last week and found that most of them would not object to the newspaper printing obscenities.

This week's Eyeopener, out this morning, includes a satire on the newspaper's office being raided by police and fictional court proceedings of The Eyeopener answering charges of libel and obscenity.

## Canada Briefs

### Soc. students change tactics

MONTREAL — McGill sociology students have decided to shift their emphasis on reform from the committee to the classroom, while negotiating a new form of government in their department. About 150 students attended a mass meeting last Friday which made that decision, while agreeing to return student representatives to a joint student-faculty caucus which previously ruled the department by consensus. Students withdrew from the caucus last Monday after faculty unilaterally dissolved the body and then attempted to reconstitute it without consulting the students. Neither side is in favor of the current consensus procedure, but many faculty would like to see the caucus, originally formed on a parity basis, replaced by a formal structure in which students would have only one-third representation.

### St. Mary's gets curfew guards

HALIFAX — The administration of St. Mary's University has taken the offensive in a two-month battle over residence regulations here by announcing a policy which would place guards at residence doors and institute harsher penalties for rule-breakers. St. Mary's students claim the move is an attempt to intimidate students who temporarily overturned administration regulations last November, claiming the right to establish their own rules. Their protest ended when the administration expelled three coeds for returning to their dormitories after curfew hours. Administration officials refused to comment on the new policy, which was revealed to residents in a letter delivered during the Christmas holidays.

### Short of jurors; trail stalled

MONTREAL — The conspiracy trial of 11 Trinidad students in connection with last February's computer centre occupation and fire at Sir George Williams University bogged down Tuesday. Proceedings stalled when a shortage of prospective jurors developed. Nine jurors have been selected; three more are needed. Presiding judge Justice Kenneth Mackay ordered the sheriff to find a new panel of jurors. He rejected a defence request that the sheriff be advised to hesitate to seek jurors among Montreal's black community.

### Barred McGill students return

MONTREAL — Eric Hoffman and Arnold August were back on the McGill University campus last week, distributing literature calling for the removal of retired general J.N. Chaudhuri from the McGill centre for developing areas studies. The students charge that the centre is a front for CIA-type research, intended to develop defences against liberation struggles in Africa and Asia. They reappeared on the campus in opposition to an administration suspension banning them from the campus until charges of assault brought against them last Monday are dealt with by the McGill senate and Montreal municipal court. They were suspended by administration dean C.D. Solin at the request of student society president Julius Grey, following an alleged attack on the former chairman of the McGill Moratorium Committee and the manager of the student union building.

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# Reply to Saywell

## Canada needs relevant courses before we'll get Canadian profs

By W.E. MANN  
Sociology  
Atkinson College

I was very interested in the issue of EXCALIBUR dated Jan. 8, devoted to York as a "branch plant" university. In particular I wanted to comment on the interview with Dean John Saywell.

Firstly, he stated early in the interview that "the first PhD in Canada I think to be credited to sociology was the University of Toronto in '61 or '62." It so happens that I got my PhD in Sociology at the U of T in the early 50s and one other was awarded in 1960.

Of course, Dean Saywell can't be put down for this lack of information because as a member of the history faculty at the U of T he likely had very little to do with the department of sociology during this period.

Indeed most people at Toronto tended to get isolated at that time in their departments and were not too au courant with developments in fairly cognate fields. In my case I would have no idea how many PhDs were graduated in history during the 50s, or when the first one finished up at the U of T.

At Toronto, where I took my BA in 1942 and had some faculty association for years afterward, the anthropologists and the sociologists it seemed were hardly on speaking terms, so one just did not know too much about what was happening in another department, even that close.

### No shortage

The impression is given in the interview with Dean Saywell that there haven't been enough competent sociologists to fill up the openings at York or other Canadian universities and therefore hiring simply had to be done in the United States. While this may be true in certain areas of our country, it can be questioned here.

I might point out that at Atkinson College we have, in our eight-person faculty, five Canadians and two Americans and one man who has been in Canada for many years and so can be counted as a Canadian. When I served as chairman of the sociology program at Atkinson I had no difficulty in getting a number of sociologists who were Canadian to teach part-time or full-time and the same situation is true in our hiring for next year; we know we can get Canadians to meet our need and we know where others are available.

This is bound up with the fact that both our present chairman, Stewart Crysdale, and myself were born in Canada, and have travelled across the country numerous times and know something of Canadian graduate departments and of Canadians now studying in the USA who want to return.

When one has an American department chairman, whose contacts are practically all in the USA, he can't be expected to know what is going on in this country without making a very strong effort by travelling and corresponding to discover people. All this takes time and money.

So this man with few Canadian contacts, will hear about new faculty possibilities mainly by his grapevine to the USA, and will likely fill up his department with American-born professors. Things could be improved, it seems to me, if American-born chairmen of departments were to delegate to a committee made up of Canadians and Americans, the search for new faculty and let them use both the grapevine and well-placed advertisements, plus extensive correspondence with chairmen of graduate faculties in Canada. (Incidentally I have not found that well placed ads for faculty are entirely a waste of time.)

Some discussions about this issue of faculty selection seem to imply that the quality of our graduates in Canada is often below that of the best American universities. Having taught sociology off



W.E. Mann

and on for the last 25 years I may be allowed a couple of comments about this:

1. While it is true that places like Berkeley and Harvard will produce men of advanced theoretical erudition, or men skilled in survey research methodology, this is no guarantee that they will be able to put across their knowledge so students can really understand and use it or that they have any sociological imagination of the type C. Wright Mills described in his book with that title.

Too often one discovers that going through the U.S. PhD mill in the high pressure cooker universities severely constrains imagination and may actually hamper understanding of current social dynamics or how to teach this to eager undergraduates.

In fact one runs across distressing stories of people who teach sociology with American backgrounds, who, while they are bright men, seem to put off their students from sociology for life. (Of course this unfortunate habit is not confined to American born faculty.)

### Experience before PhD

It has been my experience that it is often better — from the standpoint of teaching students what sociology is and can be, as well as gearing it into the mainstream of contemporary life — to hire people who may not have had a PhD but do have a good MA and some further work towards a doctorate, plus, and this is the important thing, some direct experience of life.

To me, and I have a strong bias here admittedly, it is often better to have people who have worked in business or some other part of the society and have good training than to take a person with a PhD who has gone to school all his life, and has nothing to base his theories on but lectures attended and books read.

Some of my colleagues will not agree, but this is an observation based on 15 or 16 years of teaching. In general, I claim that one's definition of a good sociologist is culturally determined (i.e. determined by the sub groups in which one is raised and by one's value perspectives.)

Hence, Dean Saywell's definition of a good sociologist or a good historian is related closely to his personal and professional perspectives and is likely as suspect (of bias) as is mine.

To return to the problem of why we don't have enough Canadian PhDs in sociology in Canada. To answer this question one has to examine the teaching process of sociology at the main universities of the country, for example, in Toronto, McGill and UBC, which have had PhD programs for years.

The question arises — why didn't they arouse interest in enough students to move into the graduate field and become qualified PhDs? Why did some of the most promising students feel they had to get their training in Berkeley or Columbia and not at these major Canadian institutions?

In this connection I would like to simply add some facts from my own experience. In 1942, when I graduated from U of T 11 students received a honors BA in sociology and in the next year or two even more than this number were graduated annually.

Yet at a convocation that I went to in the early sixties, only seven people at Toronto got a BA in honors sociology, and that was a not untypical number for that period.

What happened to the teaching of sociology at U of T during those years that the number of honor course students declined while the university's enrollment at least doubled? What kind of teaching went on? Elsewhere one can ask the same kind of question, namely why didn't the number of honors sociology students rise steadily and with that number of Canadians taking post-graduate degrees?

### Wasn't relevant

It seems to me from my biased position that part of the answer to this question — how large a part one would only know after some considerable research — is that the sociology taught in those years was not relevant, to any great extent, to the social dilemmas of the students or to the social problems of the times.

Rather it was probably taught in terms of purely abstract theories, American types of theoretical issues, using American materials and accepting the so-called "value-free" approach.

Likely very little was said about or done with the work of people like Karl Marx or C. Wright Mills. And I suspect there was very little stirring of social conscience or social concern about contemporary Canada, so that the interest of many students flagged. Often the students who got through this process were those having minimal social involvement in our changing world.

In other words it seems to me that the present dilemma we are in (with regard to a lack of Canadian graduates) can be traced in part to social and teaching processes going on within the big Canadian universities and their sociology departments back in the forties and fifties.

Let me conclude by saying that I am happy to welcome to York the sociologists from the States who have come and who are going to make their sociology relevant to the concerns and problems of our Canadian society. I know some of these men very well and respect their ability and integrity. We will need to accept for some years, numbers of American-born teachers and many will make valuable contributions.

I do not criticize them nor do I deplore their presence, but I do believe we ought to make efforts to materially increase the number of Canadian teaching sociology and encourage our American-born colleagues to add to our limited understanding of the sociology of Canadian life by in depth and socially-relevant research.

# Mr. Benson's White Paper seriously affects YOUR future

The successful student of today will be more adversely affected than any other group of Canadians. You can do something about it if you act NOW.

If the Government White Paper on tax reform becomes law, you will pay about 50% more income tax than you would in the United States. The small businessman will be struggling just to survive under a 50% tax burden. A young doctor, lawyer, dentist or accountant will face great obstacles in starting his own practice.

Are you content to sit back and let these things happen? If not, read the frightening facts in this article and make your views known to your Member of Parliament:

The Government White Paper is an ominous document. As it moves rapidly towards legislation, only public protest and outcry from concerned Canadians can stop it.

This article is presented by such a group of alarmed Canadians. They come from many walks of life. They are opposed, not from a personal point of view (many of them would pay less tax under the White Paper), but because of what it holds for Canada and all Canadians.

No Canadian can honestly quarrel with the White Paper's efforts to lower the tax burden for people at the low end of the income scale. Or with a tax at a reduced rate on realized capital gains. Or with enforcing laws to eliminate tax avoidance schemes and expense account abuses.

But the White Paper is a complete tax reform that will kill incentive to work and save, increase the brain drain to the more attractive tax climate in the United States, lead to the withdrawal of capital from Canada and slow down the development of our natural resources.

For the young Canadians who are planning careers in Canada, some White Paper proposals will raise disturbing questions:

### Will you be able to resist the attractive tax climate in the United States?

Mr. Benson says, "Canada needs the full effort of those with outstanding ability." Yet his White Paper seems to offer more incentive for emigration than effort.

The table below is a comparison of personal income taxes in Canada and the United States that has been prepared by an international firm of chartered accountants.

Personal Gross Income	Canada White Paper Tax	State of Ohio Average Homeowner Tax	U.S. Lower By	% Difference
\$ 8000	\$ 1044	\$ 527	\$ 517	49.52%
10000	1658	839	819	49.39
12000	2327	1186	1141	49.03
15000	3370	1660	1710	50.74
20000	5262	2620	2642	50.20
25000	7434	3608	3826	51.46
40000	14711	7723	6988	47.50
50000	19631	11030	8601	43.81

In releasing "White Paper Highlights" the Government gave out a deceptive U.S.-Canada tax comparison that has been analysed by this accountancy firm. The government had compared the most highly taxed state against the lowest taxed province — had not included special U.S. home owners' deductions — had included high pension (Social Security) levies in the U.S., and many other things to give the appearance that U.S. taxes are not approximately half the Canadian. The Canadian government told the public the U.S. taxes are lower by only

Gross Income	(7.22)%	instead of	49.52%
\$ 8,000	6.95	instead of	49.03%
12,000	10.73	instead of	50.79
15,000	14.87	instead of	51.46
25,000	6.84	instead of	43.81

For further confirmation of fact write Colin Brown, Box 272, London, Ontario.

If you move to the United States, your income tax will be lower by about 50%. Even though the United States has been financing an incredibly expensive war in Vietnam and has sent billions of dollars to the moon.

The brain drain has been a problem in Canada for many years. The White Paper promises to make it a bigger problem. Our tax system should be competitive — particularly with the United States — if we are to keep our talent at home.

### Will you be able to go into business for yourself?

Canada has always prided itself on being a land of opportunity for men with ideas and enthusiasm. The small businessmen have had tremendous incentives. And they, in turn, have blossomed into many of our large companies today. They have contributed a great deal to the country's prosperity. The White Paper will change all that. The White Paper will make it difficult for the small business man to survive, and doubly difficult for him to expand and grow. It may well discourage bright young people with ideas from setting out on their own. Example: Right now the small businessman is entitled to a low tax rate of 23% on the first \$35,000 of taxable income. This gives him the all-important cash to put back into his business. This cash is what keeps him afloat, and later helps him to grow. Under the White Paper, he will pay a flat 50% on all taxable income. He will have to put out additional thousands of dollars in cash for taxes. Money he sorely needs just to survive in the early years.

### If you're in law or medicine, will you ever be able to set up your own practice?

The first two years are the toughest for any professional man on his own. The experts say that you should be able to carry yourself for at least one year without cash income from your practice. That's why, under the present tax system, you pay tax on a cash basis — on what money comes in. Under the White Paper, you will pay on an accrual basis — on accounts receivable and time billed.

It makes little difference to the Government in amount of money collected over a period of years. But it presents a high hurdle for the young doctor, lawyer, dentist, accountant or veterinarian starting out on his own.

Example: Under our present tax system a young lawyer (married, no children) has just finished his first year in practice. He has billed his clients for \$40,000 and collected \$30,000 cash. After paying \$20,000 for office expenses, his tax would be \$500 — leaving him with \$9,500 as net income. Under the White Paper, he will be taxed \$18,000 that year on the \$40,000 he has billed even though he may have collected only \$30,000 from his clients. Assume his office expenses come to approximately \$20,000; then he would be in debt by \$8,000 and received no salary. What can he do but join a large firm?

### What Canada might be like after a few years of White Paper taxation.

- There will be a slow but sure decline in the number of small businesses.
- There will be a sharp decline in risk-taking by Canadians.
- The brain drain of talented young Canadians to other countries will grow. They will go where there are greater incentives for hard work and bright ideas.
- Foreign investment in Canada will slow down because of the unfriendly tax climate.
- There will be a withdrawal of capital from Canada as people with modest wealth leave this country to retire elsewhere because of our Estate Tax and Capital Gains Tax systems.
- The cost of money will rise as capital is removed from Canada and the remaining capital is diverted from debt to equity situations.
- The new tax structure will prevent the build-up of private capital in the hands of individuals. Ultimately all economic power and capital will be transferred to an all-powerful Government. (per Geo. Orwell's 1984)

### What are you going to do? Here are some ideas.

- (1) Write a letter to your Member of Parliament telling him what you like and don't like about the White Paper. Send a copy of your letter to Finance Minister Benson.
- (2) Fill in a coupon below. Put it in an envelope and mail it to Box 4430 Ottawa. If you put your name and address on the envelope, it will go directly and unopened to your MP.
- (3) Encourage your parents or friends to write to their Members of Parliament and to send in coupons.

WHEN THE WHITE PAPER BECOMES LEGISLATION, YOUR MP WILL BE VOTING ON YOUR BEHALF. LET HIM KNOW WHAT YOU THINK.

<p>My Member of Parliament P.O. Box 4430 Ottawa, Ontario</p> <p>I am strongly opposed to a number of proposals in the White Paper. As my elected representative, I urge you to work toward shelving the White Paper for further study.</p> <p>Name .....</p> <p>Address .....</p> <p>(Please print your name and address on the envelope as well.)</p>	<p>My Member of Parliament P.O. Box 4430 Ottawa, Ontario</p> <p>I am strongly opposed to a number of proposals in the White Paper. As my elected representative, I urge you to work toward shelving the White Paper for further study.</p> <p>Name .....</p> <p>Address .....</p> <p>(Please print your name and address on the envelope as well.)</p>	<p>My Member of Parliament P.O. Box 4430 Ottawa, Ontario</p> <p>I am strongly opposed to a number of proposals in the White Paper. As my elected representative, I urge you to work toward shelving the White Paper for further study.</p> <p>Name .....</p> <p>Address .....</p> <p>(Please print your name and address on the envelope as well.)</p>
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**What is to be done?**

# White paper is worse than Indian Act

By HAROLD CARDINAL

*This is an abridged version of a speech given at Glendon College two weeks ago by Cardinal, a Cree Indian from Alberta and a leading spokesman for the rights of native peoples in Canada. He is also the author of The Unjust Society, a discussion of the tragedy of Canada's Indians.*

A year and a half ago, when we met in this hall, our people were in the process of what were called 'consultation meetings'.

There, we were to embark on a new path to seek, in partnership with the federal government, those ways and means which would help our people alleviate the difficult problems that they face in all aspects of their life.

At that time we reflected a certain dissatisfaction with the consultation process.

Even then, we felt that there were indications that the consultation process was being carried out with less than the sincerity which was being publically proclaimed by different government officials.

### Intensive discussion

In Alberta we spent three months in intensive local meetings with the people and local leaders, to discuss what it was we wanted from the federal government and what it was we were going to propose.

After those three intensive months of consultation amongst ourselves, we entered into a week long deliberation, where we identified the common aspirations of our people in Alberta.

At that time we elected six representatives, to represent the province of Alberta in the national consultation meeting in Ottawa, where we were to meet with Indian representatives from all parts of the country.

We met for five intensive days of discussion.

At the end of that national consultation meeting, there was a unanimous decision — there was unity in spirit and in fact.

We made it very clear to the minister of Indian Affairs (Jean Chretien) what it was that we wanted.

It was made explicitly clear to the federal government that the most basic problem that had to be tackled and solved was that of the

credibility of the federal government, in as far as our people were concerned.

### The WHITE Paper

In June of 1969, the minister delivered in the House of Commons a paper which I have called the WHITE Paper, outlining the position of the government in relation to the Indians of the country.

Upon intensive examination by ourselves and our resource people of the WHITE Paper, it became clear to us that we had just gone through an exercise in futility for the course of one year.

It is probably the most frustrating experience an individual can undergo, when after all the work that you have done ... that the people who you are supposed to be talking to had not listened, or if they had, had not cared.

They had made up their minds before we began to talk to them.

One of the most ironic statements, in fact, one of the most ridiculous statements of the WHITE Paper is the impression that it tries to give to the Canadian people that the contents of the paper were in response to things said by Indians throughout the consultation process.

As far as we are concerned the consultation meetings were nothing but a massive public relations campaign that enabled the federal government to say that it had 'consulted' our people.

The situation has changed drastically since I was here last.

### Cultural genocide

The Indian people of this country face the most serious threat of extinction, of legalized cultural genocide, the betrayal of all treaties, and all honour that had been attached to those treaties, and the destruction of our lands, our resources, our homes.

It is this threat that has angered and frustrated Indian leaders at all levels.

The authors of the WHITE Paper were probably the most expert propagandists that this country has ever created.

The government relies on a lot of doubletalk and doubleplay in trying to convince the Canadian public in its mythical concept of 'equality'.

## THE UNJUST SOCIETY

HAROLD CARDINAL



THE TRAGEDY OF CANADA'S INDIANS

They say that Indian people are poor today because they have been discriminated against, legally and constitutionally.

While many Indian people would tend to agree that there has been legal discrimination, Indian people would intensely disagree with the concept that so-called 'constitutional discrimination' has resulted in the plight of the Indian today.

Indeed, it is our feeling that if the terms of the treaties had been honoured, many of the social and economic problems that we face today would not be here.

Through the public relations companies that they (federal government) have hired, we who oppose the WHITE Paper, as Indian people, can be accused of shrinking from our responsibilities as citizens, of wanting to continue to be 'wards' of the government.

Those white people who support our position are accused of being for discrimination and against equality.

And yet this is the furthest from the truth.

We agree that there must be equality, but it cannot be theoretical equality.

We have seen the equality which has been extended to the Metis of Canada. We have seen many instances of where their plight is worse than the plight of the treaty Indian.

And yet, if we are to believe the government's WHITE Paper, the Metis, because they have no legal discrimination against them, have equality with all Canadians, and are therefore well off.

The facts of the matter point to another direction.

We cannot accept a concept of equality which tells us we are going to have the opportunity and the right to receive welfare from the same welfare desk as all Canadian poor people.

We think we are entitled to expect more and we are entitled to want more for our children, our people.

### Land ownership

What would probably be one of the most hilarious sections of the WHITE Paper, if it were not so serious, and the Canadian public were not so gullible, is the section which introduces the concept of land ownership to Indian people.

The government says that the status of the land has had a lot to do with the poverty of the Indian because they have not had access to the normal channels of the lending agencies.

Therefore, what they propose to do is set up transitional legislation, on a temporary basis, where land ownership and land control would be transferred to the band level and then Indian people would be given ownership of their own land.

Theoretically, that sounds fine. For people who are not aware of the situation, they feel that you could not ask for a better deal.

Yet, when one considers the practical aspects, one has to come up with a different conclusion.

What does the concept of land ownership as enunciated by the WHITE Paper mean to the Indian living on his reserve?

Because of the legal set-up, all Indian people are entitled equally to reserve land.

In Alberta we looked at what this meant in terms of our reserves.

When we compared the population of our reserves to the land base that is available within the confines of our reserves, we find that probably the larger reserves would have about 70 acres per individual.

The average probably ranges anywhere from 3 to 10 acres per individual.

### 10 acres useless

So we said "Fine! At last we're going to own 10 acres of land."

But then we wonder what we are going to do with this land. What kind of living can you make from 10 acres of land, especially when you consider that from the same government, in another department, that if we rely on an

agricultural base, that same government tells us that we need at least 600 acres of land in order to make that an economic unit, in other words to make a living.

We're far short with 10 acres. If there was the proper research done, we would probably find that the taxation assessed by federal, provincial and municipal governments would be far above the possible revenue that the 10 acres of land could produce.

And if we could not pay our taxes, then the government would take our lands away.

So this is what we mean when we say that our reserves and lands are being threatened.

The government has worked out this devious plan to do a number of things beside what I have discussed.

By being able to do away with Indian lands (because if all reserves were individually owned, they would cease to have the status of reserves), they would also be able to legally define the word Indian out of existence.

This performs a very astute political service for the federal government — it allows them to transfer Indians to the jurisdiction of the provinces without changing the Canadian constitution.

The government knows that because of the opposition of the Indians and the provincial governments to this transfer, that for many, many years they will not be able to get agreement to change the constitution.

But they have figured out another way where they won't have to touch the constitution, through this concept of land ownership.

And yet, the honorable minister has the audacity to say that we do not understand the WHITE Paper, to say that we have not read the WHITE Paper carefully.

Possibly his problem is that we read his WHITE Paper too damn carefully.

### Uninformed public

But how do we convince a Canadian public that is not too knowledgeable of our situation?

A Canadian public that is gullible, especially when the sacred cows of Canadian society are thrown before them — the sacred cows of 'equality' and land ownership.

How do we deal with many Canadians sincerely asking themselves: "What do these damn Indians want; we offer them equality and they don't want it — we offer them responsibility as citizens and they don't want it?"

Our problem now is what do we do to reach such a Canadian public?

## GRADUATING IN 1970?

ARTS AND COMMERCE STUDENTS INTERESTED IN CAREERS IN

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- ACTUARIAL SCIENCE
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will be interviewed at the Placement Office

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27

 Metropolitan Life

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# Letters to the Editor

## American "Film" in American "Society"

Sir:  
Further to your remarks about Americanization at York. Social Science 377 is entitled Film and Society. It is a remarkable course - "... an exercise in the economic analysis of a major social institution. ... also a sociological analysis of a major social institution and of the role that institutions play in the wider society."

"It will be an instrument for throwing light on a great many other matters; e.g. leisure patterns, propaganda, standards of popular culture, the nature of mass society, etc."

Unfortunately, the "major social institutions" and the "wider society" referred to are American, as is virtually all the reading in this course.

Nowhere is there any mention of, for example, the National Film Board and its impact on the "wider society."

While a section of the course is entitled "Industrial Structure of the Film Industry," there is no mention of how that predominantly U.S. industrial structure prevents the emergence of a Canadian film industry through its monopolistic control of the distribution facilities.

Perhaps, someday, a professor will learn enough about Canada to teach such things.

After all, if the person teaching the course at present is sufficiently erudite to study the "Hollywood, British, and Japanese industries with some consideration of the film industries of continental Europe and elsewhere in Asia and the Middle East," it should not be TOO difficult to include something Canadian.

Or is Canada considered to be so much a part of the "wider society" that separate treatment is deemed to be unnecessary?

Name withheld by request

## Olson figures out real prof figures

Sir:  
Before your reporter published the citizenship breakdown on the division of social science, he was informed that the figures he had were highly inaccurate. They were published uncorrected.

I do not believe that citizenship is an accurate measure of commitment to Canadian identity. It is unfortunately the case that some Canadians see no reason not to follow U.S. leads in all things. It is also true that a number of U.S. citizens here are barred only by the five-year waiting period from becoming Canadians in name as well as in fact.

With these reservations here are the figures on citizenship within the division of social science as accurately as I can make them. The first set describes those with ranking appointments - lecturer and above - in the division. The second set of figures deals with these and all persons of all ranks who are seconded to us by departments and also our teaching assistants.

1. Divisional appointments  
Canadian 12  
U.S. 7



U.K. 2  
Other Commonwealth 3  
Other 3  
2. All social science

Canadian 37  
U.S. 32  
U.K. 11  
Other Commonwealth 8  
Other 7

While these figures prove nothing positive, they may perhaps put to rest fears based on the inaccurate figures that were published.

Theodore Olson,  
Acting Chairman,  
Social Science

EXCALIBUR thanks Prof. Olson for going to the trouble of correcting the figures we published on Jan. 8.

As you may recall, Williams stated in the article that "I cannot swear that Saywell's figures are accurate down to the last decimal point, because I was twice refused permission to check his sources."

EXCALIBUR is also pleased to note that Dr. Olson recognizes that figures alone "prove nothing positive". — ed.

## Reflections on being told that a recent Educational Testing Service Graduate Record Political Science Exam almost all American content

Social Science — value free  
Oh, thy wisdom, how to quantify thee

Our students we must evaluate  
Count their scores — don't hesitate — process them and out they go.

To grad school and law school  
And ad infinitum — with degrees and with honours,

But how to pick and how to choose?  
American Empire will not lose.  
It's ETS to the rescue

American politics is wisdom supreme  
Of the worthies who know it, we'll skim off the cream  
Oh, ETS, we love you so.

## McCormack wants a better answer

Sir:  
The editor of EXCALIBUR has still not answered my question: Does Social Science 177 as described serve "Captain America"? Does it prepare students to be functionaries in a branch plant economy? If either he or Mr. Williams can demonstrate that it does, I will apologize to the class for abusing its confidence and trust. If they can not, then they owe both the staff and students an apology.

Since I am also an advisor to students, I would like to know specifically, and in detail which courses in the social sciences at York serve the interests of the government and/or economy of the United States. Incidentally, it would be helpful to explain what phrases like "American scholastic universalism" mean. I suggest this is a contradiction in terms.

Thelma McCormack  
Sociology

Yes Prof. McCormack, there is a Captain America.

Oh, ETS, build our dream  
From Princeton, like Eton,  
An empire you run

With exams, with right answers,  
Computers to check our Americanism  
— the triumph of empire is sure

A question remains, with humblest demeanor,  
Who gave you the right to tell us the Truth?  
In fact, we suggest that you and your minions

FUCK OFF

Edward Weissman,  
Political Science

As much as we would like to believe that the United States is our friendly neighbour to the south, with hands across the border and all that, our objective status is one of a colonial people.

Nothing, but nothing, has more importance in understanding Canadian economic, political, and social life than this simple fact — Canada is a colony.

York University, as a "seeker after knowledge", has somehow managed to avoid confronting this Canadian fact.

In so doing, it is distorting the truth.

And we all know who stands to benefit the most from this distortion — our old friend Captain America.

A colonial people which does not understand the nature of its oppression is a complacent colonial people. There are very few faculty at York who are teaching us "understanding".

Indeed, at York, complacency is our most important product.

To use your phrase, York "helps to serve the interests of the government and/or economy of the United States".

Read once again the questions we posed last week about your course.

Try to answer them honestly and we think you will understand how Social Science 177 fits into the overall York pattern.

"Canadian students are not provincial yahoos — their American professors are."

"How else can you explain them teaching this course in exactly the same way as they would teach it in Rhode Island?"

"How else can you explain the course being concerned with the American blacks and not with how Canadian native peoples have been treated by Canadian whites... or maybe this is not a problem for all mankind."

"How else can you explain no attempt by the directors of the course to examine the nature and history of social change in Canada?"

"Without an understanding of the Canadian perspective on social change, students who take this course will be powerless to deal with social change in their own society."

We have no apologies to offer. We will have Canadian studies. — ed.

## York Green member upset at EXCALIBUR

Sir:  
I would like to draw your attention to two facets of your handling of James Bull's article in the most recent issue of EXCALIBUR which personally disturbed me.

First of all, I find quarrel with your declaration that the York Green Committee spurns anything that "smacks of the left." I myself am a member of the committee and yet my political beliefs are socialist, hardly right of centre. The committee, like your newspaper, should be a forum for all.

The second and much more disturbing facet was your printing of a corrections section as part of Bull's article. While I know that no newspaper can be expected to be objective, I would hope a newspaper would not be so afraid

of an article as to discourteously deface it with such a section.

Are you too lazy to print a proper reply, embodying your corrections there? After all, it is only common courtesy to let a person finish his arguments before you start your own.

Dan Tiffin,  
McLaughlin 1

If you look again at Page 7 of last week's paper, you will notice that the Corrections section is separated from Bull's article by a thick bar. The section was printed to clear up some factual errors in Bull's article and to explain running unsigned articles (from Shades of Green). — ed.



"Susan said that Jane said that you said that I should try Tampax tampons."

"Why should I?"



"Yes, I know they're worn internally, but I'd never thought of the 'no show' idea. Why, that means I could wear anything I own without worrying. Even a bathing suit."

"You say I can actually go swimming, too? And that story about not washing your hair is just an old wives' tale, huh?"



"A doctor developed them? Well, he ought to know. Getting rid of those bulky pads sure sounds good to me. I'm going to try Tampax tampons next time."

"Thanks a lot, Ann, for telling it like it is."



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# Social Science 176: the (fake) PROGRESS and (utter) POVERTY

By Glen Williams

"We're saying to poor people, look the only way you're not going to be poor is to be assimilated into our society: that means you're going to give as well as take. You're going to have to surrender some of your notions about an independent existence . . . You're going to have to get it through your heads that there is something better and more meaningful than that kind of existence."

This statement comes from the lips of J. Tait Davis, director of a first year social science course called Progress and Poverty.

Davis is not a fascist.

He does not believe that the poor are, by nature, slothful and lazy. His solution to poverty is not one of whipping unfortunates in public places or the institution of forced labor camps.

No, he does not belong to that era.

These ideas, popular at an earlier stage of capitalism, have now lost their appeal. Indeed, if they were being taught at York, it would probably lead to serious classroom disruptions.

Davis' underlying assumptions about poverty, projected through what he teaches, are a product of a different, though equally iniquitous age — the age of small "l" liberalism.

Liberalism is the doctrine of the big lie and the fuzzy thinking.

The big lie is that our social system is without

major faults and the fuzzy thinking is what we must do if we are not to see the blatant contractions which confront us daily.

Middle class affluence has spawned this curious rationalization of the very real kinds of oppression and exploitation which manifest themselves within our social system.

The children of the middle class and poor alike are taught this doctrine from their earliest moments in the educational system. Consequently, it is no wonder that we, in the universities, have absolutely no difficulty in avoiding reality, even in the courses which are supposedly structured around "problem" areas.

Consider Social Science 176. The course description in the calendar sounds encouraging.

"A problem-oriented course. Poverty is considered in several different social and economic contexts to establish the different dimensions of the

***"The ideas of the ruling class are, in every age, the ruling ideas."***

-- KARL MARX

cultures of poverty, especially in relation to ideas of social progress. Students are encouraged to discuss

programs for alleviating poverty."

"After all, it's not like we don't talk about the problem" York says liberally.

It is certainly true that we talk. However, from the first the examination has had a determined direction.

The 'problem', it seems, is with the poor. Middle class behaviour is not on trial or the course would be called Affluence and Progress.

In other words, our way of life will be seen as the standard by which 'progress' will be measured.

The status quo will not only be left unchallenged, it will be sanctified.

"A society can't be all that sick," Davis says, "if the majority have a pretty good standard of living."

Here begins the most important liberal rationalization. It's 'what-you-have', not 'how-you-get-it' which will be the criterion for making moral judgments about our society.

We, the Canadian rich, are telling the Canadian poor, that things must be all right because we're happy.

We have seen already that the poor must find a "better and more meaningful kind of existence" — in materialism, consumption, and planned obsolescence, I presume.

Good grief!

It naturally follows that "the culture of minority groups such as Indians is incompatible with a high standard of living. That requires that they make some compromises or some trade-offs."

This is a fine theory for a middle class white, very ego-building, but maybe the 'poor' Indian sees it in a different perspective. (See interview with Wilf Pelletier, this page.)

Now that we scholars have our framework straight, and know that the problem lies not in us but in 'them' we can begin to deal with it in a rationalizing manner.

In the splendid isolation of the classroom, without ever having to confront our values, we can force the poor to strip in a kind of macabre burlesque.

What we shall pass off as detachment will really be obscenity of the lowest order. "Step right this way. A peep show for one and all. See them freeze, starve. Watch them get screwed, exploited. Chills, thrills. No need to get emotionally involved."

Indeed, following the main stream of the social sciences, Davis is most outspoken about not getting emotionally involved.

In one of the first lectures of the school year, he warned his class not to go downtown and interact with the poor because of the danger of "emotional involvement."

He explains this by saying. "The one thing I've learned in working with people with problems is that it isn't a zoo. If you could persuade me that I was going to accomplish anything meaningful by dumping 250 students in Cabbagetown to walk up and down the streets, knock on doors and interview people, then I'd be willing to go along with it."

## An Indian view of poverty

The following is an abridged transcript of an interview with Wilf Pelletier, director of the Centre of Indian Studies at Rochdale College.

**EXCALIBUR:** How do Indian people look at poverty?

**PELLETIER:** Our people look at poverty in a totally different perspective from your people.

They say that poverty is the person that refuses to assist another person.

If you were to turn someone out of your home and not feed him, or reject him in any way, you would be poverty-stricken.

The person who rejects is the poverty-stricken one.

That's why the Indian refuses to move out into your society, where there is nothing but rejection, where the whole thing is people against people.

He says that you have a 'poor' society.

Now, its got nothing to do with money, its only got to do with people, because the world is only about people. The Indian's whole

way of life is based and centred in humanity.

The only people who see poverty in term of money or materialism are the middle class, who have the need to maintain themselves in some sort of societal structure.

As long as there is affluence, poverty has to be, because there cannot be affluence without some sort of poverty.

These things are relative. For example, the Eatons could be considered poor in a social structure based on more money.

So, if you make people only one class, that's the only way you are going to eliminate poverty.

We're not really talking about poverty, we're talking about class structure and values.

**EXCALIBUR:** What do you think of someone who would say that the Indians, if they want to progress, are going to have to learn that there is 'a better and more meaningful way of life.'

**PELLETIER:** That's what I call poverty.

We already know a meaningful

way of life and we've had it for a long time. . . .

'Progress,' by white standards, is not progress to us.

We look out here and take a look at that the whites are doing and all we see is destruction.

Anything that takes away from humanity can never be progress to our people. To your people it might be different, because you have different values.

'Progress' might be the suppression of man in your society. I don't know but I seem to think it is because that's what you do.

You go all around the world creating destructive elements.

We look out at white people from our communities and say you're going backwards.

Our best bet is to hold where we are, because that's what you're reaching for anyway.

We believe we're right too, and as we wait we find that more and more of your people are heading in our direction with more emphasis going toward humanity and people.

"A PROBLEM-ORIENTED COURSE. POVERTY IS CONSIDERED IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONTEXTS TO ESTABLISH THE DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF THE CULTURES OF POVERTY, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO IDEAS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS. STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO DISCUSS PROGRAMS FOR ALLEVIATING POVERTY."  
DIG IT!!



In itself this is an extremely sensible statement. 'Problem' people might fiercely resent being

**"Sociologists, by a tour de force, have succeeded in taking out the political sting from their doctrines, which is equivalent to sanctifying the status quo."**

**-- DANIEL COHN-BENDIT**

stared at in person, but it's perfectly all right to conduct a peep show in an isolated classroom in the suburbs.

As an alternative, Davis should have suggested that his middle class students volunteer for work in some of the day care centres or self-help projects which operate downtown, run for and by the 'poor',

if they were interested in learning about themselves and their culture.

However, this sort of thing cannot be controlled. 'Problem' people might start challenging his students' values.

To be fair, Davis is in favor of work-study programs for his students "under close supervision from expert faculty."

Presumably, such a program would not infect students with emotionalism as contact with the 'poor' could be carefully controlled.

Moreover, the very nature of almost all work-study programs is one of collusion with bourgeois social reforms and not any sort of direct societal challenge or confrontation.

Davis was wary of defining the nature of emotionalism, but from what I could gather it was equated with demonstrative political action, and especially with politics that he didn't agree with.

"An emotional reaction is the kind of person who says let's stop the war in Vietnam so that we can spend so many billion dollars on a negative income tax or something," he said.

The other side of this attack on emotional involvement is the glorification of the social engineer — the omniscient expert who solves social problems with his reams of reports and his middle class biases.

Whereas you and I — mere humans — may react emotionally when we see Indians freezing in tents on Hudson Bay, the expert will react in a 'meaningful way.'

If we are to rely on history, this 'way' will have plenty of meaning for everyone except the Indian, who will still be stuck freezing in his tent.

"I have this bias that eventually the technicians are going to solve most problems," Davis says.

So what is the most important lesson to be learned in Social Science 176?

You guessed it — keep your cool and do sweet nothing. The experts will solve the problem, its only a matter of time.

**Continued on next page**

# ... Progress and Poverty

"No one course," Davis rationalizes, "is going to make a student capable of doing anything in a meaningful sense about the problem of poverty."

The logic is invincible if you accept the framework.

Emotional actions are bad. The actions of the

**"You better watch out kid,  
they keep it all hid . . . (but)  
you don't need a weatherman  
to know which way the wind  
blows."**

-- BOB DYLAN

experts are good. Therefore, if you do ANYTHING, you're probably distracting the expert and getting in the way of 'progress.'

If you are really turned on by this sort of logic, Social Science 176 could become your stepping stone to success in the poverty business.

Davis hopes that "some of the students will be sufficiently motivated to go on and learn the things they have to learn to do something meaningful in a technical sense."

So, there it is, the liberally-interpreted saga of the big lie and the fuzzy thinking.

Only one more detail remains to be cleared up. How do students react to this sort of course?

To find out I invited three students from the lecture hall to an interview in the EXCALIBUR office.

They had been well-socialized.

All of the students agreed that the direction of the course was towards shaping the poor so that they conformed to the middle class way of life.

One went so far as to say: "It's the only approach. What else can you give them."

I asked these students if a causal analysis of poverty was ever attempted by their instructors.

No answer was given. Instead, I was treated to a

description of two 'types' of poverty — Insular and Case.

How the 'types' of poverty are related to one another is, I suspect, just one of God's little mysteries.

Politics, on any level, is another mystery.

When asked if the class ever talked about political parties, student radicalism, or

**"This allegedly impartial  
procedure is, in fact,  
thoroughly partial and biased.  
Phenomena are studied in  
isolation whereas in fact they  
are inter-related (e.g. racism,  
unemployment, delinquency  
and slums) and the rational  
nature of the present economic  
system is taken for granted."**

-- DANIEL COHN-BENDIT

organizations of the poor like The Just Society, a student, laughing replied:

"From time to time it is brought up, but he gets us off it; he gets us off it quite well."

The big lie and the fuzzy thinking have their inevitable results — the complete and total castration of political awareness among the students of our liberal professors.

Listen for the echoes of Davis, as one girl talks about emotionalism.

"That's the trouble with people today. . . they get terribly emotional about things and fly off the handle, because they don't know what has gone on before or what has caused it. They're (the instructors) trying to get us to realize that it isn't all society's fault."

Of course it isn't SOCIETY'S FAULT, or more to the point, OUR FAULT, we are taught. There are

ISOLATED problems, but when we become experts, then we will be capable of doing something MEANINGFUL.

The girl continued: "The course isn't designed for us to go out and do something about it. I think it will make us aware of why things are, and how, and maybe later on we can do something about it when we're adults."

As William Shakespear noted: "Nothing will come of nothing."

Consider finally the student who realized that he was being fed a big lie and fuzzy thinking, but who blamed himself for the failures of his teachers.

"Something definitely can be done. Obviously if someone is on the moon, people can be fed. There is only so far that intellectualism can go. . . I thought that the course would turn out to be some sort of motivation to do something, and it's not, and I don't know what's going to make me."

Look, see — what Mr. Charlie is doing to our minds.

**"The university has, in fact,  
become a sausage machine  
which turns out people without  
any real culture, and incapable  
of thinking for themselves, but  
trained to fit into the economic  
system of a highly industrialized  
society. The student may glory  
in the reknown of his university  
status, but in fact he is being  
fed 'culture' as a goose is fed  
grain -- to be sacrificed on the  
alter of bourgeois appetites."**

-- DANIEL COHN-BENDIT



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## Even though the Province of Ontario doesn't look like it intends to leave anything natural for your children, we thought maybe you'd like to try.

We're sure you can remember the times your parents said to you "Boy, you should have seen how beautiful that place used to be. We used to fish and hunt there. And there was always a great place to swim". When you look at that place now, it's covered with an industrial development. Or hotels. Or motels. Or some kind of indescribably sprawling suburbia.

So what's left?

In Ontario, at this moment of all our natural environment parks only two are virtually untouched. They are Quetico Provincial Park in Northwestern Ontario. And the Polar Bear Provincial Park 250 miles north of Moosonee where James Bay joins Hudson Bay. (Polar Bear is accessible only by charter aircraft and is hardly the kind of place any of us can pop up to for the weekend).

Quetico is a different story. It is convenient enough that people can get there. It is very beautiful. It has fresh streams. Lakes. And unfortunately lots of beautiful trees. We say unfortunately, because the Province with its two-sided approach to wilderness parks has seen a way to make a few bucks from these beautiful trees. So they've sold the lumber rights to 468 square miles of the northeast section of the park to a large Canadian pulp and paper firm. That means there'll be more roads slashed through the park. There'll be newer, more commercial bridges over one of the last really clean rivers in the Province, the Wawiaq. And everything else that comes with the Pulp & Paper industry.

But there was still money to be made. So the Province made a volume agreement for the lumber rights to about 400 square

miles in the northwest section to another Pulp & Paper Company. Cutting should begin there shortly. That means out of a total area of 1750 square miles of public parkland, the Province has made concessions on approximately half of it. (And they are supposed to be considering the mining potential now, which could mean some more loot in the Provincial bag).

Our point is basically this: the Province seems less concerned with maintaining anything in its natural state than it is in making money justified by political fast talk and some excuses of councils and research studies. Well, it's obvious there is no time to waste. We all can remember how beautiful Algonquin was. And how we thought of that as a true refuge in this Province. Yet by last summer, there were 24 logging companies operating there. And the popular Lake of Two Rivers was found to be polluted. We don't need that to happen all over again.

What we do need is some intelligent and sensible administration of what little accessible natural beauty we do have left in a Province of this size. It would appear that we are not going to get it by following the courses we have taken so far. That's why we are coming to you for your help. Because some of the stuff can be stopped only if you act fast.

Fill out the accompanying coupon and send it alone or with a letter voicing your feelings to the Honourable René Brunelle, Minister of Lands and Forests, Queen's Park, Toronto. Tell him how you feel about Quetico. Tell him you want to save it.

If you don't do it for yourself, at least do it for your children. The way this government is going it's very clear that your actions have to be taken now. Or never.



### Dear Mr. Brunelle:

I'm appalled that this kind of attitude prevails in this Province. I am for saving Quetico both from the hands of the Pulp & Paper industry, one of the greatest polluters in the world, and the Ontario government. Can't we just leave something alone for a change?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town \_\_\_\_\_

**Do it Mr. Brunelle.**  
Pollution Probe at the University of Toronto.

## Give peace a chance

# Lennon, Plastic Ono Band heir to beatles

By STEVE GELLER

The formation of the Plastic Ono Band with their first single Give Peace a Chance and the 1969 Christmas declaration of "War is over — if you want it" were primary steps in the endeavors of newlyweds John Lennon and Yoko Ono in striving for world-wide peace protests.

Their most recent protest for peace attempts to reach the mass media in the form of their latest Apple release simply entitled Wedding Album.

Wedding Album is not a musical effort. It consists of two, one track sides which convey both messages as to the achievement of world peace as well as an example of a protest for peace.

The side called Amsterdam consists of a series of interviews from the seven day peace bed-in of a few months back.

"What we're really doing is sending a message out to the world," declares Lennon as he explains that while most people are aware of the need for peace, no one is really doing anything about it.

The Lennons suggest a series of protests to rid the world of universal peace apathy, but are careful to add that the demonstrations must be done peacefully as this is the only way of achieving true peace.

Protests most amicable to John and Yoko include going to bed for peace, growing long hair for peace, giving up a week of holidays for peace and sitting-in a bank for peace.

Yoko explains that "everything that happens to us is our responsibility" and that the actual violence in the world is a symbol of a universal violent atmosphere, using as an example the persecution of the Jews in Europe during the Second World War wherein the actual physical action was only the end result of a lengthy world-wide persecution.

In this striving for world peace,

the Lennons argue that only by making each individual realize that he can institute some form of anti-violence protest which would lead to peace then the world will become universally tranquil.

The Amsterdam portion of Wedding Album puts an end to any of the wild guesses as to the reasons behind John and Yoko's peace campaign. The sincerity of the Lennons with regard to their peace project is attested to by the interviews of the Amsterdam sleep-in.

Their only aim is to make mankind always conscious of the aspect of peace by both instituting their own peace protests and by encouraging others to engage in a "wage peace" campaign.

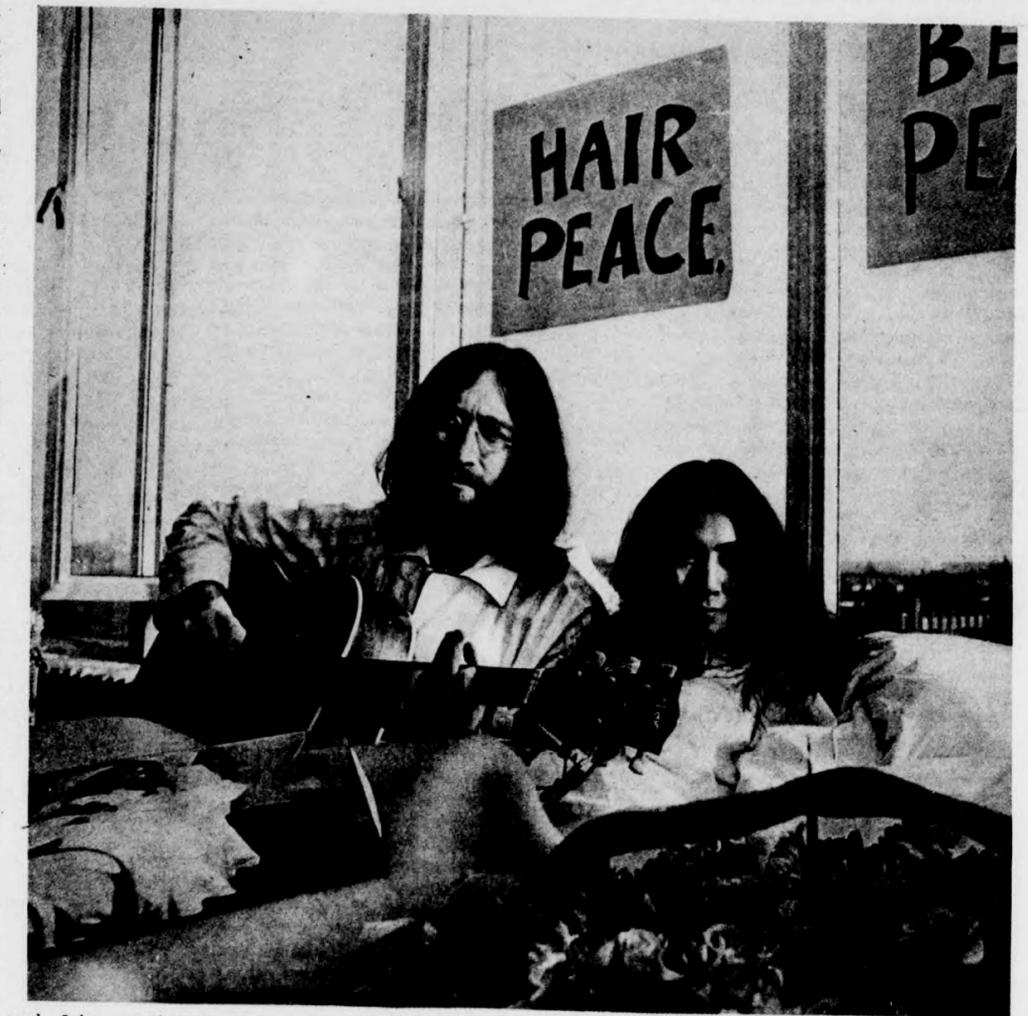
The John and Yoko side of the album consists of the sound of a steady heartbeat with Lennons repeating each other's name for 22 minutes and 23 seconds.

The emotional surge ranges from terribly loud and cold screams to whispery, heavy breathing. It makes the recently-controversial Je t'aime sound like Shirley Temple reciting Mary Had a Little Lamb.

Serving as an example of what the Lennons mean by protest for peace, the John and Yoko half of Wedding Album is an artistically sensuous way of saying 'lay don't slay'.

John Lennon is also presently making musical advances with the aid of the Plastic Ono Band. In spite of the horrendous screaming moans by Yoko Ono on the second side of their newest album, The Plastic Ono Band — Live Peace in Toronto 1969 (Apple SW-3362) will probably be marked as one of the significant albums of the year.

As the Beatles will probably split up permanently in the near future with Ringo turning to acting, Paul retiring to write music, George forming a group with Eric Clapton



and John continuing his peace campaign with Yoko and group, The Plastic Ono Band should become a prominent figure on the music scene.

John Lennon has said that he admires the musical style of the mid 50s/ early 60s rock 'n' roll era and that he would like to recreate the sounds of those times.

The Plastic Ono Band performs

the C.L. Perkins tune, Blue Suede Shoes (a gold record just over a decade ago), with the vitality enabling its reincarnation to fit perfectly into the contemporary music world. They also do justice to Money and Dizzy Miss Lizzie, before getting into Cold Turkey, a recently-written Lennon song which with its verses consisting of distinct short lines, breaking for a

few guitar chords, and combination of instrumental and vocally-combined chorus, resembles almost exactly the sound and style of the early 50s.

The indication from the Live Peace in Toronto 1969 album then is that a reversion to the musical patterns of a decade and a half ago are going to take over from where the Beatles do eventually leave off.

## The Band's return was grand, oh so grand

With their eyes looking down and their heads bowed as if in prayer, The Band slowly walked on stage. Like folk heroes returning home they were hailed with the thunderous applause of their huge Toronto following last Saturday night.

As they began their opening number, This Wheel's On Fire, they began radiating a friendly, engulfing warmth which quickly spread throughout the crowded Massey Hall.

The Band came back home, an example of how, after a decade, a local group had finally made good. The quality and feeling of their music, their attitude toward the audience as well as the crowd's feeling for The Band made for more than just a superb concert; what happened was an emotional experience.

The Band realized that they had to go to the United States to make the big time, a fact of which they appeared to be sorry. With an air of sincere simplicity, Robbie Robertson commented: "It's good to be home again." From then on, The Band presented one of its greatest performances.

For an hour and 20 minutes, they functioned like a jewelled precision watch, displaying a talent that cannot be reproduced on record. Their sense of timing was perfect. Each member of the group played not for himself but for and into each other.

It could have been only the result of 10 years of rehearsing and learning each other's exact movements and style.

Levon Helm, who occasionally exchanged his drums for an

acoustic guitar or mandolin, perched behind his set and watched over the other Band members.

Rick Danko, J.R. Robertson and Richard Manuel got into the very

depths of the group's southern gospel rock while Garth Hudson paraded around on stage, shoeless, from organ to piano, to accordion and to soprano sax, displaying a remarkable musical ability with

each different instrument. One of the evening's highlights was Hudson's intricate organ solo which evolved into a heavy Chest Fever toward the end of the concert.

S.G.

By PAT KUTNEY

Little can be added to the reviews of The Band by the three Toronto daily newspapers, which for once, simultaneously produced excellent criticisms and commentaries.

The performance of The Band (to two sellout audiences at Massey Hall last Saturday) gave me a mellow euphoric high that was only rivalled by a couple of concerts in the last year: one by Mother Tucker's Yellow Duck at the Electric Circus on a weekday and the other by the Grateful Dead at the Rock Pile.

The Band's music was complete in itself, like the meshing of the component parts of a small machine. Yet their songs did not fall into the rut of being artificial or stilted.

The honesty and simplicity and strength of character of The Band's members were controlling factors in each song. It is undoubtedly the honesty and simplicity of their music which explained the warm, even revered response they were accorded at the end of the show.

The band are certainly a group that Canadians should be proud of, rather than those mongers of garbage noise, Steppenwolf, who the business students were intending to bring in for Winter Carnival for the ridiculous figure of \$10,000.

Promoter Martin Onrot must be congratulated, not only for coordinating two well balanced lighting and sound systems, but for once again, being able to gauge the public's taste.



# Lights, Camera, Action!

One of the few great musicals

## Dolly --- song and dance and simple delight

By LLOYD CHESLEY

It is generally considered that the most popular, most exciting form of movies is the musical. On top of that, if I wanted to be intellectual, I might say that the musical is the ultimate achievement of cinema art. But I don't want to be intellectual. I just saw Hello Dolly.

It is true that musicals are the best-loved type of film. Unfortunately, this love is built on a myth. For there have been few great musicals. Besides Astaire and directors Ernst Lubitsch and Rouben Mamoulian, there is little of classic worth. But in the fifties, when so much of the movie scene was an arid death valley, the myth came to life. The source was the MGM musicals, mostly centring on or influenced by Gene Kelly. Apologies to 20th Century Fox produced it, but in Hello Dolly the MGM golden age is reborn.

The essential ingredients to a musical are color, life, laughs and music. The last may seem obvious, but it seems that only Kelly, now in the director's chair for Dolly, can realize a film that is almost totally music and dance. Remembering An American in Paris and the best musical of all, Singin' In The Rain, is remembering song after song after dance after dance. And Dolly is the same. It seems that a number has barely ended when another starts.

And of course its more than the quantity that does this. For one thing, the previous number is so good that it is still running through your mind when the next begins. Also there is plenty of fine comedy to fill the gaps.

For some reason Kelly, who always choreographed his own work, has forsaken the job now that he is directing. Instead the job goes to Michael Kidd, who did Astaire's The Band Wagon and Seven Brides For Seven Brothers, two of the best of MGM's golden period.

Kidd does more athletic dances than Kelly. His people leap and prance about like acrobats at a fair. Here it is good. For it is easy for a good dancer to dance well, but it is hard for any dancer to project a personality and become great. Astaire lacks a lot, but no one has his personality. Kelly, when he dances is the best, for he makes up what he lacks in a perfect personality by dancing perfectly. The dances in Dolly are all kept nice and busy and so are we, enjoying away as fast as they can hop and twirl.

Color, color, color. The art design by Jack Martin Smith and Herman Blumenthal and the costumes by Irene Sharaff (I am including names you rarely see for these people deserve so much credit) are turned by photographer Harry Stradling into scenery as exciting as the dancing they decorate.

And Kelly takes all this together and creates simple delight. It isn't easy, for it requires all the charm, honesty and humor that he always projected on screen to do so. Right from the opening, where everybody sounds like sweeping and walking take on the rhythm of the dance through the comic scenes that mix slapstick and innuendo, it is a Gene Kelly picture, and it is him at his best.

Dolly has songs and a book that are not up to Gershwin and the writing team of Comden and Green, but the cast, always under the able thumb of Kelly, do well with what they've got.

There are a lot of leads and all do fine. Of special note is Michael Crawford (How I Won The War) as supporting male, dancing and charming in a way more reminiscent of Dick Van Dyke than Kelly. But he is a good hooper and a funny guy.

But when you talk about funny guys you are talking about Walter Matthau. I guess this is about the best he has ever been. Not only his delivery of lines, but his reactions are hilarious. He can get a bigger laugh with a raise of the eyebrows than most can with a good joke. And he and Kelly make

good use of his voice and accent in the songs, as well as his peculiar posture in the dances.

But the star of Dolly is Dolly and Dolly is Barbra Streisand. The stage show carried on by virtue of the nostalgia surrounding the old-timers that played the lead. Now it is a vital performer who has the part. It is said that Barbra is the biggest star around. As Groucho once said, "This is no coincidence."

She, by virtue of being the brightest talent of song and comedy we have, is capable of bringing more entertainment to more people than anyone else. She has a sort of Chaplin-esque importance, and she uses it well. She turns tired lines into bellylaughs, and tired melodies into moving, exciting numbers.

There are two notes of tragedy involved in this show.

One I have hinted at: it seems that Kelly will dance no more. He is the best, the true soul of the musical, and so all there is left is his past. That is more than I should hope for, but for the lack of future is sad. Anyway, he is great comic talent and

continues to direct, next giving us Hank Fonda and Jimmy Stewart in The Cheyenne Social Club.

The other tragedy is that Matthau and Streisand hate each other. Professionals that they are, they didn't let it show in the movie, so we are left with the only effort of what could have been a great team-up of the perfect nag and the perfect slow burn. But on their separate paths they should give more pleasure than I have the right to ask for.

It is hard to write about something when all you can do is rave. But when I see a great musical I know that I am seeing something too good to be true. It seems a fatuous art-form if you intellectualize, but in the odd instance when it is done well, it can be more affecting than anything else. It has its meaning, and it is a noble value, especially the way most of us feel most of the time these days.

I know that feeling when I walk out of a theatre and a little lilt comes to my otherwise leaden feet, and before I know it or can control myself, I'm singin' in the rain.



20th Century Fox's musical Hello Dolly is the rebirth of MGM's golden fifties.

## Notes to the hopeful, would-be film-maker

By DAN MERKUR

There is an aspect of film-making that has almost entirely been forgotten of late, and that is professionalism.

The American cinema of today, in attempting to throw off the influences of Hollywood, has at the same time thrown off all that was of value under the old system. Hollywood of the 30s, 40s and even well into the 50s concerned itself primarily with one of two major themes in every film that was released.

Either a film had a romantic theme, or it was an action-adventure story. And to these films the great Hollywood machine applied its great talents in every department — from the art direction of Cedric Gibbons and Hans Drier, to scores by Max Steiner, Dmitri Tiomkin and Ernst Wolfgang Korngold.

Writers like William Faulkner and Lillian Hellman were brought in to write screenplays, and specialty men like Willis O'Brien, who animated King Kong, or Don Siegel, who did the Warner Brothers montage sequences, were held in high esteem and used to their best advantage.

Out of this machine came films like Casablanca, The Adventures of Robin Hood, The Philadelphia Story, Arsenic and Old Lace, The Maltese Falcon, Goodbye Mr. Chips, and Top Hat.

The films were light and frivolous. They had no earthshaking social importance. They were made simply to entertain. And they were perfectly crafted by top notch talents in order to do so. They simply entertain. They were professional and other groups of films has ever been.

In the 50s, trends in foreign cinema began to seriously affect the American film industry. While an American film had traditionally been concerned with getting the plot of a love, adventure or comedy story across, the foreign film had a message to tell the world.

For the foreign film-maker, the film was a medium for the dissemination of opinions. To Hollywood, the filmic medium was a variety stage that could bring top name entertainers into every little town that could put a sheet on one end of a hall, and lamp at the other.

In the 50s, Hollywood began to notice that the foreign product was more serious, more didactic. Oh, film-makers had always been aware of the 'highbrow' content of European films, but it was in the 50s that these same 'highbrow' films began making a good buck.

As a result, Hollywood, for the first time, was faced with the decision of what was to take priority — the entertainment, or the message. Foreign films obviously opted for the message. Which accounted for inferior lighting, camerawork, composition, scripting, scoring, etc.

The old Hollywood opted for the old standards of storytelling. But the younger Hollywood was caught in the middle — with little interest in entertaining, but just as little knowledge of how to get the theme across.

Occasionally a professional Hollywood piece is still made — action films like Butch Cassidy or The Wild Bunch, or romantic films like The Sterile Cuckoo. Adaptations of 'heavier' novels are still done, and when done properly, like The Reivers, they come off very well

indeed. But how much more frequent are all message and no storytelling style films like The Arrangement?

With the current situation in the American industry, with Hollywood dying because of mismanagement of the studios, multimillion dollar flops, crippling union restrictions, and general stupidity, strange things are in the offing.

Since Bonnie and Clyde made it big, with a script that had been turned down everywhere because unknowns had written it, it has become a good thing to buy unknown properties left and right.

Since Easy Rider, it has become a good thing to buy stars' homemade movies. Since Pretty Poison did it big, Hollywood is taking flyers on just about anything (including a ghastly short subject McMaster University put out.)

I seriously think the Hollywood market is in such a bad way that the roof is going to cave in shortly, and when it does, everybody is going to be starting from scratch again, making movies that people will enjoy watching.

I always figured that if you could get your plot across intelligently you were doing OK, and then if you could entertain you were doing better, and then if you could put a message on the end of it, you hit the jackpot. But without the plot and without the professionalism, the message was nowhere.

I can get the message of a film out of any review. The film still has to be worth two hours of watching. Most aren't these days. Think about it.

# What would you do if you had the chance to play in the NHL?

Yeoman Donny Young decided his degree came first



Donny Young was offered a job with the Oakland Seals, but he turned it down.

A lot of the guys are making very little, with big families to support. But they've got no education to fall back on, and they're doomed to play in the minors for the rest of their careers. I didn't want that, so I came back to York this year for my degree." And so Don Young, the smooth-skating veteran centre of the York Yeomen, rejected the Canadian Dream by turning down an offer to play professional hockey with the Oakland Seals' organization.

Young reached his decision this summer. After two weeks at the Seals' training camp, he was offered a professional contract with Oakland's Nashville farm team in the Eastern Hockey League. The offer was tempting; there isn't a boy in Canada who's ever pulled on a pair of skates who hasn't dreamed of one day playing in the National Hockey League.

To complicate matters, Don is already 21. According to Alan Eagleson, counsel for the NHL Player's Association, if you haven't made it by the time you're 24 your chances of getting to the NHL are very slim.

"Frank Selke, the Seals' general manager, told me I'd need three years in the minors before I'd have a chance of coming up to the big leagues," explained Young. "I thought it over, and asked several people for advice."

One of those people was Lou Angotti, the fiery centre of the Chicago Black Hawks. Angotti is one of the few players in the NHL with a BA. He attended Michigan Tech before turning pro. Angotti strongly urged Don to go back to York for his final year. Young took the advice.

"I knew going back could hurt my hockey development, even if I do try out again next year. But once you've got the degree, they can't take it away from you."

Canada is full of men not wise enough to follow Young's course of action. You see them in cold country arenas, coaching Junior C or Intermediate A or Senior B, the junior hotshots who reached with both hands for the brass ring, and fell short. And then one day they wake up, and they're 34-years-old, with a pink slip from a low minors club, and there's nothing to show and nowhere to go.

For every Bobby Orr, there's hundreds of promising young hockey players every year, only a handful of whom will ever make it. It is hard to reject a national dream, but Donny Young did it and made the wise move. Next summer he'll have his BA, and there are always other training camps.

That Young was invited to camp this year was surprising, considering that he never played junior hockey and sat out last season. In high school he had been a most sought-after player, but again school came first.

"I was invited to the Marlboros' camp twice, and Detroit was interested in me too. But I figured if I combined school and hockey they'd both suffer, and I considered school more important.

"After I graduated from grade 13 I went to the Peterborough Petes' training camp. I made the team, but that year they

changed the age rules. I would have had only one year of eligibility instead of two. So I decided to go to York."

Young admits that his decision to pass up Junior A hockey hurt his personal development badly, but now he has his high school degree and is within a few months of his BA.

At Oakland's camp, Don roomed with Tony Featherstone, the Seals' number one draft choice from the Kitchener Rangers. "I figure if I had played junior hockey I would have been as good as Tony now," says Young.

Donny had a good season with York two years ago as they finished second in the OIAA. Last year he decided to concentrate on his courses while building up his weight with three-a-week workouts at a Toronto gym.

However, Don kept up his hockey, playing pickup games around the city. He drew the attention of the ubiquitous NHL scouts even there, with both Oakland and the Philadelphia Flyers after him. The Seals placed him on their negotiation list. He signed two forms, and was on his way to Oakland's Oshawa training camp.

Don had no false hopes of breaking into the opening lineup and taking the NHL by storm, but he thought the camp would be a useful experience.

"They had 63 men in camp, including a dozen other centres. The year before there'd been only 36 players in the whole camp, so there was a lot of competition for jobs.

"There were only three or four other free agents in camp, guys who had played in the International League. Everyone else was from the farm system or had just been picked up in the amateur draft."

Unlike baseball or football, with their long training camp, hockey camps only last two weeks. Two weeks to grab the brass ring, with four men after every job.

"We had two shifts every day, an hour and a half in the morning and an hour and a quarter in the afternoon. Usually we'd scrimmage for about two hours of that time. Every couple of days we'd switch the lines around to give everyone an even chance. There were only four goalies in camp all experienced, Gary Smith, Charlie Hodge, Chris Worthy, and Marcel Paille, so that part was pretty even for us all."

Marcel Paille is 37-years-old. His career has been a merry-go-round trip between the American Hockey League and the New York Rangers' bench. His last NHL game was five seasons ago, but there's nothing else to go to, so he goes through the motions of trying to beat out men a decade younger and a precious second faster.

"It was tough getting back in the groove again. It took me about a week to find my place, but after that I held my own.

"The first day they had me on a line with two other rookies against a line of Norm Ferguson, Billy Hicke, and John Bren-

neman. They were three of the fastest skaters in the league. Our line was going around like chickens with their heads cut off trying to keep up with them."

On the second day of practice Young got welcomed to the NHL. "It was the first shift after lunch, and I wasn't really warmed up yet. We were just nearing the end of the shift.

"I got a pass, crossed centre, and passed off to my left winger. I made the usual rookie mistake of standing there admiring my pass. Bert Marshall came from nowhere and flattened me.

"I didn't want to look like I was hurt with all the coaches watching, but I just couldn't get up. It was an unbelievable feeling. My legs wouldn't work, and I felt like I had a knife deep in my stomach. There were two Oakland sportswriters there acting as referees. They came over and told me to get up. I just lay there pointing at my throat.

"Finally the trainer came over. I had swallowed my tongue and he had to pull it out. It fell back down my throat again, but I wasn't badly hurt. Marshall rode me about the check for a couple of days, but coach Fred Glover told me nobody could be expected to play hockey right after a check like that."

Although they were all competing for a handful of jobs, there was no hostility among the players. "The NHL guys were great," remembers Donny. "There was always a lot of kibitzing going on, and they really gave it to me after I swallowed my tongue.

"Most of the guys knew their own level, and were pretty sure of where they'd end up. My roommate, Tony, knew he'd either make the big club or go to Providence in the AHL. He ended up opening the season with Oakland, but he's down in the AHL now."

Yet the hopes and dreams of a lifetime overcome reality, and no player will admit he isn't likely to make the NHL. From a nation of 20-million, and all the Americans who play hockey, only 240 can make the NHL. The chances of getting there are almost infinitesimal, but when you've bucked the odds down to 4-1 at a training camp, hope dies slowly.

For players like Wayne Muloin, with a brief three game stay with Detroit to show for a seven year career, a training camp represented the golden opportunity to achieve a boyhood dream.

"No one thought Muloin would make it, but then he started hitting everybody in sight. He put Carol Vadnais out for a week with one of his checks. He ended up by making the team. There's a lot of guys like Muloin, who know they probably won't make it, but they keep coming back every

year because they'd rather play hockey in the minors than get a job somewhere.

"The pressure was pretty bad on some of them. Charlie Hodge really missed his family. He would walk the streets for a couple of hours every night. He was just about ready to quit.

"There was always somebody after your job. Gerry Odrowski and Joe Szura figured they had the club made, but they got beat out and went back to the minors."

You hear a lot about the ones that made it, but no one seems to care about the ones who go down. Odrowski spent most of his career in the Western League; Szura spent eight years in the bushes before playing his first NHL game. They thought they had it made, but this business doesn't work that way. No matter how long it takes to get to the top, there's no guarantee you'll stay.

"After a while I was working with Yves Locas and Gene Ubriaco. I played better with them. One day I beat Garry Smith with a shot but hit the post; later on I set Ubriaco up for a couple of goals."

It took Gene Ubriaco 10 seasons to get to the NHL. He's since been traded to Chicago for Howie Menard, another journeyman. Yves Locas has played ten pro seasons, but although he once got 40 goals in the AHL, he has never seen the inside of an NHL arena.

"Mr. Selke told me at the end of the two weeks that he wanted to send me to Nashville. He told me to think it over carefully. I asked around about the EHL, and then decided to go back to school."

The Eastern Hockey League is a throwback to the glory days of minor league baseball. With 11 teams spread from Long Island to Jacksonville along the eastern seaboard, it's a league of one long and lonely busride from city to city which somehow all look the same. It's a league of broken dreams and unfulfilled promise. The rosters read like a memory of the last 15 years of the OHA, but the players are no longer the young heroes but tired old men playing out the string.

Every boy in Canada who's ever taken the ice has wanted to play in the NHL, and the pro training camps and the low minors are full of men chasing that dream they'll never catch. For Donny Young that dream is just as real as it is to every hockey player in Canada. But there are only places in that dream for a handful, and the rest must have something else.

For Donny Young there will be other training camps, and other shots at the NHL. But there will be something else if the brass ring is just too far past his grasp, so he is content to play for the Yeomen's strongest ever team as they seek the national title.

"I don't know what I'll do next year. I saw the Oakland players the last time they were here to play the Seals and they want me to come back next year. But right now all I want is my degree."

By NICK MARTIN

Stiffest league opposition yet

# Lutheran outpucked 6-4 by hockey Yeomen

By JOHN MADDEN

The hockey Yeomen defeated the Waterloo-Lutheran Golden Hawks 6-4 last Thursday in Kitchener, to extend their OIAA record to four wins and no losses.

Although Lutheran has not been very successful in league play, the club is better than its record (0-2-2) indicates. The Golden Hawks provided the stiffest opposition the Yeomen have encountered in league play so far. Like Ryerson, they should improve as the schedule progresses.

Lutheran's coach, Larry Pfaff, felt his men could have won, if they had forechecked in the first period as they did in the last two. Pfaff explained that his forwards were hanging back at the blue line and not going deep into York's end to break up the plays in the first period. The Yeomen led 3-0 after the opening 20 minutes.

At times, York's attack appeared disorganized, but Pfaff pointed out that his club's strong forechecking had caused mistakes. "We forechecked them to death in the last two periods," he said.

He recalled that people had said the Waterloo Warriors had played a bad game when Lutheran

defeated them 4-3. "They didn't play badly; our forechecking made them look bad." Waterloo is currently in second place in the OQAA.

The ice, which was slow and chippy, probably aided Lutheran's forechecking and hampered York's skating. It was like skating on pebbles. "It looked like the ice had acne," Yeoman Steve Latinovitch said later.

Happy at picking up two points on the road, Coach Bill Purcell said he was not surprised at the closeness of the score. He remarked that Lutheran, who finished second in the OIAA last year, has always had a strong team. They ruined York's chances of finishing first when they defeated the Yeomen 4-3 in Kitchener last year.

As far as individuals are concerned, Pfaff remarked that any

team with Murray Stroud and Steve Latinovitch is bound to be strong. He also praised Brian Dunn who scored two goals. Dave Kosoy turned in another solid effort, offensively and defensively. The defenceman was on the ice for only one Lutheran goal and played the last three and a half minutes when the Yeomen thwarted Lutheran's efforts to tie the score.

When the Yeomen built up a 3-0 lead in the first period, it looked as if they were headed for another lopsided victory. Some of the York fans who made the trip to Kitchener were already thinking about the Yeomen scoring 10 goals.

The first two York goals were identical — the centre-man had the puck in the right corner and passed along the crease to the left-winger who tapped it in. Stroud set up Latinovitch for the first goal while Rodger Bowness and Brian Dunn

combined two and a half minutes later. Bruce Penny converted Donny Young's pass later in the period to make the score 3-0.

Lutheran's Barry Bysaiko scored the only goal in the second period, and by then it was obvious the Hawks were not going to let the Yeomen walk over them.

Licio Cengarle tallied early in the third period, but Lutheran bounced back with two goals to narrow York's margin to 4-3. Encouraged by their fans, the Hawks stormed into York's end, looking for the tying goal.

They were buzzing around goalie Bill Holden when Dave Kosoy passed from behind the goal line to Murray Stroud at the face-off circle in York's end. Stroud saw George Corn cutting behind the Lutheran defence. Taking Stroud's pass at the red line, Corn skated away from the defence and scored

what proved to be the winning goal. Lutheran again narrowed York's lead to one goal at 16:26 but, after that, they never came close to tying the score. Showing remarkable poise, John Robb, Bob Modray, Stroud, Kosoy and Galipeau halted Lutheran's momentum.

With a minute remaining, Purcell sent out the line of Bowness, Dunn and Cengarle to take a face-off in York's end. Dunn got the puck at York's blue line and lofted a backhand that cleared Lutheran's defenceman like a home run sailing over an outfielder's head. The puck dropped about 20 feet in front of the goal and slid into the net like a perfect 3-iron shot rolling up to the pin.

**Ice Chips:** The junior varsity club spotted Centennial College a 3-0 lead after two periods, but rallied to win 4-3 on Jan. 13. Don Fraser scored twice while Ken MacRitchie and Jim Posick had singles. Their record is 5-2-3 and their next home game is Thursday, January 29th against Seneca College.

Ron Porter, who had mononucleosis during the holidays, made the trip to Kitchener but did not play. Purcell hopes the defenceman will be back in a couple of weeks. . . . Some of the York fans were talking about chartering a bus to Sudbury for the Laurentian game. It's a good idea. The enthusiastic Laurentian fans are probably worth at least a goal to the Voyageurs. A good contingent of York fans will mean the same for the Yeomen in Sudbury Feb. 1.

OIAA HOCKEY STANDINGS

	GP	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
YORK	4	4	0	0	34	13	8
Ryerson	4	3	1	0	26	21	6
Laurentian	3	2	0	1	23	12	5
Trent	5	1	3	1	20	32	3
Wat.							
Lutheran	4	0	2	2	18	21	2
Brock	4	0	4	0	18	40	0

## OIAA finals in volleyball set for York

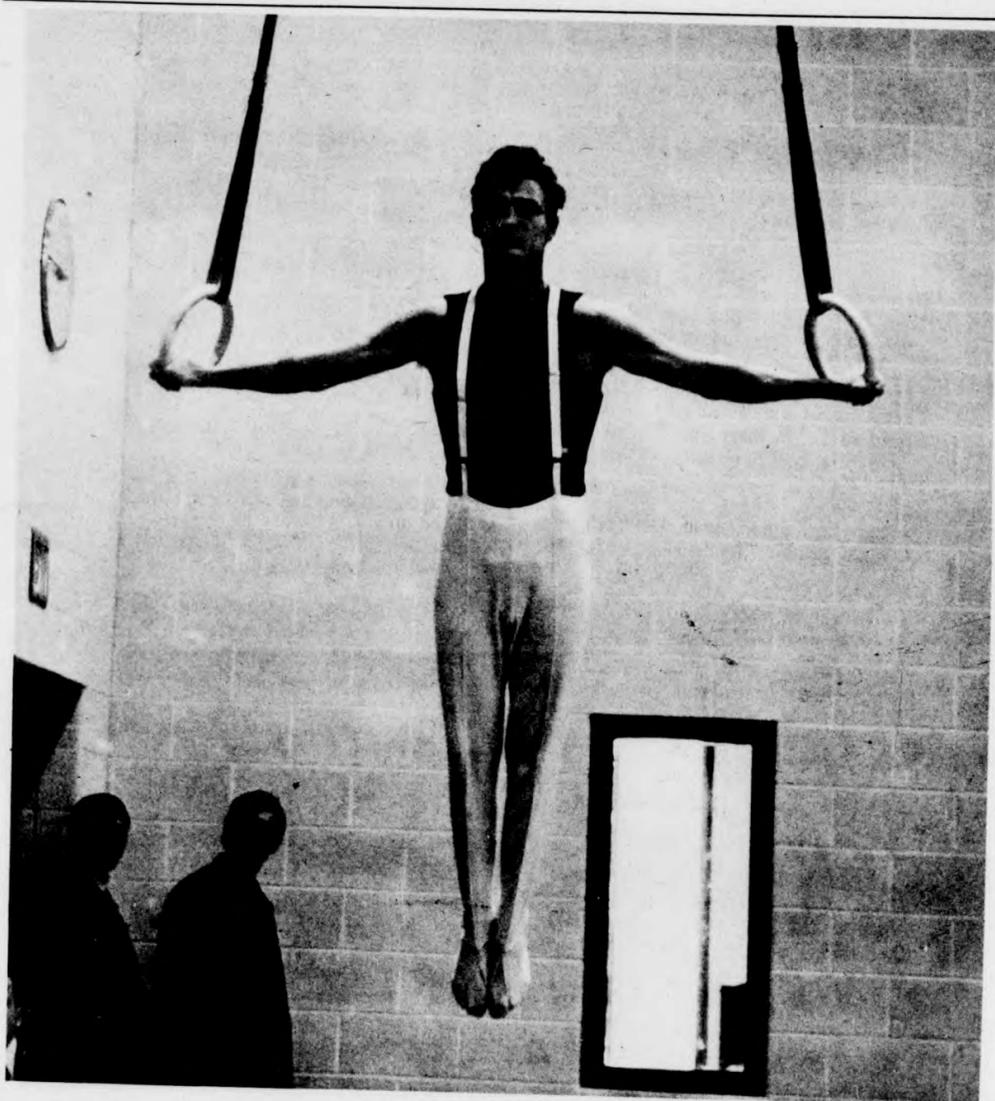
The 1970 volleyball OIAA championships will be held at York.

The tournament had been originally scheduled for Brock University, but due to lack of facilities at Brock, it was rescheduled to here.

For the last two years when the championship has been held here, the Yeomen have won and their chances of a third victory look good.

Until now, the team has not been very successful, but all the games have been exhibitions against teams not in York's league. The Yeomen now have four remaining games before the tournament, which will be held Feb. 13 in the main gym.

York will compete against Waterloo-Lutheran, Laurentian, Brock and Ryerson in the tournament. Lutheran and possibly Laurentian are the teams to watch. The team winning the most games of the round-robin will be this year's champions, going on to the CIAU championships to be held in Winnipeg Feb. 20 and 21.



THAT SMARTS!

McMaster's Steve Mettrich shows some of the power and form in this "Iron Cross", the most difficult of all gymnastic feats, that won him the overall individual award at a meet here

Saturday. Teams from York, the University of Toronto and McMaster competed. York won in overall points.

Excalibur -- Tim Clark

## York women come fourth

The women's volleyball team came in fourth in a field of nine at the Waterloo Invitational Tournament last weekend.

The University of Toronto team came first, Western came second and Waterloo third.

After regular play York was tied with McMaster and Cortland, an American squad, but York's better record put them into the semi-finals with the Toronto team. Toronto won with a strong effort and went on to defeat Western in a see-saw battle.

Western beat York three games straight in an exhibition game in London Jan. 12.

# Yeomen bounce Ryerson, Queens in B-ball

By DAVID CROCKER

York kept up their winning ways last week with two big basketball victories. They came up with a really fine effort to crush Ryerson 95-51 and then later in the week dropped Queens in Kingston 70-58.

It was surprising how much significance three fouls could have in a basketball game. In the first of York's B-ball wins last week it made all the difference in the world.

Let's set the situation. The Yeomen were playing an important league game at Ryerson. Only seven men dressed. Jim Mayo was out with stretched knee ligaments. Gus Falcioni was suffering from an attack of bronchitis and was in bed. Alf Lane and Sandy Nixon had an eligibility problem which was not settled until later in the week. Barry Turnbull was up from the junior team to fill in.

On top of all this, York opened the game with seven fouls before Ryerson got one and before the game was even 10 minutes old.

Three fouls went to veteran centre Ron

Kimel. With only seven men in uniform, Coach Arthur Johnson was forced to pull Kimel and insert rookie centre Bob Weppler. "Wep" was more than equal to the occasion.

Weppler led all scorers with 21 points. He showed aggressive rebounding on the defensive boards and was the pivot for an inspired offense. He controlled the ball well from outside and inside and showed flashes of future brilliance.

The first half ended 31-21 for the Yeomen. Neither team excelled. The second half, however, was a different story.

York came out of the dressing room as if they really wanted to win. They picked up the tempo and began to run. They showed a really good fast break, something new to a York basketball team. They played aggressive defense and walked away with the game by a final score of 95-51.

At the buzzer John Pizale had 17 points, George Dubinsky had 16, Jim Mountain had 15 and Stan Raphael had 14. Kimel sunk 5.

Turnbull got his first points for varsity, notching seven in this game. He led the charge in the second half with his good ball handling and fast aggressive driving.

On Saturday, the Yeomen travelled to Kingston where they beat the Queen's Golden Gaels for their second big win of the week. This game saw the return of Alf Lane and Sandy Nixon to the club. Nixon made his presence felt with 22 points. The news, however was not all good.

John Pizale saw only spot duty in the first half and came out in "civies" for the second half. He had been hobbled earlier in the week by a pulled leg muscle and it hampered his play enough for him to pack it in after a frustrating first half.

York started the game in what has become the accustomed manner. They had a collective cold hand and wound up trailing at the half 33-30. Queens couldn't beat a good York defense and York was bothered, somewhat, by a spotty Queen's press.

George Dubinsky took charge as the second half began. Playing an unfamiliar guard spot in place of Pizale, Dubinsky began to hit consistently from 30 feet, breaking the back of the Queens team. The Yeomen finally pulled ahead 37-36 and widened the margin to 70-58 at the final buzzer. It was a tough game throughout. Stan Raphael was given a really rough time underneath as both teams used their elbows as hammers. The one fact that turned the tide in the second half, along with Dubinsky's scoring was the fine rebounding of the Yeomen. They controlled both the offensive and defensive boards. Raphael, Kimel and Lane were solid as usual, and Jim Mountain was up there with the best, grabbing the lion's share of rebounds in the second half.

Nixon led all scorers with his 22 points, followed for York, by Dubinsky who potted 14 (12 in the second half). Raphael had nine points for the winners with Kimel swishing eight, Lane with six, Mountain with five and Weppler with four.

# 3 women's sports to get national finals

By MARGIE WOLFE

Beginning with the 1970-71 season, women's varsity athletics will advance from a secondary position in the university to a more dominant station alongside its male counterparts.

This significant step is a result of a decision made by the Women's Intercollegiate Competition Representative Council to establish nationwide finals for women's sports in Canada.

At the meeting held in Toronto Dec. 6-7, the council of 13 women physical educators, including York's Mary Lyons, representing 40 Canadian institutions, announced that

beginning next year, swimming, gymnastics and volleyball will have national finals at various spots throughout the country, with basketball in the following season.

Basketball was put off a year as it was believed that the schools from the west who have been playing men's rules for many years are still too far ahead in experience to compete fairly against universities that have only adopted the new changes in the past five seasons.

The council was set up with the idea that there would be only one member for every three institutions in the four Canadian

conferences. As a result the Ontario-Quebec conference, which is made up of 12 institutions, York included, sent four representatives while the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union sent two persons to speak for their six schools and the Atlantic (AWIAU) and Western (WCIAA) conferences, sending four and three members respectively.

When the competition begins next year each of the four conferences will send their champion to play for the national title.

Although York's women's volleyball and swimming teams may not be expected to make the finals, it is not wishful thinking to

predict that the gymnastic squad will take part in this first national finals competition.

York is rated among the top five gymnastic schools in the country. This status is

Public meeting to discuss

Laskin Rights and

Responsibilities Report

Jan. 29-2 p.m.

Winters Dining Hall

## Koster and Frost won

### McGill squashes York 3-2

The York squash squad visited McGill for the first time last weekend and came second, just failing to win the prestigious McGill Invitational squash tournament by a one-game margin.

In the first match they swept through their American opponents, Corby School, by a five-love margin, only losing one game in the whole match. Then they met the McGill squad in the early afternoon, and playing extremely

well, came within a hairsbreadth of taking the match and tournament.

First Paul Koster and then Paul Frost came off court with clear victories. Koster played good, hard, though at times boisterous, squash to take a 3-1 win from the Scottish junior champion, Colin MacIntosh. Frost improved on his game and allowed his opponent no latitude, coming through at 3-0. With two matches in hand York

seemed in a strong position.

But matters became more open when Saul Ticktin emerged a 0-3 loser to his opponent, who played perhaps the best squash of all the McGill squad and who allowed Ticktin no time to move into his game.

With the match at 2-1, Doug Owens seemed to have lost his or he was two games to love down against a much older and experienced opponent and interest moved to Nabil Labib's match in which Labib seemed to have the upper hand.

But then news came that Owens, pulling out all stops, had levelled at two games all. A quick look showed a tired but game Owens fighting on in the fifth but finally dropping it and the match at 10-15 in the fifth game.

Labib was York's last hope. Down two games to one, he had levelled the match in the fourth game. The fifth and deciding game was as nerve-wracking to the gallery as it was, by the noises to the players. After a series of good rallies intermixed by horrifying mistakes the game arrived at 12-12.

Labib, after playing an excellent match, seemed suddenly tired and his opponent, Mike Martin, the brother of the famed Peter, took the game with a couple of beautiful and unplayable angles.



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Yeomen decals are now on sale in the men's control room in the Tait McKenzie Building and in the EXCALIBUR office (advertising department). Support the Men's Interuniversity Athletic Council with your patronage.

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# The hypocrisy in Olympic hockey

By NICK MARTIN

**A** YEAR AGO, Charles Hay was the highly successful president of Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., and hardly a person in this country knew he was even alive.

Today he is the man responsible for restoring lost pride to a nation that has had its face rubbed in it once too many times.

As the head of Hockey Canada, the governing body in charge of our national hockey team, and with the full support of the federal government, Hay withdrew Canada from the 1970 World Hockey Tournament in protest against the shameless hypocrisy that Europe calls, with a straight face, amateur hockey.

## Canada never wins

For years Canada has been humiliated on and off the ice by the Europeans. After each unsuccessful tournament would come a wave of nationwide protest against the conditions we had to face, but then the next year would find Canada once again returning to take a licking in Europe's bastardized version of our national game.

The last straw came at a time when it appeared that Canada was finally about to regain the top position in amateur hockey. In its meeting last summer, the International Ice Hockey Federation voted to allow Canada to ice nine professionals in this year's tournament, provided they had not played in the NHL this season. After years of being limited to amateurs not good enough for the NHL and over-the-hill ex-pros, Canada seemed to finally have the opportunity to field a team that was even remotely representative of our national ability.

That hope was dashed several weeks ago, when International Olympic Committee head Avery Brundage, in response to a Russian request, ruled that any amateur playing against a professional would be ineligible for the 1972 Olympics. The IIHF immediately reversed their earlier ruling, outlawing Canadian pros. Canada proposed that the Winnipeg and Montreal-based tournament be made an unofficial tournament, a world championship in everything but name. Most of the other teams involved, including Sweden, thought this was an excellent way to avoid Brundage's ruling, and were expected to approve Canada's proposal in a meeting the next day. That night, a secret meeting was held to which Canada was not invited. The next day, Canada's proposal was soundly and unexpectedly rejected. Canada withdrew from the tournament; by sheer coincidence, Sweden was named the new site for the series.

## The start of the fall

Charles Hay's withdrawal was the culmination of a series of events that have been slowly building to a head for decades, a time in which Canada fell from the pinnacle of hockey success to perennial also-rans under the hypocritical European restrictions.

It is hard to believe that Canada used to send its Allan Cup champions as national representatives. Long gone are the days when a Senior A club could take on the rest of the world, as evidenced by the Galt Hornets' recent losing trip to Germany.

Yet it is not that long ago, only nine years in fact, that the Trail Smoke Eaters won our last world title, in Geneva, Switzerland. Only three members of that team, Seth Martin, Jackie McLeod, and Darryl Sly ever played in the NHL, none attaining anything more than fringe status.

Obviously European hockey has made great strides in its calibre in those nine years. Those strides, however, have been far shorter than most people generally believe. Although the Russians and Czechs have reached a high level of play, their margin of victory over our nationals has not been large when the severe handicaps applied to our team are considered.

Once, when being questioned about the roughness of hockey, Gordie Howe told an interviewer, "It's a man's game." Several European teams, however, find the game which we invented too rough for their tastes. As a result, our teams were forced suddenly every year to forget the training of a lifetime and play under completely alien rules.

European officiating is generally condemned as being incompetent, to use a euphemism. For several tournaments it threatened to become a tradition that Canada would have two goals disallowed every year against the Czechs, goals which the films would prove to be legitimate. One year Russia edged Canada for the title 2-1 on a goal which the films showed was a yard offside. Canadians did learn a handy trick from the Czechs: whenever the other team threatens to score, simply pull the net out of the ice and throw it in the corner.

## European teams improved

It is easy to look back and see how we could have won under fairer conditions. The fact cannot be ignored, however, that the Russians and Czechs, and to a lesser extent the Swedes and even the Finns, have made vast improvements over the teams that our Senior A players used to thrash.

With this improvement in mind, and realizing that the European powers consider hockey supremacy a matter of tremendous national pride and prestige (witness the celebrations in the street when the Czechs beat Russia last year), Canada of necessity wishes to use the best players possible in order to best represent Canadian hockey and Canada itself.



Former pros like Billy Harris (centre) are outlawed by the new IIHF ruling.

We are not allowed to do this. Our best players are of course professionals, whose decadent capitalistic germs might somehow contaminate the simon pure Europeans who play hockey solely for love of the sport itself. It is here that the hypocrisy comes in.

In Russia there is a national league whose fervent crowd appeal and national interest has been compared favorably to that generated by the NHL. The best players are selected to play for the national team. At that point they are drafted into the army and made officers. Their duties include practicing hockey for up to eight hours a day, and giving up everything which might harm their performance (one player, Loktev, was suspended for a year for smoking).

Like all Russian soldiers, they are given beautiful apartments with all the scarce modern conveniences, and they and their families enjoy annual vacations at Black Sea resorts. The Czech situation is similar. These men are called amateurs.

Ulf Sterner of Sweden played professionally with the New York Rangers several years ago, returning home after achieving underwhelming success. He has never been officially released from his professional contract. Sterner now plays in Sweden's national league, with no other outside job. A Swedish newspaper recently estimated that Sterner is paid \$35,000 a year and the national goalie at least \$20,000. Sterner and his teammates are amateurs.

## Olympic oath a farce

No one in Canada pretends that our present team is made up of pure amateurs. Every so-called amateur in Canada in any type of competitive league, from Junior B to Senior A to our nationals, receives expense money and some form of small salary. National team members freely admit they perjured themselves in taking the 1968 Olympic oath.

Our mistake is being honest enough to differentiate between the financially-aided "amateur" of modern sports, and the professional who plays hockey for a living. By Avery Brundage's standards a man who is paid a huge salary by private enterprise is a professional, but if that salary comes from a national government then a player's purity is intact. Canada asks only that everyone be subjected to the same standards.

Canada's withdrawal could precipitate major changes in the amateur hockey setup. IIHF chief Bunny Ahearne has been the subject of much criticism in recent weeks, some of which is unfair. Ahearne has 28 member nations to think about, members whose support he must have to stay in power. Certainly the Russians, Czechs, and Swedes would approve of nothing that would hurt their supremacy. Open hockey would benefit only two of the member nations, and so the hypocrisy continues. It is to the everlasting credit of the United States that they supported our stand by refusing to fill our vacancy in the tournament.

Most of the free European press, in particular the Swedes and Finns, have applauded the Canadian move, and have urged an end to amateur hypocrisy. Condemnation of their own national hockey governing bodies and of Ahearne has been bitter. Sentiment is strong in Europe for an open tournament, with each nation able to send any player it wishes. The Swedish press points out that this year's tournament, now to be held in Stockholm, will not make much money without hockey's biggest drawing card. They conveniently forget to point out that the Canadians are so "popular" with Swedish fans because the Swedish press treats Canadian players as warmly as the Hanoi Gazette would greet a visit from Lieutenant Calley.

Stockholm will still make more than it would have had the tourney remained in Canada. Yet next year, with the European press and their own citizens favouring Canada's using professionals, the Swedish

attitude could change. Indeed, it is generally agreed that the Swedes only supported the Russians this year in order to get the tournament if Canada withdrew.

## Russians want to play NHL

For their part, the Russians and Czechs take tremendous pride in their advances, but know that only by playing the NHL can they truly prove themselves. Interviews with the Russian players have revealed that they are anxious to play NHL teams, but these same interviews also reveal that the Russian people are being led to believe that it is the NHL which is avoiding Russia.

The Russians avoided the confrontation this year by appealing to Brundage, but help from the 85-year-old sports fossil may not be coming much longer. Brundage has been openly defied by skiers displaying equipment advertising; the Olympics need skiing and hockey much more than they need Brundage. By 1972 a younger man may well be in charge, someone who recognizes that true amateurism is long dead, and only open sports are honest.

When that happens, Canada will be able to send an NHL team to the world tournament. Amid all the controversy, Canadians wonder what the outcome would be of an NHL-Russia game. Available evidence would point to an overwhelming NHL victory.

Although our teams have generally lost in recent world play, the scores were usually close. Many nationals have given a couple of years to the team, then turned pro. Of these, only Terry Clancy of the Leafs, Danny O'Shea of Minnesota, and Gerry Pinder of Chicago have cracked the NHL, none of whom can be considered even close to stardom. Obviously our nationals are nowhere near NHL calibre.

On Boxing Day, at Maple Leaf Gardens, Canada defeated Russia 3-2, with ex-pros Billy Harris and Brian Conacher dominating play. The Russian goalie appeared terrified of slapshots, rarely seen in Europe, and strong checking played havoc with the Russians' intricate passing plays. You have to wonder how the Russians would do against a Hull slapshot or a defence pair of Orr and Park. Only a week later, the Montreal Junior Canadiens, reinforced by several minor leaguers, handed the Russians their worst defeat in a decade, 9-3.

Forgotten in the furor are the men who carried our hopes through all the losing years, who gave so much for us. Men like Jackie McLeod, Fran Huck, Terry O'Malley and Morris Mott gave Canada many years of personal sacrifice, and were looking forward to this year's tournament. But national pride can only take so much.

## Still not NHL calibre

Although we must be adamant in our own defence, we have to recognize the position of the Europeans. For decades they absorbed defeat from us. They finally reached and passed the Senior A level, and dominated world play. They knew they hadn't reached the NHL level yet. This was obvious when Canada's nine pros were limited to minor leaguers; after all, a professional is a professional. Europe felt it necessary to qualify the calibre of our professionals.

Probably the Europeans felt they had reached minor league level. The Russians' recent experience caused a quick re-evaluation, and the move to block Canada's use of pros. The Russians have to play the NHL eventually, and certainly want to. But they need more time to reach that competitive level, time which only Ahearne and the whole hypocritical setup of amateur hockey can provide. But because of Charles Hay, the pride of one nation, and the emerging consciences of other nations, Bunny Ahearne's empire is crumbling, and the Russians may very well find themselves forced to meet the NHL sooner than they wish to.

# University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

## Symposium starts today

# York hosts 100 students

A series of sincerely serious and delightfully whimsical poems and a presentation on sexuality in folklore are only two of the 21 outstanding creative projects and papers which will be presented at the Symposium for High School Students to be held Jan. 22-24 on the York Campus.

One hundred senior high school students from 65 secondary schools

## York invites Torontonians to "drop-in"

As part of its 10th anniversary celebrations, York is inviting the Toronto community to visit the campus. "Drop-in Day" is being held on Jan. 27 to give the public the opportunity of getting a brief glimpse of the learning process in the modern university. This first "Drop-in Day" is a pilot study and if successful, future "Drop-in Days" will be planned.

"Drop-in Day" activities will include attendance at regularly-scheduled lectures and classes, casual tours about the campus and its buildings, and visits with professors. Because the amount of available class seating is limited, interested members of the public have been asked to register in advance. When approached about having the public visit their lectures, the faculty was most enthusiastic and has made every effort to cooperate in making the day a success. Lionel Rubinnoff is chairman of the faculty committee sponsoring "Drop-in Day."

By bringing the public to the York campus it is hoped that they will have a better understanding of how a university is operated, what current university classes are like and will learn how York is making a major and unique contribution to modern-day education.

## Faculty briefs

PROF. ROBINDA KUMAR BISWAS, English, has been elected to a visiting fellowship, All Souls College, Oxford, 1970-71.

PROF. IVAN S. FELTHAM, Osgoode, spoke on "Big and Small Share Legal Confusion" at the 43rd Annual Convention of the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario Inc., Royal York Hotel, Nov. 24.

PROFS. S. FRIEDLAND, D.F. BREWER, J.D. VASOFF, and J.C. WIGINTON, administrative studies, presented a paper on "Implication of the Benson White Paper" to the members and guests of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Nov. 14, on behalf of the Capital Markets Research Programme.

PROF. ROBERT HALL HAYNES, biology, has been appointed to the newly-formed Bioscience Advisory Committee of the National Research Council of Canada, and has accepted an invitation to serve on the Experiments Advisory Committee of the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories.

PROF. PREM S. LAUMAS, social science, Atkinson College, presented a paper on the "Role of Savings Deposits as Money" to the Southern Economic Association, Saint Louis, Missouri, Nov. 14.

PROF. C.D. MACNIVEN, philosophy, presented a paper on "Strong and Weak Descriptivism in Ethics", to the Seminar on Logic and Scientific Method, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England, Oct. 21.

PROF. ALAN ROSENTHAL, film programme, Fine Arts, wrote and directed "With These Children" — a half hour colour film, shot in Israel for American television sponsored by Youth Aliya. The film on various children's communities in Israel was first shown in New Orleans in October and has since been screened on television in New York, Boston, and California.

PROF. D.C. RUSSELL, mathematics, presented a paper on "Some Properties of Generalised Limits" to the Mathematics Colloquium at the University of Saskatchewan, Nov. 13, and at Simon Fraser University, Nov. 14.

PROF. VELLO SERMAT, psychological services, was an invited auxiliary staff member at the University of California Leadership Laboratory, Ojai, California, Dec. 13-20.

PROF. GORDON G. SHEPHERD, physics, lectured on "Optical Devices and Upper Atmospheric Spectroscopy", at the High Altitude Engineering Laboratory, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Nov. 26.

in Ontario submitted entries to York's Schools Liaison Committee during October and November, 1969.

The winning entries will be presented in groups of three, divided according to their topic area, at the following seminars:

On Friday:

History, 9 a.m., The Human Condition, 2 p.m. — Room S203, The Ross Building.

Sociology, 9 a.m., Existence, 2 p.m. — Room A, Stedman Lecture Halls

The Sciences, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. — Room 320, Farquharson Building

On Saturday:

Sounds of Thought, 9 a.m. — Room A, Stedman Lecture Halls

The above sessions are all open to the York Community.

## French department will hold conference

York's department of French literature and the division of linguistics and language training have invited students from 300 Toronto area high schools to attend a conference on Saturday, Jan. 31.

The conference program will include an explanation and demonstration of the first year French language training programme as well as discussions and outline of the entire curriculum offered by the department of French literature.

Following a demonstration of the approach used in the literature course, students will divide into small groups for the discussion of two French poems.

A tour of the campus conducted by York students will close the conference.

The 21 winners will be awarded certificates at a banquet held in their honour at the close of the symposium on Saturday.

Students and their sponsors will be guests of the university and will live in residence during the three-day symposium. They will have the opportunity to tour the campus and participate in campus activities.

Most of the projects are in essay form. Baron McCormick, Schools Liaison Co-ordinator, notes that the projects submitted, which were judged by members of the York faculty, showed creativity, originality, and great thought, and that the winners in particular are excellent university material.

## Scholarships

### Fellowship in Transportation

The Canadian Transport Commission is offering a fellowship in transportation for post graduate studies in any discipline related to transportation leading to an advanced degree for which there is a thesis required. The award is tenable in Canada but may be used outside the country for special circumstances and with the approval of the Selection Committee. The value of the fellowship is \$3,600 for those working toward a masters degree and \$4,500 for those working toward a doctorate. Applications may be obtained from the Canadian Transportation Commission. Deadline for applying is March 1, 1970.

### Bell Canada Centennial Fellowship

Bell Canada is offering fellowships for post-graduate work in subject areas relevant to the scientific, political, social, or economic needs of Canada. Valued at \$5,000, the fellowship is available for 12 months but may be renewed for an additional year with the approval of the Selection Committee. The fellowship is tenable at any Canadian University which is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada and closing date for applications is March 1. For further information, contact the Director of Awards of the AUCC, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

### Gulf Oil Canada

Gulf Oil Canada Ltd. is offering post-graduate fellowships for any field of study to graduates of Canadian universities and colleges. Tenable at any Canadian college or university which is a member of the Association of Universities and College of Canada, the fellowships are each worth \$4,500. Applications are due by March 1, and further information may be obtained from the Director of Awards, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### Imperial Oil

Imperial Oil is offering graduate research fellowships for graduates of Canadian universities, in order to promote and encourage academic research in technology and administrative aspects of industry, and public interest within Canada in the further advancement of knowledge. Available for work in pure and applied science as well as social science and the humanities, the scholarships are worth \$3,000 per year. For further information and applications, contact the office of Graduate Studies, Room N914, The Ross Building.

# On Campus

Thursday, January 22.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION TESTIMONY MEETING. Room 114, McLaughlin College at 10:00 a.m.

FILM. "The Red Badge of Courage" will be shown in Room C, Stedman Lecture Hall at 11:00 a.m. Everyone welcome.

VIETNAM COMMITTEE MEETING. The committee will be holding its February Moratorium meeting in Winters Music Room at 12 noon.

NOON HOUR CONCERT. Leigh Ashford, a rock group, will be performing in Founders Dining Hall at 1:00 p.m.

FILM. Goethe's "Faust" in colour with the text in German is being presented by the Department of Foreign Literature. No admission charge. Everyone welcome. Room S203, Murray G. Ross Bldg. at 4 p.m.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SENATE. The senate meeting is open to all members of the York community but tickets must be obtained from Room S967, Murray G. Ross Bldg anytime up til 2 p.m. January 22. The meeting will be held in the Multi-Purpose Room (Senate Chamber), 9th floor, Murray G. Ross Bldg at 4:30 p.m. Justice Bora Laskin will be speaking in reference to the Committee of Search for a new President.

FILM. "Frankenstein", a Carloff original is being presented by the Department of English. No admission charge. Room N144, Murray G. Ross Bldg. at 5 p.m. and also again at 7 p.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION TESTIMONY MEETING. Room 102, Vanier College at 6 p.m.

HISTORY FORUM. The topic of discussion at this forum conducted by the Historical Society, will be "Intellectual History Is Just Another Humanities Subject." Professors Brady Polka and Richard Schneider will introduce the topic. Various other "intellectual" historians have been invited to contribute to the discussion. All members of the University community are welcome. Coffee and donuts will be served. Winters Senior Common Room at 7:30 p.m.

PUB NIGHT. The Green Bush Inn features live entertainment from 8:30 p.m. until 12 midnight.

Friday January 23.

YORK YOUNG SOCIALISTS MEETING. The Young Socialists are holding a regular meeting at which the election campaign, the presidency of York and action against the War in Vietnam will be discussed. Winters Music Room at 11 a.m.

GUEST SPEAKER. The York Young Socialists are sponsoring a discussion at which the topic will be "Women's Liberation — At what stage is the movement now and where is it headed?" Guest speaker Colleen Levis, organizer of the Hamilton Young Socialists, will give her views on the subject. Vanier Common Room at 12 noon.

GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR. Dr. Bryan Massam, McGill University, will be speaking on "Some Approaches to the Analysis of Territorial Patterns" at a seminar sponsored by the Department of Geography. Everyone welcome. Room N301, Murray G. Ross Bldg at 2 p.m.

FILM. "The Quare Fellow" is being sponsored by the Department of English. No admission charge. Everyone welcome. Room C, Stedman Lecture Hall at 1 p.m.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION SEMINAR. Mr. Darwin Semotuk, Ohio State University, will be presenting a paper on "A Theoretical Framework for Analyzing the Role of Government in Sports and Physical Education." Everyone welcome. Classroom, Tait McKenzie Bldg. at 4 p.m.

BADMINTON CLUB. The club includes staff, faculty and graduate students. New members welcome. Upper Gym, Tait McKenzie Bldg. from 7 p.m. until 10 p.m.

FENCING. York vs. Windsor. Tait McKenzie Bldg. at 7:30 p.m.

HOCKEY. York vs. Brock. Arena, York at 8 p.m.

GREEN BUSH INN. Bill Johnson, honkey tonk player, will be providing the entertainment from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. Don't miss Happy Half Hour from 3 until 3:30 p.m. when drinks are sold at half price!

WINTERS-MCLAUGHLIN DANCE. The dance will be featuring four groups: Leigh Ashford, the Nucleus, Terry and the Pirates and Soma. Also folksinger Len Udow. The first 50 girls will be let in free. The rest of you will have to pay \$1.00.

REGISTRATION FOR THE YORK UNIVERSITY CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP. The championship will begin on Jan. 28. The five round swiss tournament is open to all York students. Register for the championship in Vanier Card Room. The Women's Chess Championship will be held simultaneously with the overall York Championship. Registration for this Championship will also take place in the Vanier Card Room.

Saturday January 24.

FRENCH COLLOQUIUM AT GLENDON. The colloquium will be concerned with the problems of testing language skills. Those interested in attending should contact Elizabeth Gyalokay, Administrative Assistant, Department of French, Glendon (487-6185). At 10:00 a.m. Paul Pimsleur, director of the listening centre, Ohio State University, will speak on "Testing the Skills of Listening and Speaking" and J. Zigler of the Federal Government's Language Centre, will speak on "Testes Des Langues Au Gouvernement Federal". The speeches will be followed by a question period. At 1:30 p.m. there will be discussion in small groups.

TOBOGGANING AND ICE SKATING PARTY. The party is for members of College E. They are to meet in Common Room N145 Murray G. Ross Bldg. at 12:45 p.m.

Sunday January 25.

BADMINTON CLUB. Upper Gym, Tait McKenzie from 2 p.m. til 4 p.m.

FILM. The Winters Cultural Affairs presents the movie "The Odd Couple." Admission 50 cents. Room D, Stedman Lecture Hall at 7:30 p.m.

Monday January 26.

MIXED MEDIA EXPERIENCE. "The Origins of Religion: An Exercise in Ignorance." Everyone welcome. Room C, Stedman Lecture Hall at 7 p.m.

FILM. "Wild Strawberries". Burton Auditorium from 4 p.m. until 5:30 p.m.

FILM. "City Life in New Japan, Village Life in New Japan, Personality in Culture." Burton Auditorium from 6:30 p.m. until 8 p.m.

Tuesday January 27.

PANEL DISCUSSION. John Conway, Ramsey Cook, Robert L. White, Virginia Rock, and John Lancaster, as members of the panel will be discussing the topic "Is Nationalism Necessary To Achieve A National Character?" Everyone welcome. Room N145, Murray G. Ross Bldg. at 4 p.m.

FORUM FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS. The purpose of the forum is to discuss the interdisciplinary science programme. All science faculty and students are invited. Room D, Stedman Lecture Hall at 4:30 p.m.

Wednesday January 28.

FILM. The film entitled "Mouchette" is being sponsored by the French Department. Everyone welcome. No admission charge. Room A105, Glendon at 7 p.m.

# Letters to the Editor

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

## Osgoode professor decries foreigners

Sir:  
In the Jan. 8th version of the EXCALIBUR there was an excellent story about the problems of the Americanization of the Canadian university. I for one would like to add my voice to those who question the recent influx of American and undesirable foreigners into Canada.

The EXCALIBUR article did not mention the Osgoode Hall Law School, but this one venerable Canadian institution is also being besieged by foreigners. Academic freedom is one thing, but ideas are another. It is time to act.

However the target must be chosen carefully. It is not the foreigners who now teach that are the problem for they are small in number. Rather, it is the great number of foreigners who have flocked to our Canadian university as students.

Only one day last year I was sitting and fraternizing with students, as is my duty, and one of them mentioned in a foreign tone that he was just becoming a Canadian citizen. To my horror almost half the students then sitting at the table said that they were not Canadian citizens.

I did not talk anymore, but hastily retreated to my office to look at my class lists. Again, imagine my horror when I found that well over 50 per cent of my students had non-Canadian names. This was based on a rough analysis of the sound and length of various names, but then anyone knows that Garafolo, Wyzanski, and Cohen are not Canadian names.

These foreign students may be interested in the problems of Canada and Toronto, they may want to become citizens, they may be criminals in their own lands, but what of the Canadian identity? Do we want Canada to become a land of immigrants?

Let me repeat: in the leading Canadian law school, I was able to discover that a full 50 per cent of the parents of the law students were not born in Canada, that a full 30 per cent of the law students had not started their grammar school education in Canada, and that 90 per cent of the students had some ancestral linkage to a country other than Canada.

This must stop! Percentages must be made for the foreign born, those with foreign ancestors, and for those with foreign names.

Let me also suggest an end to other foreign influences. Down with Kensington Market! Let's not have our Canadian women tempted by foreign salamis and cheeses. Down with Chinese restaurants and Kosher kitchens! Let's ban all American-made and designed cars. There's nothing so Canadian as a horse. Also, let's do away with all those foreign ideas: civil rights and due process and student power and... "non-negotiable" demands. "Non-negotiable" demands, now there's something as American as raisin pie.

Mark Gidell Aron,  
Professor of Law

## Misplaced priorities: and a modest proposal

Two issues on York campus concern us. First and foremost is the situation facing the library and the attrition rate of books; rumour has it that annual losses from the library are running to 10 per cent of the total inventory of literature. This is a serious problem.

Second is the increasing hysteria over parking control on campus. A Gestapo-like hard line is being adopted by the parking control people who appear to be unable to face the fact that most York community members properly regard parking as an inalienable right.

It seems to us that if as much effort were spent in solving the library problem as has been directed toward The Final Solution of the Parking Question we would have fewer problems in the library.

Surely this is a serious misplacement of priorities for who would question that the university's major concern ought to be with its major resource — the library?

It must be acknowledged that those who use the parking facilities of York belong to the university community. Those who wish to park cars are not housewives from Etobicoke who then scuttle over to Keele and Finch to do their shopping. Those who park have legitimate business at the university and, for the most part, have no other alternative but to drive here. Therefore, it seems reasonable to provide parking space.

The enormous expenditure of money and

time to collect 25 cents from non-permit holders must be far greater than the cost of vopos and 'automated' control systems which do not work.

Let's scrap all the effort (permits, passes, tickets et al) completely except to designate which areas are strictly 'No Parking' — determined by some rational procedure related to fire access routes, etc., and tow away and destroy any car which is illegally parked in those areas. Overnight, that problem will be solved and all the tension eliminated.

Then, let us take the effort formerly directed to parking and apply it to the library problem. Here is our Modest Proposal:

1. Beef up the computer control system by applying the coded-impulse system being adopted by some department stores. With this system an impulse can be implanted on an item, in this case books, which, if not cleared by the computer will activate a warning when the book is taken out of the library. Tied into the student card system this should be an effective counter-measure.

2. Microfilm all journals and periodicals, combine the microfilm system with a Xerox system similar to the pay-as-you-print system which now exists. Deny everybody take-out privileges for journals and periodicals.

3. After cutting off the right hand, expel forever from the university anyone who steals a book from the library. This goes for deans, professors, graduate students and undergraduates (also presidents).

4. In the meantime, declare a library amnesty on all overdue books. This has been done in other library systems with great success. It works like this: declare an amnesty period of one or two weeks during which time any overdue book can be returned with no penalties and no questions asked. Return rates have been phenomenally high where this has been done.

The initial cost of the system described above will be high, of course. But we venture to say that the real cost will be far lower when applied to the high book attrition rate and the misdirected efforts at parking control.

Yours for rational law and order.  
Stuart Marwick,  
College E 2;  
Charles Matthews,  
Founders 3.

## Canadian awareness is now a necessity

Sir:  
I was very interested in your issue of Jan. 8 about the lack of sufficient Canadian content in York courses. I am glad to know that the students are concerned with this problem. I am also very glad to read that the department of political science has adopted a double file policy for new appointments to their department. I hope other departments in the social sciences and humanities, including my own, will follow suit.

Although I don't believe that too much self-consciousness around the issue of national identity is especially desirable, I think that when that identity seems to be threatened, as is now the case, a new kind of self-awareness becomes essential for every Canadian, and especially for teachers.

Cultural attitudes are intangible, but they do exist, and they are reflected in our painting and literature as well as in the other areas you enumerate, in ways that can be examined and discussed. I don't think we need specific courses such as you enumerate on page 6; surely the themes you mention can be — if they are not already — incorporated in courses which are already being taught?

I know that I try to deal with many of the issues which you name in the courses that I teach, and although I speak unofficially and only for myself, I am sure that my colleagues who teach Canadian literature and Canadian culture do the same.

But, I agree with you that still more needs to be done and can be done in the area of Canadian studies in the university. And it ought to be done with sensitivity, conviction, and scholarship.

Miriam Waddington,  
associate professor,  
department of English

## Reader laments answering of letters

Sir:  
I really feel I must protest your lamentable policy of commenting



editorially, at length, on contributions with which you do not agree, especially in the "Letters to the Editor" column.

One particularly glaring example is your treatment of Thelma McCormack's letter in the Jan. 15 issue. Your comments are fully half as long as the letter itself.

This treatment of contributions, in order that you may always have the last word, is taking grossly unfair advantage of your very privileged position as editor. I note that the same treatment has been accorded the contribution from the York Green Committee (with which, incidentally, I am not connected) on P. 7 of the same issue.

Now, of course, you may say (your comments, no doubt, appearing immediately below the letter) that it is possible for the contributor so treated to write a further letter in reply.

In that case, you might again use your privileged position to append comments to the further contribution. By the same token, you may use your position to cut off debate at any time you choose, not by refusing to print an unsolicited contribution (which you are pledged not to do) but simply by refusing to reply when you think a debate has gone far enough.

You claim that you welcome contributions from members of the university. Your present policy, in fact, discourages such contributions. Prospective contributors are understandably wary of involving themselves in an I-thou dialogue in which "thou" holds all the aces. Why not try printing letters such as Prof. McCormack's without editorial back-chat and invite replies from other interested people?

David A. Kirshenblat,  
McLaughlin 1

## Flaming democrats and the presidency

It was rather amusing to find out that Dean A. D. Allen of U of T has withdrawn from the race for the presidency of York University "because he opposed the presidential selection procedure."

I suppose the credulous and gullible public is expected to believe such ruse and proclaim the dean a "flaming democrat".

As to the withdrawal of Dean J. T. Saywell because of "rumours...slanders...accusations", it would appear that the virgin dean is not only alien to such a tradition, but he has been the victim of something unCanadian. Poor Saywell, Child of the North, Strong and Free.

No, gentlemen! Such academic sophistry will not do, especially since both of you are available for an American kind of draft.

Then what impelled such faithful academic servants not to contest the presidency of York? Surely they have no compunctions about oligarchy since they were coopted by it and ascended to the apex through its apparatus. Is it perhaps because they fear disclosure and iden-

tification of who is promoting whom or is it because the myth of sacrificing scholarship is being exploded in a power game?

Secondly, the real reason these nominees withdrew relates much more to the impending struggle for Canadianizing York than the alleged disagreement with the primacy of the board of governors.

York is the prototype of the "branch plant" university where American "proconsuls" occupy the loci of power and determine who shall be coopted into the academic guild. Since the imperial stamp is essential and the proconsuls brought along their own entourage and clients, a significant number of people at York and elsewhere are terribly upset, and a revolt is likely to erupt soon.

Moreover, to rectify this academic colonialism, efforts to recruit the apprentices of the proconsuls and the part of a few eviscerated Canadians are being made. Such gestures of the totalitarian liberal ideology of "value-free" scholarship is not likely to appease anyone other than vacillating liberals.

Thirdly, since the U of T faculty refused to concede any guild prerogatives last month, it cannot be assumed that Dean Allen, their titular head, who remained silent, is a flaming democrat who desires to share power equally with other university constituents.

And since Dean Saywell has "served" for a decade at York, it cannot be affirmed that he has been a crusading advocate for a "preponderant voice" for the faculty and students in decision-making at his plant.

The sad fact is that York was created not to educate but to mold Canadians and to produce recruits to serve in the imperial civil service and provide employment for symbol manipulators from the American Empire itself.

If the Canadian people ever find out that two York political science teachers who cost York approximately a hundred thousand dollars see only eight students, they would demand an investigation; but if they find out what is done at York and elsewhere in the name of "education" they would close them down, if not burn the deans, presidents and board chairmen at the stake.

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# Branch-plant-man-ship



You forgot to talk about  
Canada again this term?  
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only six months

Do you:

- A. Try to make your teaching relevant to the Canadian fact?
- B. Institute a Canadians-first recruiting policy for your department?
- C. Continue making token efforts to say something nice about Canada once in a while so that that the natives don't get restless?



Branch-plant-man-ship is the attitude you find at York. We encourage our students to be complacent about Canada's position as a U.S. colony.

We are experts at clouding over such petty issues as poverty, pollution, exploitation and imperialism.

In fact, we have been faithfully serving North American capitalism here at York for 10 growing years. That's why we make such a small thing of Branch-plant-man-ship at York.

(We wouldn't want to blow it!)



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