

# EXCALIBUR

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Harry Kitz — Eric Goddard photo

## More money in conferences than in student residences

By TOM (BLUE) SIMON

Wondering about residence increases next year? Food costs? Well, they're going up — one way or another.

That at least was the consensus of the ancillary services personnel, college masters, and residence representatives who met last Thursday. The sheets of figures and comments provided showed various alternatives designed to produce, as near as possible a break-even budget next year.

The plans discussed outlined lower fee increases in proportion to greater service cuts. Don Nesbitt, residence manager, presented figures indicating that with maid service cut next year to one per college, no towels, reduced air cooling and no large singles, the overall deficit would still be about \$82,979. The overhead costs would include two crash cleanings a year, more porters with expanded duties, and students hired as summer maids.

Some students and masters questioned the accuracy of Nesbitt's figures because they were based on a projected seven per cent vacancy rate that some considered unrealistic. Steve Parish, an active Founder's resident, said after the meeting that conditions were at a breaking point and heading toward empty residences. He pointed to his name along with nearly 300 other Founders residents on a petition declaring that if fees go up they will not return next year.

Nesbitt also emphasized that conferences and conventions were more profitable than student residences. When asked if conference rates were being raised he stated; "The odds are slim. It's a mighty competitive market". Someone replied that the student market was pretty competitive also.

"Why not turn all the residences into a hotel and

make a few million" was Parish's final comment.

Norman Crandle, assistant director of ancillary services, presented various plans that juggled price increases and service cuts. The most drastic plan for service cuts (no second servings, turnstiles in Central Square to reduce theft, increased a la carte prices, complete closure of one servery and two dining halls in college complex one) still indicated a cost increase in meal tickets from \$35 to \$47 to erase the deficit. Some masters and students expressed concern that closing dining halls would disrupt college life, and the consensus was against the plan.

Crandle also mentioned the feasibility of dropping the meal plan system for a cash/a la carte system. He said although prices would still go up the service would be more versatile and could offer greater variety (including health foods). The meeting directed him to investigate thoroughly and report back. Crandle added that if a decision was made soon the plan could go into effect next year.

Johanna Stuckey, acting-master of Founders, suggested renovating existing residences, making them more interesting and including kitchens plus a la carte serveries. She suggested money might be available through existing government capital building funds and summed up; "Let's be more imaginative — let's look at ways we can offer more".

As the four-hour meeting ended, ground plans were laid for a task force made up of ancillary services personnel, college masters and students. The group will go to the University of Guelph to investigate the food and residence situation there. They are expected to report back some time in April, when all interested parties will meet again to decide the situation.

## Demands for rent may cut growth says daycare head

By PAUL THOMSON

York daycare faces another setback in its plans for year-round operation and enrolment expansion next year.

John Becker, assistant vice-president, this week informed daycare that budget cutbacks made it necessary to freeze at \$7,400 the amount York pays for daycare's space in two grad residences. This means daycare would have to budget \$1,600 for rental of three apartments, if it wishes to use them during the summer months, as well

as an anticipated three per cent rent increase next year for all six apartments it uses.

It also means plans to increase enrolment to 100 children next fall would be impossible without a sizable increase in daycare fees.

In 1970, York agreed to pay rent to housing services for daycare's space when it moved to grad residence three. Necessary alterations to the apartments and a lounge were also made by the university.

The freeze on daycare's rent subsidy comes at a time when daycare parents were hoping the university would also pick up next year's operating deficit so enrolment could be increased. Members of the daycare financial and planning committees met with Bill Small, vice-president for administration, on Monday to ask for help in balancing daycare's budget.

However, John Becker told Excalibur Tuesday he was not aware the daycare had approached the administration for a further subsidy.

Daycare supervisor, Maria DeWitt, expressed surprise that the university is now asking daycare to pay rent on the three apartments during the summer months. There was never any indication the rental subsidy would be for only eight or nine months of the year when arrangements for more space were finalized last May with Small, she said.

The additional space made it possible for daycare to increase enrolment to 65 children last fall. DeWitt feared any cutback in the space available to daycare, even during the summer, would jeopardize their licence to operate.

Freezing university support to daycare raises the spectre of another fee increase. In February, raised to \$60. Daycare's continuing deficit made the hike necessary.

With York desperately trying to attract students to obtain maximum provincial government support Becker conceded that daycare's fee level could have an effect on York's attractiveness to prospective students with children.

DeWitt said the present situation will also affect daycare's ability to expand into evening care. Atkinson students have expressed a desire for child care facilities on campus.

## Quota on profs: Tucker

Canadian universities should seriously consider the "temporary application of quotas" to ensure that Canadian citizens are occupying the majority of academic posts, asserted Albert Tucker, principal of Glendon College. Tucker was speaking on the subject of "Nationality and Learning" in Glendon's "Last Lecture of Your Life" series Tuesday.

While not insisting that all professors be Canadian-born, Tucker did suggest that preference be given to those professors who have Canadian citizenship.

"The issue of nationality," he noted, "cannot be put aside as merely incidental or irrelevant."

Tucker also supported the policy statement of the Committee for an Independent Canada, that "all future administrative officers of Canadian universities should be Canadian citizens".

"Distinct Canadian approaches" are necessary, Tucker maintained, to study Canadian subjects and Canadian issues. "Scholars and teachers trained in other anglophone cultures may be interested in, but are not likely to develop these insights, largely because they continue to observe from the outside."

Tucker cited statistics on the large percentage of faculty at Canadian universities who are non-Canadian, which was evidence, he said, "of our colonial psychology."

While he conceded that there were dangers inherent in "raising citizenship to a fetish", Tucker asserted that where qualified Canadians were available for a post, a non-Canadian should not be hired. He also spoke strongly against granting tenure to non-Canadian professors, especially in disciplines such as sociology and anthropology, where Americans tend to dominate. Granting of tenure in those cases, he noted, would ensure the continuation of foreign domination in those fields for the next 20 years.

"If measures such as these seriously hampered our recruiting of faculty, then that alone must be taken as a commentary on the current quality both of our graduate students and our graduate schools. If only a small percentage of faculty at Canadian universities were non-Canadian, I would not propose or even consider such measures."

## French POW to speak

Andre Menras, a young French school teacher who spent two years in a South Vietnamese prison camp, will be at York Monday.

Menras, who was jailed in 1970 by Thieu's military police, will speak about his experiences in Curtis lecture hall E at 4 p.m.

He tells a grim story of inhumane treatment, starving, beating and torturing of political prisoners in South Vietnam. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 such prisoners.



300 attend weekend conference

# Women call for tribunal in abortion campaign

By MAUREEN SMITH

The Canadian government will be put "on trial" November 3 for crimes against women. A tribunal, sponsored by the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws, will hear testimony from women who have been forced to seek illegal abortions and from doctors who have performed illegal abortions.

The decision to hold a tribunal in Ottawa this fall was made at the second annual conference to Repeal the Abortion Laws, held at the University of Toronto on the weekend.

Some 300 women from across Canada came together at the conference to discuss the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that laws against abortion were unconstitutional and to plan actions to see Canada's anti-abortion laws repealed.

Henry Morgentaler, a Montreal doctor now facing three charges under the criminal code of Canada for performing abortions and for "conspiring to perform an abortion", spoke at the conference's opening rally on Friday night. After a standing ovation from the audience, Dr. Morgentaler related how his Montreal clinic had performed "thousands" of illegal abortions in the last several years. He was satisfied, he said, that the physical and mental well being of these women, and in many cases their very lives had been safeguarded by the availability of safe abortion performed by qualified doctors.

After Dr. Morgentaler, two other doctors rose to state that they too were guilty of "conspiracy" and of performing abortions. As the conference progressed several women testified that they had undergone illegal abortions.

Isabel LeBourdais, author of the Steven Truscott Case testified that she had had an illegal abortion and proposed that testimonies be solicited from women and doctors across Canada. These testimonies will be presented at the November tribunal, as an act of civil disobedience, similar to the campaign being carried on by women in France in protest of the anti-abortion laws of that country.

Despite the January decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, and despite urgings from MP Grace MacInnis that debate on the abortion question is crucial, the Canadian government has refused to consider any motion of repeal of the current laws which make abortion the only medical procedure covered by the Criminal Code of Canada.

The fall tribunal on abortion, therefore, will seek to "expose the daily suffering of women as a result of restrictive abortion laws and to indict the federal government for refusing to recognize women's basic right to control, and make decisions about, their own reproductive lives."



Pam Hallas photo

Women at the Friday night rally of the second annual conference to repeal the abortion laws gave a long and emotional ovation to doctors and

women who came forward to say they were "guilty" of "conspiracy to perform an abortion" — a charge under the Criminal Code.

## Courts lean on press: writer

By CARL STIEREN

Canadian journalists are facing increasing pressure from the government and the courts, according to Cameron Smith, assistant editor for the Globe and Mail. The trend towards restricting information and forcing reporters to inform on their sources began in the United States with controversy over the Pentagon Papers, the Charles Manson murder case, and the Watergate bugging scandal.

Wilfred List, the labor reporter for the Globe, was served with a subpoena at 10:30 one evening and was told to be in court at 9:30 the next morning with all the material he had on the elevator strike. List then contacted the Globe's lawyer, who arranged a later hearing so that List could drive his mother to the hospital that morning. When the court appeared to be fishing for information, List refused to produce his notes, unless he was asked a specific question.

Courts in Canada had formerly asked reporters to bring their notes on a specific incident only. Previous courtroom practice had been to ask reporters questions that related to specific incidents only.

Government pressure upon the press may come from a bill which Liberal parliamentary leader Alan MacEachen plans to introduce on the confidentiality of unreleased government documents. Such a bill would have made the Globe liable to legal action for its story on Manpower's secret memorandum giving priority to job-hunters receiving unemployment insurance benefits. The Canadian Forum's publication of the Gray report on foreign ownership also would have been illegal under such a law.

Ironically, a further limitation upon the press may come from the Ontario Press Council, a voluntary association set up to point up unsound reporting and opinion. The Globe has refused to join the council, and Smith said the council could not fulfill its goals because in its present form it was controlled by the Southam papers and the Toronto Star. Smith felt that the net result of the Press Council would be to take the pressure off any individual paper.

Support for this opinion of the Ontario Press Council came from

Stan Fisher of the York Department of Information, who wrote to Davidson Dunton, the council's president, last October. A letter from Dunton's office to Fisher said that Dunton was on holiday in Europe at the time of the federal elections — one of the most crucial times for checking inaccuracies and

imbalance in newspaper coverage. Smith then listed a final limitation on the press by the police: radio broadcasters and the smaller daily newspapers in southern Ontario have been pressured into withholding stories involving crimes until police permission has been given.

## Staff raises in air

Faculty and staff salary increases are up in the air until the end of April, vice-president Bill Farr said Wednesday.

The board of governors, who must finalize York's budget, are "most reticent" to discuss any increases until certain information is in their hands, Farr said.

They want firmer enrolment projections (to date, York is down 18 per cent), and assurance that student fees owed to the university will be collected. At present, about 2,500 students have yet to pay their fees.

In addition, the board refused to

discuss salaries until it knows more about the monetary effects of the new government plan for financing universities. This plan, called the slip-year, is based on the previous year's enrolment instead of enrolment projections as a gauge for fund allocation.

There is a \$333,000 base-line deficit predicted for next year without salary increases. A three per cent increase for faculty and staff could add \$870,000 to this deficit, Farr said.

Last year, \$19 million was spent on faculty salaries and \$10 million on staff salaries.

## OFS prepares retort to final Wright report

By ALAN RISEN

At the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) conference Saturday the report of the Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario came under close scrutiny.

A special committee was set up to draft a response to this report and is expected to report at the federation's annual meeting in mid-May.

Two other committees were also set up: one will organize the May meeting and the other will examine the government's proposed policy on foreign students in Ontario. The latter committee will also report back in mid May.

Other business at the meeting included ratification of the four executive positions which were filled on an interim basis Nov. 25 following the resignations of the previous office holders. The ratification was just a formal move.

The annual meeting in May should

prove to be a simple business session where a new executive and budget will be selected. Just before this an "education" conference will take place which will deal with current problems facing student councils.

The education session will come first and any resulting resolutions will be voted on at the ensuing business session. Both conferences will be three-day affairs covering the week of May 14.

When asked for a comment on the aborted fee strike, York's student council president John Theobald told Excalibur: "I'm very disappointed at how things turned out. At York we were very successful but other universities such as Carleton, Windsor and Western were not as successful. Perhaps if the rest of the campuses across the province were as successful as we were then we might have been able to put some pressure on the upper levels of the bureaucracy of the province."

## York Briefs

### Slater gets new finance job with feds

York's former president, David Slater, has been appointed director of the federal finance department's economic analysis division. He succeeds Cyril D. Hodgins, who resigned to return to private consulting work. The Globe and Mail reported in January that Slater was asked by the board of governors to resign because of his handling of the fall budget crisis and his losing the confidence of the community.

### New CYSF council looks for help

The first meeting of the newly elected council of the York student federation will take place on March 27 in room S915 Ross. The new council will then appoint a speaker (non-voting) and one student representative to the York senate. If you are interested in either of the positions, contact the CYSF office, N111 Ross (667-2515) before March 26.

### Morality of abortion is SCM topic

"The Morality of Abortion" will be the subject of a panel discussion to be held by the Student Christian Movement (SCM) on Monday at 8 p.m. in Behavioural Science building rm. 291. Panelists will include Ruth Evans, professor Esther Greenglass and professor Michael Dandy-Smith.

### New Cabaret shows start today

The Cabaret will present two shows today and tomorrow at 9 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. in Winters Coffee Shop, Absinthe. Admission is free and everyone is welcome.

### Environmental conference starts here

Students in York's Faculty of Environmental Studies are hosting Intervention '73, a conference on planning, this week at the Royal York Hotel. The tenth annual conference of its kind, it includes student delegates from the universities of British Columbia, Calgary, Manitoba, Ottawa, Waterloo, Montreal, York and Queen's. Topics to be discussed include the possible founding of a planning students' national association. Tomorrow's sessions will be held on campus and are open to the general public. Professor Hans Blumenfeld will speak on the future of planning in Canada at 10:30 a.m. in Curtis Lecture Hall I.

### Monte Carlo nite rolls Friday

This Saturday night, a Monte Carlo Nite is to be presented by the Jewish Student Federation. Beginning at 8 p.m. in the faculty lounge on the eighth floor of the Ross building. A variety of gambling games will be offered. Admission is \$1 at the door or 75 cents in advance. Tickets may be obtained at the Jewish student federation office (rm. CS106). Door prizes, free refreshments, and a guaranteed good time for all. All proceeds go to the United Jewish Appeal. For information call 667-3647-8.

### York to give some free tuition

First year York students with over 80 per cent averages in grade 13 will have their tuition paid by a \$660 scholarship beginning next year. The university announced Friday the new scholarship was instituted "as a mark of its determination to stimulate and reward the attainment of academic excellence." The program is in addition to the 15 governors' scholarships already awarded by York to the Ontario grade 13 applicants holding the highest averages. All applicants to York will be automatically considered. As in the past, all monies will come from private financial resources rather than provincial operating grants.

# Thought about a Fine Arts course Next Year? .....

DANCE

FILM

MUSIC

THEATRE

VISUAL ARTS

The following courses are open to students outside of the Faculty of Fine Arts. Registration will be in Vanier-Founders Dining Hall Area on April 2 from 5-8 p.m. [4th year students only from 3-5 p.m.], and on April 3 and 4 from 3-8 p.m. Enrollment will be open April 5-13 in the program offices. For more information contact the Office of Student Programs in Fine Arts [667-3656].

## DANCE

**FA/DA 101: THE DANCE EXPERIENCE, 4 hours**  
Studio work in groups offering basic instruction in plastic movement and rhythm.  
\* Section A, MT 5-6:30 p.m.  
\* Section B, MT 4:30-6:30 p.m.

**FA/DA 142: THE VALUES OF DANCE, 3 hour lecture, 2 hour studio**  
A study of the social, physical, psychological, and aesthetic values of dance as well as introductory work in composition, dance and music, pedagogy, notation and dance therapy. Limited enrollment to non-dance majors by interview.  
\* Lectures, MT 12-1:30 p.m.  
\* Studio, F 2-4 p.m.

**FA/DA 221: HISTORY OF DANCE, 4 hours**  
An examination of the history of dance, from its origins through the nineteenth century. Limited enrolment to non-dance majors by interview.  
\* MT 12-2 p.m.

**FA/DA 321: TWENTIETH CENTURY DANCE, 4 hours**  
A study of dance trends, developments and personalities in our own time. By permission of the course director.  
\* MT 9-10:30 a.m.

## FILM

**FA/FM 140: THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ART, 5 hours**  
A non-historical examination of film as a medium of artistic expression, its uses and abuses; analysis and structure; similarities to and differences from the other arts; problems and powers.  
\* W 2-4 p.m.  
\* F 10-1 p.m.

**FA/FM 204: FILM AND FILM-MAKING, 4 hours**  
Intended for students not concentrating in production. Theoretical and practical introduction to film and film-making through lecture-demonstrations and studio exercises, including group production of short films. By permission of the course director.  
\* M 10-1 p.m.

**FA/FM 221: THE AMERICAN FILM, 5 hours**  
A survey of the major events and representative trends and creative figures involved in the development of the American cinema. (Lecture) Discussion Groups T 2-5 p.m.  
\* R 2-4 p.m.

**FA/FM 222: FILMS OF WESTERN EUROPE, 5 hours**  
Development of the film in Western Europe, 1893-1973. Relationship between film and art movements, literature, politics, social and industrial life of European countries. Major directors and film movements of Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia. Distribution and finance; relationships with film industry of U.S.A. (Lecture) T 10-12 noon  
\* R 10-1 p.m.

**FA/FM 241: THE DOCUMENTARY FILM, 4 hours**  
The creative interpretation of reality in film from Flaherty to Cinema Verite and television. A study of changing forms, techniques, and theories of documentary; its role in public information, propaganda, and social analysis.  
\* M 1-4 p.m.  
\* W 4-5 p.m.

## FA/FM 312: THE NARRATIVE ART OF FILM, 3 hours

Investigation of the art and craft of screen-writing through comparison of the fiction film with other narrative and dramatic arts and through practical scriptwriting exercises. Prerequisites: FA/FM 140 and 201 or 204. By permission of the course director.  
\* Section A, T 3-6 p.m.  
\* Section B, W 9-12noon  
\* Section C, R 3-6 p.m.

**FA/FM 324: SOVIET LIFE AND FILMS 1917-1929, 3 hours**  
Based on the silent films made between 1917 and 1929. This course will study aspects of Soviet life as reflected in films.  
\* T 2-5 p.m.

**FA/FM 421: FILM IN CANADA, 5 hours**  
A review of films made in Canada and about Canada in the past 50 years. Canadian image, essence, stereotype, personality, history, environment, interpreted in films both fictional and documentary.  
\* W 9-12 noon  
\* F 1-3 p.m.

**FA/FM 450: SPECIAL TUTORIAL IN FILM, hours to be arranged**  
Directed tutorial studies in various advanced areas of special interest to faculty and students. By approval of the program faculty and permission of the course director.  
\* Section A, W 2-5 p.m.  
\* Section B, R 12-3 p.m.

## MUSIC

**FA/MU 120: THE MUSICAL EXPERIENCE, 4 hours**  
An enquiry into the many ways of knowing and perceiving music, including those of the composer, the performer, the listener, and the musicologist.  
\* TR 2-4 p.m.

**FA/MU 222: A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN ART MUSIC, 4 hours**  
A survey, through listening, analysis, and historical research of the principal genres and styles in Western art music from the Middle Ages through the nineteenth century. Prerequisite: FA/MU 100 or its equivalent. Students are encouraged to take FA/MU 220 or FA/MU 221 concurrently. Permission of the instructor required for other than Honours music students.  
\* TF 9-11 a.m.

**FA/MU 230: MUSIC CULTURES OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERES, 4 hours**  
A survey of the world's traditions of folk, tribal, and art music, including those of the Far East, India, and the Middle and Near East. Permission of the instructor for other than Honours music students.  
\* Open to Year I students.  
\* MR 9-11 a.m.

**FA/MU 235: MUSIC OF THE AMERICAS [formerly FA/MU 334], 4 hours**  
Tribal, folk, popular, and cultivated music as absorbed and transformed by the emerging civilizations of the New World. Permission of the instructor required for other than Honours music students.  
\* Open to Year I students.  
\* MR 11-1 p.m.

**FA/MU 237: MUSIC IN CANADIAN CULTURE, 4 hours**  
A study of Canadian music in its cultural context. The first part of the course deals with music through the 19th century, and the second part with the patterns and developments of the 20th century. Prerequisite: FA/MU 100 or its equivalent. Permission of the instructor for students outside the Music Program.  
\* MR 1-3 p.m.

**FA/MU 251: FUNDAMENTALS OF MUSICAL PERCEPTION, 4 hours**  
This course seeks to develop active listeners, able to respond with discrimination to music of many kinds. Extensive assigned listening, including concerts. Several different approaches to the disciplined enjoyment of music will be demonstrated. No prior formal training in music is required. The course is designed for students not majoring in the music program. Open to Year I students.  
\* TF 11-1 p.m.

## FA/MU 331: STUDIES IN TWENTIETH CENTURY MUSIC, 4 hours

An introduction to some significant trends in this century's music, including jazz. Emphasis on problems of style and communication in an era of social and cultural change, and on the new versus the traditional. Prerequisite: FA/MU 100, or its equivalent, and permission of the instructor.  
\* TF 9-11 a.m.

## FA/MU 338: STUDIES IN MUSIC AND POP CULTURE, 4 hours

Using rock music 1955-1972 as a central focus, the course consists of an intensive study of such topics as the business of pop and its effect on taste; the 1950s as taste-maker; the relationship between pop and the media; pop lyrics; pop and jazz or classical; pop as ritual; pop and the fine arts; the roots and eclecticism of pop. Prerequisite: FA/MU 100 or its equivalent. Permission of the instructor for students outside the music program.  
\* MR 1-3 p.m.

## THEATRE

**FA/TH 206.3: ORAL INTERPRETATION OF LITERATURE, 3 hours [Fall]\***  
Chamber Theatre, Readers' Theatre, and oral performance of non-dramatic literature involving principle and practice. Prerequisite: permission of course director. (See also FA/TH 209.3)  
\* T 3-5 p.m.  
\* R 1-3 p.m.

**FA/TH 209.3: ORAL INTERPRETATION OF LITERATURE II, 3 hours [Spring]**  
Continuation, in a more intensive form, of the work of FA/TH 206.3. Prerequisite: FA/TH 206.3.  
\* T 3-5 p.m.  
\* R 1-3 p.m.

**FA/TH 211.3: HISTORY OF COSTUMING, 3 hours [Both]**  
A survey of the history of fashion and stage costuming.  
\* TR 11-1 p.m.

**FA/TH 222: MODERN THEATRE AND SOCIETY, 3 hours [Year]**  
Examination of theatre and drama since the mid-19th century with a particular emphasis on the relationship of theatre art to its philosophical and social milieu; focus on the contemporary thought and technology out of which the theatre arose. Outside work will include playgoing and related lectures both on and off campus.  
\* Lecture, M 1-2 p.m.  
\* Tutorial I, M 2-4 p.m.  
\* Tutorial II, T 11-1 p.m.

**FA/RH 225.3: HISTORY OF CANADIAN THEATRE, 3 hours [Both]**  
The development of theatre in Canada from aboriginal times to the present.  
\* W 4-6 p.m.  
\* F 1-3 p.m.

**FA/TH 226.3: THEATRE AND MUSIC, 3 hours [Both]**  
A survey of the musical theatre from its ancient beginnings to the present day, with special attention to the development of opera as a theatrical form.  
\* F 3-6 p.m.

**FA/TH 323: HISTORY OF THEATRICAL FORMS I, [Year]**  
A detailed exploration of the forms of theatre from the beginnings to the French Revolution. Prerequisite: FA/TH 120 or 221, or by petition to the program.  
\* M 10-1 p.m.

**FA/TH 325.3: CANADIAN PLAYS, 3 hours [Both]**  
A seminar in Canadian dramatic literature.  
\* Lecture, W 4-6 p.m.  
\* Tutorial I, W 2-4 p.m.  
\* Tutorial II, R 1-3 p.m.

## VISUAL ARTS

### FA/VA 101: MATRIX STUDIO [also listed as AK/AR 230], 6 hours

A beginning studio seminar course designed to involve the student in the working processes of the various visual arts with a particular emphasis on drawing and the importance of the concept of design inherent in the various visual arts. The course is intended for students outside the Program in Visual Arts.  
\* Section A, M 3-6 p.m.  
\* Section B, MR 12-3 p.m.  
\* Section C, MW 7-10 p.m.  
\* Section D, TR 7-10 p.m.

### FA/VA 106: PHOTOGRAPHY, 6 hours

A course designed to give a broad general background in the use of photographic equipment and techniques. This course is intended for students outside the Program in Visual Arts. Prerequisite: Every student required to have own 35mm or twin lens reflex camera and light meter; permission of the course instructor.  
\* Section A, TR 9-12 noon  
\* Section B, TR 12-3 p.m.

### FA/VA 120: AN INTRODUCTION TO ART HISTORY, 3 hours

Fundamental themes in the visual manifestations of mankind will be explored in a non-chronological manner to introduce problems in style, theory, and cultural differences in the history of Western art. It is intended for students outside the Program in Visual Arts.  
\* M 12-1 p.m.  
\* W 3-5 p.m.

### FA/VA 221: ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND EARLY RENAISSANCE ART [also listed as HUM: AS 271], 3 hours

A systematic introduction to the history of Western art from palaeolithic times to about 1500 A.D., with emphasis on the nature, origins, developments and disseminations of style as expressions of culture. Prerequisite: FA/VA 110/111 or FA/VA 120, a Humanities course (preferably one dealing with ancient and medieval thought), and/or permission of the course instructor.  
\* T 10-12 noon  
\* R 10-12noon

### FA/VA 222: RENAISSANCE TO ROCOCO [Also listed as HUM: AS 272], 3 hours

This course will examine the art of northern and southern Europe from the early fifteenth century to the mid-eighteenth century. The course consists of an integrated system of lectures and tutorials. Prerequisite: FA/VA 110/111 or FA/VA 120 and/or permission of the course instructor.  
\* M 1-3 p.m.  
\* T 3-5 p.m.

### FA/VA 223: NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURY EUROPEAN ART [Also listed as HUM: AS 273], 3 hours

A comprehensive survey of major artists and movements in Europe from the early nineteenth century to 1945, with special emphasis on painting and sculpture. Prerequisite: FA/VA 110/111, 120, and/or permission of the course instructor.  
\* W 3-6 p.m.

### FA/VA 224: CANADIAN AND AMERICAN ART, 3 hours

An intensive introduction to problems in North American art, involving a study of topics such as the landscape tradition, folk and primitive art, art and individualism, relationships to European art, etc. The evolution of these themes will be traced from their early appearance on this continent to the present day, with major emphasis on twentieth century art. Prerequisite: FA/VA 110/111 or FA/VA 120.  
\* M 3-5 p.m.  
\* T 2-4 p.m.

*Note: The designation (Year) designates a full year course. Half year courses are designated not only by the decimal point 3 after their number but also by one of the following designations: (Fall) Offered fall term only; (Spring) Offered spring term only; (Both) Offered both terms, students may take the course in either term.*

## News Briefs

### Students can get property tax credit

(CUP) — Almost every Ontario student not living at home can make at least \$25 this year by filling out an income tax return. But many students are likely to miss the gift simply because they don't know about it and have no other reason to consider income tax questions.

The money is from the Ontario property tax credit scheme, a plan to return to tenants part of the property tax the government collected from owners. The scheme replaces an earlier one where the landlords were supposed to return the money themselves.

Key to figuring out how much people get back is a figure called the Occupancy Cost (OC). The OC is 20 per cent of the rent paid during the year. Residence students get a pre-calculated flat sum of \$25 as their OC for the period of time they spent in residence, although this sum may be added to an OC otherwise determined (for example, calculations on rent paid off-campus during the summer).

If your OC is under \$90 you get it all back minus 1 per cent of your taxable income. If it's over \$90, you get \$90 plus 10 per cent of your OC minus 1 per cent of your taxable income.

As a result only students living rent-free or with a relatively high income aren't entitled to a rebate.

Students who file a return and mistakenly don't make a claim for the property tax credit should send a letter to their district taxation office outlining the error and showing the amount to which they are entitled.

### NDY redefines its role in NDP

"The New Democratic Youth has begun to redefine its role in the NDP. We reject the role of just making signs and licking stamps during elections. We also reject the role the NDY played in the Waffle by acting as just part of it."

This statement was made by Gary Neil, chief convener elect, of the new NDY steering committee, in describing the steps taken by the NDY at its weekend convention.

The NDY, along with the Waffle, had come under heavy criticism from the NDP party leadership, who almost succeeded in dissolving the youth at the last party convention. The NDY, at their convention, overwhelmingly rejected this plan of action and instead have promised to organize Youth clubs across the province. They want to see the NDY become an effective voice in the party. Most of the delegates elected to hold provincial council seats, the political decision body of the party, see themselves as being to the left of the Lewis leadership.

The convention passed resolutions supporting the right of self-determination for Quebec, supported the freeing of the jailed Quebec labour leaders, donated \$40 to the Dare strikers, and supported a demand that no Canadian troops be sent to Vietnam, as was passed at the Ontario and B.C. provincial conventions (but isn't being implemented by NDP-MP's in parliament).

Staff meets Monday 1 p.m. to discuss next year's plans with new editor Brian Milner

## Choose between subway or buying a new car

By ROSS BOBAK

Did you ever before have a choice between getting a new subway in your area or buying a new car; supporting rapid transit versus expressways? Now you do. The TTC wants to hear all comments on their plans for the future.

A revised conceptual plan for integrated rapid transit and commuter rail services was released last Tuesday. The booklet, available to the public, is a revision of the February 1969 conceptual plan and developed by the TTC planning department as a staff report in response to changing outlooks and ongoing transportation planning developments.

All boroughs received copies for review and comment with a three months time limit to respond. Commissioner Paul Godfrey said ratepayers should make representations at their own council level and later briefs would be presented to TTC on behalf of each municipality. Following this, the final report will be submitted to Metro. Godfrey said Metro would be asked to acquire any land necessary for priority items.

The report offers the commission and other agencies a broad concept that allows an assessment of new priorities. It clearly avoids any detailed route alignments and recognizes that unknown factors as affecting rail commuter facilities and rapid transit staging.

Jack Sansom, TTC planning director, explained the first priorities as the Spadina subway and the Bloor Danforth extensions to Kipling and Eglinton Ave. After that comes the Intermediate Capacity Rapid Transit (ICRT) routes, which have a capacity of 6,000 to 20,000 passengers per hour per direction. Subways, which are termed Heavy

Rapid Transit can carry 20,000 to 45,000 passengers each hour.

While the report shows the Queen St. subway as a second priority, Sansom stated "there is doubt about the priority assigned to the Queen St. Subway line. At this time it is difficult to say what is needed. It could be magnetic levitation."

Eglinton Ave. is now seen as an ICRT route rather than a fully heavy rapid transit subway. A major shift from the technologically proven Light Rail Rapid Transit (LRRT) as a form of ICRT to an unproven mode magnetic levitation ICRT pushed by the province is seen as inevitable and even desirable in the new report. Light Rail Rapid Transit (known also as semi Metro and express tramway), a favourite West German and European solution to rapid transit, has evolved from the streetcar and can carry from 5,000 to more than 22,000 people per hour both on the surface or in subways.

The report suggests that heavily used freight rail alignments could also be commuter rail lines through the use of double tracks or double decking.

The Hydro right of way south of York University is seen as a potential cross-town ICRT line with

a possible connection at Dufferin with the Spadina subway. Hopefully York would be connected with this route.

The conceptual plan should evoke reactions from all affected neighbourhoods, agencies, and city groups. Regrettably interested find no foundation data on which the report was based, nor any hint of how to evaluate the proposals. Nor will they know what the alternatives are.

As all the proposals are long range it would be useful to see results of immediate action on simple transit improvements such as priority traffic light signalling and reserved lanes for all streetcars and buses, at least during peak hours. Such immediate improvements could well prove more desirable than installation of costly underutilized subways or unproved magnetic levitation systems.

The TTC could forecast the future more accurately if they had asked whether citizens want to fully accommodate the car and become auto oriented or want transit to have priority. Informed citizens response might need more time, thought and factual information, much more than coloured lines on a map and ninety days can provide.

### Recruiting like raiding party

WINDSOR (CUP) — University recruiting patterns increasingly resemble oldtime raiding parties, the University of Windsor senate was told March 6.

Last year the University of Waterloo conducted a telephone blitz in which almost all its high school applicants were called in an attempt to woo them away from their first choice of universities.

University of Windsor president J. Francis Leddy said if universities don't control themselves in their individual practices "the government of Ontario will likely feel it necessary to step in and impose controls."

Rod Scott assistant to the president, said "the recruitment process must be brought under control immediately, or the same stunts will happen again this year."

He referred to the recent case of a dean and faculty members from York University on a visit to Vancouver. They rented a hotel suite and placed a newspaper advertisement announcing they were recruiting students

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# EXCALIBUR

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

Excalibur, founded in 1966, is the York University weekly and is independent politically. Opinions expressed are the writer's and those unsigned are the responsibility of the editor. Excalibur is a member of Canadian University Press and attempts to be an agent of social change. Printed at Newsweb, Excalibur is published by Excalibur Publications under the auspices of the Council of the York Student Federation.

Editor-in-chief, Marilyn Smith; news editor, Jim Daw, managing editor, Lerrick Starr; cultural editor, Lynn Slotkin; photography editor, Peter Hsu; sports editor, Ed Piwowarczyk; cartoon editor, John Rose; CUP editor, Shelli Hunter; staff-at-large, Ron Rosenthal, Michael Barris, Mark Boekelman, arren Clements, Mira Friedlander, Eric Goddard, Adrian Hill, Harry Kitz, Ron Kaufman, Wolfgang Lamers, Lionel Liewellyn, Peter Maitilainen, Ken Myron, John Oughton, Dave Phillips, Tom (Blue) Simon, Marg Poste, Al Risen, Rob Rowland, Judy Singer, Harry Stinson, Harold W. Stein, Carl Stieren, Paul Thompson, Danny Zambolowicz, Edna Newton, Richard Andreansky, Doty Parker, Nancy Falconer, Mike Forman, Michael Kulish, Mike, Roy and Gary (pasties). Business and advertising, Rolly Stroeter; advertising, Jackie Stroeter. Editorial — phone 667-3201, 3202; advertising — phone 667-3800.

## No penalties for fee non-payment

Destructive policies will be at play today in senate. The executive committee is making a motion to rescind a 1969 York ruling and withhold the marks of students not paying their fees. This violates a York senate ruling prohibiting academic fees for non-academic penalties.

The senate, which is faculty dominated, may well feel pushed to the wall on this point. The board of governors has refused to negotiate their salary increases until there is assurance that fees owed the university will be collected.

Senate originally adopted the resolution against academic penalties in recognizing that the university was authoritarian, paternalistic and alienating in its approach to students. It was part of Justice Bora Laskin's task force report on Freedom and Responsibility in the University.

With the board holding a sword over its collective bargaining position, faculty may be tempted to put self-interest first. Must liberal and progressive laws ebb and flow in direct relation to money from government coffers?

Although students have been paying their fees at the rate of \$125,000 to \$150,000 a week since the fee strike ended, there is no guarantee that all \$875,000 in fees owed will be collected. Most students intend to pay up. But consider that they've been hit with a \$300 hike this year — \$100 in tuition and \$200 rise in loan ceilings. Once again, it's the students who truly can't pay who'll bear the brunt of this punitive rule.

There are alternatives. The university could arrange to collect from students as soon as they get jobs; it could re-

institute fines, small ones who haven't paid by next fall; or it could refuse to register students next fall.

But to accept this motion of no pay-no grade without any consideration of the hardships involved is both callous and regressive. It shows the university up for its market values of supply and demand. The rule of no academic penalties was made with thought and study in times of lesser stress. To rescind it now is to act like authority always acts when it's

threatened — it over reacts and shows its true degree of commitment to reform.

The tactic may have the short term effect of scaring Peter into paying Paul, but irreparable damage will be done to student-faculty relations. By putting senate in this position, the board is once again demonstrating its complete insensitivity to the York community. Why doesn't the board pressure the government?

In the meantime, students continue to be the scapegoat. They caused the institution's problems in the first place by staying away in droves. And now they have the audacity to complicate matters by making a fuss when they're told to accept government cutbacks in loans and grants yet still pay higher fees.

As for resolving the crisis, finances is the sole topic. The root cause — the kind and quality of education at York, isn't getting much attention these days.



... Just two more miles, Bonzo, just two more miles ...

## Letters

### Silcox protested choice of dean

Your report that there was no protest over the recent appointment of a new dean of the faculty of fine arts is incorrect. At the faculty of fine arts council meeting of March 1st, I announced my intention to resign as associate dean in protest over the choice of a dean and the way in which he was chosen. My comments at that time are a part of public record. The search, with all its irregularities, was an appalling and shabby affair which reflects badly upon this university.

My remarks were as follows:

Let me begin by saying what is easiest to say. I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to Joseph Green on being chosen by the Search Committee and the members of Council. If events proceed normally, which they sometimes do, he will become the next Dean of our Faculty. I have worked closely and amicably with him for nearly three years and I have a warm regard for him as a friend, as a teacher, as a colleague and as a person.

It is more difficult for me to talk about the choice and the manner of choosing a new Dean and I do so without referring to Joseph Green personally, and I know he understands this. There are two major things which perturb me. The first is in relation to the judgments and procedures of the search. I have grave misgivings on both of these and quite frankly, I could not, personally, accept the outcome in light of the manner in which it has been arrived at. I question the criteria that have, or have not, been used to guide us. The second and more important thing is the attitude which accepted the judgments and procedures which guided the choice of the Committee and of the Council members.

I believe that we have made not a serious but a critical mistake. The mistake was not the mistake of choosing the candidate we did.

The mistake was in not choosing someone else. It is as if we had taken the wrong turn at a traffic circle. I do not want to sound like the witches in Macbeth, but I believe that sooner or later we will have to double back and set a new course.

In searching for a Dean, I had imagined that we would be looking for someone who would keep our minds on our major goals and our fundamental reasons for being here, someone who would be an eminent example in artistry and scholarship and who would guide our planning and organization with shrewdness and imagination, someone who would keep our biting edge sharp. Among those people who were considered were some who I know were uncontestably better qualified, more accomplished and of greater stature. Someone said to me, and I think reflected the thoughts of others, that it was simply better to choose someone we knew than someone we didn't know. This attitude is the most depressing, negative, narrow-minded and spineless attitude I can think of. It is contrary to the things we stand for and to the things we are trying to do. We should welcome excellence, experiment, risk and new things. In this search I feel we have not and I count it as a failure on my part that I did not have your confidence in respect to what I think we should have been trying to do.

I do not have confidence in the choice that the Faculty and the Search Committee have made when I know there were others in whom my confidence would have been more complete. I think that the artistic community of Canada will not have the kind of confidence in the choice we have made or in our manner of choosing as I would have hoped. It is with regret, therefore, that I must tell you that if events proceed normally, and sometimes they do, I intend to submit my resignation as Associate Dean to Dean Heller some time in the near future.

Sometimes I think that an institution or an organization takes its form to some extent from the purposes for which it is conceived, that its inner processes are a reflection of its aspirations and its standards. Therefore, I

worry that our manner of choosing may reflect our desires in our real functions and I think we must be careful not to begin to lack confidence in our own sense of our own best interests.

This Faculty is one of the most important things that has ever happened in the arts in Canada. It must continue to grow, not in size, but in stature and in ambition and in accomplishment. It must strive to become the most vital centre for creation, for exhibition and production and for scholarship and research in the arts so that it may be the most vital place for education in the arts. The potential we have for this is great, but we must be open and seek out the best, we must risk more and we must stand on tiptoe to grasp the highest that we can.

DAVID P. SILCOX  
Associate Dean  
Fine Arts

### Explain criticism of Israeli Week

I wish to remind Brock Queenston and Martha Smith that the Israeli Week Program was authorized by York ancillary services.

I haven't heard any negative remarks from other disturbed York students or faculty. The multi-media referred to by the writers needs clarification. The media employed for Israeli Week were music, posters, and slides. How anyone could designate this as a chaotic presentation is beyond me.

The useless flyers were not distributed to York members as the writers inferred, but were on display for the perusal of students and could be taken by any interested party.

I would appreciate clarification from my eminent fellow students on their terms: huckstering, pan-Judaism, and demilitarized.

PHIL HALPERN

### Styrofoam cups are pollutants

I have a rather more mundane concern than the sort that regularly appears in your columns but with the virtual non-existence of Pollution Probe on campus, I can think of no better place in which to complain. There are many wasteful practices at York but the one I am most concerned about and the one that is probably most damaging to the environment is the use of styrofoam cups in the cafeterias. Styrofoam does not readily break down into biologically harmless components upon return to the environment via the garbage pail and with the enormous numbers of cups that are used daily the problem, of course, increases correspondingly. If burnt, styrofoam gives off noxious gases; if buried as landfill, it persists; and if flushed into the waterways, it eventually breaks up into small pieces about one-half millimetre in diameter having an unknown effect on sealife — especially small fish.

The problem could be alleviated by more people using the cups and saucers that are provided and that are washable and reusable — a solution that is much less wasteful and that shows a concern for something in addition to one's stomach. But the solution is not so simply because Versafood does not provide enough cups and saucers nor do they wash them with the alacrity necessary for reuse the same day. However, if more people use the cups and saucers and ask for them if none are available and refuse to use styrofoam (it isn't that much of a sacrifice to skip a coffee), then we might impress upon Versafood the necessity for more crockery and less styrofoam. So, please, join with me and drink your coffee out of a cup and saucer or not at all (you might use silverware instead of plastic spoons as well) — and spread the word.

BRUCE W. DUNCAN

## Opinion piece

# Parking policies border on being illegal

There is almost universal acknowledgement that the parking situation at York is unsatisfactory. Approximately \$250,000 is generated yearly, of which \$220,000 is from the sale of parking permits. Of this, \$40,000 goes to maintenance of the lots and \$50,000 is used to amortize old loans. The bulk of the remainder, something in excess of \$100,000, is spent enforcing the parking regulations. For a variety of reasons (the chief being that the university is not a regular municipal entity), money spent on enforcing (that is, for a large portion of the salaries, office support etc. of 12 uniformed parking officers) cannot be retrieved.

This is clearly illustrated by the fact that while 25,000 parking violation tags will be issued in 72-73, only \$10,000 (around \$4.40 a ticket) will be collected. The university has no legal right to impound and hold vehicles for money owing. George Dunn, director of Safety and Security is aware of this, but the policy is not always followed. People are not aware that they may have their vehicle out of the pound merely by asking for it. The parking officers try to ransom impounded vehicles. They are not really at fault in this; they are only following the spirit of the committee on Parking, headed by E.S. Annis. Page four of the report of the November seventh meeting of the Parking committee reads in part as follows: "His car was towed to the pound because he had four unpaid violation notices and because his car was found parked in an unauthorized area", and again, "the committee agreed with the procedure that the accumulation of four or more unpaid notices justified towing the car concerned." This reference to monies owing and the fact that the pound is locked substantiates the inference that the committee has a

policy of ransoming vehicles.

Now aside from being just plain inefficient this policy leads to violence. Many law students know the law and manage to get their vehicles back with out paying, in which case the university has to bear the towing costs. Frustrated members of the York community confront adamant parking personnel. Last November, Fred Holmes, a graduate student (philosophy) was refused possession of his vehicle; he drove his truck out through the locked gates of the pound. The university charged him with criminal mischief but Holmes' actions were exonerated in court. The university was "ultra vires" or acting illegally in holding the truck and Holmes was justified in using "reasonable force" in recovering it. So it seems clear that impounding vehicles is not an effective method of enforcing parking regulations.

The Parking committee also has a policy of applying gummed paper to the windshield of improperly parked vehicles. Now given that these are very difficult to remove and given that people make errors in judgement, it would seem evident that sooner or later someone is going to drive with their vision obscured by one of these posters, and have an accident. In that case the university would be legally and morally negligent. But in the words of J.S. Bennet then with the parking office, "that's none of our business." In a bureaucracy, nobody is personally responsible.

Another method of enforcement is the university sues for money owed for violations in the Small Claims Court. This is also inefficient. Even if the university can get a judgement, the person involved often has no wages to garnishee.

The conclusion cannot be avoided.



Lerrick Starr photo

Present enforcement techniques are expensive, inefficient and sometimes illegal.

The following proposals will be presented to the parking committee at their next meeting. The president of the university has the power to act upon them. 1) That the parking lots at York be rented yearly to a company formed from shareholders (a parking permit would represent a share) who would be responsible for parking on campus. This corporate entity would be much like the Green Bush Inn, a limited company responsible for a certain aspect of university life, campus wide en-

tertainment in the GBI case. Enforcement should internal. There is a Senate committee, "Rights and Responsibilities" which could make adherence to parking rules (modified) a matter of the "good standing" within the university. Rather than issue masses of tickets and worry about collecting them, cars seriously obstructing traffic or parked on fire access routes, could be simply towed to peripheral lots. Since many of the directors and most of the personnel involved would be students, a cause of the present alienation would be removed. A divided would be paid at years end to

shareholders, so it would be in their interests to park rationally and to encourage other to do so. The university would realized some money out of parking, money that can well be used in academic areas.

2) Failing such an overhaul, it is proposed that parking enforcement be handled internally in some fashion and that present techniques be stopped. A number of parking officers could be assigned to other areas. If the reader has any concrete proposal, drop it in the mail to the Graduate Student Association N905 Ross. — Fred Holmes

## Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor should be sent c/o Excalibur, Central Square, Ross Building. For reasons of space, letters should be no more than 750 words and Excalibur reserves the right to abridge letters for length. Any letter, which in the opinion of Excalibur's advisors, is libelous or slanderous, will not be printed. No unsigned letters will be printed, but the writer may ask to remain anonymous. All letters will be run — but due to limited space, they may not run the same week they are received.

### Insight should be Hindsight

In reply to last week's letter entitled "Insight" I wish to argue the justification of philosophy. As a result we will be able to judge which article is Hindsight.

Philosophy is the study of man. And as Marx says, philosophers interpret the world and the point is to change it. But, to be able to change the world we must first be understand it. Is this not the purpose of philosophy? And for what else do we have education if not to teach understanding of the world? Don't you think that education is being successfully instilled in our minds? Isn't education fulfilling its purpose? Just look at how all the BA graduates in philosophy are able to understand the world. Look how easy it is then for them to change the world and society they live in. Also, perceive the many possibilities in the job market.

Just think of how many graduates will go on to earn Ph D's to teach philosophy. Now, isn't that promising? Well, aren't these jobs better than giving these people LIP grants?

Now, can't you see the economic feasibility of philosophy? Aren't you getting your money's worth? You see, you can't fool us, Tom Martin.

NAME WITHHELD

### Paper's stand ambiguous

The editorial page of Excalibur (March 8) reads, "Today is international Women's Day, a tradition of more than 60 years standing making worldwide solidarity with the struggle of women to achieve their liberation as a part of the international struggle against all oppression and exploitation."

Suitably, on page 5 of the same issue appears a sympathetic account of the struggle of the striking Wardair stewardesses for

better pay and working conditions including some limitation on the number of hours a stewardess has to work in one day. It is therefore quite incredible that page 17 of the same issue should be devoted to a full page advertisement for Wardair (for "friendly flight attendants" read "untrained scabs"). Considering the bitterly anti-union position Max Ward has taken, publishing such an advertisement amounts to complicity in strike-breaking. A curious way to express solidarity with the struggle of women to achieve liberation from exploitation.

JOHN A. HUTCHESON

### Treat women as people

Monday afternoon as I was listening to Irving Layton reading his poems on women I felt a whirlpool brewing inside me. Every emotion in my body had reached it's trembling peak as I heard him praise and humble woman, but never for a moment treat her as a human being. I am a woman, yes, and I accept my role; but I consider myself a human being first and foremost; to my lover I will do my best to be his woman, but to the rest of society I am a human being.

Layton said he doesn't consider himself a male chauvanist. He said he has been trying to understand women all his life. What a coincidence, psychologists have been trying to understand man for a number of years as well. Is a woman any more complicated than a man? Does she not have the same psychological, physical and emotional needs? Do not both men and women search for love and understanding in their human counterparts? Do they not both strive for a better world to live in for each other and their children?

Granted women have not had an Einstein or an Aristotle or a Shakespeare in the past but where in history has man allowed his woman to reach out, to explore her dreams and ambitions? Where in the past has woman not been suppressed and not treated as "the holder of the kite"? Does anyone not think

that woman might have made some advancements in world struggles if she'd only been given a chance?

In this country woman is given a chance to prove herself as a human being except some women are abusing their chances. Some women still look down on other women, some still suck up to the male society, and the most disappointing things is the fact that too many women lose their inner drive and inner interests as they get caught up in the man-chase. Woman's Lib has done a great job of making woman aware of herself but this group should now leave the scene and allow woman to make-up her own mind, her own decision as to where she stands in society. Now that women are more aware of themselves they should learn to respect themselves and each other. They should realize that after all they are only human beings. This realization, and mutual respect must be carried on and practised individually by every woman. But if a Woman's Lib group still exists and if they still carry out their childish emotional rampages then this sexist battle will never end. Woman must realize that it has taken man thousands of years in history, art and literature to envision woman as a separate identity; woman must also realize that it might take just as long to change this attitude. Also, before this attitude will change, woman will have to prove herself as a human being, and not as a man or woman.

I thank Layton for his wonderful poems written about my sex. I also want to tell him that I'm not prejudiced either, some of my best friends are males.

ANGELINA CACCIATO

### Not worth more than 20 seconds

Brock Queenston and a Martha Smith have made what I consider blatantly prejudiced

remarks concerning "Israeli Week." I reply to these crusaders and their fantasy "pervasive element" with anger and disgust.

The atmosphere of York university has been typified as being antiseptic and sterile. One would think that any open-minded citizen of the York community would welcome an ethnic diversion whether the sponsorship came from Jewish students. Greek students, Black students, Indian students and on 'ad infinitum'. Queenston and Smith have found "Israeli Week" more than offensive. The issue here is not concerning the quality of the program, for it takes only 20 seconds to bypass Queenston's and Smith's perception of a "abnoxious and bothersome" display.

Why two student would spend more than those 20 seconds to write a letter to Excalibur indicates to me a more serious intent on their part.

I have difficulty understanding certain aspects of their pathetic critique of "Israeli Week." Queenston and Smith have referred to a "noisome" display. According to my dictionary noisome can mean: injurious to health; noxious; offensive; disgusting; evil smelling. They have also referred to being accosted "hucksterlike" in reference to some ethnic folk singing. Huckster refers to being: a retailer of small articles; an mean, mercenary fellow. Smith and Queenston also want Central Square to be at least "demilitarized", which defies the use of my dictionaries.

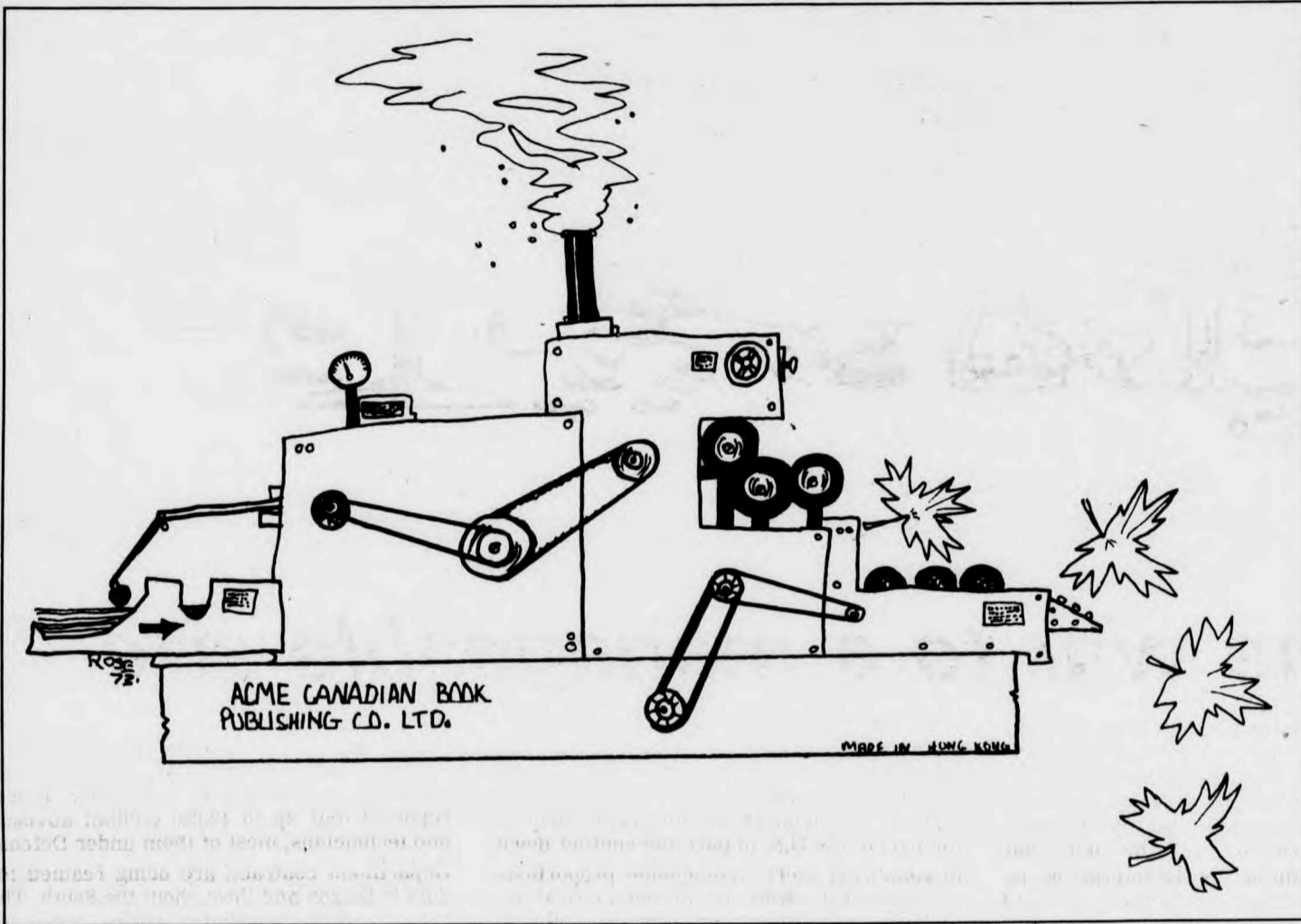
I believe that the minorities on campus will recognize the right of any group to program activities of an ethnic nature. To say who should or should not have that right reeks of a form of bigotry that is inherent in a certain minority's group intellect, of which the narrow-minded Queenston and Smith receive master membership.

In the future if Smith and Queenston wish to make their jaded remarks, I ask the following consideration. If they desire to continue to imply censorship concerning the right for cultural expression of any ethnic minority, do me one favour. As we say in the vernacular, "Tell it to my face."

JEFF OTIS

# Canadian book publishing:

## Token Canadian content make poor get well cards for an ailing publishing industry



By GREG GATENBY

Even before a Canadian child can read, publishing touches his life with pretty picture books.

Textbooks used throughout the educational system are an integral part of Canadian publishing, one that many Canadians quite easily forget.

And the reports and recommendations of those dry, dusty Royal Commissions and government inquiries which one day are front page news and on the following filler for the back pages, have the power to decide whether Canadians will read *The Moosegroin Monthly* instead of *Cosmopolitan*, *Life* or *Playboy*.

An Ontario Royal Commission which has investigated all facets of book publishing generally in Canada, and specifically in this province, has, through its interim reports and not so subtle sword rattling, shown many people that publishing encompasses more than the publication of a grade ten physics book. The industry is as highly complex and uniquely integrated as molecular make-up — a structure comprising writers, editors, binders, printers, distributors, and sellers. With the exception of the writer, all the others are dependent on each other for a healthy existence.

In Canada at this moment the health of the publisher has never been worse. The business suffers from chronic anemia and a severe lack of fresh air. Diagnoses indicate that the early stages of claustrophobia and xenophobia are present as well.

### POOR GET WELL CARDS

Get well cards in the form of token Canadian content have been arriving from the industry's relatives south of the border, but most people here find it difficult to sympathize with the patient's position because its wounds are largely self-inflicted, either through stupidity or negligence.

Canadians buy a lot of books. In 1969 alone they spent sufficient amounts on purchases to build the new Toronto city hall seven and a half times over. But of the \$220 million they spent (of which 86 per cent, of \$191.7 million was in the English language), the shocking figure of \$144.8 million was spent on imported books.

Some persons might think that no such a disturbing amount since Canadian houses, acting as agents for foreign firms, receive some financial benefit from the importation. Yet Canadian agents handled only 58 per cent of the imported books for 1969, and the remainder bypassed Canadian houses completely for direct shipment to institutions and individuals.

Well, what of these imported books? Are they primarily specialized studies of drunken dithyrambs? Unfortunately, no. Four out of 10 books imported in 1969 were textbooks — editions not even Canadianized, fed to an educational monster with indiscriminate eating habits only now feeling indigestion from the introduction of large amounts of foreign substances into its system.

A further 35 per cent of that imported total were trade books, a phrase enveloping bestsellers (like *The Peter Principle*) as well as fiction, poetry, etc., but not books related specifically to skills and trades.

### BOOKS FROM THE U.S.

Not surprisingly, the bulk of books imported to Canada came from the United States. In 1969, according to the federal government initiated Ernst and Ernst Report on Canadian Book Publishing and Manufacturing, 80 per cent of the imported dollar total, came from the U.S. A further 8 per cent came from France, and 7 per cent from the United Kingdom.

The true importance of the figures on imported books (especially in the trade and text areas), can be seen by examining Canadian purchases as a whole. Of the \$220 million Canadians spent in 1969 on books, exactly one half was spent on textbooks alone. Canadians spent 59.4 million dollars on trade books, and 19 per cent of the total (or \$41.8 million) on specialized books.

This is a great deal of money and one does not have to be a fierce nationalist to be concerned about the high percentages of it being in the hands of foreign corporations. A disheartening aspect is the projection that Canadian publishing at best is meeting only a quarter of its potential relative to its market.

The contribution made to the Gross National Product by Canadian manufactured books was a meagre .06 per cent. The Ernst Report claims that in other highly developed industrial nations, that percentage is quadrupled and there is no theoretical hindrance blocking Canadian achievement of that mark.

However, there are some practical difficulties for Canadian publishers to overcome. Until recently, Canadian controlled publishing industries were in the minority on what is laughingly referred to as The Canadian Book Publishers Council.

This organization was supposedly established by the industry to look after and concern itself with the affairs of Canadian publishing. But its domination by subsidiaries of American houses rendered its primary role of protecting Canadian interests of dubious value at best.

### CANADIAN INDUSTRY SELLS OUT

With the sale of the W.J. Gage Textbook Division to the American Scott-Foresman Company, and the purchase of Ryerson Press by McGraw Hill in a short two-month period in late 1970, coupled with Jack McClelland's threat that he might have to sell his institution to an American buyer, Canadian companies realized they had to form their own organization — one that would be Canadian oriented in fact and not in name. The resulting organization is now known as the Independent Publisher's Association with a present membership of about 40 houses. Curiously, McClelland and Stewart, after forcing the government to come to its aid by threatening to sell to an American firm, has refused to join IPA.

### INSULT TO IRONY

Pathetic irony surrounds the formation of this group. The IPA is one of the few attempts made by a Canadian industry

dominated by Americans to eliminate as fully as possible that foreign control, rather than wait for the governments to take legislative action. Yet the government only last year spent \$50,000 on a project organized by the America dominated Canadian Book Publishers Council (CBPC) to display books at a conference of the American Library Association — while the IPA awaits substantial government assistance.

Insult is added to irony when one realizes that a large percentage of those books being touted at the American Library Association meeting in Dallas were American authored, and as much Canadian as a salute to the stars and stripes.

Such is the federal government's concern over the state of Canadian publishing that it balks at extending aid to a Canadian publishing institution like McClelland and Stewart yet acknowledges assistance to an organization which thus far, despite its protestations to the contrary, has not shown itself to be overly involved in Canadian cultural life.

### CBPC IS U.S. DOMINATED

Some of the bigger and better known members of the CBPC are owned by those invisible, multinational (read American) spoliations known as corporations.

The publishing firm of Ginn and Co. is controlled by Xerox; Van Nostrand Reinhold by Litton Industries; and Holt Rinehart and Winston by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS).

What tangible value is inherent in spending large amount of Canadian money advertising American books in America remains to be explained. Doubtful, as well, are the efforts by the government to gain a small percentage of the American market before the Canadian (read Canadian) publishers are fully equipped to handle it. Exports of Canadian books in 1969 (the last year for which figures are readily available), amounted to only \$5.5 million, a paltry figure when compared with the \$144.8 million imported during the same year.

One might well ask if the government's (and really, the citizen's) efforts might not be better directed towards establishing a truly Canadian publishing industry first, and then concerning itself with foreign markets.

Canadians must firstly be aware of an indigenous, native talent before they will commence buying aboriginal works en masse. Americans will not nurture this awareness and so the government, in the light of no other takers, must.

All other remedies are mere quackery and akin to putting the cart before the horse or more accurately, like a contractor trying to build a skyscraper when all he possesses for building is a crew with picks and shovels.

Although this writer's bias tends towards a fierce nationalist approach in the face of obtuse, obfuscating foreign efforts at control, only a fool would fail to see that each player in the publishing game shares some blame for the industry's ills.

Publishers in general in Canada, but especially the native breed, do not give their products promotion they deserve neither to the press or the public. Often this is because they do have neither the resources in manpower or their budgets for advertising. But this condition simply entraps such publishers in a vicious circle. As long as publishers cannot afford to promote their books the longer they'll fail to do more than break even. And as long as they only break even (or thereabouts), the longer they will be unable to spend extra monies promoting their source of livelihood — namely books.

Moreover, through what many consider misguided nationalism, members of IPA refuse to co-publish their works with foreign based houses interested in their projects.

One Canadian publisher-agent told the Ontario Royal Commissioners he represented exclusively no fewer than 36 foreign publishers. Two others claimed representation of 33, while the remaining 54 agents shared the balance 474 publishers of the imported lines somewhat unevenly among them. It's a free enterprise dream and a nationalist nightmare. The Commission went on: "Several of the overloaded agencies just refused to undertake almost no original Canadian publishing. Perhaps it is not surprising that they were among those that maintained the lowest profiles during our hearings."

The Commission also took exception to the statement of the Ernst Report that Canada was meeting only a quarter of its potential in the book publishing field. With some justification they noted that "the economies of scale possible for original Canadian publishing and original American (or British) publishing are weighted heavily in favour of the foreign product. Because of the difference in size of potential markets, the unit cost of a book originated in this country tends to be high, while the traditional price levels are set by imported books chiefly by those from the United States."

"Thus the same percentage of publishing misjudgments is more costly in Canada and the same percentage of publishing successes provides less income with which to underwrite the mistakes."

Some people see this market condition as suitable grounds for government intervention and support of the industry. But the question of subsidies here is really part of a much larger question: To what degree should the government support the arts?

Given the present chaotic condition of governmental aid to the arts, their arbitrary and helter-skelter aid to writers and publishers, the dissension and lack of efficient organization within the publishing industry itself, it's amazing that as much good comes of all this assistance as does. Still, it's assistance measured in terms of 100 million taxpayer dollars — and the end product now being produced isn't good value for the money.





**Nixon's big game**

**Scaling down the war to a manageable size**

By STAN VITTOZ

Stan Vittoz is a professor in York's history department.

The war in Vietnam is far from over. Nor is American intervention and the consequent suffering of the Vietnamese people ended.

U.S. intentions are the same today as they were in 1950 with the beginning of American aid to the French colonialist effort in Indochina; in 1954 when the U.S. took on the entire burden of military intervention after the defeated French left the Vietnam; and in 1961 and 1965 at the time of the massive American military escalations.

Their aim — the integration of the Indochinese political economy under U.S. tutelage into the Pacific constellation of capitalist power. While adhering tenaciously to the original purposes of U.S. intervention, Nixon is now out of necessity attempting to reduce the conflict in Indochina to manageable proportions.

As early as March 1969, plans were being formulated to cope with situations similar to the one now at hand in Vietnam. Under the auspices of the Asia Society and the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG) a seminar was held at which Samuel P. Huntington, a Harvard colleague of Kissinger's and a long-time U.S. adviser, presented the now widely distributed paper "Getting Ready for Political Competition in South Vietnam." Huntington is the originator of the doctrine of "urbanization", the forced migration of the South Vietnamese population to the major cities and the squalor of refugee camps as a mode of demographic warfare. (According to senator Edward Kennedy's subcommittee on refugees, since 1964 between 8.5 and 9 million people in South Vietnam have been either driven from their homelands by the effects of the war, or administratively relocated through the "strategic hamlet" program. Approximately 700,000 people were in one of Thieu's refugee camps early this year.

The subcommittee also estimated that

**Massive US aid to Saigon**

about 75 per cent of the thousands upon thousands who were forced to flee from the northern-most provinces early last spring did so to escape the indiscriminate terror inflicted by the unprecedented fury of U.S. bombing — an opposing view to the reasons generally given for the phenomenon by the government.)

During the anticipated period of "postwar" political competition, Huntington argued that the object would be "to get the opponent to agree to play the game . . . , and then, secondly, to beat him at the game which he has agreed to play." And since vast numbers

of the South Vietnamese population were being driven from the countryside into the cities, along with the threatening fact that, in Huntington's own words, "The NLF is, after all, the most powerful purely political national organization . . ." he felt that ultimately it would be "in the interest of the U.S. and the Thieu regime to trade off local control for national power . . ."

Since the Huntington study, plans for "political competition" have been among the foremost concerns of a number of White House and State and Defense Department consultants, including the subject of another SEADAG conference in October 1970. (See Asian Survey, April 1971). In general all of the planners, while having worked their schemes through a number of revisions, continued to foresee a time when it would be both desirable and practicable for the U.S. to pump massive

**Thieu regime has no political base**

economic aid into Saigon (a dependency which was expected by most to last almost indefinitely) while Saigon forces with the aid of stockpiled and a continuous infusion of U.S. military equipment would assume a relatively "static defense" posture, in perhaps a temporary "leopard spot" partition of South Vietnam.

At the October 1970 SEADAG conference, Allan Goodman, a consultant on Vietnam to various U.S. government agencies, described this strategic innovation as essentially "the establishment of a system of base areas to separate rather than engage VC forces," an "auto-defense" network throughout the countryside, designed perhaps on the model of the Israeli kibbutz. This would presumably be undertaken in conjunction with an effort on the part of Saigon, with indispensable U.S. assistance, to extend and consolidate its national economic and political position, the outcome of which would depend largely upon Saigon's ability to maintain control over the vastly increased "urbanized" elements of the population. They would allow refugees to return to selected areas of the countryside only when a tactical military advantage could be coupled with extended political control and economic development.

But as we have seen, even in the view of Washington's experts the Thieu regime is ill-prepared today to assume its earlier idealized role in the so-called political struggle. Saigon has a large, well equipped, but essentially uninspired and tragically incompetent military, as well as endless U.S. moral and material commitments which have gotten Thieu and his army exactly where they are today, and nothing more.

"Consequently," according again to Goodman in Orbis last fall, "Saigon's basic strategy in the period ahead is to negotiate

with the communists and then resume fighting." Indeed it is probable that the fighting will never really stop as the U.S. and Saigon go through various public relations motions and an effort is made particularly on the part of the U.S. to pare the conflict down to somewhat more manageable proportions commensurate with its altered tactical intentions and limited strategic capabilities.

The Thieu regime quite simply has no political base, only a group of untrustworthy supporters composed for the most part of a small war-profiteering oligarchy and a highly paid officer corps primarily interested in wealth and privilege at any human cost. And the Saigon economy is as unstable and war-weary as the political structure, with desperately sought foreign business investment "waiting in the wings," according to the Wall Street Journal, with no apparent enthusiasm because of the vast political uncertainties. The situation is virtually irremediable.

Thieu, with U.S. concurrence, has systematically excluded the political "third force" from any constructive role in what is loosely referred to as "postwar political reconciliation" precisely because any relatively broad-based political reconciliation in South Vietnam would necessarily bring with it a degree of social justice for the South Vietnamese masses under the strong influence of the PRG which would inevitably

**Fear and terror used by gov't**

undermine the very political relations upon which the U.S.-Thieu link sustains itself. For the Thieu regime and U.S. interests in Vietnam, now as in the past, absolute political domination is the only alternative to the demise of their totally interdependent existence. Ultimately, to survive, Saigon will have to rely upon either U.S.-aided police powers and the even more brutal manipulation of the South Vietnamese populace, or renewed full-scale war, including the possibility of further U.S. military intervention.

The U.S. government and Thieu have no illusions about the intention of the Vietnamese liberation forces to carry on their decades-old struggle for political self-determination and social transformation. And all can be assured that U.S. plans, such as the apparently already faltering scheme to dissuade the DRV and PRG from pursuing at an uncomfortable pace the realization of a unified and independent Vietnam with inducements of economic reconstruction aid, will come to naught. Further U.S. intervention in the South is therefore inevitably

underway.

With all U.S. military personnel now leaving Vietnam under the terms of the January agreement, it has been widely reported that up to 10,000 civilian advisers and technicians, most of them under Defense Department contract, are being readied for duty in Saigon and throughout the South. The U.S. is also reportedly letting cost-plus contracts to numerous private firms (one of the most prominent being the infamous CIA front, Air America). These firms will service, train Saigon forces in the use of, and perhaps even employ, the vast store of U.S. military and aerial hardware rushed to South Vietnam in recent months. This is of course an important aspect of U.S. plans for a "secret war" in the months, and perhaps years ahead. But U.S. advisers, technicians, and weapons have been tested time and again in years past, only to demonstrate failure at every critical juncture in the war. And there is absolutely no reason to expect that the outcome will be any different this time around.

The critical task immediately ahead of the U.S. and Saigon is the control of an uprooted population. Short of renewed full-scale war, threats of terror and the mass manipulation of the populace to which his army and police still have access are the only weapons Thieu has left to confront the PRG's incomparably superior political aptitude. South Vietnamese sources told the Washington Post before the cease-fire went into effect that "there will be virtually no restrictions placed on what is done in the name of political security" during the truce period. On another occasion, reported by the same publication, a Saigon political figure described as "draconian methods" the means by which Thieu would attempt to contain the present volatile political situation in South Vietnam. And a prominent North Vietnamese intellectual living in Paris told Anthony Lewis of the New York Times in January that nearly "every family in South Vietnam has a political prisoner under Thieu" with whose life or freedom he will attempt to force their political cooperation.

Indeed Thieu has yet to account for the whereabouts of literally thousands of people who are known to have been swept into his prisons at one time or another.

Fear and murder will now be used by Saigon on an unprecedented scale as Thieu attempts to control the huge refugee population. He has made it clear that no one will be allowed to return to PRG governed areas, and he will use every means at his disposal to combat the expected tendency of the uprooted to begin moving back to the countryside at will as the fighting dies down. One old man from a refugee camp in the Danang area told the Washington Post that the police had warned him that

Continued on page 10

# Vietnam continued . . .

"if any member of his large family disappears (from the camp), the rest will be stricken from food-distribution rolls." Thoroughly screened groups of refugees, however, will be administratively relocated in the countryside by the Thieu regime, but only when their return can be employed as a strategic weapon for the consolidation of Saigon's military-political position.

As a supplement to his army, Thieu plans to rely on an expanded paramilitary police force, paid for, and trained largely outside of Vietnam by the U.S., for social control and "political competition" with the PRG. Michael Klare has recently exposed official U.S. documents originating in the Agency for International Development's Office of Public Safety in the State Department (USAID) which indicate that Washington plans to maintain Saigon's National Police organization as a key element in Thieu's hoped-for survival. According to these documents and other sources, in spite of the cease-fire the U.S. has every intention for the infamous Operation Phoenix to continue in full swing under the direction of the "Special Branch" (political police) of the South Vietnamese National Police. (Program spokesmen admit that between 1968 and 1971, over 20,000 people were killed for political reasons under the Phoenix program.)

And not only will Operation Phoenix continue under U.S. auspices, but the Public Safety program will be generally upgraded, and increased U.S. assistance will be made available commensurate with its acknowledged, increased importance to continued U.S.-Saigon political control of the South Vietnamese people during the cease-fire.

Under Diem in 1962, there were only 19,000 men in the South Vietnamese police force. By January 1972, the U.S. had financed and trained an increase to 114,000 men. During fiscal 1972 the U.S. planned to increase this number to 124,000 with the same overall target set for fiscal 1973, but with an increase in the number of National Police assigned at the village level from 11,000 in 1972, to 31,000 by the end of 1973. To finance this effort, during FY 1971-73 USAID asked Congress for \$17.9 million, of which no less than \$13.6 million would be intended to cover the salaries of 200 U.S. advisers to the program. The fact that under the terms of the January agreement the U.S. is obliged to withdraw all so-called

"paramilitary" as well as military advisers to the Thieu regime has not altered in the least the U.S.'s intention to carry on the activities traditionally performed by these personnel.

Since 1967 the U.S. Public Safety and pacification programs in Vietnam have been run jointly by USAID and the Pentagon's Civil Operations and Rural Development Support apparatus (CORDS). Under the provisions of the cease-fire, CORDS is being officially disbanded because of its reputation as an arm of the U.S. military. However its staff and USAID's are now simply resuming their previous role ostensibly under the civilian authority of the "Resettlement and Reconstruction Directorate". This is a new office of the U.S. embassy in Saigon whose policing and advisory function will be administered through newly established consulates general in Danang, Nhatrang, Bienhoa and Cantho. According to the Washington Post their personnel will be drawn "primarily from the former pacification program, including a number of retired military men who have been around South Vietnam for years. Virtually all of the senior civilians in CORDS . . . are being kept on."

During the months ahead our continued political vigilance is essential. This much, certainly, all Westerners owe the Vietnamese people. Every opportunity to, first of all, understand, and then challenge, individually and collectively, the motives of the U.S. government in the matter of Vietnam must be seized upon by responsible people everywhere until the U.S. ceases its involvement entirely. One very important way in which everyone can contribute to the Vietnamese independence struggle is through the donation of funds to the reconstruction effort. There are a number of responsible groups in the U.S., Canada, and throughout the world which collect money and materiel for the Indochinese liberation organizations.

However the best, and fastest way to help in this respect is to send contributions directly to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Checks should be made payable to, SPARKONTO: 3217 40 00172, and sent to the SVERIGES KREDITBANK, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. Further information can be obtained by writing the PRG INFORMATION BUREAU, BOX 315, STOCKHOLM 1, SWEDEN.

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# Canada has developed its own union identity

By DAVE CHUD

It is a symptom of the growing maturity of a people when they set themselves the task of debunking their own national myths. When this re-writing of history and clarification of tradition becomes integrated with the awakening of a particular social class, it is a phenomenon of utmost importance.

We need only look to Quebec to see the dynamic and explosive effects of a redefinition of nation as it becomes more and more identified with the struggles of the working class.

In recent years this same pattern has been developing in Canada. Hesitatingly to be sure, often inarticulate, this emergence of a literature dealing with the problems of class and nation in Canada is nonetheless a reality.

One example is the recent publication of *Nationalism, Communism and Canadian Labour* by Irving M. Abella. Abella, a professor of history at Glendon College, has put together a superbly documented and clearly organized study dealing with the development of industrial unionism in Canada between 1935 — 1956.

There are two truths that up until now have gone largely unchallenged among those who study the growth of industrial unions. The first is that the Congress of Industrial Organization with its strength, money and knowhow, was responsible for the development of the industrial unions in Canada. The second of the great myths of Canadian labour history is that Communists in the unions have always been a disruptive and damaging force.

Abella's method is not to explore directly the two "myths." Rather he describes the early development of each of the major industrial unions: United Steelworkers, Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, International Woodworkers of America, United Electrical Workers and United Auto Workers.

It becomes clear, as he traces the birth of

these unions in Canada, the famous Oshawa General Motors strike and the first organizing campaigns, that it was in fact Canadians who built the CIO unions in Canada.

"... The CIO did not even want to come into Canada; it was dragged in. From the beginning, CIO activity in Canada was more the result of the forceful demands and activities of the Canadian workers than of the plans of the CIO hierarchy in the United States," writes Abella.

Not only was it Canadians who built the industrial union movement in this country, but, to a great extent, it was Canadian Communists and their followers who did this job in which no one else was interested.

"Though on the whole they have been rather maligned by historians and commentators on the period, there seems little doubt that the contribution of the Communists to the creation of the CIO in Canada was invaluable. They were activists in a period which cried for activity; they were energetic, zealous and dedicated in a period when organizing workers required these attributes.

Not only are the expulsions of the Communists from the unions clearly documented, but Abella places the responsibility for the purges squarely on the shoulders of the CCF forces in the Canadian Congress of Labour. Those same stalwarts of social democracy who hesitated before becoming involved with the industrial unions in the first place (because they feared such a move would jeopardize their relationship with the Trades and Labour Congress craft unionists outdid many Tories in their anti-Communist hysteria. CCF adherents like Charlie Millard and Bill Mahoney (recently re-elected head of the Canadian section of the Steelworkers) are exposed by Abella as cold-war red-baiters of the highest order.

Abella goes on in the second half of this book to examine the question of national sovereignty more closely. After all, it is

surprising, given Abella's assertion that Canadians organized their own industrial unions, to find today that these same unions are slavishly linked to the so-called "internationalists."

Abella argues: "Between the CIO and the CCL, there was always a great deal of tension and animosity. One would have thought that the CIO should have stayed out of the CCL's affairs, since the development of CIO unions in Canada was largely the work of Canadians. But right from the beginning the CIO was insistent upon showing the flag in Canada — the American flag."

As well, and Abella only touches on this, both major political tendencies inside the unions were content to see the structural ties across the border. The Communists were tied to their peculiar notion of proletarian internationalism and unity. The social democrats found political allies in their red-scare campaign among CIO leaders like Walter Reuther in the U.S. As well, they found themselves generally compatible with the domestic and international policies put forward by the American leadership.

Despite the rigorous way in which he challenges these myths of Canadian labour, Abella falls prey to another myth, almost in spite of himself.

In his preface, Abella contends "that to most rank and file union members at the time, even these two problems were irrelevant. It was amongst the leadership, and not the rank and file that these two battles (nationalism and Communism) were fought... Only at times when his own economic well-being is at stake — during strikes and collective bargaining negotiations — (the average trade unionist) does take more than a passing interest in the activities of his union." What he is arguing in general is that the workers are interested only in economic issues and leave political questions to the leadership. Consequently, Abella has written

a history of precisely those men, the bureaucrats, both Communist and CCF who held positions of leadership during the period.

But Abella himself gives us enough examples of political activity engaged in by rank and file workers to disprove his own thesis. He clearly describes the scramble for votes and prestige among rank and file workers in the locals of the International Woodworkers of America, between the CCF and Communist factions for control of that union and the B.C. Federation of Labour. He documents the resistance of many rank and file workers to the explicitly anti-Communist crusade carried on by the Steelworkers against the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

While it would be silly to argue that all, or even a substantial percentage of the members of these unions were committed Communists, it is equally wrong to pretend, especially in the context of the cold-war, that their actions were not clearly political.

Further, Abella does not acknowledge the way in which economic demands become political sometimes even without the knowledge of the rank and file workers. The best example of this is the formation of the CIO itself. Undoubtedly this was the manifestation of the economic longings of the mass production workers. Yet clearly the formation of the CIO was a profound political phenomenon as well.

Nonetheless, Abella's book is concise, expertly organized and lucidly written. Abella explores in a creative and sensitive fashion two issues which were and still are of utmost importance to Canadian workers. *Nationalism, Communism and Canadian Labour* is by far the finest academic work on Canadian trade unionism and deserves a wide readership.

*Nationalism, Communism and Canadian Labour*, Irving M. Abella; University of Toronto Press, 247 pp., \$4.50.

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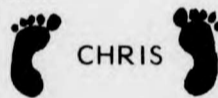
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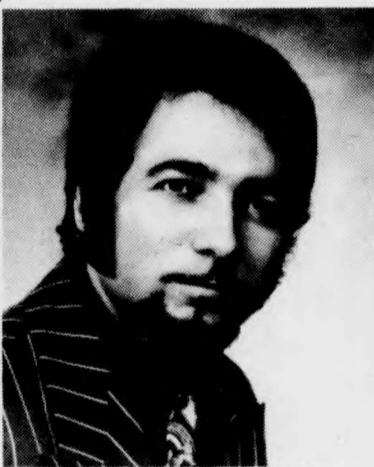
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**Views the changing perspectives**

# Fighting Back shows Toronto's perspectives

By DAVID PHILLIPS

It is difficult to imagine the extent to which our view of the city has changed over the past seven years.

In 1966 most Torontonians thought in terms of majestic highrise apartment building and urban renewal. June Marks was the darling of all metropolitan liberals for her continued exposes of the ghastly standard of living suffered by Toronto's poor. But now in 1973 a mini-revolution has taken place. Highrise apartments are a thing of the past; we speak of urban rehabilitation rather than urban renewal; and June Marks has been defeated at the polls as just another member of the old guard who couldn't keep in touch with the Toronto electorate.

Fighting Back studies this change with a perspective which is at once narrow and broad in scope. Narrow in the sense that Fighting Back is the story of the struggles within one

small five-block section of downtown Toronto in the face of an urban renewal plan handed down from a government department which threatened to uproot the people living in the area and destroy their homes. Broad in the sense that this struggle has probably had more to do with changing the attitudes of citizens and bureaucracies towards urban affairs than any other public issue in urban Canada in the past few years.

The author, Graham Fraser, has adopted an approach which reflects

his experience as both a journalist and historian. His interest in the subject arises from the months he spent reporting on developments in Trefann Court for the Toronto Star between 1968 and 1970.

Fraser has discretely laid open the conflicts which existed throughout the struggle to have the urban renewal scheme defeated and a new plan negotiated and developed by the members of the Trefann community itself. The basic conflict developed right in Trefann between the homeowners and the tenants of the community. The homeowners

were concerned with preserving their homes while the tenants desired better living conditions which they felt would inevitably come with any urban renewal scheme. The two groups formed themselves into rival organizations and this subsequently led to splits and disputes among community workers and municipal departments which were forced to take sides.

Fraser explores the process of reconciliation among these competing interests — most notably the establishment and operation of the Trefann Court Working Committee.

This Committee (the urban equivalent of a Geneva peace conference) was composed of city aldermen, local homeowners and tenants with the task of drawing up their own plan for urban renewal in the area. The meetings were long and often tempestuous but Fraser tells how this plan was eventually achieved and passed by City Council Jan. 6, 1972.

Fraser's purpose throughout is to consider developments in Trefann Court against the background of the issue of citizen participation. The Trefann Court Working Committee seems to be a step towards the decentralization of decision-making but its power is very limited since all its activities must be approved by City Council. Nevertheless, he concludes that even more important than the plan itself is the process which the residents went through to achieve it. And it is the struggle to enter into this process which is the essence of citizen politics today.

Quite simply, this is an excellent book well worth the attention of anyone concerned with social reform in Canada's cities.

Fighting Back Urban Renewal in Trefann Court by Graham Fraser, Hakkert. \$3.95

## At Global Village

# The Big Apple is a bummer

By LYNN SLOTKIN

Poor productions like the musical play The Big Apple can do the Global Village no good.

The allegorical title is symbolic of all temptation to compromise ones beliefs. Monta Suma's whole life is dedicated to 'the dance' as she refers to it. She, with the help of two friends, Zona (Pam MacDonald) and Mialba (Patsy Rahn) plan on dedicating themselves to 'the dance'. But temptation creeps in to the two friends' lives. They are offered better paying jobs. Should they compromise their beliefs and leave Monta? What to do? First they could look for a decent script.

Elizabeth Swerdlow conceived the idea but Craig Jerris' book went nowhere with it. There is an abundance of confusion with some characters screaming in and out of scenes;

babbling lines that are vague in meaning; repetition of such informative dialogue as 'baby, baby, baby', or 'I'm good' (one is so tempted to say, 'no you're not') or 'let's get it on'. There are 400,000 words in the English language and Jerris chose the most mundane, the most colourless and threw them together to 'create' an hour and a half opus dedicated more to obscurity than to making a coherent statement about compromise. His lyrics and music aren't much better, except for a number called The Big Apple, which has a catchy chorus.

The acting by the cast of seven is uniformly non-existent. Pam MacDonald has the best voice. The others tend to lapse into rasping or yelling renditions of whatever song the group is doing. Elizabeth Swerdlow's choreography

has a repetitiveness about it with a kick here, a jerk there and little flow everywhere. Patsy Rahn moves better than her two women cohorts; there is a smoothness and natural quality lacking in the other two.



One must give into temptation and say The Big Apple is rotten to the core.

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## Ross Hunter continues crusade

# Nice wholesome family entertainment

By DANNY ZANBILOWICZ

Producer Ross Hunter, "The film industry's number one progenitor of family entertainment" continues his zealous crusade against the pervasive nastiness of the modern screen with his latest effort, *Lost Horizon*, at the Odeon Carlton.

Hunter's talents are now a finely honed instrument that unerringly produces grossly successful audience pleasers such as: *Pillow Talk*, *Tammy and the Bachelor*, and *Airport*. Although the above movies somehow generated a great deal of green stuff (*Airport* is the fourth-biggest grosser in film history), they are equally known for their complete lack of material for gray matter. In *Lost Horizon*, Hunter has made a noble attempt to fill in this void by devoting at least a minute and a half of his two and a half hour film exclusively to intellectual stimulation.

*Lost Horizon* is a musical version of James Hilton's 1932 novel of the same name. The story reveals the exploits of a group of Americans and British whose evacuation by plane from a South Asian revolution turns into a high-jacking and a crash into the Himalayan Mountains. They are immediately discovered by a leather-laden parade of Mongolians, led by a slanty-eyed John Gielgud as Chang, and are taken the tortuous way to a verdant, Edenlike oasis called the Valley of the Blue Moon, better known as Shangri-la. The explanation for the existence of an area with a Disney-World climate in the middle of the frozen Himalayas is that the valley is "protected by the very high mountains on all sides."

The movie boasts a stellar cast. Charles Boyer comes out of retirement as the hoary High Lama of Shangri-la. Peter Finch plays the role of Richard Conway, leader of the stranded globe-trotters, and a world-reknewed British plenipotentiary, on his way home from an unproductive peace-keeping mission. (Holy Henry Kissinging!)

He is joined by Sally Kellerman, in the role of neurotic, suicidal, pill-popping newspaperwoman, Sally Hughes. George Kennedy plays Sam Cornelius, the simple touristy American engineer. George Conway, impulsive, dashing brother of Richard Conway, is dashing portrayed by Micheal York. And there's Bobby Van as ego-starved Harry Lovett, the "corny nightclub comic", who comes complete with taps on his shoes, and prehistoric jokes in his repertoire.

(E.G. "I had a night-mare last night that I was choking on a giant marshmallow, and when I woke up, my pillow was gone!")

As this heterogeneous collage of personalities discover the wonders of Shangri-la, it becomes clear that this is where each individual's distinct needs can be satisfied. Sally Hughes needs to discover the meaning of life, within herself, and Shangri-la can help her find it. Sam Cornelius needs anonymity to escape his sordid past. Harry Lovett needs a permanent loving audience. Richard Conway needs a crisis to solve. And George Conway, who doesn't believe in Shangri-la, and is the only one who wants to leave, gets his in the end. Shangri-la is everything for all people, if they only believe.

Of course the most rampant need of all is romance. It's not long before everyone in sight has paired off with a physically compatible mate. True love arrives in a flash in Shangri-la.

Richard Conway meets the intriguing school-teacher Catherine, in the form of Liv Ullman. Brother George hooks onto a luscious dancer named Maria, masterfully performed by heart-throbbler Olivia Hussey. And Sally Hughes meets Sam Cornelius.

A screen so cluttered with couples naturally calls for some singing and dancing. Pan staged the musical numbers in a creative and visually exciting style. Burt Bacharach and Hal David collaborated on the eleven original songs that are heard

in the film. Bacharach's music is apparently heading in more abstract, free-form directions, and the result is not very good. Bacharach is known for the catchy hummability of his melodies, but these new tunes, for the most part, escape the listener as soon as they are heard. Dionne

Warwick will be hard-pressed to dig up a million-seller from this score.

Hal David's writing merely adds an extra chapter to the already fat volume called: *The World's Stupidest Lyrics*, to which he has been a steady contributor for many years.

This film is awfully healthy and good-natured. Seeing it often enough will give you hope, restore your faith in mankind, and cure your acne. We recommend a single dose for all those who have, from an early age, been weaned on the bitter juice of cynicism.



"All together now kids, Shan-gri-la." Bobby Van (as Harry Lovett) complete with taps on his

white bucks, leads the kids in a rousing chorus in the new Ross Hunter opus, *Lost Horizon*.

## Presentation of student films run gamut of sophistication

On Thursday, the Program in Film presented its first Festival of Student Films.

The first film, *Cosmic Arrangement*, was designed and directed by Ivo Cristante with the aid of an OFY grant. The film, in colour, explored the problems of space and time and was impressive in its use of animation.

*The Afternoon of a Thought*, written and directed by Daria Stermac, was a good idea that didn't quite make it. The subject matter, a complicated study of human relationships, was too far beyond the filmmaker's technical proficiency. The abrupt cuts became irritating and the style and soundtrack seemed to me to be 30 years out of date. The film badly needed a good dose of simplicity. Stermac, however, is good at framing her scenes and the less-cluttered, slower parts of the film showed promise.

*The Prisoner* was a good little suspense story written and directed by Jim Purdy. It told of a wounded soldier ordered to escort a prisoner to the base camp. The dialogue provided laughter in spots but the themes of trust and betrayal were well handled, as was the development of tension.

The fourth short film was a documentary, *The Process*, about a group of religious zealots. The film, made by a group of third-year students, concentrated on a typical day in the life of one of these caped crusaders. Good use of music and off-screen commentary helped to make *The Process* a good, short documentary.

The last two films on the program were longer, more technically sophisticated works. The first, *Jason Borwick*, by Dennis Zahoruk, received an award for scenario at the 1972 Famous Players Student Film Competition. The film presented two sides of a man's personality — one arrogant, conceited, aggressive; the other timid, weak and frightened. Zahoruk played both parts so well it was difficult to believe it was the same person. The two Jasons converse over a game of billiards and the point of the film was summed up in the words of the strong, egotistical Jason: "The rules clearly state that there can only be one winner — but, Jason, why is it always you?" Zahoruk is not afraid to take his time over a shot or a spoken line, nor is he afraid of silence. Jason Borwick was greatly enhanced by Ivan Martin's magnificent lighting and Stephen Franklin's camerawork.

The final film of the presentation, a full-length feature by Derek Best called *The Autobiography*, was described as an exploration of the reality of a filmmaker's

existence. It dealt with illusion and reality, with role-playing and with the problems of the artist whose only reality is his work. There were some good moments in the dialogue, especially between David, the filmmaker, and the Voice: "I want to make the most of my immortality while it lasts." Unfortunately the film became repetitive and confused and had no real ending to speak of. The CBC was sufficiently impressed to contract to show the film at a future date.

There was a good crowd on hand for both shows and the Program in Film hopes to make the Festival an annual event. Plans are being made to show this year's films in the fall.

## Indians mediocre

By LYNN SLOTKIN

The news coverage of the recent incidents at Wounded Knee has more suspense, tension and feeling than the current production at Toronto Workshop, *Indians* by Arthur Kopit.

By taking the incidents surrounding the betrayal of Sitting Bull and his people by a one-time friend, Buffalo Bill Cody, Kopit shows the universal problem of how the Indians, or indeed any minority, are short-changed by a powerful majority. The powerful body always seems to have good intentions when it tries to improve the lot of the minority. The majority always thinks the minority needs improving.

Kopit's play is full of such horror stories as the government buying the Indian's land but keeping the payment for them in Washington, in trust; or forcing them to live on reservations, killing their buffalo in hopes that they'll get hungry enough to learn how to farm.

The majority always seems to have good intentions, in their own eyes, concerning the welfare of the minority. Too bad these good intentions seem to include humiliating and degrading the small group into submission.

It's sad but a sort of mediocrity is creeping into the acting of the company of the Workshop. Only Grant Roll as Sitting Bull rises above this level. His performance has a certain defiance and dignity. David McIlwraith as Buffalo Bill Cody wasn't forceful, or towards the end, pathetic enough to command an audience to believe him.

*Indians* was a fair production, but only fair. For the real passion and life better turn to the six o'clock news.



## Good Eats

### Make it yourself

By HARRY STINSON

According to the benign powers that be, we must all take that heart-rending and traumatic step, and wrench our palates free from the comforting blandness of all those goodies from our friends at the great Kraft omniprocessmill. How then, to circumvent the yawning vacuum in our bill of fare?

First, of course, **peanut butter** . . . easy stuff: just throw a lot of peanuts into a blender with some oil (soy or peanut oil, a tasteless type). Caution, put the oil in before the peanuts, please. The consistency and smoothness depend on the proportions and length of time you use.

Next, we turn to **salad dressings**. Most of them use an oil and vinegar base, the proportions varying according to your taste and the type of dressing. But 3:1 seems to be a relatively common oil: vinegar balance. You can use any oil or vinegar. A dash of lemon juice, some Tabasco, soy sauce, Worcestershire, (any, and/ or all) can be added, plus seasonings from among salt (onion salt), pepper (cayenne?), basil, mint, savory, oregano, paprika, dry mustard, curry, and garlic (rah, rah!). To these foundation concoctions, you can blend in stuff like tomato soup concentrate (or ketchup) for instance, or onion soup. And I do hope that you have a blender by now: if so, you now have the terrific versatility to beat in practically anything and everything, (onions, mushrooms, apples) especially all sorts of scraps and shreds of cheese (combined with soy sauce, nutmeg, cinnamon, paprika, curry, thyme, lemon juice and the base makes a delicious cheese dressing).

This brings us to the other standard; **mayonnaise** (salad dressing). Combine 3 tbsp. lemon juice, ½ tsp. salt, tsp. prepared mustard, an egg, ¼ cup oil and seasonings of your choice (some curry is good). Mix smooth, and whilst still running the old machine, pour slowly in ¾ cup salad oil, continuing about 2 minutes. Make a simple Thousand Island by adding relish, or just flavour and colour to taste. You can make another simpler cheese dressing by just blending the cheese shreds into this, or grating it straight in and stirring it up.

Another household infamy is that obnoxious little package if individually wrapped cheese slices. Good cheese is of course expensive, and becoming more so, but if you avoid the snobby creamy French-types, many excellent Scandinavian and other cheeses (yes, even some Ontario cheeses,) are available readily in Toronto. Two places in particular — Pasquale Bros., a fascinating Italian old-fashioned food emporium, and Kensington Market, where you can get practically anything in cheeses at relatively cut rate prices. While we're on the trail of alternative food sources, an unlikely but lucrative spot is (surprise) Honest Ed's! While he never features a completely balanced spectrum of food, a little concerted rummaging usually turns up some real bargains. Usher's (on Queen) offers more choice but beware the pitfall of switched labels on brand-name products.

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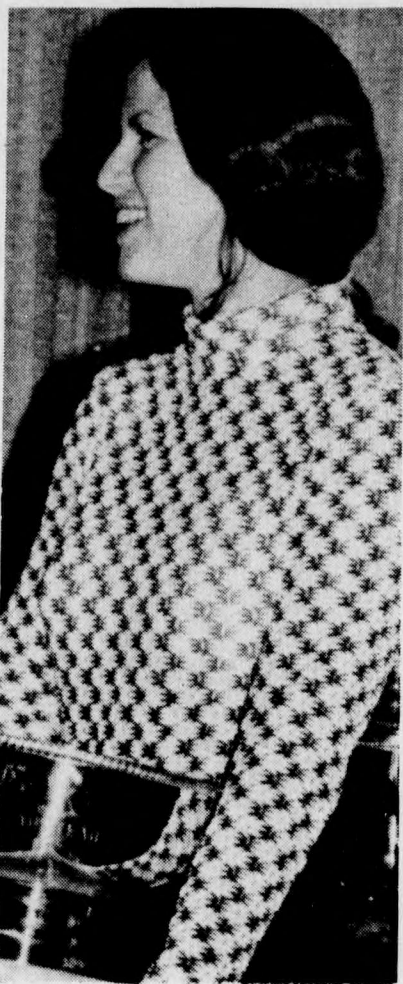


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Eric Goddard photo

Wrestler Tony De Thomasis was awarded the Murray G. Ross cup.



Eric Goddard photo

Speed swimmer Paula Thomson was voted the top woman athlete.

# Year's outstanding athletes Crawford and De Thomasis take top awards

By ALAN RISEN

The annual York athletic extravaganza which was held Tuesday night saw the presentation of the Yeoman of the Year, the Bryce M. Taylor and the York Torch awards.

Sue Crawford earned the Bryce M. Taylor Award, the highest award by WAC to a woman in interuniversity athletics on the basis of four years of outstanding contribution to interuniversity athletics at York.

Crawford was secretary of WAC in 1970-71, president of WAC in 1971-72, and past president in 1972-73. She was a member of countless committees and played for four years on the basketball team. In her last year Crawford was elected captain of the squad. She is graduating this year from phys. ed.

Other awards to women athletes went to Paula Thomson for the Athlete of the Year (female) for outstanding achievement on the swim team; Cathy Dunn (three years on the volleyball team, three years field hockey, one year badminton, president of WAC), Sandy

Silver (three years badminton, one year volleyball, member of WAC), and Paula Thomson (four years swim team, active member of WAC) for Merit Awards; and Cathy Dunn and Marg Poste were named to the Honour Level.

Speaker Mary Lyons also singled out the following women for singular achievement: Anke Bonsels (OWIAA tennis singles champion), Karen Haladki (first in high jump and hurdles in the OWIAA and second overall), Kathy Lane (first in the one and three metre diving events in the OWIAA and second in the nationals) and Theresa McDonald (second overall in senior gymnastics in OWIAA and tied for first overall in the nationals).

Lyons also mentioned that York placed 12 teams in OWIAA competition this year including two new sports: track and field and fencing. "We are happy with our program and expect it to continue to grow," said Lyons.

For the men's awards, Tony De

Thomasis of the wrestling team was selected Yeoman of the Year. Most valuable player of the year awards went to: Bob Wepler (basketball), Ken Hamilton (cross country), Vic Swoboda (fencing), Rob Panzer (football), David Hunter (gymnastics), Barry Jenkins (hockey), Mark Poray (skiing), Vanni Bot (soccer), Tony Pospicil (tennis), Yuri Tarnavskij (volleyball), Ken Hamilton (track and field), Jack Layton (waterpolo), and Tony De Thomasis (wrestling). Dave Ross and Saul Tickin received the most improved player of the year awards in rugby and squash respectively.

Intercollege sports was dominated this year by Stong College who won the York Torch emblematic of intercollege supremacy.

Stong took six individual event trophies followed by Glendon with five, Osgoode with four, Winters with three, McLaughlin with two and Founders and Bethune with one each. Stong also captured the newly instituted women's and men's division awards.



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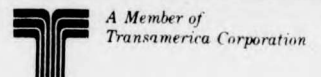
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# Sports

Sports Editor Ed Piowarczyk

*You can do it yourself*

## The time has come to get your bike into shape

By MICHAEL FORMAN

Do you have trouble figuring out how to open a jar of peanut butter? Then stop reading this and make yourself a non-Kraft cheese sandwich. But if a couple of years of university have taught you that a single twist counterclockwise works like magic, then you probably have enough skill to do your own bike repairs. Careful observation combined with a little patience and common sense will allow you to do all except the most difficult fixit jobs.

If you're like most of us, your trusty two-wheeler has spent the winter months in a cold, damp garage or a dry, dusty furnace room. No matter where it's been hibernating, unless your bicycle was hermetically sealed, it will likely need some simple maintenance before it's ready to greet the spring.

Whatever repairs you decide to attempt, the best piece of advice has to be 'watch what you're doing.' Really watch, looking at the parts you will be handling, seeing how they come apart and fit together, understanding the function of each one. Ten minutes spent figuring out how your bike works will later save you two hours of fumbling around, trying to remember where that little nut goes.

### TOOLS

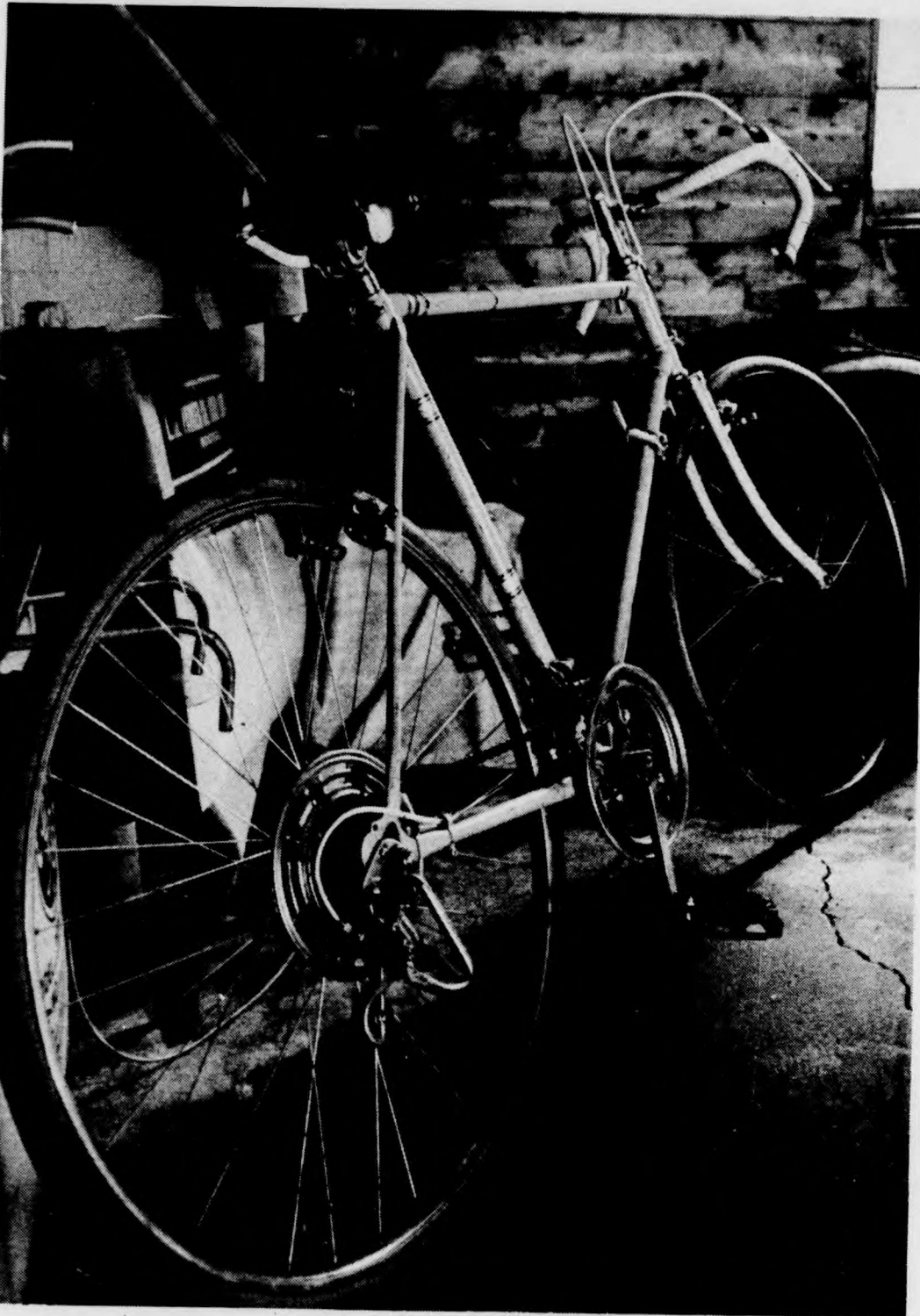
Doing your own repairs will save you but may mean an initial investment of ten to twenty dollars for the necessary tools. Butter knives just do not make good screwdrivers and thumb and forefinger wrenches tire too quickly. If you've got the tools, good, and if you don't, get them because you'll need them.

Avoid buying tools or any other goodies at a bicycle specialty store unless it's unavoidable. They can charge an arm and a leg, both rather necessary to this sport.

With your wallet in one hand and a shopping list in the other, head for the nearest Canadian Tire Store and use up all those coupons with Roland Michener's younger brother on them, the ones you've been saving in your drawer for years. Canadian Tire's selection and quality are usually very good at prices that are better than Aikenhead's or any other large hardware chain.

The necessary tool list goes something like this. 1) A set of combination wrenches, closed at one end, open at the other. Husky or Gray are both good brands but cheaper sets are available. Make sure to find out whether your bike uses metric or British sized nuts. 2) Two screwdrivers, a short one about four or five inches long with a blade a 1/4 of an inch wide and a big one, about nine or ten inches with a half inch blade. Don't skimp here, cheap screwdrivers last about a week and are then ready for the garbage. 3) A flat headed hammer for the occasional necessary whack. 4) An adjustable wrench (crescent or channel) to fit those bolts that nothing else will. 5) Tire irons, because nothing can poke a hole in a tire more quickly than a substitute like a screwdriver. 6) Lubricants. Three-in-one or Can. Tire fine machine oil are both good. Also a tube of speedometer cable lubricant which is perfect for brake and gear cables.

As a starter set, these tools should be able to handle almost any repair job you have in mind. Not necessary but nice to have are things like a Vicegrip wrench, hub spanners, a set of Allen hex keys, etc. If you have them, they're great for the occasional job, but if you don't, worry not, you can still butcher your bicycle without them.



Michael Forman photo

### BACK TO BASICS

No advice is given here to repair some of the complex disasters that can overcome our two wheeled friends. For those, buy a good bike repair book and read it through. One of the best I've read is the "Anybody's Bike Book" by Tom Cuthbertson. Available at the York Book Store last year, a quick check found that this year's shipment has yet to arrive. Try some of the downtown paperback stores or bike shops but any manual should suffice.

Still there are certain repairs that can be done without much trouble. With about three hours work on a spare day, any Joe/ Josephine can have his/ her bike in tip top shape for the first ride around the block. These are basic repairs and adjustments that are necessary on any bike, a \$500 French number or a \$125 Japanese special.

### THE CHAIN

A wise man was once heard to say, "Chains,

never respected, always neglected." This simple cleaning job can make an amazing amount of difference in pedalling ease and quietness. Hang your bike on a repair stand or some hooks in the garage wall or as the last resort invert it and stand it on its seat. Turn the chain slowly till you see the master link, the one with a "U" shaped clip covering it. By sliding back the clip and pushing out the rivets you can remove the dirty chain. (Note: Remember which direction the clip opening points when it's time to put it back.) Now take the greasy culprit and throw it in a bucket of Varsol or Dunk, any grease cutting agent will do. Let it sit there for an hour, then remove it, wiping it dry with a clean cloth. While you're waiting for the chain to soak, take a Varsol covered rag and clean the gunk off the front drive cog and the rear gear(s). Chains on ten speed bikes have no master link so don't think you're going blind. Clean them by running them through a Varsol rag.

Now that the chain is completely dirt free and back on the bike, take a can of oil and hold it over the front cog. Turn the cog slowly while placing a fresh drop (only one) of oil on each rivet. When the chain has fully cycled, rub it through a lightly oiled rag. One job completed, spin the pedals and pat yourself on the back.

### SEAT AND HANDLEBARS

Poorly adjusted seats and handlebars can make cycling a literal pain in the ass it not attended to. Start with the seat. When sitting in a normal position, the distance from the top of the seat to the pedal in its lower position should measure 106% of your leg inseam. technically, your heel should just touch the pedal with your leg fully outstretched. Raise or lower the seat by loosening the binder bolt where the frame meets the seat stem. If the seat tips back or forth, set it level and tighten the nuts just under the seat.

Handlebars, whether the racing or coasting type should also be adjusted. To raise or lower the handlebars, loosen the large hex nut on top of them. After this stem has raised about an inch use that flat headed hammer to rap it down. Now the handlebars will raise

and drop easily. The tightened bars should rest about one inch lower than the already adjusted seat.

### BRAKES

Brake trouble seems to be of two varieties. Either they don't stop well or they're on continuously. If your brake is of the pedal backwards variety, forget fixing it yourself. But if you have hand brakes, most problems can be straightened out at home.

First look at your brake shoes. After long storage or use, rubber brake shoes can crack, split or wear. Like the saying goes, "no brake shoes, no stoppy!" If the shoes need replacement, remove them carefully, easy enough to do, and take them to a bike shop. New shoes must match the old ones in style. Now run home and reinstall the new shoes, being careful that the closed metal end of the shoe retainer faces forward. Adjust the shoes so when depressed they hit only the rim, not the tire or spokes. Toeing the shoes in is a nice touch. Take your pliers and gently bend the shoe supports so the front of the pad hits the rim first. Voila.

Other simple but necessary brake maintenance includes lubricating the brake cable and hand levers. Cables can be oiled by dropping fine oil down the front of the cable housing while continuously squeezing and releasing the brakes. If the cable is old and frayed anywhere except at the end, it's time for a replacement. Detach the cable by loosening it at the brake end. Then by pressing the hand lever the bulb on that end of the cable will become accessible. Pull the cable through and again get matching parts. New cables should be well oiled before they are reinstalled. Speedometer cable grease is great both for old and new cables, and seldom needs applying.

Don't forget a gentle drop of oil for each hand grip. Stiff hand grips are quickly tiring.

For more difficult brake repairs check a manual. The number of washers and nuts in the braking mechanism can be frightening. But if you're careful you should be able to loosen them enough to figure out what's going on back there. Just don't lose any of the pieces, they're hard to replace.

### GEARS AND GEARCHANGER

Lubrication for gear cables is ditto the brakes. If you own a three speed, also oil the rear hub through the nipple on the axle.

The only adjustment described here is the simple one of limiting the range of the gear changing mechanism so your chain doesn't jump into the spokes or off the hub. Sit down and take a good look at the rear gear changer on your ten speed. Move the gear changing lever back and forth. Watch for two small screws on the rear changer and by adjusting these you can flip into high or low gear with no fear of losing your chain.

Adjusting the gears on a three speed also requires a good eye. Set the bike in second gear. Now look at the rear hub where the cable enters it. The cable is attached to a skinny post that slides in and out of the hub. Play with that adjusting mechanism on the cable until that little post just pokes its little nose out of the axle. Now first will be first, second second and third third.

### TIRES

Replace, don't patch inner tubes. And never ever ride a bike with a soft tire, you'll dent the rim. Keep tires inflated to recommended pressure. A small pressure gauge is a good investment, as those will testify who saw their tires explode because of a faulty one at a gas station.

### CLEANING AND POLISHING

Wash the little devil once in a while and marvel at the shiny paint. Avoid using harsh abrasives especially on the wheel rims. One scratch and a cheap rim will quickly begin to rust. For rust spots try a little chrome cleaner (very gently) or penetrating oil. A small can of touch up paint will cover those tiny chips and scratches you're bound to pick up in crowded parking lots. Never store your bike in an area vulnerable to rain or blowing sand.

So now with all this new knowledge, off to the garage with all of you. Your pet pedaller awaits your gentle touch and let it be exactly that. Never force a nut or screw that won't go and don't kick that tender frame no matter how frustrated you are.

And for those of you who really screw up on your repairs, just wait til next week. Some of you could probably use some more helpful knowledge, but this time on buying a new bike.

