

Rally of 1500 supports government

By WENDY DENNIS

About 1,500 students massed Monday in support of the federal government's decision to invoke the War Measures Act and to show their faith in a "united Canada" faith in a "united Canada".

Steve Harris, one of the rally organizers, appealed to the students to "rise collectively" in support of the government's drastic measures in order to avoid another "political nightmare".

"We don't believe it is now the time to debate the War Measures Act," he said.

Although the crowd was strongly pro-government in sentiment, most of the invited faculty speakers spoke out against the War Measures Act.

Ramsey Cook, York history professor, warned against an "excessively emotional and highly repressive" reaction to this crisis and urged students to direct their concern now towards eradicating the social and economic injustices suffered by the people of Quebec.

"We must look at how we can best understand the problems that caused this tragic result," he said.

He called the War Measures Act "draconian legislation" which should have been repealed long ago.

"Despite the precedent of Laura Secord, I find it difficult to believe that Pauline Julien is a person who should be in prison today," he said.

Pauline Julien is an internationally-known folk singer

from Quebec who has often expressed separatist sympathies.

Cook's remarks were greeted by applause from only a small percentage of the crowd.

Ken Wolfson, speaking for the York Young Socialists, outlined the cases of illegitimate arrests already being carried out by the police in Quebec and Ontario.

"When will it all stop?" he asked.

"Not until we've got all of them," shouted a member of the crowd.

Jack Granatstein, York history professor, also vehemently

denounced the government's drastic measures.

"I guess I am one of the bleeding hearts and weak-kneed liberals," he said in response to prime minister Trudeau's earlier remarks concerning opponents of the government's actions.

Granatstein also pointed out the dangerous implications of the War Measures Act for legitimate agents of social reform in Canada. He used as an example the remarks of Vancouver's Mayor Tom Campbell when he said that the Act would be a perfect weapon with which to

smash unwanted aliens such as U.S. draft dodgers.

"This is what we have to guard against," Granatstein said.

He also expressed the hope that the over-reaction of the Canadian people might awaken them to the fact that they must keep open their links with Quebec.

"We must remember that separatism can be a legitimate political object," he said.

Tom Cohen, York history professor from the U.S., pleaded with the students for a more "rational, cautious and sane ap-

proach" to the crisis at hand.

"I come from a country which has been tearing itself apart for the last 12 years. I urge you not to make the same mistakes in judgment," he said.

Tuesday at its regular meeting the Council of the York Student Federation defeated a motion by Tim Delaney to support the government's actions in Quebec. When the council defeated his action Delaney angrily stomped out.

A subsequent motion to oppose the War Measures Act also failed to pass.



Crowd gathers round the flag for Monday's rally.

Excalibur - Tim Clark

Axelrod: Restructure govt. before looking at discipline

By DAVID CHUD

A report compiled by Council of the York Student Federation president Paul Axelrod recommends students be given equal power with faculty at the departmental level of university government.

In a 75 page response to the controversial Laskin report on campus discipline released last year, Axelrod says university reform must come before the establishment of court systems. "Parallel structures" at the department level whereby students would have parallel committees to those of the faculty should be a major reform, Axelrod says.

"Students of the department would be able to define their aims and goals (without fear of academic penalization) and elect committees that parallel those of faculty to represent these interests."

The student committees would then meet with the corresponding faculty committees to make departmental decisions.

In his report, Towards Democracy in the University, Axelrod summarizes his major criticism of the Laskin report.

"The Laskin Report by rejecting discussions involving the government of the university, the relationship between the professor and the student in the classroom, the content of the education itself, and the student's understanding of the social and economic role that his university plays in society, ignores some of the basic causes of student unrest in the past, and potential unrest at York in the future."

"Only through a thorough examination of the real reasons behind protest, dissent and

disruption, followed by meaningful social and university reform will peace, which is based on a sense of contentment, fulfillment, and co-operation, be guaranteed on university campuses in general and at York University in particular."

Axelrod recommends a "unicameral" form of university government made up of "proportionally equal numbers of students (one third), faculty (one third), and members of the community (one third)."

He stresses that support staff within the university be included in decisions "Concerning their work, livelihood and environment."

Axelrod feels the administration of the university would find their role one of "responsibility to the unicameral body."

Axelrod feels that before a court system can be established York must first undertake a major study of its governing structure, academic programs, classroom environment, place in Canadian society and set a goal of finding solutions to the problem of alienation in the university.

Otherwise, argues Axelrod, the court will deal only with symptoms and not with underlying problems.

Unless this study takes place Axelrod suggests that appearances before the proposed university court be voluntary. This would insure that no one is tried by a court based on structures and values that he does not accept.

A major recommendation is that all meetings in the university be made open.

"York cannot possibly hope to foster a sense of community and respect among all of its members without first committing itself to the basic concept of openness in its decision making bodies.

"All those who are interested should be allowed to observe and participate in the meetings of every such group (except in particular clearly explained cases), and the minutes of these meetings should be available to the public.

"Also, these sessions should be publicized in advance and reasonably accessible to all members of the university community. Attention is directed specifically to the Board of Governors on this matter, since this is the only university decision-making organization at York which insists on meeting in closed session and keeping private its minutes and records."

Bulletin

The York senate in a special meeting yesterday reversed its earlier decision and voted to release educational background and citizenship statistics on faculty and graduate students.

Monday the Ontario government's Committee on University affairs had insisted they be released.

A teach-in on the "Crisis in Quebec" has been called for today from 12:30 to 3 in Burton auditorium by an ad hoc committee of students and the Council of the York Student Federation.

Speakers will include political scientists Ian Lumsden, Tom Hockin, and John Warnock, associate editor of Canadian Dimension magazine.

York governors back American corporation

York University has invested at least 700,000 dollars in American corporations in the last two years.

In preparing his response to the Laskin discipline report, Council of the York Student Federation president Paul Axelrod discovered that York had, as of Feb. 10, 1969, investments in Ford Motor Credit (\$393,000), General Motors Acceptance Corporation (\$293,000) and British American Oil, now Gulf Oil Company (\$48,000).

It was also revealed that members of the board of governors at York hold or have held executive positions on some of these companies. Theodore J. Emmert is former executive vice-president of Ford Motor Co. Investment. Edwin H. Walker is vice-president, General Motors Corp.

York has also invested over one and a half million dollars in Canadian corporations and banks. These include, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (\$99,000), Toronto Dominion Bank (\$1,100,000), Simpson's Limited (\$339,000).

Alan Lambert of the board of governors is president of the Toronto Dominion Bank. W.P. Scott, chairman of the board is a vice-president of Simpson's.

CUA wants statistics

By WENDY DENNIS

The Ontario government's Committee on University Affairs Monday reaffirmed its demand for release of information on educational training and citizenship of York faculty and graduate students.

The position was reaffirmed at a meeting to discuss York's brief to the CUA. The brief is submitted annually to outline the university's need for operating expenses.

Prior to this meeting, York's senate vote overwhelmingly to withhold these statistics on the basis that such information would be a violation of the Ontario Human Rights Code.

At the meeting however, CUA chairman Dr. D. Wright stressed that his lawyers had advised him that release of this information was, under no circumstances, a violation of the human rights code.

"It is perfectly acceptable to ask for this information once the person has been hired," he said.

In response to the senate's vote to withhold this pertinent information, the Council of the York Student Federation called a rally two weeks ago to demand that university president David Slater call a special meeting of the senate to re-open discussion of the matter.

Slater originally refused to do so, but following the threat of a proposed sit-in by the Canadian Liberation Movement, he agreed to schedule a senate meeting for yesterday.

At the CUA meeting Monday, Paul Axelrod, president of the Council of the York Student Federation reiterated his council's position that the central issue was still "openness of information."

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Canada-wide repercussions

War Measures Used

Newspapers suppressed

Student and left-wing newspapers across Canada are being seized or suppressed by police using the War Measures Act.

The University of Guelph student newspaper, The Ontario, was confiscated by police over the weekend when it attempted to print the manifesto of the Front De Liberation Du Quebec.

Metro Toronto police Saturday seized 1,000 copies of Mass Line, an International newspaper, which appeared bearing the headline: The Quebec People's Unarmed Struggle Will Become Armed.

In Alberta, the editor of the Meliorist, University of Lethbridge student newspaper, is holding back distribution of his paper following warnings from local police that distribution will mean arrest.

At press time Quebec provincial police were considering seizing copies of the trade-union-supported weekly, Quebec-Presse, that called

for Quebecois to participate in "passive resistance" against the Trudeau government's actions.

The paper in an editorial entitled, Resisting the Repression, said, "it is necessary to resist the oppression hitting Quebec... and to resist making use of all imaginable peaceable methods."

Printers in Canada fearing prosecution through the War Measures Act have refused to print some newspapers.

In Toronto printers refused to publish People's Daily News and Toronto New Paper.

U.S. deserter arrested

RCMP officers, using powers of the War Measures Act, arrested U.S. army deserter on downtown Toronto streets Sunday night. Christopher Ewing was held overnight in the cells of the College St. police station.

He was questioned most of the night about knowledge the police think he has about the actions of the Front De Liberation Du Quebec.

Ewing's lawyer, Paul Copeland, said the federal proclamation of the War Measures Act is unconstitutional, and that it is being used in a situation much less serious than that for which the measures are intended.

Copeland said Ewing came to Canada in January and spent some time in Montreal before moving to Toronto in August.

Hull organizers

Eighteen persons, some of them students at the University of Ottawa, were arrested in Hull, Quebec, Monday, as they were working on details for a demonstration last Tuesday on parliament hill.

U.S. left protests war law

WASHINGTON (CUP) — Demonstrations have been called in 56 American cities in opposition to the recent repressive measures taken by the Trudeau government.

The demonstrations will center around three demands:

* Immediate repeal of the Wartime Measures Act

* Release of all political prisoners

* Repudiation of the Trudeau government's action by the Nixon government.

The demonstrations will be held in major U.S. cities across the country at Canadian consulates.

Initial sponsors of the demonstration according to the militant, a Trotskyist newspaper, include Susan Sontag, William Styron, David McReynolds of the War Resisters League, Paul Sweezy, Don Gurewitz of the Student Mobilization Committee and Bradford Lyttle, also of WRL.

The demonstrations were called by the Young Socialists Alliance and the Student Mobilization Committee in solidarity with students and others in Canada protesting the loss of civil liberties in Canada and Quebec.

"The Canadian movement has long been a strong ally of American anti-war forces in fighting for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from southeast Asia," said a SMC spokesman. "Any attacks on the rights of Canadian citizens to dissent no matter what the pretext, is an attack on our movement as well."

The organizers of the American demonstrations hope to bring the forces from the Black Liberation, Women's Liberation, Chicano, and labor union movements together.

They say the demonstrations will continue as long as the situation in Canada and Quebec continues.

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Cleanup Games

Two new games on the market are called "Smog" and "Dirty Water." With dice and boards and cards they are supposed to acquaint the players with some of the realities and complexities of air and water pollution, and with the compromises necessary to reach the cleanup goals.

There's nothing wrong with playing while learning, or vice versa, and the new entries in the fun market do at least promise to spread an antipollution message. In fact, we recommend that they be installed in corporate board rooms across the country, as reminders that too many people have been playing unfunny games with our environment too long

Workers protest

Labour Relations

Act amendments

TORONTO (CUP) — More than 15,000 laborers massed before the Ontario parliament buildings Oct. 14 to protest Bill 167, a proposal to amend the Labor Relations Act.

Crowds of men in working clothes and hard hats stood stomach to back in front of the steps of Queen's Park. The men alternately heckled and applauded the various speakers.

The major objections which workers have to the bill are:

* No other province in Canada demands the 65 percent minimum of workers' signatures for union certification which this bill proposes.

* The bill makes "threatening" an unlawful strike an offense with a penalty of \$10,000.

* The bill proposes the formation of an industrial inquiry commission to investigate protracted disputes but which would serve as a means for employers to circumvent negotiation.

* The bill fails to give all professional groups collective bargaining rights.

Bill 167 represents two years of legislative research.

Dalton Bales, Minister of Labor, attempted to defend the bill but was repeatedly drowned out by angry workers, many of whom had travelled from as far as Sudbury to protest.

"Bill 167 is meant to develop more formal bargaining units," Bales said. "Employers councils will cause increased stability in the unions."

Instant Abortion pills developed

TOKYO (CUPI) — An instant abortion pill will be on the market within two or three years, according to a U.S. state department doctor.

Dr. R.T. Tavenholt, director of the state department's office of pollution says:

"This is going to free women forever from the reproduction slavery. For the first time a woman will be able to have perfect control over her menstrual period and the only babies born will be wanted babies."

The new pill — not taken orally but inserted in the vagina — is based on prostaglandins, fatty acid compounds found naturally in the body which already are used to induce labor in overdue pregnant women.

Prostaglandin had initially been administered intravenously to a number of women, resulting in a high rate of abortion, Ravenholt says. The drawback was that this could take up to 24 hours with some toxic side effects.

But a pill version now under trial would induce instant abortion, the U.S. government doctor says. The new pill has been tried on 12 women and all had immediate abortions.

Research is under way at several American universities and in other western countries, with the expectation that it would probably be unavailable in two or three years.



One of Western's finest prepares for speeding students.

Atkinson faculty debate

York gives one viewpoint

York political scientist Ian Lumsden last Thursday charged that York is giving students only one ideological viewpoint.

At a meeting of Atkinson college council, Lumsden, editor of the book, *Close the 49th Parallel* etc., said almost all faculty at Atkinson are "conventional liberals" who do not look at root problems of society but deal only with "symptoms."

Historians and political scientists engage in "endless studies of elites and prime ministers" but "not the masses."

He charged that "questions of ethnic minorities, questions of French Canada, questions of labor ... and Canada's complicity in the American empire ... have not been dealt with adequately."

He said radical Canadian nationalists, like himself, "are addressing ourselves to problems that liberals will not deal with."

In the Atkinson economics department "there is one type of economics being taught," Lumsden said, alluding to the fact that professors deal with economics from a free enterprise rather than socialist point of view.

These economists never look at the relationship of "power to economic theories," he charged.

A typical method of co-optation, Lumsden said, is the university's hiring of token radicals to offset criticism such as his.

The university can then say, "we have a Gabriel Kolko, therefore we don't need any more American radicals," he explained.

In history "Canadian courses were being downplayed in comparison to courses on Europe," he said.

"There is not one course given in this college ... on French Canada."

Other faculty present said a course would be given next term.

Most of the Atkinson faculty did not agree with Lumsden's contention that York is an ideological institution.

English professor, Barry Callaghan, charged Lumsden with being pious and said, "I don't know what you're talking about."

Another professor said "there are ten points of view," at Atkinson, not just one.

Another pointed out "some of us are very progressive liberals, some of us are reactionary liberals."

A British professor attacked Lumsden's nationalism. "I think he's a threat. He's going to scare away people."

W.B. Carter, who at the begin-

ning of the meeting tried to find a loophole in the Atkinson constitution to prevent Lumsden from speaking, supported the influx of American professors at York.

"There are many people who come here because they don't like what's going on in the States," he said.

Earlier Lumsden, a former Britisher, suggested that such people might also leave Canada if the going gets tough.

"Canada is my home," Lumsden said. "If Canada does not work ... I do not intend to scuttle back to England."

He suggested some people, on the other hand, are keeping "one foot across the border."

A former Scottish professor, now a Canadian citizen, supported Canadian nationalism by saying citizens should hold all senior positions in Canadian universities. "I want to be part of a community that is Canadian," she said.

Parking tried in court

An Osgoode Hall law student is preparing to take York University to the Ontario Supreme Court over a parking ticket.

Andy Roman, who is now appealing the ticket, claims York has "no legal right" to fine students for parking violations or withhold marks if students refuse to pay those fines.

If the university rejects his appeal Roman says he will ask for a court injunction to prevent York from distributing tickets.

At its regular meeting Tuesday the Council of the York Student Federation voted to pay Roman's legal costs "up to \$500."

Roman says if he wins the test case any student who has paid parking fines will be able to demand a refund.

CYSF also asked councillor Ken Hundert to examine the whole question of parking, particularly the cost of maintenance in relation to parking fees.

At Western they use radar

Security police at the University of Western Ontario think they have the solution to the campus speeding problem — radar.

Security chief C.W. Brown says the radar is a preventive measure. "If we go for a whole day and catch no one we will be happy."

He agreed the use of radar is a "dishonest" way of controlling speeding. He reasoned that Western is a pedestrian campus and that sending one speeding car after another would only double the danger.

The radar unit cost \$1200. It has a range of one third mile. The device is as simple as it is expensive. You

plug it into a car cigarette lighter and point it down a straight road. The problem of speeding is compounded by the theft of speed limit signs, Brown said.



A proposal for student equality

By PAUL AXELROD

Two basic types of departmental structures have been advocated by students across Canada. One is the system of "parity"; the second is that of "parallel structures".

In the former case students and faculty would be allowed an equal number of representatives on each departmental committee. The latter involves the establishment of separate but "parallel" student and faculty committees (e.g., a student committee on curriculum, etc.) which after meeting autonomously with their separate constituents would come together in joint session to decide departmental policy in all academic matters. Each has mutual veto over the other so that agreement must be unanimous before a decision can be acted upon.

Parity is inadequate

We suggest that the system of parity is deficient for numerous reasons.

1) Essentially it is a mere extension of the present inadequate "representative committee structure" defined above. Real equality between faculty and students will never be achieved simply through tinkering with the numbers of representatives on committees. Parity fails to come to grips with the underlying problem of social inequality in the university between professors and students.

Given the context within which both groups function in the classroom, it is likely that the professor's attitudes, opinions and interests will continue to dominate over those of students on decision-making committees in the department. Overcoming feelings of intimidation and inhibition will not be easily accomplished by students simply in committee meetings with professors.

In short the possibility of co-optation still exists.

2) Parity does not account for the fact that students and faculty given their different roles, status and powers, have certain unique and separate academic interests.

As professionals, professors are interested in pursuing rank and promotion and in doing individual research. The priority of students in a department may be in terms of classroom work. A situation may therefore arise in which it would be in the self interest of students to increase their classroom hours; conversely, it might be in the self interest of faculty to decrease them.

Parity does not provide the opportunity for students to discuss and formulate such interests independently and autonomously and then to bargain with faculty on equal grounds. Participation of students and faculty on the same committees may therefore result in students interests being identified with and incorporated into those of faculty on all matters.

3) Parity does not bring decision-making and general involvement in academic matters close to the student body at large. Only a small number of representatives participate, and therefore decisions about the student's education continue to be determined externally by a body to which he is unlikely to relate.

Parallel structures improve democracy

Parallel structures begin to turn the rhetoric of participatory democracy into reality. Through this system, students in the department can recognize themselves as an autonomous, self-respecting group whose stake in the development of meaningful education is as important as that of faculty.

By meeting in plenum periodically, students of the department would be able to define their aims and goals (without fear of academic penalization) and elect committees that parallel those of faculty to represent these interests.

Rather than co-optation, true cooperation between faculty and students is ultimately the norm. When human beings respect each others rights, privileges and interests and express a willingness to compromise and collaborate with, rather than to intimidate or dominate each other (consciously or subconsciously), then the results must inevitably be beneficial to all concerned.

We wish to emphasize that parallel committees should be formed in all academic areas, including appointment, promotion, and the granting of tenure to faculty.

These matters deserve special attention because the call for student involvement on these committees is likely to receive very stern resistance from members of the faculty.

The argument opposing student participation in these crucial matters is expressed in the following quotation: "Staffing procedures must be such that (staff's) scholarly and professional competence will be appraised by their peers and only by their peers. Students in general do not have the knowledge to make meaningful judgments on the

scholarly and professional qualities of staff members." (U of T faculty statement).

Professors would argue that their academic freedom would be jeopardized as would "professional standards of scholarship" if students had decision-making power pertaining to the ability of their teachers.

Teaching ability a student concern

But from the student point of view, the teaching ability of professors is a crucial factor in the quality of education that the university offers. To date, however, "teaching has been underrated in the reward structure for faculty members because of undue emphasis on research, and faculty interests in teaching has not been adequately ensured in recent years. This is partly the result of the fact that research is easier to evaluate than teaching: hence our concern about the development of sophisticated and well-applied programmes of teacher evaluation." (U of T's Commission on University Government).

It is difficult to believe that faculty members are capable of judging the teaching skills of a colleague more proficiently than students, when the former may never have attended a single class of the professor in question.

A competent researcher is not necessarily a competent teacher, and while the former aspect of a professor's work is perhaps more ably evaluated by faculty, the latter is undoubtedly more effectively judged by students.

Certainly students suffer or prosper most by whatever decisions are made as to whom their professors will be, and their opinions therefore deserve at least equal consideration to those of faculty. Student involvement in these matters can only enhance the standards of "professional" scholarship if the quality of teaching is at all important in the creation of such standards.

Fresh approaches needed

The establishment of parallel structures in all departments in the university would be a first step in creating fresh, original approaches to an educational system that has in many ways become stale and uninspiring for both faculty and students.

Discussions related to revising the outmoded grading system; to establishing meaningful, socially relevant course content; to building a system of learning founded on equality and respect rather than domination and authoritarianism, would inevitably be sparked and explored.

World briefs

Troops acted in "self defence"

RAVENNA, Ohio — A special state grand jury which investigated the shootings of four Kent State University students concluded Friday the National Guard acted in self defence.

The jury said groups of students at the May 4 anti-war rally "degenerated into a riotous mob" when ordered to disperse.

"It is obvious that if the order to disperse had been heeded, there would not have been the consequences of that fateful day," their report says.

"Those who acted as participants and agitators are guilty of deliberate, criminal conduct. Those who were present as cheerleaders and onlookers, while not liable for criminal acts, must morally assume a part of the responsibility for what occurred."

Businessmen provide police arms

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Businessmen whose firms are located in the black area of town rocked by riots last May have donated a used armored personnel carrier to the Augusta police department.

The group of businessmen have also been selling Support Your Local Police bumper stickers to raise funds to buy more armaments for the police.

The personnel carrier was purchased for \$8,000.

Canada Dry to sell pure water

Canada Dry of the United States plans to introduce a new product to be test marketed in Berkeley, Calif. — pure drinking water.

The water will be marketed in 28-ounce and half-gallon bottles to cost about 35 cents and 65 cents respectively.

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Raids prompt essay contest

By PAUL THOMSON

Toronto Morality Squad raids on sex-oriented bookstores over the past five months have led Bookazine Enterprises Ltd. to organize an essay contest on the theme "Does Toronto really need a Morality Squad?"

Prizes range from \$1,000, \$300, \$100 for first, second and third place essays to copies of Orwell's 1984 for runners-up.

According to Bookazine Enterprises, over 100 entries have been received, to be judged by Dr. Herbert Burke, English Dept. Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.; Austin Clarke, author and another panelist, as yet unnamed.

Entries should be sent to "Does Toronto really need a Morality Squad?" c/o Reid Books and Posters, 369 Yonge St., Toronto. The contest closes on Nov. 1, 1970.

Contest entries so far have varied from serious 40-50 page studies, through letter replies not entirely relevant to the theme, to poetic entries.

Bookazine says one or two percent of the entries have been in favor of the Morality Squad.

The current prosecution of Bookazine and its employees, began on April 27 of this year. After raids on Bookazine's stores, the Morality Squad laid charges under Section 150 (1) (a) of the Criminal Code, which makes the writing, distribution, etc. of obscene material an offense.

According to Bookazine, prior to the April raid a policy of co-operation was established between them and police. Officers would inform the store management which titles were obscene and presumably these would be removed by the owners.

Bookazine, therefore, regards the April raid and those through July and September on various premises as a violation of this co-operation.

A raid typical of this series occurred on Oct. 9 at Reid Books and Posters on Yonge St. Two employees were arrested and three boxes of paperbacks seized. It was at least the third time this store has been raided this year.

The two employees arrested, D. Hexter and J. Heard were taken to 52 Division in handcuffs as have those arrested previously. Some of those arrested since April, being

Americans have been questioned as to draft status.

A trial date for Hexter and Heard as well as 14 other Bookazine employees has not yet been set.

On Monday of this week another

raid took place at Universal Books on Yonge St. An employee, Mat Newberry was arrested and a quantity of stock taken.

Bookazine is now finding it difficult to keep staff, due to police prosecution.

Will Niagara Fall, you say?

By BRIAN PEARL

"Before the breathing air is gone,
Before the Sun is just a bright spot in the nighttime,
Out where the river likes to run, I stand alone
And take back something worth remembering."

— from "Out in the Country" by Three Dog Night.

Get away to the country this weekend, or the next, and watch the leaves change color, the rivers flow and the air stay clean while the environment is still healthy enough to get it all together seasonally. For any quiet day experience, you can leave in any direction, but if you want something much more, like one of the natural wonders of the world, I know a place about 75 miles from here called Niagara Falls.

Before you come down on me for either naivety or crass commercialism, I will report that, yes, the Falls have become an exclusively tourist spot and, yes, the pollution at the bottom of the Falls could make the whole scene look like an immense flush toilet before too long but (statistics about gallons of water per second and hundreds of feet in height aside) Niagara Falls and the Niagara Gorge downstream are still amazing, exciting places. And it's really good to see someplace that survives in some sort of natural state despite all of Man's attempts to befoul and destroy the Niagara River.

Getting there can be a trip in itself. Passing Oakwood on the QEW I saw the Ford plant, white blocks and metal stacks, surrounded by the brilliant trees in. If you keep your windows up and air vents closed, Hamilton is bearable. But if you can avoid smelling it, you still have to look at it, and that's a God-awful experience. From the Skyway you get a complete view, on the rare clear day, of the totally screwed Hamilton Bay and the piles of industrial crap that surround that city. To paraphrase the Roman writer, they make a desert and call it Progress.

Niagara Falls is a tremendous commercial success. The area immediately around the Falls is studded with observation towers, hotels, bridges and, almost reluctantly it seems, parkland from which people can see the falls without climbing a tower or renting a room.

The water at the base of the Falls has been lathered up by the drop. I was reminded of the Mayor of Buffalo's recent remark concerning his own harbour, but apt at Niagara as well, that "the water was too thin to cultivate and too thick to navigate."

But I'm not putting down Niagara Falls itself, the setting is magnificent and nothing can drown out the roar of the Falls, not traffic, or planes or loudspeakers blaring bad music. There is something basically uncorruptable about Niagara Falls that is worth seeing if you are really pessimistic about the future of the environment.

But past the Falls, after some short stops to take a look at the rapids downstream, where water flows uphill, and the whirl-pool, where the river abruptly turns ninety degrees with a vortex-producing lurch, the land becomes very, very gentle and serene. Though far from the natural state, the Niagara Peninsula is still a very beautiful place. The leaves were just turning colour last week, so this weekend, the landscape should be brilliant.

Faculty of Administrative Studies' Students Only

READ THIS

The 1970-71 University Recruitment program is now posted for Business/ Public Administration Students only. Please watch the Bulletin Board, 8th Floor North, Ross Building, (to the left of the elevator) in the Administrative Studies Area. All Companies recruiting Administrative Studies Students on campus will be listed here along with instructions for arranging interviews.

PLEASE CHECK THE BOARD FREQUENTLY

IMPORTANT: This applies to Business Administration and Public Administration Students Only. All other students at York will please use the facilities provided by the Canada Manpower Student Placement Office in the Temporary Office Building.

Jobs in Ontario

Students are being interviewed on campus today for summer jobs at Ontario Place, the government's new showplace and recreation center at the CNE waterfront.

The province is seeking hosts and hostesses, restaurant workers, boutique assistants and maintenance helpers.

Officers of the Department of Trade and Development held a special briefing yesterday for interested applicants and will hold interviews today and tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room S304, Ross Building. All interested students are invited to arrange for an interview.

through the Student Employment Europe program.

The program is run by the Committee of Young Canadians for Action and guarantees to the accepted applicants, three months employment in Germany, equal wages with Germans, no taxes and a wide range of interesting job choices.

Applicants must be students (high school level or above) and between 18 and 30 years of age. Applications must reach SEE by Dec. 10, 1970.

SEE offers students employment, and exposure to a different way of life and culture.

Information and applications are available from:

Mary Ricard
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1253 McGill College Ave.,
Suite 404
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Or try Germany

Five thousand jobs in Germany for the summer of 1971 are now available to Canadian students



And who's been parking in my place, said Daddy Slater.

Excalibur — Tim Clark

Canada briefs

Businessman sees union with U.S.

(CUP)—The possibility of a new type of political structure uniting Canada and the United States is foreseen by a leading Canadian businessman.

Writing in the Financial Executive, Frank S. Capon, director and vice-president of Du Pont of Canada, wholly-owned subsidiary of the American parent company says:

"While we may talk emotionally of independence and while in many ways we can still make our own decisions, the scope of common interest between our two countries is so broad, and is increasing so rapidly that I see no way of either country achieving its objectives unless we follow fundamentally parallel or common paths."

Laurentian classes resume

SUDBURY (CUP)—Classes at Laurentian University resumed Oct. 13 following a two week boycott by instructional staff.

The boycott, started by the university senate on Sept. 30 was part of a power play between the senate and the board of governors.

The legality of the senate boycott, questioned by Laurentian president Roland Cloutier and the board, resulted in the threat of a court injunction against the senate. Procedures for the injunction never materialized.

During the boycott the majority of students went home to wait out the class embargo.

Rifts between different faculty departments were created by the question of legality. Several science departments continued to teach courses despite the senate ruling.

The basic dispute, still unsettled, arose out of a challenging of board power. A few groups of students, the senate and some board members have accepted the proposal of establishing a unicameral governing system to ensure a joint management of all aspects of the university.

The board of governors has traditionally held closed meetings and has no voting members from either the student body or the senate although members of these bodies are allowed to observe the meetings.

And in Bolivia

Left coup succeeds

By RICHARD E. WARD

From the Guardian

Left-leaning General Juan Jose Torres came to power in Bolivia this month. In the process he blocked a rightist putsch with the support of the workers' movements, armed peasants and leftist students.

The events confirmed one of Che Guevara's last statements after his capture by CIA-supervised units of the Bolivian army in 1967 — regardless of his fate, the revolution in poverty-stricken Bolivia would continue to live.

CIA intrigues in Bolivia continued to the present. On Oct. 4, the army chief, Gen. Rogelio Miranda, closely linked to the U.S. and reactionary Argentinian circles, moved to oust President Alfredo Ovando Candia. Although a majority of top military officers are rightists, Miranda's move was opposed by Torres, who was backed by the popular movement and a majority of the armed forces, including the Air Force and even some top-ranking officers.

One-day junta

Miranda first proclaimed himself president but quickly thought the better of it and decided to name a three-man junta instead.

He must have thought that popular opinion would more readily be calmed if he pulled the levers from backstage. Miranda's junta lasted barely one day. Denouncing the junta as "colonialist and fascist," Torres took command of the military forces loyal to "revolution" and the junta collapsed in the face of the strong opposition.

The popular movement appears to have been decisive in bringing Torres to power on Oct. 7. The previous day, the Bolivian Workers Central called upon its members to take to the streets to prevent troop movements and militant student groups declared their support for a Torres government that would be left and nationalist with worker and student participation.

Because one of Ovando's first moves was the nationalization of Gulf Oil's Bolivian properties in October 1969, he had been considered by some observers as a left nationalist. But this action was primarily aimed at calming the left, which protested strongly this summer when Ovando agreed to pay \$78 million in compensation to Gulf, despite large Bolivian claims against Gulf for unpaid taxes that had been pending prior to Ovando's coup.

Pressure from oil companies

After the nationalization, Gulf began to sabotage the Bolivian oil and gas industry to force Ovando to come to terms. Gulf removed the blueprints from the country for a gas-separation plant it was constructing and organized a worldwide blockade of Bolivian oil products. Ovando caved in to pressure from Gulf, the Argentinian junta and the World Bank. A pipeline had been under construction with World Bank and Argentine support between Argentina and the Bolivian gasfields. Business Week magazine boasted Jan. 3 that the Bolivian national oil company would never be able to exploit the seized properties.

Ovando's solution was to make an agreement with Hispanoil, a Spanish company of joint state and private ownership. Under the new arrangement with Hispanoil, a Gulf associate, Gulf was to refine the oil, Hispanoil would market it and Argentina would be given a larger quota of Bolivian natural gas.

During the past year, CIA-backed rightist elements assassinated some student leaders, pressured Ovando to remove liberal nationalist officials that they called "Tupamaros," encouraged government repression and occupied the university with rightist terrorists.

Guerrilla movement reconstituted

In part, the left responded by a renewal of the guerrilla

movement. During the summer, two centers of guerrilla activity developed, one student-led and the more important one headed by Chato Peredo, younger brother of Inti and Coco Peredo, former leaders of the Bolivian National Liberation Army and comrades of Che Guevara.

Guerrillas kidnapped two German employees of a U.S. mining concern this summer, successfully obtaining the release of 10 political prisoners in exchange for the Germans. At the end of July, eight guerrillas of the Peredo group were killed, summarily executed after their capture, according to some reports.

The student movement gained sympathy from workers, especially tin miners, also victims of government violence when they had demonstrated for improvement of their conditions. The miners are suffering from pay cuts and unemployment under U.S.-promoted measures to improve the "economic health" of the mining industry.

Ovando was compromised

Ovando kept moving to the right but not fast enough for the U.S. embassy and the Bolivian oligarchy, known as the "Rosca," or screw. Ovando had no sympathy for the left and he sought to maintain power by throwing a few crumbs to the populace. The rightists correctly judged that Ovando had compromised himself and his fence-straddling game was up. However, they misjudged the strength of popular movement.

Torres began his rule by promising a government responsive to worker, peasant and student demands. The new cabinet is comprised of "moderates," half of whom are military men, but Torres is aware that he owes his position to the popular will and it is likely he will steer a more leftward course than his predecessor.

In the days since Torres moved into the presidential palace in La Paz, workers and students have seized control of Bolivia's reactionary newspapers and placed them under workers' control, U.S. agencies in Oruru and Cochabamba have been sacked, armed civilians have released political prisoners from jail and university students have proclaimed Oct. 8-15 as a week of homage to the memory of Che Guevara.

Obviously sensing that the upheaval is deeper than last year's dress rehearsal, Washington suspended U.S. economic and military aid to Bolivia after the chief U.S. cronies took refuge in foreign embassies in La Paz.

Torres' political future can only be assured if he meets the pressing demands for political and social justice and if he moves toward the establishment of a popular regime which will enable the masses to defend themselves against future moves by the CIA.

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Bell Canada

Letters to the Editor

Address letters to the Editor, EXCALIBUR, York University. Letters must be signed for legal reasons. A pseudonym will be used if you have a good reason. Those typed will be given preference.

United Canada Rally

I have just experienced a saddening exhibition of Canadian "democracy" at the rally for a "united" Canada. I was on the speakers' list, but since we were only given an hour to discuss the "recent" crisis in the Canadian democracy, (with instructions to stay on topic), the microphones were withdrawn before I had a chance to speak.

I support Professor Granatstein's condemnation of the War Measures Act and of the blind emotion which supports it, an emotion prevalent at the rally. I support Professor Granatstein's pleas, but from another perspective. I have been an independantiste for some years.

Those who organized the rally proclaimed they did so not out of any political philosophy. They claim to be "value-free" while they support the War Measures Act (in fact felt there should be no discussion on its validity), and believe that Canadian unity and peace is being preserved by the government.

One organizer said we are now in a political nightmare. Canada is a political nightmare, but it has been for some time. Canada united, bilingual, and bicultural is a myth. I say this as a bilingual English Canadian who has lived in Quebec with the Quebecois.

The organizers mourned the violent and unnecessary death of Pierre Laporte. But where were they and where was this

massive demonstration — where was their concern — when the B & B report came out? How many of them have read it? I suggest that their concern is rather belated.

The organizers would like to return to the Canada of two weeks ago. What Canada is this? It is a country whose jails are filled with Indians and the poor. It is the country whose prime minister says of the hundreds of deaths from illegal abortion, "So what?" It is the country whose destitute die on the streets from "natural" causes.

It is the country where separatist and even moderate left wing teachers were purged from Quebec's junior colleges. It is the country which clubbed and arrested hundreds of the thousands who came out to protest Bill 63, in Quebec City last year.

It is the country which condemns and murders those who in desperation rebel (Chenier, Riel) and where Vallieres and Gagnon were held for years without trial. And it is the country responsible for the psychological and economic oppression of the Quebecois. It is a government which acquiesces to violence, with a prime minister who is only interested in condemning violence when it is politically convenient and expedient as in the case of Laporte. (But not in Biafra or over abortion.)

Canadians seem only to concern themselves with violence when it is too blatant to shut out. But they find it easy to ignore the violence done to themselves and to other "invisible" Canadians every day.

The students at that rally were not interested in the root causes which make independence the solution adhered to by the majority of young Quebecois. In Canada

democracy has not yet been abrogated so much by physical violence, as by an almost unbounded capacity to ignore those people and those facts that are disturbing. When this method fails, naked repression is the final solution.

A government which constantly uses totalitarian measures to destroy the minds and bodies of its citizens, is hardly a

legitimate government. I do not condone violence, but I condemn the hypocrisy which condemns the FLQ, but which ignores or condones the violence perpetrated every day in the name of liberal democracy and "free" enterprise.

Marilynne Glick
Law I

Seer's Pursey Faggot

Seer:

People who are into the movement towards human liberation and into building a non-alienating people's culture are conscious of the harm that self-inflating and intolerant "humor" can do.

You've fucked our heads. With 100 midi dresses, rooster hair cuts and speed coming to represent the freak community; it looked like the earthy, children of Woodstock types we've seen around the Winters common room and the Seer office were into slightly better things. Go back to the Zumburger, sweethearts.

You don't make it.

Last week's issue of Seer contained a vulgar and cheap rendition of frat-house toilet humor in the form of Pursey Faggot, a kinky advice for the lovelorn column. Pursey Faggot is not funny. It's as sad as only human sexual oppression can be.

We think that perversion is relative; that bi-sexuality is a natural human trait; that any kind of love is a valid expression of the human experience on this frigid society.

People who laugh at and patronize homosexuality are expressing fears about their own sexuality. There is a very real Pursey Faggot. He lives in the heads of the Seer staff who dreamt him up.

Karen Roxborough - Glendon I
William Bert - Glendon I
Pat Macmillan - Fine Arts

Excalibur

The York University Weekly

October 22, 1970

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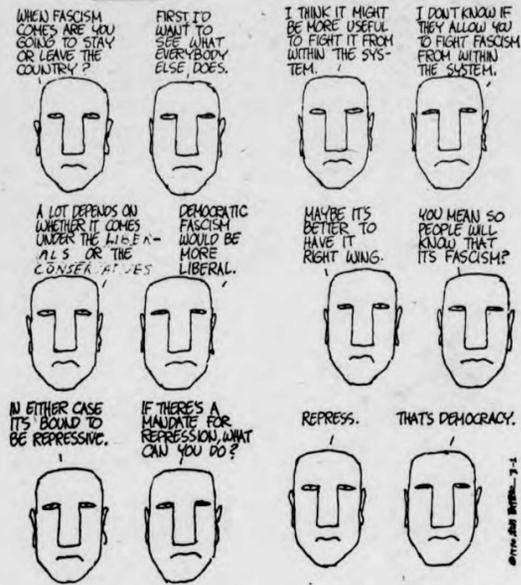
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FEIFFER



Reply to Americanized Fervour

Dear Mr. Rothschild:

I would like, if you don't mind, to judge you on your "performance" in the letters column of Excalibur, Oct. 8. It very much reminded me of an American professor, perhaps you, at a rally in Winter's junior common room Friday, Oct. 9. He, too, wanted to be judged on his performance.

Let me first make clear, however, that I do not mean to "persecute" you. I simply feel that your letter best exemplified the paranoid reaction with which the motion on the release of citizenship statistics was greeted at the Senate meeting. You are, I suppose, an "ideal type".

The easiest way to deal with your letter is to start at the beginning, where your being "upset" becomes apparent in a great string of exclamations such as "Fuck the Canadians! Fuck the Americans!" etc.

Personally, and as a Canadian, too, I found your opening quite offensive. Your implication seems to have been that Canadian nationalism equates with "Racism!" and "the feeling that one group is inherently superior to another!". Besides, it was hysterical; it was "pop culture"; and it was very American.

Still, I'm glad you were upset and wrote as you did. It is certainly preferable to the usual "humorous" reference to the "Inquisition" or the other clever analogies. If you do use all the cliches, at least you don't use them lightly.

One of the most common of them is the "I am an American who is anti-American" theme. You tell us that you left the States because you were being "hounded" by American flags, and the draft, of course. Although I certainly do not deny that there is truth in this, I fail to see how your stepping across the border stripped you of American attitudes and ideas.

Your thinking that all nationalism is "rigid, stultifying, mystifying, fearful, demented" is, I think, a good example. It typifies the attitude of the best scholars in America today, the ones at Harvard and other imperial universities. They hold this opinion for good humanitarian reasons; it's popularity, however, stems from the fact that it couldn't possibly harm the ultimate best interests of the United States, and the so-called multinational corporations.

There is a lot of truth in this cosmopolitanist dogma, just as there is in the nationalist dogma. The experience of Nazism is the background for the one, the emergence of the American empire that of the other. If you really wanted to fight fascism, however, I can't understand why you did not stay in the United States, where it seems to be developing in its purest form.

Our struggle in Canada is aimed at preventing the extension of American-style fascism to our country, extension either by

simple absorption, or by the more subtle process of cultural imperialism. In the university we must be at least "arbitrary" enough to stem a cultural invasion of major proportions. If you would not have us using citizenship as the measure, what would you use — a "canadianization test"? That smells like fascism to me.

I'm getting ahead of myself, however. You tell us that our nationalistic CYSF is "not really concerned with the issue of education, which supposedly is the freeing of the mind, the freeing of the self from dogma, ideology, intolerance, fear, ignorance, ethnocentrism and nationalism." You go on to say that good teaching is international.

Let us be realistic, then. Your "supposedly" covers a lot of ground, and shows that even you have doubts about how "educated" one can be. By your standards very few people at York are really educated, and only a small proportion of graduates emerge "educated". I think this is true. I further believe that most undergraduates are impressed not so much by ideas as by attitudes and life-styles. If they are exposed to a lot of American professors, they tend to adapt American attitudes. This is probably unfortunate, but I think it is true.

"If a teacher is a good teacher" you ask, "what difference does it make if he is from Afganistan, America, Ireland or Mars?" You say you would like to meet one, though you do not know any.

Why would you like to meet a Martian teacher, if there is no difference between him and a teacher from America? Could it be that his national or cosmic viewpoint is very different from yours because he comes from Mars? You seem at least to admit the benefit of exposure to different national mentalities.

The question is not Afghanization here at York, however. To bring in the global village is a very common technique for obfuscating the real issue, that of one nation's culture, — America's — dominating that of all others.

Your suggestions that we hit America where it hurts by not buying American consumer goods and by not being so middle-class are well-taken. I also thought your idea of demonstrating in front of General Motors, General Electric, etc. was a good one for the student council. I had another person tell me that all these students should be out on the picket lines with the workers getting their support rather than causing trouble over nationalism and wasting their energy. So are they all, all Motherhood suggestions.

"Fascists dislike ideas as well as deeds which threaten their view of the world," you say. Nobody is going to disagree, of course. Still, I don't think you are a fascist, even

though by the tone of your letter it seems that you dislike our ideas about scholarship not being so international as you believe. Your discussion of fascism and nationalism lacks something, I think.

This is getting tedious and redundant, as argument over this subject tends to do. I admire the editor of EXCALIBUR for his perseverance in continuing to hammer away at the stone wall of academic indifference. (I would also like to mention, while the subject is before our attention, that this letter is in no way speaking for EXCALIBUR.)

Your statement "People are free to accept or reject ideas" of course leaves your students "free" to reject your ideas on Canadian nationalism. It was your attitude, not your ideas, that was the most interesting aspect of your letter, anyway.

It is obvious from your letter that, to you personally, the experience of Nazism is the most central fact of this century. When you mention that your family was German-Jewish this becomes entirely understandable, as does your hatred for nationalism.

As Canadian nationalists, on the other hand, the disappearance of Canada, culturally as well as economically, is our chief concern at the moment. We resent what seems to be your rather hasty decision to equate our struggle which is simply to preserve and recover our right to make our own decisions — with the turmoil that was Germany in 1933.

It is difficult, as you and Mr. Brookes have also found, to avoid speaking to the extreme on each side of this dispute. Some of this comes out in this letter, I'm sure. There is something of the generation gap in it, too.

Perhaps much misunderstanding arises because faculty lethargy and self-interest are being challenged. For there seems to be a real, and silly, fear for one's job behind much of the posturing and rhetoric. Do you think there is going to be a "purge" after the release of citizenship statistics? Or that there will be some kind of discrimination against American professors already here?

If American internal politics continues down the road it has taken, there are likely to be 20 American applications for every Canadian application for academic positions at York. (The choice confronts us right now, I've been told by unreliable sources.)

We have to decide whether we want this university to serve Canada, or whether we want it to be an imperial institution with a few representative aborigines. The senate decision to shroud the facts in mystery reflects the decision the faculty have made. All we can do is hope you will change your colonial minds.

Greg McConnell, Arts IV

An Academic Bay of Pigs

By ROBIN MATHEWS

The Canadian Review of American Studies (Volume I, Number 1, Spring 1970.)

Perhaps the biggest joke in Canadian publishing so far this year is the first issue of The Canadian Review of American Studies. Canada desperately needs journals in many areas of Canadian studies.

A Canadian publication on U.S. (and Canadian/ U.S.) affairs would be useful if it was a dynamic expression of Canadian perception. It would, I suspect, have to be anti-imperialist, to possess a truly Canadian perspective. Like the Canadian American Committee, however, the Canadian Review of American Studies engages in the erasure of Canadian uniqueness.

It wishes to show what the two countries "share". It does not declare the presence of the American Empire, but it supports the American Empire. The general propulsion of the Review is to swallow Canada and to burp the American Dream.

A Canadian journal of U.S. studies should be something very different from a journal or review produced by Americans and colonials in the U.S. and Canada to shape and serve continentalists and continental integration.

York's financial support

The universities of McMaster, Manitoba, Toronto, Western Ontario, and York didn't think so, as their financial support showed. Every Manhattan has its Canadian ice breaker. Perhaps especially fitting is the University of Toronto contribution, since The University of Toronto Quarterly I am told, recently refused an article on Canadian Literature with the excuse that it doesn't publish articles on Canadian literature. The University of Toronto tries not to teach Canadian literature either, as a glance at their calendars will show.

One of the reasons I am reviewing this latest cultural gunboat in the harbour of Canadian colonial restlessness is that there are "three reviews of Mathews and Steele". In fact there are four, but the fourth so clearly does not even pretend to consider the issue that it is set apart at the end of the issue, the final blow, one might say, at anyone who would be ridiculous enough to address the subject seriously.

It is yet another one of the standard academic "satires", based upon the idea that the concern with the right of Canadians to a majority in their own higher educational institutions is folly. And so it assumes, also, that some proportional representation that would treat aliens generously and provide international differences of understanding is so ludicrous a suggestion that one can only laugh at it.

McGill goes American

Who are Canadians that they think the Canadian university should be largely Canadian? The dreary satire out of McGill University — soon to be re-named "The American University of Quebec" — was reprinted from the McGill Reporter especially to adorn the first issue. A recent U.S. draft dodger publication in my possession reports, happily, that McGill has now between twenty and thirty per cent U.S. students. To hell with the French Canadians; to hell with the English Canadians. Clearly McGill is trying to bring the student body into line with the proportions of faculty in some of the more "advanced" departments.

To describe the publication as the latest cultural gunboat in the harbour of Canadian colonial restlessness as above will offend Joseph Gold, one of the reviewers, who doesn't believe U.S. takeover should be described as U.S. imperialism. "Certainly," he says, "to introduce a phrase like 'American Imperialism' into this discussion is inaccurate, unwise and unjustifiable." And he suggests that Mathews and Steele really caused the heat in the debate. Also, we remember, forty-seven suspected communists caused thousands of U.S. paratroops to drop into the Dominican Republic.

Cultural gunboat

Why is the publication a cultural gunboat? It is an act of arrogance at a time when studies of the U.S. multiply with such rapidity no one can keep up with them and when whole major areas of Canadian

thought and information desperately need journals. Moreover, the editor is a U.S. citizen. The association executive is heavily American. So is the Editorial Board. Characteristic of many non-Canadians in Canadian universities, the group has pursued a U.S. interest which is unnecessary in Canada, instead of developing a journal in an area of pressing interest to Canada. The first three articles (two of which are "scholarly") are by U.S. citizens. The publication is generally pro-U.S. in the way that is anti-Canada.

F.H. Matthews

F.H. Matthews, of York's History Department, in the first article on cultural pluralism and cultural relativism, has sixty-eight footnotes and says the U.S. has been marked by people who wanted homogenization and people who wanted pluralism. One group, desiring Americanization (you are intended to read Canadianization), the bad guys, "was a monument of naive environmentalism — in the melting pot, Southern and Eastern Europeans were to be sweated clean of clinging cultural traits. . ."

We are asked to believe that culture is not nearly as fixed as we believed a few years ago. Though Ruth Benedict declared that destroying a culture was near to delayed genocide, hers was a "doctrine of a transitional period," which was passed through to "a 'post-modern' age in which the establishment of universal categories of analysis will gradually increase the power to create rationally planned cultures producing maximum happiness and efficiency at the minimum cost in tension and hostility."

If the reader doesn't know what is going on yet, F.H. Matthews says: "Margaret Mead concluded from her re-study of the Manus of New Guinea, who had Westernized rapidly between 1930 and 1950, that in many cases cultures could transform themselves with amazing speed and relatively little psychic stress."

Inconsistent analysis

In other words, why fuss about Canadianization when Canada can be made a part of the U.S. "with amazing speed and relatively little psychic stress"? Professor F.H. Matthews' article doesn't hold up on its own terms. So-called primitive societies are not like the others, as Vietnam has proved.

Moreover, his comments about the U.S. are so depoliticized as to be almost meaningless in relation to serious U.S. intellectual history. As an attack upon the de-Canadianization issue, Professor F.H. Matthews' article would have made considerably more sense, as would the McGill "satire" already mentioned, if Steele and I had co-operated with the editors.

We were invited repeatedly to write the

central article, around which the others — on the subject of cultural nationalism — would be arranged. In fact the editors took for granted, when they first asked, that we were "in the bag". We refused because we dislike the term cultural nationalism as a phrase to describe Canada's present fight for survival and prefer to speak of a political and economic imperial/ colonial problem. Moreover, we refused to place ourselves in the position of permitting people whom we knew were aggressively opposed to our position to "arrange" the forum from which we would be "handled".

Quite clearly we were wise. The Canadian Review of American Studies (CRASS, for short) rigs an assassination of the de-Canadianization question, but it does not, at least, have Matthews and Steele appearing to give murder an apparent sanction.

Who was Ethan Allen?

The next article about Ethan Allen, written by U.S. citizen John Ditsky, is less subtle in intent and even more obviously bizarre in statement. Ethan Allen was one of the Americans who believed God designed Manifest Destiny and the Munroe Doctrine. That was in the eighteenth century. The writer of the article, John Ditsky, is therefore in an old tradition.

But Ethan Allen is useful in this issue (and doubtless will be in subsequent issues too) of CRASS. For he was involved in Canadian history, having once attacked Montreal. Ditsky's reading of Canadian history has the stamp of much U.S. imperial expression in Canada. He is not wrong when he is at his best. His statements are simply so tortured they merely gesture towards real history. The loyalist population, he tells us, effectively ended "the threat of French enlistment in the American separation." He says nothing, of course, about the traditional French-Canadian *rejet des Etats-Unis*.

He says nothing of post-conquest attitudes generated among the French-Canadians themselves. He says nothing of French-Canadian conservatism. He simply leaves out ninety per cent of history. One is to believe that the French in Canada would have embraced the U.S. if it had not been for the enemy, Britain, supported by the UEL. But he goes on steering the cultural gunboat into the Canadian harbour. What became of Canadian history?

"By denouncing revolution in favour of enforced union with the Crown, Canadians decided to delay as well the acquisition of that fringe benefit of independence, national 'character,' until some more settled time, and by means of peaceful relinquishments of power on the part of gentlemen, instead of by violent seizure of it by rebels."

Canadian history for whom

The imperialist U.S. myth continues. Poor Canada fell into "enforced union" with Britain (though really slaving to be a part

of the U.S.), and thereby got no national "character", since no country can have a national character unless it has an American Revolution.

The article by Mr. Ditsky is dreary and uninformed. And, of course, even in the present frantic violent insanity of the U.S., Mr. Ditsky will have Canada homogenized into the Empire. Thus we are informed that we "share" today the fact that "collapse is a distinct possibility on both sides of the border". And we share, too, "the disinterested caring by tolerant men" (who cut oil quotas for coercive purposes) "above and beyond the idiocies sired by the sense of flags."

Professor Steele and I have never been in favour of a quota system on foreign scholars. The present issue of CRASS, however, brings me closer to the sense of a need for a quota system than I have ever been before.

Virginia Rock — more of both

The third article is a tentative report on U.S. and Canadian courses. The conclusion, as one might have wagered had one been drunk, a U.S. citizen without sleep for 72 hours, and fresh arrived from a CIA crash course, is that the writers "wonder if the data doesn't suggest that both Canadian and American materials, particularly at the upper-division and graduate levels, are not insufficiently attended to in Canadian universities." The writers are Wayne Cole, Virginia Rock, and Robert L. White.

One need not say much about the "Reviews" of Matthews and Steele. They are transparent. Garth Jowett's article contains errors of fact, but that is a small thing. If no other sign were needed, Mr. Jowett describes the incredibly splenic letter of Ramsay Cook in Canadian Forum as "a remarkably lucid letter". That is the letter in which Professor Cook called the people concerned with de-Canadianization "second-raters" and the issue a natural extension of the black power movement.

By contrast MacLennan responds "loudly", the problem of de-Canadianization "remains one of pure speculation", the MacKinnon/ Brown survey of Political Science is "rather suspect". Lewis Hertzman, who declared the debate a non-issue, is quoted without modifying adjectives. Ramsay Cook is "lucid". There is no evidence that "foreign invasion" (to use Claude Bissell's phrase) is detrimental.

Mr. Jowett even makes the inexcusable error of saying: "as usual, DBS do not keep statistics of a personal nature, such as the citizenship of professors." DBS, in fact, has been trying to collect that information recently. Citizenship is a legal status and a matter not of personal but of public information. Garth Jowett is a Canadian doing graduate work in history at the University of Pennsylvania. I would be interested to know by what route his article landed on the editors' desk.

Talk and pray

Joseph Gold writes a pleasant little piece of sentimentalism containing the sentence already quoted, disdaining the phrase "American Imperialism" as "inaccurate, unwise and unjustifiable." What we must do, he urges, is talk amiably, think generously, pray.

Somehow, there is an article which obviously got into the book by mistake. It is by Ronald Bates. He is neither a U.S. citizen nor a colonial. He sees the problem in a large perspective. He can spot the imperialists and the cultural colonials like Robert Fulford. He knows what the problem is, and he doesn't try to lie. But I have been told, by way of explanation, that occasionally a Canadian is published in a U.S. journal even when it originates in the USA.

I began this review by saying that the Canadian Review of American Studies is a joke. It is really a tragedy. It contains almost every bad characteristic Americans are accused of in Canada. It attracts colonials. It attempts to homogenize the two countries. It condescends to Canadian problems and is blind to Canadian needs. It huddles U.S. people together in positions of patronage. That is a tragedy because there are many, many U.S. citizens in Canada of whom the publication is no way representative.



Branch-planting in the intellectual colonial garden.

Abortion is a fact of life... if you're rich

By HARRIET KIDECKEL

Reprinted from the Varsity

She sits before you, slightly smiling — half-embarrassed, half-shy. You know she won't cry because her life has taught her to be strong. She has come to the Birth Control Centre for help in obtaining an abortion.

"Were you using birth control?" you ask.

"No," she says.

You know why she didn't, but you ask anyway. And for women like this the answer is always the same: "I couldn't take the pill and the hospital clinic wouldn't give me anything else" or "I can't afford a doctor".

This woman is pregnant because she is human; she wants an abortion because she is poor. And though you don't counsel many poor women at the centre, you know there are hundreds like this one that you don't see. These poor and welfare women, often separated from repressive husbands in bad marriages, are always kept ignorant about their bodies. (Sex education in school is scant and more prevalent in suburban than urban schools.)

Yet these are the women for whom an abortion is most difficult to get.

Options for the rich

Most of the women who come into the comfortable, carpeted surroundings at 631 Spadina Ave. for abortion information can afford a \$300 abortion in Buffalo or can fly to New York city for a day. Or, if there is time, have little difficulty going through the Toronto hospitals under the year-old abortion law.

But it is a very different story for poor, and especially, welfare women. For them, the first two options are automatically out — no money.

The third, supposedly open to all women, is in reality, much easier for nicely-dressed, well-paying, middle-class women; it has always been a simple matter for upper class women willing to pay the price for a neat "D and C" (a simple operation that cleans out the uterus and, if a woman is pregnant, aborts the pregnancy).

Poor women, on the other hand, usually have problems.

According to the Canadian abortion law, a woman can obtain an abortion if she is less than twenty weeks (five months) pregnant and receives the approval of "three medical practitioners" at an "accredited hospital", who certify that the pregnancy is harmful or is "likely to be" harmful to the mother's health.

In practice, this usually means the woman must see a doctor and one, possibly two, psychiatrists. The doctors then submit their reports to a hospital "abortion board" of "three medical practitioners" (they can be oculists or ear-nose-and-throat specialists but are rarely gynecologists) who judge whether the woman's case is acceptable. They do not see the woman. It is usually hospital policy that the doctor who examines the woman not be on the board. Most abortions are approved on the grounds of possible damage to mental health.

Humiliating tests

Though the board is usually a rubber stamp committee, the process a woman must go through to get her case presented is both humiliating and degrading.

Women have been required to go into details about their family and childhood; some have had to do ink-blot identification tests. Must a woman who does not want a child be crazy? If she cannot afford a child and cannot obtain reliable birth control, is she insane to request abortion?

Yet, for many poor women the problem is not the strength to undergo this trial by ordeal; most of these women undergo humiliation and degradation from society many days of their lives. Rather the problem is getting a doctor to take their case at all, a doctor to present their case to the board.

Repeatedly, when the woman is poor, the abortion is more difficult to obtain. After all, a doctor can receive more money from people who can afford to pay. Ontario Health Insurance only pays a certain amount of the doctor's bill and the patient is required to pay the rest.

Private doctors can charge what the traffic will allow, above the OHSIP rate, and going through a private doctor is always more efficient. But you pay for the service. And if you can't pay, you don't get that "efficiency".

Pay for efficiency

But wait... aren't we talking about the medical profession, saving lives, preservation of human life? What is this about efficiency and higher profits?

Abortion is symptomatic of the ills that plague capitalist medicine — a cure for a profit. For many doctors the Hippocratic Oath has become the hypocritical oath: preservation of human life — for a price.

Even the "liberal" medics to the south have quickly learned to capitalize on abortion on request in New York state. One group of six doctors from Michigan has moved into the state, opened a clinic, and hired a business manager to arrange abortions for Canadian women — at \$300.

And it is not as if an abortion is a difficult operation. It takes about twenty minutes and can be done on an out-patient basis — that is, enter the clinic, have the operation and go home in less than an hour. Not bad, doc, at \$300 an hour.

The demand of "abortion on request" has often been prefaced with the word "free", as have many demands for proper medical treatment. The right to control one's body is integrally related to the right to proper care for the body.

Medicine has become a business — and a highly profitable one. Those who cannot afford to pay will not wait much longer for the right to be healthy.

And how does all this relate to students? No doubt, by the time exams finish next spring, at least one hundred York women will have become pregnant, without intending to. And many will have abortions.

Some will have no problem getting an abortion — even without their parents' knowledge. They will be able to raise \$300 and spend a day south of the border.

Others will not be so lucky. Their student loans will not stretch that far; for many, summer earnings are non-existent. They will be handed the old adage about "an ounce of prevention".

But the "advisor" will not know that sometimes that "ounce" is so very difficult to come by.

Students and poor people have a lot in common that way: they are treated like second class citizens. They cannot afford the expensive care of private doctors and, like the poor, the free medical care they are offered is low-calibre, as many health service patients will verify.

Proper health care should be a right. It should be a demand of all people who don't and can't get it.

Birth control information is available at the drop in centre in Vanier residence.



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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Quebec and the Quebecois

The five conquests of Quebec

1759. After a long siege which destroys much of Quebec and neighboring towns, farms, crops, etc., the British Army led by Wolfe defeats the French Imperial Army under Montcalm. Quebec City surrenders 1760, Montreal falls 1763. By the Treaty of Paris, Quebec becomes a British colony.

1810. After a long series of disputes with the Lower Canadian Assembly, Governor James Craig dissolves the Assembly, suspends the Constitution and orders the troops into the major cities. Three leading French political figures, Pierre Bedard, F.X. Blanchet and F.J.P. Taschereau, as the printers

of the French-language newspaper *Le Canadien* are jailed. Bedard is held without bail for 12 months. In 1811 Craig is removed by Colonial authorities and returns home in disgrace.

1837. In response to the refusal of British authorities to allow responsible government, the French population led by L.J. Papineau begin to form guerrilla organizations. On Nov. 26, British authorities order the arrest of 26 principal leaders, then attack rebel positions. In a series of pitched battles at St. Charles, St. Denis and St. Eustache a dozen soldiers are killed and over a hundred wounded. The Patriots suffer heavy losses and the leadership retreat to U.S. territory from where they carry out raids for the next 18 months. The British burn

several villages in reprisal (St. Charles, St. Eustache and St. Benoit among others), and numerous prisoners suffer heavy sentences. The Constitution is suspended and remains so until the Union of 1841 comes into effect as a device aimed at submerging the French-Canadians.

1914-18. Using the War Measures Act passed in 1914, close control is kept upon Quebec as conscription is forced upon the French-Canadians. Easter Weekend 1918, however, sees a series of riots against police and military brutality. On Apr. 1 soldiers machine-gun civilians with the result that four civilians are killed, over one hundred wounded and 58 arrested. Habeas Corpus is suspended by the government. Apr. 13, a Coroner's jury declares that the persons killed on that occasion were innocent and demands pensions for their dependents.

1970. — — —

Where is Canada going, and how?

By TED MANN

Professor of Sociology (Atkinson)

Canada is now in a state of national crisis. It may be that we are at the end of our pseudo-liberal era. But while the media line up behind the prime minister and feed a state of near-hysteria with feverish bulletins, perhaps a little sociological and historical analysis can help set things in perspective.

Ottawa, finding the Bourassa government confused and torn is now calling the shots in Quebec. First it refused to negotiate for the lives of two men, declaring in effect, that a power struggle was at issue. Then it declared a war situation, sent in thousands of troops, outlawed the FLQ and hauled in hundreds of suspects. Rather naturally the FLQ retaliates in military fashion and takes a life. (More more follow quickly.)

Who are the murderers? The FLQ are directly but those who decided not to negotiate are accessories. They knew the possible outcome of their decision. No bleeding hearts they. But at a deeper level, since a war has now been declared, is the term murdered quite appropriate? It's a matter of definition.

What is clear is that Ottawa has decided there is a serious threat of separatism and they are going to nip it in the bud. The FLQ have some dynamite — how much no one on the government side can know for sure — they have laid plans to use it, they have some trained fighters — at most several hundred — and they have some friends, so we are told, in high or strategic places.

If left to continue, perhaps in six months they might have initiated what could only be a small and abortive insurrection. (Without a substantial trained force with heavy armament, and control of the electronic media, it could have no chance of success.)

Papineau trained militia

Something over a century ago, Papineau led — in a manner of speaking — a rebellion in Quebec. It broke out after some years of British refusal to deal with elementary democratic demands. While at least a third of the Quebecois were sympathetic with Papineau, only in a few counties was resistance evident.

For several months, small bands of citizens in a few scattered areas underwent openly a kind of military training. When the government in the fall of 1838 decided to act, a total of three armed skirmishes took place, in which the British troops won the last two.

In two months of fighting the rebellion was doomed, Papineau had fled to the U.S.A. and the British forces had lost four men killed.

Are there any significant parallels to today? Yes, in terms of serious grievances, in terms of strong but factually unknown support for a break with Ottawa; no, in terms of the state of military preparation.

Government shows no evidence

The federal government claims an apprehended armed insurrection — but offers almost no evidence. (One version is they are afraid to say how serious it is because of a possible paralysis of business and commerce in Montreal.) George Bain, the Ottawa correspondent for the *Globe* noted on Oct. 19 that the public has "been entrusted

with precious little information on which to make a judgment" on the gravity of the situation. What we get is talk of a "secret report."

It would seem that Ottawa has jumped in, probably to rescue a tottering regime in Quebec City, and hopes to legitimate the move later on, either when some further facts can be discovered, or perhaps made up.

In the nature of the case the government can fabricate evidence as to the size of the FLQ's strength, and the nature of its plans — and broadcast it to the nation effortlessly.

Who, especially in English Canada, has access to informants who might negate extravagant charges? In fact, all the power in the situation belongs in the hands of Ottawa and the media, which are, in most cases, following the line.

And, it is clear, English-speaking Canada will go along almost 100% with Trudeau, because it does not want to lose Quebec from the Union, a very real possibility.

First, the Parti Quebecois wins, in an election fought with many subtle weapons by the Establishment, almost a third of the French-speaking vote. But the results in seats are so poor that many lose faith in democracy and Levesque begins to think of resigning; perhaps to a more aggressive leader.

Then we note that last week thousands, how many we don't know, of college students supported the FLQ in huge rallies. Montreal University is closed down. At the same time many strategically placed leaders of Quebec favored negotiation with the FLQ, but Ottawa quickly shunted aside such a move. It disregards legitimate demands of both students and responsible leaders in the media, labor and university circles.

Save Quebec

Trudeau is determined to keep Quebec within the Confederation. Many have said he got a lot of votes from English Canada, precisely because of the hope that he was the kind of person who could preserve the status quo. He seems to have taken that as his mandate and he clearly intends to do his utmost to carry it out.

By labelling the FLQ actions as potential insurrection, he hopes to kill the separatist movement before it can win a victory at the polls, or in desperation take to fighting in the streets. It looks as if, as in the case of Papineau, military and police might well be used to suppress those with legitimate grievances. The terror of kidnapping that struck at a few individuals in the elite, is to be met with massive police terror aimed at the disgruntled, the young and the politically radical.

How will Quebec respond? Trudeau himself realizes that it will not be an easy victory, that it may drag on. His tactics have driven the opposition underground and also helped win considerable sympathy for it in Quebec. A dragged out guerrilla struggle may be precipitated immediately.

Reports from the Quebec press hint strongly that the government's tactics are playing into the hands of the FLQ. Many youths will now want to help drive out the Ottawa military who have "invaded" their province. They will give up all trust in both the Bourassa government, for

its complicity in this, and also in the democratic electoral process.

In the short run, we can be sure that Trudeau's movement will add significantly to the numbers of young separatists prepared to fight violence. Trudeau's declaration of war in short will rally the other side.

Victory by jailing

Since there has not been and will not be a military skirmish, in which insurgents are roundly defeated, as there was in Papineau's time, the only way for Trudeau to win is to stuff the jails with separatists, and break up all underground networks. This can be done. But whether such a victory will work for more than a year or two is the \$64 question. (How long, we might ask, will military might in Czechoslovakia suppress their popular aspirations to increased freedom and democracy?)

Meantime, the War Emergency measures will be used — have already been in Winnipeg and Vancouver — to detain in English Canada leaders of left wing groups, and maybe anyone who refuses to knuckle under. Certain provincial attorneys-general and mayors can now suppress awkward hippie or radical groups, almost at will. This will but drive underground the radical movements and lead to serious trouble later.

In terms of Quebec, one might ask, are there any significant parallels between its present situation on and that of Algeria in the fifties, under the French government? This is a matter for individual analysis, and no doubt each reader will have his own perspective.

But if there are some important parallels, we might remember the lesson of Algeria, namely that an alien military power, fighting against a hostile population using guerrilla tactics will not finally prevail. The crucial question, here, of course, is how hostile to Ottawa are the majority of persons in Quebec, and how much more hostile will they become, as Ottawa locks away more and more people and suppresses liberties.

Trudeau has blundered

Historical and sociological analysis, and in fact common sense, suggests that the Trudeau administration has made two serious blunders. They refused to negotiate with the FLQ and they declared a state of war to exist. If reason and justice are to prevail at all, these two mistakes must be rectified and at once.

Adequate measures of dealing with the small terrorist core of the FLQ can be devised, which will not reach present extremes of the new legislation and further polarize the people of Quebec — and eventually all of Canada. That is the first priority.

Secondly, a massive effort to deal quickly with the grievances of French Canadians in Quebec needs to be put into effect.

Maybe it is all too late. Once a war is declared, its leaders have a big stake in claiming a victory, even if it be a pyrrhic one. But if Canadians don't force the government to take a second look at their blunders, we shall all grievously suffer, as our liberties are eroded, our friendships broken by further polarizations and force and bloodshed become everyday occurrences.

Reni Levesque, president Parti Quebecois, Friday, Oct. 16

Quebec no longer has a government.

The stump-state we had was swept away at the first hard blow. The Bourassa government has stood aside and is no longer anything but the puppet of federal leaders.

It is now clear that since the kidnapping of Mr. Cross began this tragic period, the Quebec government has had a quite superfluous role.

Concerning the pseudo-negotiation begun last Sunday by Mr. Bourassa, we are forced to conclude that he agreed to be the instrument of a policy conceived and decided by others, that he pretended to take a compromise approach while being fully aware of the uncompromising line that prevailed in Ottawa, that in fact he was preparing the necessary climate for the execution of this line by allowing the situation to drag on and deteriorate while he pretended to vacillate, and that finally, on Thursday night, it was he who sanctioned the extreme gesture of the Trudeau regime, which wants to put the whole of Quebec under military occupation until next spring.

We must begin to consider immediately how we can restore Quebec and its fragile state institutions as soon as possible from this abyss into which they have just been thrown. . .

Nor can we restrain ourselves from thinking and saying that this degradation of Quebec has been quite deliberate — very consciously by some and instinctively by others.

The determining factors of this degradation, in particular, have been two forms of extremism.

There has been first of all the quite official and legally legitimate extremism of the federal establishment and of the economic and other forces which support it. It is from those quarters that came the first hints of the eventual use of all methods, including military force, to protect Quebec, — and if necessary to put it back in its place.

For the last several years, the federal establishment and the economic forces they support have sought to stifle all Quebec aspirations, even the most moderate, evolutionary ones, by drowning them in the clever smoke screens of committees, conferences and perpetual new beginnings.

And we cannot restrain ourselves from stating quite clearly that it is from those quarters, from the highest levels, that have come the central themes of the propaganda through all available channels which has constantly deformed and characterized every aspect, every position of

democratic nationalism in Quebec. Without the slightest hesitancy to stoop to the lowest slander in order to confuse democratic nationalist positions with subversion and terrorism.

At the other extreme are those who have thrown themselves completely into a career of subversion and terrorism so tragically opposed to the interests of our people. Let us at least hope that they will realize today that they have been the senseless advance guard of this military regime and of endangering all the essential rights of all Quebecois. . .

Finally, we don't know either what is or was the exact extent of the revolutionary strength or of their real capacity to generate disorder and anarchy. Until we have proof to the contrary — and this proof should be demanded and obtained as soon as possible if it exists by all responsible citizens, or people should simply resign from this self-respecting society — until we have proof to the contrary, we believe that revolutionary strength is such a marginal fraction, so numerically insignificant that the hurried recourse to the War Measures Act appears to us to have resulted from a panic and an absolutely unjustifiable hardening, especially if we consider

the inordinate length of the period in which the authorities want to maintain this regime.

What seems disconcerting above all — and which could perhaps indicate real but inadmissible intentions — are the arrests, detentions, preventive or otherwise, the seizing of documents, etc., which have taken on the proportions of a province-wide police crack down. We believe that at least on this point, and with the greatest urgency, we can appeal to all Quebecois, particularly to those in positions of authority. We are confident at this moment of unprecedented gravity, of finding in our country enough solidarity and enough calm, democratic firmness to prevent this dangerous climate from going as far as a blind repression.

It is absolutely necessary, given the extremisms which have for all intents and purposes abolished our government, that democrats in Quebec discover immediately, beyond and above their difference, or different perspectives, the means or the organizations which are able to recreate the necessary moral power to defend fundamental liberties and at the same time, all the chances for the future.

— Le Devoir

Statement of the Parti Quebecois after the death of Pierre Laporte

Those who coldly and deliberately executed Mr. Laporte after having seen him live and hope for several days are inhuman beings. They imported here, in a society in which there is absolutely no justification for it, a cold fanaticism and methods of blackmail threatening assassination which are those of a jungle with no way out. . . If they thought they had a cause, they killed it at the same time they killed Pierre Laporte, and in dishonoring themselves in this way they have spattered all Quebecois

Together, we are going to have to wash this stain as best and as quickly as possible. We must come out of this affair better people, more fraternal, conscious as never before of the priceless nature of each human life, and thus more pressed than ever before to make human life more livable and dignified for all those who have been neglected. . .

It appears that Mr. Cross is still living. All that is humanly possible must be done to save him, now that we have paid so dearly to learn that the kidnapers are capable of going to the very end. We believe that the intransigent and uncompromising line that Ottawa has dictated until now bears a heavy part of the responsibility for the tragic ending we are living through now.

Already a full week ago, those of us who were in a position to do so expressed to Mr. Bourassa their concurrence with the undertaking that seemed to have been decided, namely, to seriously attempt to negotiate an exchange (of the two hostages for the 23 prisoners designated by the FLQ). In the middle of last week, along with about twenty others whose numbers have since grown to hundreds, we urged the Quebec government to negotiate further without delay.

We were not listened to then, and we know now that the decision had already been made in Ottawa. It is evident also that that decision has led up to this point to the death of one of the two men and to the very political and social degradation we feared, and which is already being taken advantage of to put the whole of Quebec under military occupation.

Now that the leaders know the cost of all these decisions, it seems to us that they should find the strength to reconsider their position by giving primary consideration to saving the person who is still alive. We believe that this strength would be greater, and in the final analysis, firmer, on essential things than the present rigidity.



"But I asked for this intervention yesterday morning (Friday) because the risk of anarchy was taking a new dimension."
 "All kinds of demonstrations seemed to be in preparation, and I didn't want to run the risk of endangering the safety of the population when the police forces were already almost paralysed because they had to guard public buildings and the population."
 — Bourassa

The Combined Police and Anti-terrorist Squad, yesterday issued orders banning the distribution or possession of tracts or other "political documents".

The step was taken under the War Measures Act, invoked by PMT at 4 a.m., which gives police wide powers to make arrests and raids without warrant.

The order banning tracts instructs police to detain and bring to the nearest police station "anyone in possession of posters, stickers or pamphlets of a political nature".

— Star, Sat. Oct. 17



"Robert? ... That was a great thing you said — about the popular will threatening the democratic process."

Is the musak over?

"Ask what kind of world do you want to live in? What are you good at and want to work at to build that world? What do you need to know? Demand that your teachers teach you that." — Prince Kropotkin,

A Letter to the Young

The federal government has passed the War Measures Act and there are 5,000 troops and 10,000 policemen in Quebec. This has been done under the smoke screen of "terrorism and anarchy reign in Quebec", "a state of apprehended insurrection", etc., etc. Added to this is a "secret report" on the FLQ — that it numbers 3,000 people, that they have infiltrated all sectors of the government and into high decision-making positions in Quebec.

Under the War Measures Act, the federal government is crushing the grass roots organizations that have sprung up in opposition to established structures which failed to deal with the social and economic inequalities in Quebec. Members of these organizations — labor, community action groups, the CYC, the local workers and citizens committees, even some members of FRAP (Front D'Action Politique) who had 36 candidates for the 56 seats in the Montreal Council election to be held on Oct. 25, have been arrested. FRAP's print shop has been closed down. At least 36 members of the Parti Quebecois have been jailed, along with journalists, doctors, local radio announcers etc., etc.

In short, the legal opposition (now apparently illegal) is being systematically smashed to pieces; along with the hopes and desires of the Quebecois. In the short run their future is bleak — it will take a long time for the people to rebuild their organizations.

The kind of scare tactics referred to above have been used to create hysteria throughout Canada and allowed the Ottawa government to carry out these police-state policies. They have relied on the traditional Canadian ignorance of Quebec to crush the Quebecois.

The issue is not the FLQ, the issue is LES QUEBECOIS. Our civil rights will be restored soon, theirs will not. What can we do? In the short run, demand restoration of civil rights in both Canada and Quebec, and the freeing of all non-terrorist political prisoners arrested under the act. Of course, but while we all have much to do in the short run, it is the long run that will make the difference.

We must begin to understand Quebec, and place it within the larger structure of Canada and North America. We have to understand the problems we see and experience around us — housing, unemployment, poverty, racism, inflation.

These problems are most severe in Quebec — but they are also in Toronto. We must start with ourselves and our own experience — that is what in the long run will help us to understand Quebec, and will produce support for ourselves, the Quebecois, and all people trying to struggle against the daily reality which weights us down.

Will the musak of the smooth society return? We must begin to learn together, and to act together on what we know and what we feel. We must combat the musak.

— Name withheld

More than 300 arrested

The Globe and Mail Monday, Oct. 19

By MICHAEL VALPY

MONTREAL — Quebec police have arrested scores of separatist Parti Quebecois members, labor leaders, radical students and community organizers in their hunt for all suspected Front de Liberation du Quebec sympathizers.

A spokesman for the Quebec Provincial Police yesterday put the total number of arrests at 306 — 180 of them in Montreal — but would not reveal names or say whether any had been charged.

Police have swept through Quebec interrogating and detaining dozens of people who were either candidates or workers for the Parti Quebecois in the last provincial election.

Front de Liberation du Quebec

—Pierre Carrier, Maude Martin, Rejean Tremblay and Andre Lessard, all arrested because they had relations with the FLQ.

—Pierre Vallieres and Charles Gagnon both alleged to be one-time leaders of the FLQ.

—Pierre Cloutier, frequent counsel for the FLQ in Montreal, and Robert Lemieux, who for a short time was the FLQ's negotiator with the Quebec Government over the kidnapping demands.

Parti Quebecois

—Dr. Gerard Claveau, a PQ supporter in Chicoutimi; Dr. Serge Mongeau, director of the Montreal Family Planning Association and one of the founders of the Movement for the Defense of Quebec Political Prisoners.

Police say 13 have been arrested in the Chicoutimi area, more than half Parti Quebecois members. They include Dr. Claveau, journalist Jean Gagnon and grocer Rosaire Girard.

At Longueuil, hydro employee Roger Venne and his two sons, aged 17 and 13, were questioned by police and then released. Mr. Venne worked for the PQ in the last Quebec election.

—Marcel Lepot of St.-Hubert, a PQ member and an administrative official of United Aircraft of Canada Ltd., was arrested.

—Guy Joron, Parti Quebecois MLA for Gouin, and Pierre Bourgeault, magazine editor and PQ candidate who contested the Montreal riding of Mercier against Premier Robert Bourassa, were arrested as they ate dinner together in a restaurant near St. Jerome.

At Louisville, unsuccessful PQ candidate Giles Rocheleau, a garage operator, received the same treatment.

Front D'Action Politique

—Dr. Henry Bellemare, a Montreal civic election candidate for the left-wing Front d'Action Politique (FRAP).

—Jean Roy, a Montreal civic candidate for FRAP and former CYC volunteer and chairman of the Crown corporation's advisory council; along with five others he was arrested in the co-operative printshop he administers which prints FRAP campaign literature.

Labour

—Marcel Saint-Pierre, Florent Audette and Leo Veillette, all members of the Montreal Construction Union.

—Officials of the Confederation of National Trade Unions: Jean-Pierre Potvin, CNTU Laurentians central council; Michel Chartrand, chairman of the CNTU central council in Montreal; Cesar Rutigliano and Robert Bilodeau, both of CNTU's consumer protection bureau which is tied in with CYC activities.

—Theo Gagne, an official of the United Steelworkers of America.

—Other detained civil servants are Alonzo Leblanc, also an employee of the agency and an official of the Quebec Civil Servants' Union (CNTU) and Maurice Morin.

Citizens Groups

—Paul Gagnon, Louis Beaulieu and biochemistry professor Charles Prevost, all connected with the St. Henry workers com-

mittee which was developed as a CYC project.

—CYC volunteer Marcel Desjardins, 35, and several members of the citizens' committee with whom he was working in Trois-Rivieres.

—D'Arcy Archambault, son of the late Germain Archambault who was president of the militant left-wing Mouvement de Liberation du Taxi (MLT).

—Jacques Legace, counsel for a citizens' group in Quebec City.

Media and Entertainment

—Reporter Serge Pallascio and producer Real Casvant, both of Radio-Canada.

—Michel Belleau, a reporter with the daily newspaper Action of Quebec City, and Gerald Godin of Montreal's Quebec-Presse.

—Poets Michel Garneau and Gaston Miron, singer Pauline Julien and Professor Jean-Marie Da Silva.

—Film critic Patrick Straram, arrested at Cap Chat.

Miscellaneous Radicals

—Andre Ferretti, radical leader of the now-defunct Front de Liberation Populaire and one-time leader of the left wing of the Rassemblement pur l'Independance Nationale. Also Stanley Gray, president of the FLP, and the wife of Guy Pouliot, ex-president of the RIN.

—Arthur Young and Pennie Simpson of the Socialist Workers League (Trotskyite), Normand Roy and Denis Mailloux of the Intellectuals, Workers and Patriots of Quebec (Maoist).

—Andre Maheu of Les Chevaliers de l'Independance, the right-wing separatist organization founded by ex-boxer Reggie Chartrand.

—Claude Samson, who defended students and young demonstrators in Quebec City.

—Gatean Tremblay and Julien Tourigny, both officials of the provincial government's GPDA. Homes of other agency workers were searched.

A short history of Quebec's recent economic and social mood

Quebec is part of the political and economic system of Canada, and so Quebecois are grappling with many of the same problems as Canadians in other regions — economic stagnation, inflation and a large-scale lack of jobs. At the same time, the large majority of the people in Quebec are French-speaking and part of a distinctive culture and historical experience as a people since their ancestors first settled the St. Lawrence Valley in the 1600's and 1700's.

As part of the present political and economic system of Canada, Quebec's economic and social development runs head on into many of the same problems that are hitting working people and students all over Canada. With the second largest population and the second most industrialized economy among the regions of Canada, Quebec has been faced for a long time with the same social and economic conflicts that other regions in Canada are just beginning to experience acutely.

Quebec leads unemployment

Quebecois refer bitterly to the fact that Quebec has held the championship in unemployment in Canada for too long. From 1958-1968, average unemployment in Quebec was 7.3 percent, compared with 3.9 percent in Ontario. In the last 15 years, the number of unemployed workers in Quebec has ranged from 20 percent to 40 percent more than Canada as a whole, and from 50 percent to 100 percent more than Ontario.

Today, with unemployment rising rapidly everywhere in Canada, Quebec still leads with 8.9 percent unemployed as compared to 4.4 percent in Ontario. One in 11 people in the Quebec work force are out of a job. Although Quebec has just a little more than one quarter of the total work force in Canada, it has 41 percent of the unemployed. Young people are especially hard hit — 42 percent of Quebec's unemployed are under 25.

Thus although Quebec is rich in human and natural resources as compared to other regions in Canada, the majority of people in Quebec are relatively poor in relation to people in other parts of Canada. If we take the base figure of 100 as Quebec's per capita income, then Ontario's is 127, B.C.'s 118, the average for all Canada 111, with the Maritimes and Newfoundland poorer than Quebec at 31 and 62 respectively.

Economy controlled by English 13%

As a people with a distinctive culture, language and historical experience, the situation of Quebecois within their own territory is characterized by the fact that although Anglophones make up only about 13 percent of the population, they hold most of the decision-making positions in the economy, and consequently most of the high income and status positions. This dominance of Anglophones in the economy is the result of the fact that English-Canadian and American interests control all the important sectors of the economy: banking and finance, manufacturing, and the resource industries. It is estimated that 50 large industrial corporations control 75 percent of industrial (including mining) production in Quebec; only three of these are controlled by local Quebecois capital.

Thus although 62 percent of the work force in Montreal is Francophone, only 37 percent of salaried personnel in large manufacturing corporations earn more than \$5,000. And most of those were not far above the \$5,000 level — just 17 percent of jobs paying more than \$15,000 was held by Francophones.

English salaries average 41% higher

Thus the average income of male Anglophone wage and salary earners in Quebec is 41 percent higher than that of Francophones. And since Francophones are much more concentrated in jobs hit by unemployment and in seasonal-casual employment, this income disparity between Anglophones and Francophones in Quebec is even more gaping if the total income per capita of each group is compared.

The social and economic conflicts generated by the present political and economic system in Canada are beginning to shake loose all kinds of movements and groups among the people in all parts of Canada. The effects of that same system on Quebec, with growing intensity over a longer period of time, have given birth to a whole range of political and social responses. These new events have developed especially among the Francophone people, both because they are most directly affected by economic problems producing inflation and unemployment and because of

the special situation they have as a majority people dominated within their own territory by a minority group.

Social movements in Quebec

These movements in Quebec have developed over the last 10 years in almost every sector of Quebec society: in the slums of Montreal and Quebec City, among trade unionists, students, teachers, and most recently among the people in the outlying regions such as the Gaspé and Abitibi, where annual incomes average less than \$1,000.

Part of this development of political and social movements of people grappling with day-to-day problems of work, language, welfare, schooling has been a tremendous cultural flowering — in literature, the arts, theatre, film, etc. Such poet-singers as Vigneault, Pauline Julien and Charlebois express the thrust towards self-affirmation of the Quebec people in the last 10 years.

These various movements have grown out of the concrete social and economic problems caused by the economic system of Canada. The programmes and activities of these movements have changed over time as they have increased their understanding of what needs to be changed through experience with the present system. Thus the trade union movement, traditionally exclusively concerned with wages, has increasingly carried the struggle for social change to the roots of the present political and economic system by challenging the power of corporations and businessmen to make the important political and economic decisions that affect economic development, wages, schooling, hospital and health care, etc.

Tenants ally with workers

Similarly, community organizations that originally sprang up in working class districts in Quebec's cities to fight urban redevelopment schemes that deprived them of housing have formed an alliance with the trade union movement to win political power in city hall, so that they can make their own decisions about their own communities instead of fighting city hall decisions.

People in the outlying regions such as Cabano in the Gaspé who started by participating in government redevelopment programs and still found it impossible to stop the government's give-away programs of natural resources to corporations, found that the only way to make the government move was by physically stopping companies from cutting wood or building plants until problems of jobs and wages had been settled.

People such as students and intellectuals who started by demanding bilingualism to ensure that French would be spoken in Quebec discovered that bilingualism in Quebec meant that Francophones learn to speak English. Mass mobilizations in the last two years have demanded French unilingualism (French as the only language of schooling and work) as the only solution to the rapid decline in the proportion of Francophones in Quebec.

Federal alternatives exhausted

Finally, the 30 percent of Francophones who voted for the Parti Quebecois last April did not decide independence was necessary to solve Quebec's problems until a whole range of reforms within the federal system had been tried and failed during the 1960's. Two of the PQ leaders, René Lévesque and Jacques Pariseau, were active reformers in the provincial government during the 1960's, and decided after trying the federal system that political independence was the necessary prerequisite for solving Quebec's problems.

While all these movements originally took root in different sectors of the Quebec people around very specific issues, the major phenomenon of the past year has been their convergence on a variety of major issues. This convergence has broadened the support for the independence movement and pushed it towards programs of radical change, thus posing a serious challenge to the Montreal and Toronto big business elite and the federal

government.

The seriousness of this democratic challenge and the broadly-based popular support for radical change first exploded into the English-Canadian consciousness during the spectacular rise of the Parti Quebecois last April. The Montreal and Toronto business elite and the federal government blew their cool by staging the Royal Trust withdrawal of funds from Montreal to Toronto a few days before the election, and by circulating falsified figures of taxes collected in Quebec and federal spending in Quebec.

This campaign of terrorizing the Quebec people might have scared off some of the more affluent PQ sympathizers, but it couldn't stop the PQ from winning more than 30 percent of the Francophone vote and six seats in solid working-class districts of Montreal. The fact that the Quebec Bourassa Liberal Party formed the government with just 24 percent of the Francophone vote and the remaining 30 percent of the liberal vote from Anglophones after a campaign of terror and manipulation of public opinion caused countless Quebecois to question the possibility of effecting serious change, even with the support of the people, within the present electoral system.

Crackdown on new challenge

It is this movement as a whole — the increasing militancy of workers who refuse government rationalizations for unemployment and wage restrictions, the expansion of the trade union movement to include struggle for political power for the majority of the people, the transformation of very localized community organizations into disciplined mass organizations capable of posing a serious challenge to the rule of Drapeau in Montreal, and the politicization of large numbers of students and teachers — which is the target of the massive crack-down in Quebec by federal and provincial authorities.

Active members of every one of the democratic opposition movements in Quebec have been thrown in jail for an indefinite period during the last few days:

- * members and candidates of the Front D'Action Politique, the coalition of trade union political action committees and community organizations in Montreal who are contesting the Montreal civic elections;
- * staff of community projects, including the medical director of the St. Jacques Community Health Clinic in Montreal, the director of the Montreal Family Planning Center, and members of a family budgeting service;
- * members of the Parti Quebecois all over Quebec;
- * university faculty, students and staff, including the secretary of the Union of Professors at the University of Montreal;
- * trade unionists active in the summer confrontation between the construction unions and the government;
- * trade unionists active in building political action committees in cities and towns throughout Quebec;
- * newspapermen, CBC reporters and producers;
- * Gaston Miron, winner of Quebec's highest literary award this year;
- * Pauline Julien, chanteuse known around the world for her singing of songs of Quebec's new spirit of freedom.

This extremist response by the federal government, opposed by a united front of all the significant democratic opposition forces in Quebec, cannot achieve its goal of eliminating this popular challenge to the present system in the short or long-run. In the short run, it would have to build hundreds of jails to hold thousands of people who are part of this democratic opposition which is challenging the Drapeaus, Bourassas, Trudeaus, Royal Trusts which now control Quebec.

In the long run, they would have to make the radical changes in the political and economic system these movements are working towards if they were to permanently remove the social and economic conflicts that have generated these popular movements.

The lesson of history is that it will be the movements rooted among the people that will carry through these changes.

Hector Guimard (1867 - 1942)

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"The force that through the green fuse drives the flower." — Dylan Thomas

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Guimard tried to create the total work of art — not only the house, but the furniture, the wallpaper, the windows — even his doorbells were decorative.

Guimard designed 141 Paris Métro stations from 1900-1913, of which 91 still remain. Seven have been declared historical monuments. "Art Metro", it was called. The exhibition includes furniture, photographs, floor plans, small decorative items and graphics.

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Naked came Polonsky Ramsay Cook has pretty lips

I was at the rally, Monday afternoon.

I was also at The First National Youth Conference On Travel And Exchange held in Ottawa in the beginning of September. The organization of the conference was mediocre at best and various contingents at the conference wished to show quite dramatically their displeasure with the "whole mess". The two most vocal of these contingents were the group from Quebec and the group from British Columbia. On the second day of the conference, the Quebec delegation announced to the entire assemblage that they had decided to walk out of the conference and listed all the reasons which prompted them to make such a decision.

A few delegates responded with comments such as "Well, there go the French again" and "What the hell do they want anyway?"

The Quebec delegation should have been pleased with at least this derogatory response for their entire set of grievances and

recommendations were completely ignored by the group as a whole. The very next speaker stood up and rambled on about the legalization of pot despite the fact that the delegation representing a quarter of the youth in this country had just spoken of its intention to walk out of the conference.

There is no doubt in my mind that if the British Columbia group had stood up and reiterated the very same thoughts, the whole conference would have directed its full attention to what was being said. Despite the fact that the night before, while the B.C. group had occupied itself with getting drunk and stoned with the rest of the conference delegates, the Quebec group had had sat up the entire evening entrenched in an intense discussion on what action should be taken.

These 300 supposedly bright and aware representatives of youth in Canada, in their own latent bigotry, could not focus in on the real meat of what was being said but instead responded to the type of person who was doing the saying. The ideas and thoughts being put forward were ignored because of the listeners' bigotry towards who

it was that was expressing these thoughts.

This penchant for concentrating on the "utterer" rather than the "utterance" once again came into focus, this time at the rally held here on Monday. Professor and noted historian Ramsey Cook stood up and warned the audience of over-reacting to the crisis in a wild and emotional frenzy and of concentrating on the symptoms of the crisis rather than on the root causes. Professors Granatstein and Creal then stood up and reinforced the view that we must not discuss the issue in a vacuum but rather in the historical, political and economic realities of the Quebec situation.

All three speakers received quite enthusiastic ovations. We must examine the cause, not the symptoms. Right on! But the next speaker, may he strangle on his Karl Marx, was a Young Socialist. This Young Socialist did exactly what the previous three speakers had recommended. He talked about the causes. He was almost booed down. After all, this Young Socialist was no noted historian.

This reaction of bigotry towards some one spouting ideas straying from the accepted norm is perhaps a more subtle but just as imposing a threat to our democracy as the terrorism practised by the FLQ. Our bigotry towards people and ideas alien to our own, is a threat that must be combated.

But perhaps the most frightening thing of all, is that at that rally, just as at that youth conference held in September, I could not but help sensing a not too latent bigotry towards the people of the Quebec province — the French. I could not help but sense, as much as I really tried my best not to, that there existed a depressing undercurrent of hostility directed towards the French. They are an alien culture. They are different than we are.

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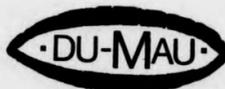
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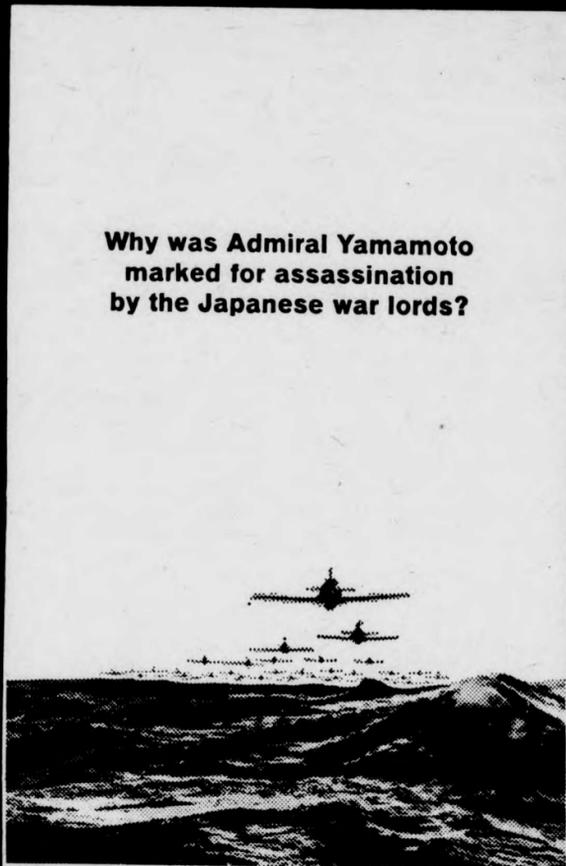
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Ars brevis: York falls short

By JOHN OUGHTON

There's not a lot of art to see at York University. At the moment it appears that three colleges have exhibitions: Winters, Founders and Stong. Vanier and McLaughlin do not have galleries, and College F doesn't even have a name.

According to Pro Tem, there will be a series of showings at the Glendon Gallery, beginning Oct. 22. The Humanities building will be opening a gallery in N145 Oct. 29 with a show of paintings, sculpture, and photography by teaching members of the Visual Fine Arts. And, to quote Bugs Bunny, "that's all folks!"

Perhaps there might be a few non-gallery exhibits around if people had not been so proficient in the past at ripping them off the walls. However, history tends to be non-negotiable so we'll concentrate on what can be seen at York right now.

The Tibetan art on view at Stong College is very different from Western art. Although entirely religious in intent, the art reflects a more holistic approach to life than does Western religious art. The tankas (painted hangings depicting gods and mandala like forms) on view at Stong, portray life and death, fear, sexual love, imaginary monsters and many other human experiences. Many of the gods and goddesses are three-eyed and multi-armed, and depicted in a sort of eternal dance, asserting their power while simultaneously trampling a monster representing the forces of darkness or yang or something like that.

Many of the tankas, which are largely 19th century, show the flowing S-curve vibrations made famous in the west by art nouveau. They do not bother with perspective or history but rather exist wholly in the realm of the mind and image — one can pick up many ideas from them.

As well as the tankas, there are a number of interesting objects to see, such as small prayer wheels and telescoping temple horns. There are also two horns made from human bones, which were thought to have special potency in summoning up demons for mystery plays. A different set of tabus, a different way of conjoining life and afterlife. . . the art tells it.

The first and second times I attempted to see the Ida Leizner series of Permutations and Combinations of the Circle, the gallery (011 Founders) was closed, although according to the stated times it should have been open. It is irritating to trek all the way across muddy York with the expectation of some visual relief only to be greeted by one more blank locked door.

The third try was successful and I was greeted by an ugly room with some really pleasing combinations of steel circles in it. Generally, squares and rectangles are what we live in and move in, although our world is round. Circles are associated more with things we make use of but don't live in. . . the wheel moves the boxcar to park for a Platoburger or whatever the round mouth oral craving checks the appropriate square for. Circles exist at a higher level of abstraction than squares — we define a square as a collection of equal lines at right angles to each other, a static concept, whereas a circle is thought of as a line sweeping out an arc around a point. All in all, circles imply motion, squares and rectangles stasis.

A room full of Ida Leizner's circle-derived sculptures really has presence. So many of them seem like muscular slinkies just on the point of stepping down to the next dimensional level, or complex puzzle rings which are on the point of reforming. They don't ac-



tually move unless you touch them, and then each dances its own complex individuality. Her sculptures are best when they use the elliptical and intersecting qualities of combinations of circles seem for different angles.

I found a few of them to be irritatingly simple and symmetrical in comparison with others, on the whole they are to be praised however. Some would be even more interesting with low-angle lighting that would play them off against their own shadows. We should, I suppose, just be glad that they're anywhere and see them. Where else can you approach the experience of standing in a room populated by Saul Steinberg drawings? I think Ida Leizner has found unique style.

The other exhibition to see is leaving soon: "Looking At", which consists of work by four photographers. Photographs are always better seen than described, so go see them in the Winters gallery. And let's all pray, or paint, for a little more art at York. After all, some freak reported at last summer's Hard Core Conference that he was turning New York city into a comic strip by etching sequences onto plate glass windows with hydrofluoric acid. Maybe the Ross building is tomorrow's front page.

Film Generation Under 30

- Oct. 25 Graeme Ferguson's **The Virgin President**
- "What if someone monumentally incompetent became President?"
- Nov. 1 **The End of August at the Hotel Ozone**
- "Eight savage young women raised in the barren aftermath of the final World War. . . A new Czechoslovakian film by Jan Schmidt"
- Nov. 8 Jean Luc-Goddard's **Wind from the East**
- "First Canadian showing"
- Nov. 15 **An Evening of Richard Cronenberg's Bartlett**
- Face Junk; Constance; The Done Her In; A Question of Colour; Bitter Grapes.
- Nov. 22 **Crimes of the Future**
- "One of Canada's most brilliant film-makers" Beebe, Star
- Nov. 29 Bresson's **Au Hasard Balthazar**
- "Magnificent film" Goddard

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Lights, Camera, Action!

By DAN MERKUR

It is late Sunday night, and Canada is in a state of war, and I am supposed to be typing about movies. The major thought that is running through my mind is a quotation, "We have seen the enemy, and he is us." The only name I can put to that is Pogo. If the comics are actually the origin of that quote, I can only think how fitting it is that western civilization is reduced to the funny papers.

I have just seen an abominable film with Jon Voight called *The Revolutionary*, that *Time Magazine* lauded as "at last a true revolutionary movie."

Recrimination serves no purpose now. It hardly matters whether the Canadian government blew the entire situation years ago, and created a need for an FLQ to exist; or whether the problem goes back to an unviable peace in 1769; or whether the whole thing just happened a couple weeks ago when the FLQ decided to escalate. It no longer matters at all.

I, and many people I know, reacted angrily against the government's position to declare a state of war through the enactment of the War Measures Act, on the grounds that such a measure constitutes a major step towards a fascist regime, though the establishment press seems to imply that the government means only to use the emergency powers in Montreal. Even so, it is still fascism in response to terrorism in the streets of Montreal.

There is, on the other side, the strong likelihood that I am overreacting, and that all will be back to normal by the time you read this; which is what enabled me to waste two hours in a motion picture theatre tonight.

I am not the impractical idealist revolutionary politico freak yippie madman that many people I meet seem to type me as. I am however a film-maker and a writer, which means that in my life I shall have the public eye and ear, as I have now. With that position there entails responsibility.

The cinema has been employed

by arch-capitalists to make Doris Day films, and the printed word has been employed for the writings of Edgar Rice Burrough. I take no exception here to the escapist entertainment values therein. I mean only to say that these works constitute an abdication of the artist's responsibility to his public; and that that abdication does not refute my point. An artist must necessarily know and understand the events that surround him, for he deals with people in a way politicians and academicians cannot, witness our society's resistance to socialism and true democracy, and its simultaneous embrasure of populism, which is effected through the arts.

I have seen crap until nausea became a way of life, from the gross misrepresentations of the Toronto dailies and the underground news services, to the tempest in a teapot politicking of the lip-service socialists who write *Excalibur* editorials. Where does the artist learn the truth?

Perhaps through a study of the people around him he can learn something of the nature of man. Certainly the marvellous, insightful, penetrating films of Ingmar Bergman reveal this sort of truth. But the artists of the mass media have too great an audience to stay out of politics entirely. Are even the insights of Shakespeare pertinent and far-reaching enough to constitute an artist's goal?

One wonders. Costa-Gavras, who made *Z*, feels that politics is the primary area of an artist's responsibility. Jean-Luc Godard seems to agree when questioned, but even his films have an infantile ivory-tower, academic approach. The cinema needs pragmatists desperately.

John Frankenheimer, who seemed to be getting to the point with his anti-HUAC *The Manchurian Candidate* and his anti-military *Seven Days in May*, seems to find *Grand Prix* and *The Gypsy Moths* controversial enough for today. Where is the cinema going?

Getting Straight was full of

revolutionary crap. The Strawberry Statement was crap revolution. The Revolutionary is so naive that it is sad to see. Joe managed to put across the paradox of our position in remarkably clear terms. But what the hell do we need more questions for? We need some answers.

Perhaps it is too much for one man to even attempt to unravel, and we need, like Robespierre decided, to kill off everyone who doesn't fit, and start again from the Year One. But that position is untenable, because there is no viability for corpses.

I have long been debating whether it is proper for me to plug a film like *The Out-of-Towners*, which is first-rate Doris Day pap, on the grounds that pap is what many movie-goers want to see; or whether I ought to be demanding a higher standard of relevance, to place polish and aesthetics a good deal farther down the scale than socio-political importance. I have decided. If you want Clyde Gilmour, you'll be reading Clyde Gilmour in the *Tely*, but not here.

The Revolutionary was made last fall long before the May 4th massacre, before the Chicago Trial insanity, before a lot of things. (Did you know that the City of Toronto has passed a law making it illegal for several unrelated adults to cohabit, i.e. making it illegal for any communes to continue their existence in the Spadina community? Put that up against the "Americanization crisis" that the powers that be on campus are bugging each other with, and see if you can come up with anything besides an ivory tower.) So *The Revolutionary* may perhaps be excused for its naiveté. But if so, it cannot be excused for its gross misrepresentation.

The story involved a kid in 3rd Phil who gets pissed off with on-campus revolutionism when he realizes that bribing the police is just helping the system, and turns to union organizing, only to become disillusioned when several strikers get jailed and the union fails to do



Costa-Gavras' film, *Z*, concerned the events of the Lambrakis assassination in Greece.

more than support their families and defence funds. Then the kid runs into an anarchist, and the film ends with him carrying a bomb and standing five feet away from the guy he is supposed to throw the thing at.

But the kid is so dumb and so naive that the whole thing has the feel of a little kid playing with grown-up toys, and the audience just laughs at the cluck all the way through.

The story line has merit, because the politization of the individual is an important issue! Where exactly do we stand? But the handling of the whole thing is for farce, and farce is precisely what the situation is not. This purports to be a film about the realities of radicalism, and all it is is further nonsense.

In addition it is damaging, since it makes the case for all revolutionaries as dumb and naive and playing with toys they do not understand. But damn it, there are

an awful lot of clear-sighted, rational, informed, pragmatic, serious, honorable, realistic people who can be properly called revolutionaries.

Don't see *The Revolutionary*. Don't see *Getting Straight*. Don't see *The Strawberry Statement*. Don't support the proliferation of further insensitive, ignorant, and therefore, dangerous misuses of the medium. See *Potemkin* again. See *The Battle of Algiers*. See *Z*. See Joe.

If nothing else, the events of the last week served to bring home the fact that the myth of Canadian immunity from self-destructive political strife is only a myth, that the homeowner in suburbia and the ivory-tower campus are also battlegrounds. So are the cinemas.

If you want to live to see New Years Day, 2000, you damn well better consider the ultimate significance of everything you do to life on this planet.

Commercial sale ruins the Blues

By STEVE GELLER
Question of Balance

Question of Balance (Threshold TH53) is the latest album released by the Moody Blues. To say that it is an exceptional let down would be a mere understatement. Actually, it is pure garbage.

By now most people realize how the early Moody Blues music died out in 1965 and was replaced in 1967 with a totally new sound. The Moody Blues emerged with a new form of art. They subtly fused classical melodies to their own rock compositions. They shifted the emphasis from classical to rock and rock to classical in each of their compositions according to what message or effect they wanted. Their early material was therefore unique and quite good.

With Question of Balance the Moody Blues seem to be interested less in what they want to say and more in what they think the music public wants to hear. Leading off with Question, they ramble on without sincerity about war, and the problems of America. The classical-rock fusion has lost its subtlety and has been replaced by an uncouth display of how a mellotron can be crudely imposed upon a meagre rock writing.

The two relatively good cuts, *It's Up To You*, and *The Balance*, are not enough to redeem the Moody Blues' unbelievably straight-forward commercialized attempt at musical salesmanship.

Steve Miller Band - Number 5

The Steve Miller Band have been around for a few years now but they should make their biggest impact with their latest album, Number 5 (Capitol SKAO-436). Aside from being their best effort by far, Number 5 could wind up being a top-ranking contender for "record of the year" award.

Never before has the Steve Miller Band been so totally together in just about every way possible; musically, lyrically, structurally, and arrangement-wise.

They have changed to a lighter premiss than in previous albums. They manage to encompass soft rock, country, gospel, and a subtle blues element into one fantastic, controlled sound. Back up musicians such as Lee Michaels and Nicky Hopkins add to the album's excellence.

Number 5 is one of those albums where it becomes hard to choose a "best" cut. This is because all the tracks display a distinct qualitative element and are linked only by the tightness of the group and the overall cohesiveness of the production techniques.

For those who have had previous experiences with Steve Miller's albums, Number 5 will be one of the most pleasurable musical experiences in a long time.

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STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY
Room 258 Behavioural Science Building - Telephone 635-6206

York tennis teams excell

By CAROL FERGUSON

Last weekend the womens tennis team finished the season with a strong showing in the WITCA tennis championships at Ottawa.

To qualify for the tournament the girls had to place in one of the top three positions in the first section of the tournament held simultaneously at Queens and Western two weeks ago. York came second in the tournament at Kingston, behind U of T; U of Montreal came third.

Nancy Green who has played on the team for four years came second in the singles behind Jane O'Hara, second best ladies singles player in Canada. York's second doubles team, composed of Ruth-Ann Whipp and Laurie Grant, came first defeating six other teams. Eva Hill and Sandra Davies, Yorks first doubles team came third and Erica Wassif-Suleiman who played second singles came third of Queens. The team's combined point total placed

them second and entitled them to a birth in the finals in Ottawa last weekend.

There were six universities at the Ottawa finals. Three from each first section of the tournament. Nancy Green again played some fine games only to come second to Jane O'Hara of U of T. The second doubles team played the most sets at the tournament because of the close competition only to come third.

U of T again came first. York came third following McMaster by only four points. Mrs. Lackey, womens tennis coach, was optimistic about next years team and is looking forward to better performances from this years excellent rookies.

Oarsmen look good

York's Junior Varsity crew, after a poor 6th place finish at Brock last weekend looked much better this week in a Western University Regatta. The crew, consisting of 5 fresh and only 3 experienced oarsmen — Dave Scrutton, Larry Hallet, and player-coach Don McLeish, placed 4th of 8 more experienced boats.

York's light freshman crew, entered in the heavy varsity race, again proved no match for the heavier, more experienced crews from other schools. York finished 5th of 5 boats, with Western winning the race.

The freshman race this week proved York may finally have what it takes. After a disappointing 4th place finish at Brock last week, both of York's freshman crews qualified for the final in their respective heats. York's heavy frosh, who qualified despite a broken rudder at the half way point in their mile heat, went on to place 2nd to Brock in the final. In an exciting race, which Brock won by only a boat length, York proved they finally have what it takes to beat teams such as McMaster, U of T, and Western. York's light frosh finished 7th in the final.

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IMPORT Auto TALK



By IAN NEILL



Canada:

Datsun looks to have the National Rally championship in the bag this year, a repeat of the last three years. In the '69 series consisting of 24 events in which five Datsuns finished in the top ten in all 24, an incredible performance considering all of them were privately owned. To help offset the costs of participating (this is a tough series), the Nissan Automobile Co. (Canada) manufacturer of Datsun cars and trucks offers \$10.00 per point earned in the National Championships and \$250.00 to the entrant gaining most points in each region (west coast to Atlantic). So far this year Datsun has 960 points. Its nearest competitor is VW with 190 points.



"THE RALLY WINNING DATSUN 1600"

Overseas: England

Competing in their first European Rally, Datsuns caused much surprise in Britain's premier R.A.C. Rally by capturing the Manufacturers Team prize from British Leyland and Ford, even though one car left the road and rolled over! Quoting one prominent British magazine: "Of the Datsuns little can be said, not because of their insignificance but because nothing went wrong with them! They proved to be utterly and completely reliable and were strong enough to take the roughest roads without any thoughts of car sympathy."

17th East African Safari Rally

Datsun once again scored top honors by monopolizing class and team victories sweeping 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th and 11th overall, out of 85 entries in what is known as "The World's Toughest Rally". What do performances like these mean to the average driver? Well, with this kind of endurance and ruggedness, a Datsun owner will get the designed 100,000 mile reliability with minimum cost.

An interesting article in the Business Section of a recent "TIME" magazine points out the swing to smaller less costly cars. "I think the glamour of the automobile is decreasing", Henry Ford II told "TIME". "People are looking at it now as a machine to get from place to place to do something else."

What should you do if suddenly. . . ?

You are the first one at an accident. Park off the road and away from the wreck. DON'T start dragging the victims from the wreckage — an injured person can be killed with improper handling. When others stop, send one for help and station the rest up and down the road to warn oncoming cars. Try making the victims comfortable. Loosen tight clothing, cover them if they are cold but DO NOT give first aid unless you are qualified. Move them only if traffic, fire or excessive bleeding requires it. Use a tourniquet as a last resort — stop bleeding by pressing a cloth over the wound. If you know what you are doing, apply pressure at a pressure point. Then wait for experts.

Official Business

In Berne, Switzerland, writer Vivienne Thon, late for an appointment with government officials, left her car in a no-parking zone and put this note on her windshield: "I am on OFFICIAL business". When she returned, she found a ticket attached with this message: "So am I."

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Sports

TOYOTA



Interception costs Yeoman game

By ROB ROWLAND

An interception with just over two minutes to go in the game Saturday gave the Carleton Ravens a 12-10 victory over the Yeomen grid squad. York led 10-6 when Barry Parks intercepted a pass from Larry Iaccino and ran it back twenty-three yards for a touchdown to hand the Yeomen their fourth loss, plunging York into the cellar of the Central Canada Intercollegiate Football Conference's western division.

Coach Nobby Wirkowski shook his head following the game and said, "It's the inconsistency that hurts us. One minute they're brilliant and the next there's the mental errors. The breaks and mistakes have been making us lose, but we're coming, they looked better again." Wirkowski was probably more disappointed by the outcome of this game than any of the Yeomen's previous losses.

Larry Iaccino, who now is almost fully recovered from a pre-season knee injury, led the Yeomen all the way against the Ravens who were not up for the game. The Ravens play was lucklustre and the team had little real desire.

The team played its best game of the year but it was the mistakes that betrayed them. Morgan Eastman, Rob Panzer, Ken Dyer, Pette Mukts and Ken Woods again led the defence while offensive Shelley Pettle, George Kovar, Dickie Dickinson and Ron McNeil played better than they had in any game this year, but it wasn't enough.

For three out of their four games the Yeomen have played better than they have before but something is missing. The offense will march strongly down the field and then choke within scoring territory and the defense will hold the opposition for a series of plays and then a hole opens up. Both squads get unnecessary penalties. One time one player will make an important move and then make a mistake.

The team seems unsure of itself, seems to think that they can't win, seems to believe what many of the teams critics say. It will have to snap out of this if they're going to apply their talents to winning the remaining two games this year.

York opens scoring

York opened the scoring in the first quarter with a single on a punt by Dickie Dickinson from York's side of centre field. The punt bounced into the end zone for the score.

Carleton was forced to kick and John Reid took the punt back to the Ravens 29. Iaccino used Pettle to get to the 25 and then carried the ball himself to the 17.

Iaccino threw two incomplete passes and Rob Panzer attempted a field goal. It bounced off the upright but Carleton was called offside. Panzer's second attempt was good for a single.

Carleton marched from the twenty-five on two carries by Ron Nutt and penalties for rough play and piling on gave the Ravens a first down on the York twenty at the end of the first quarter.

Panzer blitzed quarterback Dave Montagno and threw him for a loss. He passed next to Scott Alexander who was stopped. Montagno's third

Panzer blitzed quarterback Dave Montagno and threw him for a loss. He passed next to Scott Alexander who was stopped. Montagno's third down gamble was incomplete and York took over. The Raven defence held George Kovar to a one yard gain in two attempts and Dickinson punted. Montagno passed to Alexander from the 29 for first and goal to go on the York nine. On the next play Montagno passed to Alexander in the end zone.

Montagno passed Labovitch for a two point convert attempt but the Yeomen stopped him from getting in.

Carleton leads at half

Sloppy play marked the remainder of the quarter. Both teams lost ground on penalties. A snap over Dickinson's head gave Carleton good field position but Montegno fumbled and Morgan Eastman recovered for York. The Phil Gormley intercepted Iaccino's pass, York retained the ball due to a penalty but had to kick. Mogagno attempted a bomb but offensive interference was called. York got to their own 35 at the end of the half, Carleton still leading 6-2.

After the kickoff York took the ball to the Carleton 50 and punted. Carleton also had to punt and York got possession on the Ravens 48.

Iaccino passed to Reid who went as far as the 34 and then gave to Pettle who skipped down to the twenty.

Dickie Dickinson gained a yard and then Iaccino passed to Reid who twisted to the eleven yard line. Kovar carried to the eight. Carleton blitzed on Iaccino but he scrambled away. There were no receivers open and Iaccino was forced back further. Then he passed on the run to Ron McNeil who was deep in the end zone. McNeil leaped high in the air to pull down the Yeomen's second touchdown of the year. Rob Panzer converted.

The major brought the Yeomen to life and they forced the Ravens to punt each time they had the ball, gaining ground as they did. York got the ball on the Carleton 40 and Shelley Pettle carried twice to get to the 24. On the next play Dickinson carried but was hit for a loss of four. He punted for his second single and York led 10-6.

Carleton marched from the twenty-five to centre field and punted. Reid took the ball out of the end zone to the York 11. Iaccino gave to Dickinson who gained a yard and then threw to Mark Conacher on the twenty-five. Iaccino was blitzed and forced to the 14. On the next play Parks intercepted for the touchdown and Carleton led 12-10.

Montagno again went for two points and was again unsuccessful. York was determined to win. They were forced to give the ball up after the kickoff and then forced Carleton to punt. Reid took the ball but was hit and Beaton recovered the fumble, dashing York's hopes.

Carleton played for time but fumbled with exactly a minute left. Iaccino attempted a pass that went incomplete and then was caught for a loss. Dickinson's punt ended the game.

York led in first downs 12 to 9. The Yeomen had 91 yards on the ground; Carleton 105. Iaccino was 12 for 24 for 119 yards and Montagno 9 for 26 for 97 yards.

Mark Conacher carried 6 times for 63 yards and caught 5 passes for 24. Dickinson ran eight times for 29 yards and caught two passes for 40. George Kovar carried 7 times for 15 yards and John Reid caught eight passes for 26 yards.

York meets Windsor Lancers Saturday at 2 p.m. at Windsor Stadium.



Big John Harris (64) executes a perfect trap block on a Carleton player with the aid of Bob Campbell (73).

Sports shorts

Women's Sports is now under way at York. Such teams as the field-hockey and tennis teams are now in action. Last Friday York played in a field-hockey tournament against teams from Laurentian, McMaster and U of T. Although the team won only one game against Laurentian 1-0 spirit is still high and the team members are looking forward to a good weekend when McGill hosts York in Montreal.

Already in practice are the Women's volleyball, basketball, badminton, and both synchronized and speed swimming teams. York women will this year be in competition in the combined WIAU and OQWCIA leagues against such notables as U of T, Queen's McMaster, Western, and Waterloo.

The York Hockey Yeomen started practicing for the retention of their title last Wednesday. Twenty-five rookies reported to camp to try for some of the six or seven coveted positions on the Varsity squad, made available by the graduation of some of last year's veterans and the ineligibility of others. This Wednesday the nucleus of the team met on the ice for the first time. Coach Bill Purcell was smiling radiantly due to the fact that three team members, whose eligibility had been questioned, had been declared officially eligible.

Returning this year will be all-star centreman, league leading scorer, 1970 Yeomen of the Year, Murray Stroud. Bolstering the defence will be OIAA all-star Dave Kosoy and Hockey Canada scholarship winner Roger Gallipeau. Un-

fortunately the league has ruled that veterans Brian Dunn and George Corn are ineligible. But they will be eligible in perpetuity for the Alumni team which faces York on Friday, Oct. 30 at 8 pm in the York Arena.

Rugger team takes McGill

By DUDLEY CARRUTHERS

The York Yeomen rugger team visited Montreal this weekend and defeated the McGill Redmen 9-3.

The Yeomen had travelled 350 miles to Montreal and therefore cancelled their customary tour of Montreal's pubs the night before. In their previous encounter with McGill the Yeomen were defeated but awarded the victory due to the ineligibility of a McGill player.

At the beginning of the game the teams showed that the game was to be fast and hard. York retained possession much of the time largely due to some fine work by Robin Cambell. York's rookie Doug Major kicked a penalty from 45 feet. Some ugly episodes followed when a McGill player threw several punches, but both teams soon settled down to play. Just before halftime the Redmen kicked a penalty making the score 3-3.

For the entire second half the Yeomen kept the ball inside McGill territory, on many occasions narrowly coming close to a try. Once again it was Doug Major's kicking with two penalty kicks, which insured the victory although it was the work of fifteen. The Yeomen play their next game at 2 p.m. this Saturday against R.M.C. at York.

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University invited to Slater's installation

Installation symposia

The State of Art Today

Brings together for discussion such noted artists as: Alex Colville, Robert Motherwell and Anthony Caro.

4 p.m. - 6 p.m. Moot Court Room
Wednesday, October 28 Osgoode Hall Law School

Canadian Writers and the Canadian Identity

Moderator: Mavor Moore, Faculty of Fine Arts at York. Invited participants include: Professor Ramsay Cook, historian and author; Dr. Clara Thomas, critic and biographer; Doug Jones, poet and critic from the University of Sherbrooke; Robert Kroetsch, novelist and winner of the Governor General's Award; and the well-known Canadian author Morley Callaghan.

4 p.m. - 6 p.m. Winters College
Wednesday, October 28 Junior Common Room

Politics and the Press

Moderator: Harry S. Crowe, Dean of Atkinson College. Participants include: Peter C. Newman, Editor-in-Chief, Toronto Star; Knowlton Nash, Director of Public Affairs, CBC; Douglas Fisher, Toronto Telegram; and Tom Falus, Vanier College student.

4 p.m. - 6 p.m. Vanier College
Thursday, October 29 Junior Common Room

The Changing Role of the University

Moderator: Michael M. Koerner, York's Board of Governors. Dr. J. Corry, distinguished former President of Queen's University will introduce the discussion with panel members Professor Howard Adelman, Atkinson College, and Professor Sydney Eisen, Chairman of York's Department of History.

4 p.m. - 6 p.m. Moot Court Room
Thursday, October 29 Osgoode Hall Law School

A series of symposia, special events, and informal celebrations have been planned around the formal installation of David W. Slater as President of York University.

Installation ceremony

2:30 p.m., Friday, October 30 The Tait McKenzie Building

Highlighting the afternoon ceremony will be the formal investiture of the President with his robes of office and the conferring of Honorary Degrees upon Their Excellencies The Governor General of Canada and Mrs. Michener. His Excellency will receive the Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree and Her Excellency — Norah Willis Michener — will receive the Honorary Degree, Doctor of Letters, in her own name. The Convocation Address will be given by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada. President David W. Slater will deliver the formal Installation Address.

Informal celebrations

Following the ceremony of Installation, the evening of October 30 will be given over to a series of informal celebrations which will include the following events:

- 6:00 p.m. — Osgoode Hall Law School Debate.
 - 7:00 p.m. — Continuous showing of Films — Winters Junior Common Room.
 - 7:30 p.m. — Mashmakhan Rock Group Concert — Tait McKenzie Building.
 - 7:30 p.m. — Alumni Hockey Game.
 - 8:00 p.m. — Entertainment in Winters, Founders, and McLaughlin College Coffee Shops.
 - 10:30 p.m. — Simon Crane Rock Group — Vanier Dining Hall.
 - 10:30 p.m. — Flood Rock Group — Founders Dining Hall.
- Derek Shanks, co-ordinator of these informal celebrations may be reached for further information in Room 259, Vanier College — 635-2226.

Installation events

Artists on Campus

The new University Art Gallery will open with the first public showing of works by eleven members of the Faculty of Fine Arts, assembled by Michael Greenwood, York's Curator of Art. Members of the teaching faculty whose works will be shown include: Jules Heller, Douglas Morton, Ted Bieler, William Ronald, Arne Wolf, David Bolduc, Anthony Benjamin, Eugenio Tellez, Lawrence Weissmann, and Tim Whiten. "Artists on Campus" will remain on show in the University Art Gallery until November 13.

8:30 p.m. University Art Gallery
Thursday, October 29 Room N145, the Ross Building

An Evening of Canadian Poetry

Will feature poetry readings by York poets: Gaston Blais, Frank Davey, Joseph Green, Irving Layton, Eli Mandel, Mavor Moore, and Miriam Waddington. Several new poems will be read and musical interludes, presented by Rhoda Green, will be woven into the series of readings.

8:00 p.m. Burton Auditorium
Thursday, October 29

A Concert of Chamber Music

Offered by the Programme in Music of the Faculty of Fine Arts with:

Peggie Sampson — viola da gamba
David Mercer — baroque flute
7:30 p.m. McLaughlin College
Friday, October 30 Junior Common Room

University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

Dance your way to a BA

York University, this fall, became the first Canadian university to offer a degree programme in dance.

Director of this, the fifth programme division in the Faculty of Fine Arts, is Grant Strate, who served last year as visiting lecturer.

Although he originally set out on a career in law, Professor Strate, a graduate of the University of Alberta, joined the National Ballet of Canada as soloist at its inception in 1951, three months after he passed the bar. Since that time, he has staged 12 major ballets and served as assistant to the director and resident choreographer for the company.

In addition, Professor Strate has created three ballets commissioned by the Stratford Music Festival, studied abroad on a Canada Council Senior Arts Fellowship, served as guest teacher and choreographer with the Studio Ballet in Antwerp, Belgium, and the Royal Ballet in Stockholm, created works for CBC-TV and arranged dances for four operas staged by the Canadian Opera Company.

Four faculty members have joined Mr. Strate in teaching dance at York: Yves Cousineau, specialist in mime; Ahuva Anbary, modern dance instructor who has performed with several dance companies in New York and Israel, Angela Leigh, principal dancer with the National Ballet of Canada; and Julianna Lau, who studied modern dance, rhythm, gymnastics, and creative dance in Germany.

Dance students have the option of choosing either modern dance or ballet as a specialty but neither exclusively. The dance programme is designed to develop dance performers, choreographers and teachers, dance film makers, notators, journalists, and dance therapists.



Professor Strate, left, feels that dance relates to many disciplines and fits well into the University structure.

Calendar amended

Since the publication of the 1970-71 Calendars for all faculties, the section on Student Conduct has been amended and replaced with the following:

"York University is currently engaged in a thorough-going discussion of the concepts which should prevail with respect to the behavior and activities of members of the University. The point of departure for this discussion is the Report of the President's Committee on Rights and Responsibilities, copies of which are available from the Bookstore, Offices of the College Masters and Deans of Faculties, as well as other University offices.

Within each College, college members are responsible to the Master, Dean, or Principal or to the College Court established to regulate these matters.

Municipal by-laws and provincial and federal legislation and regulations fully apply to the activities of the University and its individual members, regardless of whether they are on or off campus."

The Senate Committee on the Duff-Berdahl Report has been asked by the Senate of the University to study the Report on Rights and Responsibilities and to receive comments from all members of the University. A preliminary report was presented to Senate by this Committee in the spring of 1970. Work will proceed on this during the fall and University members interested in these matters are urged to contact the Committee's Secretary, Mr. Mel Ransom (telephone number 635-2201, Room S944 Ross Building), or Mr. John A. Becker (telephone number 635-2226, Room 260, Vanier College).

On Campus

Thursday, Oct. 22

1:00 p.m. - Guest Speaker — Earle Birney — poet — will read from his own works — sponsored jointly by the departments of Humanities and English; all welcome — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

2:00 p.m. - Film — "Man — the Measure of All Things" — 4th in the Kenneth Clark series 'Civilization' — sponsored by the Faculty of Fine Arts — all welcome; Room I, Lecture Hall #2.

2:00 p.m. - Special Guest — Dr. P. Erdos, of the Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest, will speak on "Applications of Probability Methods to Combinatorial Analysis" — sponsored by the Dept. of Mathematics and Computer Science Club; all welcome; reception following lecture (Room N524 the Ross Bldg.) in Room E, Stedman Lecture Halls.

4:15 p.m. - Film — "Ivan the Terrible" — shown in 2 parts (October 22 and 29); sponsored by the Dept. of History; all welcome; Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

4:30 p.m. - Monthly Senate Meeting — open to all members of the York community; tickets available in Room S945, the Ross Building, prior to the meeting — Senate Chamber, ninth floor, the Ross Bldg.

7:00 p.m. - Ceramics Club — open meeting; new members welcome; studio, basement of Vanier College Residence.

7:00 p.m. - Combined Fire and Rescue Demonstration — by the North York Fire Department in conjunction with a fire evacuation drill planned by the Safety and Security Dept. of York — Vanier College Residence.

8:00 p.m. - Student's International Meditation Society Meeting — all welcome; Room E, Stedman Lecture Halls.

8:00 p.m. - Art — Stephen Cruise — Process Art — Gallery and grounds of Glendon Campus — October 22 to November 4.

Friday, Oct. 23

2:00 p.m. - Special Guest — Robin Mathers, Professor of English, Carleton University and co-author of "The Struggle for Canadian Universities" will give a talk entitled "Now is the Time" — sponsored by the Canadian Liberation Movement; all welcome; Founders Dining Hall.

7:00 p.m. - Badminton — upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

7:00 p.m. - Reception — for Osgoode Graduate Students — Graduate Student Common Room, Osgoode Hall Law School, York Campus.

7:30 p.m. - General Y.U.F.A. Meeting — members of the York University Faculty Association and all new members of faculty are invited — Faculty Lounge (S872 and S869) the Ross Building.

Saturday, Oct. 24

10:00 a.m. - Recreational Soccer — soccer field, York Campus.

12 noon - Soccer — York vs. Ryerson — (Ryerson home game); at York.

2:00 p.m. - Rugged — Home Game — York vs. R.M.C.

Sunday, Oct. 25

2:00 p.m. - Badminton — upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. - Film — "Good-bye Columbus" — sponsored by Winters College Council; all welcome; Admission \$1 (students of Winters College — 75¢) Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

7:30 p.m. - Roman Catholic Mass — Room 107, Stedman Lecture Halls.

Tuesday, Oct. 26

8:30 p.m. - Poetry Reading - by Al Purdy, winner of the Governor - General's award for poetry; first of the poets to appear in the Performing Arts Series, sponsored by the Faculty of Fine Arts (the Poetry Series is sold out) — Burton Auditorium.

Wednesday, Oct. 27

12:15 p.m. - Recreational Soccer — soccer field, York Campus.

4:14 p.m. & 8:00 p.m. - Film — "Tant qu'on a la sante" de Pierre Etaix — sponsored by the Dept. of French, Glendon; no subtitles; all welcome — Room 129, York Hall, Glendon Campus.

6:00 p.m. - Volleyball — Home Game — York vs. University of Toronto.

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - Stargazing — twin-dome astronomical observatory; Petrie Science Building.

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Letters to the Editor

Let's all march up Lundy's Lane

From my vantage point of 35 (count them) years, I view this present nationalist fervor with a yawn.

I mean you people are supposed to be the "now generation." You are supposed to be the jet-set swingers, the Trudeau twinklers, the serious seventies. So if this is true and not just an ad man's idiocy, (I'd have said pipe dream but then the Narco's would be searching my porridge) what the HELL are you beating this dead horse for?

Like it isn't new. In the middle 50's there was a bunch of Canada Firsters. They marched around Bay Street singing O Canada, refused to stand for God Save the Queen and tried to interrupt throne speeches in Ottawa and Queen's Park. Their target? No Clyde, or Clydette, not Imperialist America. They were shooting at Imperialist Britain. Our British domination had to be curtailed. It was a case of "Do It Now" - then.

In the 60's it was Quebec against the rest. The rest being us. So comes the middle of that muddled decade and Walter Gordon swings our eyes to a substitute target: America. Sociology of Conflict (Soc 369 point 3 Geraldine) calls this a "Safety-Valve release institution".

I would normally append this but it comes from a slim \$2.20 paperback put out by the Free Press Paperback, a subsidiary of the MacMillan Co. by an American, Lewis Coser, who is paraphrasing a German named Simmel.

Get the point Cronk. An American author, an American subsidiary, of a British company, printed in Canada, about a German's work. Try and get nationalistic about that Charlie.

So anyway, back to the matter at/in hand. When I was a young man courting the girls (enough) we used to gang the Italians. This was in the late 40's. I admit we weren't nearly as literate as you guys. I mean we didn't know no phrases like "branch-plant-university, American imperialist, accultural differences. I mean, how's a Wop, or dago, or spaghetti eater gonna move to THAT music.

It just don't swing Sheila. If you examine our history you'll find that every generation played this old tune with a different instrument. For me to find it here, at University, is disconcerting. It's like spending a hundred years repeating kindergarten because we can't pass sandbox.

Its nice to be concerned and affected. When we are sucked in, marked and used that's not so nice. Why don't we get concerned and affected in a pro, rather than anti, way. As a university, and as students, we can positively insure our own Canadianization. Prof. Ron Bloore in a Humanities 378

lecture (that's the Canadian Culture course Cora) mentioned that both the Royal Ontario Museum and the Ontario Art Gallery desperately need a fund raising campaign to setup a bunch of money for purchase of Canadiana.

What would you say to putting our time, talent and money where our feet have been. Then there is the Indian, Metis, Eskimo and French questions still waiting after that.

What say we pressure that cause happy council into doing something RIGHT for a change. If they wanna be big men on campus then let's

make them BIG men. We can make them walk outta here having solved a problem, or two, instead of becoming one.

Anyway I think that Humanities building would be a real bitch to burn.

I think we have the makings of a GREAT University, Pro rather than Anti, building rather than burning. If we're really concerned with Canada let's get guys like Bloore, Mandel and Best to point us toward some non-americanized-union construction work. My bet is a fund raising for the ROM.

Don T. Echlin
2nd year Arts

Rothschild strikes again

As the sphincter of rhetoric opens, the shit of inconsistency begins to pour out. The repressed anal-fixated attitude of the "Canadian colonial mentality" (whatever that is) has been released and with it a flood of diarrhea diatribe instead of purposeful phallic penetration into the pituitary penthouse of power. The powerless often want to mimic the dominant instead of actually striving for power. How sad!

CYSF decries the fate of continued Canadian subservience to the giant, Usa and his prodigal son, Ltd. Excalibur, whose ongoing policy it is to consistently support this position, reflects its journalistic incompetence by being unable to develop any clear idea of "Canadian consciousness".

Let me elaborate: In five editions it has reviewed only two Canadian produced films (one of which, Chicago '70, is about the Chicago conspiracy trial in America) and ten foreign films, six of which are American.

It carries advertising paid for by American owned corporations: The Villager Shoe Shoppes, all five editions, Arnold Palmer Dry Cleaners, three editions, Tampax, three editions, Levi's, two editions, Hair, an American tribal-love-rock musical, two editions, Coca-Cola, one edition, Super Discount Drug Stores, five editions, while not owned outright by an American corporation features the great desensitizing products of good and plenty consumer technology, "Scope" (implying, of course, that the carbon dioxide you exhale from your body, stinks), "Ice Blue Secret" (implying that your body odor is unacceptable, so keep it a secret and smell like everybody else).

This is extremely seductive and Excalibur perpetuates this evil, unconscious, degenerate, social-psychological destructiveness, although it maintains at the same time that American domination

must be thrown off. Wow! Unbelievable! Far out!

Let's investigate further! What has Excalibur revealed about the "Canadian context"? One article in five issues on the intolerable plight of Canada's original indigenous population (popularly known as Indians). I discount the article on the "Blackfoot Bus Cop," because there is no major socio-economic analysis. Two articles on the caretaker's union. One book review of Juan Butler's, Cabbage Town Diary: A Documentary. Finally, three major articles on "American Imperialism".

Where are the articles on the increasing polarization between French and English Canada? Where are the articles on the pollution of Toronto and other major Canadian cities? Where are the articles revealing the racist immigration policies of the Canadian government? Where are the articles revealing Canadian capitalism and its bureaucratic institutions with their continuing moral diffusion of responsibility? Where are the articles on elementary and secondary education in Toronto and the rest of Canada (they still strap disruptive students in the public school system of Toronto)? Perhaps these issues aren't important. Perhaps they don't quite fit into the "Canadian context".

Excalibur is still in the "American context". Look at any American college newspaper and you will be sure to find articles on "American Imperialism," drugs, sex, sports, entertainment. These are crucial, relevant issues, but somehow they reek of America.

Excalibur is still stuck in the stone, constipated so to speak. Arthur, come forward, take the "vorpel sword" in hand and slay "the Jabberwock". In other words cut the bullshit!

Edwin Rothschild
Graduate Sociology.

Survival Day focus on York effluent

To Dr. Slater

Dear Sir:

Today has been designated Survival Day to focus attention on our environmental crisis. In honour of Survival Day, I hereby dump this bucketful of muddy cruddy water all over your nice green carpet. Isn't it a filthy sight?

The sad fact, Mr. President, is that this water was drawn from a little stream that empties into Black Creek on the south-west corner of York Campus. Yessir, that's good old York guck. You can walk outside and see it for yourself pouring constantly into the already polluted Black Creek. To say that York University has wreaked havoc with the water table is an understatement. The western

areas of the campus, those vast mud-scapes we all know and love dump silt into the natural drainage ditch once known as Black Creek.

Another sad York fact, Dr. Slater, is that our heating plant smokestack still has no filter. Oh no, it's not illegal, don't worry! It's only immoral. Besides, maybe both the creek and the smokestack will go away.

Some people might suffer from the diseased notion that York

University should lead the community in the restoration of clean land, air and water. Admirably enough, York University has instituted an Environmental Studies Faculty and a Centre for Environmental Quality. However, before York can gain any credibility in the community, our own house must be cleaned up. Let's get with it.

Yours gaspingly,
THE BEAVER

EXCALIBUR STAFF MEETING
THURS. 1:00 to 3:00 P.M.

You can fool most of the people all the time, and all people most of the time, but not all people all the time with false feelings.

A young couple fall in counterfeit love, and fool themselves and each other completely. But alas, counterfeit love is good cake but bad bread. It produces a fearful emotional indigestion. Then you get a modern marriage, and a still more modern separation.

The trouble with counterfeit emotion is that nobody is really happy, nobody is really contented, nobody has any peace. Everybody keeps on rushing to get away from the counterfeit emotion which is in themselves worst of all.

Above all things love is a counterfeit feeling today. Here, above all things, the young will tell you, is the greatest swindle. That is, if you take it seriously. Love is all right if you take it lightly, as an amusement. But if you begin taking it seriously you are let down with a crash.

There are, the young women say, no real men to love. And there are, the young men say, no girls to fall in love with. So they go on falling in love with unreal ones, on either side; which means, if you can't have real feelings, you've got to have counterfeit ones: since some feelings you've got to have: like falling in love.

But especially in love, only counterfeit emotions exist nowadays. We have all been taught to mistrust everybody emotionally, from parents downwards, or upwards. Don't trust anybody with your real emotions: if you've got any: that is the slogan of today. Trust them with your money, even, but never with your feelings. They are bound to trample on them.

I believe there has never been an age of greater mistrust between persons than ours today: under a superficial but quite genuine social trust. Very few of my friends would pick my pocket, or let me sit on a chair where I might hurt myself.

But practically all my friends would turn my real emotions to ridicule. They can't help it; it's the spirit of the day. So there goes love, and there goes friendship: for each implies a fundamental emotional sympathy. And hence, counterfeit love, which there is no escaping.

— D.H. Lawrence, *A Propos of Lady Chatterley's Lover*

