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Excalibur

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THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

October 7, 1971

Windsor law dean, Tarnopolsky



Opposition mounts to VP choice

Past shows anti-semitism

By ANDY MICHALSKI

York president David Slater will present Windsor law dean Walter Tarnopolsky to the board of governors on Tuesday as his choice for academic vice-president.

Tarnopolsky, who might fill a position vacant ever since York began 11 years ago, was selected from a list of six names submitted by Slater's ad hoc advisory committee of nine faculty and one graduate student.



Walter Tarnopolsky

York's Jewish Student Federation is holding an emergency meeting today to discuss the hiring of Windsor law dean Walter Tarnopolsky as York's academic vice-president.

While at the ex-Catholic University of Windsor, Walter Tarnopolsky came under fire for allegedly anti-semitic tendencies.

Three Jewish first year law students were denied supplementary examinations despite medical certificates as evidence.

One said he suffered from nervous tension during exams from working at a full-time job to support himself. Another had the flu and a medical certificate as proof. Another Jewish student's personal plea on strictly compassionate grounds was denied. One non-Jewish case was postponed.

When a second year Jewish student charged discrimination against Tarnopolsky and the faculty — he was denied counsel at a faculty meeting to reconsider his status at the law school. (The faculty reviewed all other students' cases except his.)

Four non-Jewish second year students with 60 percent overall standing got either supplementary exams in the failures or a pass into third year. Another repeating his year got 64.4 percent with a failure in labor law taught by an American. He was passed a month later after a Canadian professor agreed to reread his exam.

Four non-Jewish second year students below 60 percent had their marks re-read free and were passed before any marks were published. One of them was Bruce Frazer, president of the student law society.

Two of three Jewish second year students below 60 percent were forced to leave when Tarnopolsky told the faculty they had failed elsewhere before. He was proven wrong and one of those students is now repeating Law II. He failed only after being bell-curved by professor John McAuliffe, the American that Tarnopolsky made his assistant dean.

A third Jewish student was forced to repeat Law II despite the fact he had passed all his courses with 58 percent. All three Jewish students paid to have their exam papers re-read — by the original professors, as is the practice at Windsor.

The only 1970-71 second year student not allowed back this year is Jewish. He went to another law school.

No explanation was ever given by the Windsor law school or Tarnopolsky for the above selection process used with students under 60 percent — the required average to pass.

Three probationary second year students were dropped last Christmas when professor Margaret Hughes from Saskatchewan (as is dean Tarnopolsky) failed them in family law. Two more were dropped because their overall

Christmas average was below 60 percent.

Previously, Tarnopolsky had told all five they needed a 60 percent average for the year. Both the Law Society of Upper Canada and the University of Windsor only recognize yearly marks — not semester grades. The requirement of no failures was removed in May when the required average for repeating probationary students was raised to 62 percent.

This inconsistency in reviewing marks prompted professor Hugh Silverman, Q.C., to circulate a memorandum to all faculty. He said it appeared that "we operate under two sets of criteria, one set for those who don't make at Christmas, and another set for those who don't make it in the spring.

"In the former case we are rigid and inflexible, marks are not raised and the full weight of the administrative machine comes to bear on the unsuccessful student.

"In the latter case we review marks, and in fact have papers read by professors other than the examining professor, and tolerance and sweetness govern."

In later correspondence with ex-Windsor professor and critic Sy Langer, Silverman asked "Are you going to raise the rampant anti-semitism issue?"

He later wrote, "Tell it like it was, the antisemitic attack on me."

For the first time, last Christmas and in May, Tarnopolsky ordered professors not to allow students to see their exam papers in case they decide to appeal their grades.

Although July 5 was the final date in the Windsor calendar for all mark appeals law students were not sent their marks by the registrar until the middle of July. But law students living in Windsor were able to find out their marks in person at the law school's general office almost immediately after the marks meetings in May. Such a procedure was necessary since Tarnopolsky imposed two week appeal deadlines from the marks meetings — subject to further communication from him.

Tarnopolsky is presently under investigation by the Ontario Human Rights Commission, and J. Francis Leddy, president and vice-chancellor of the University of Windsor. He also faces possible legal action by former students.

CUPE and York meet

"Not a heck of a lot happened" at the long-awaited Monday meeting between the Canadian Union of Public Employees and York's administration, said CUPE representative Jim Anderson.

But he added that York seemed more receptive to union demands. Don Mitchell, personnel director and York representative had a "whole new attitude when he came to the bargaining table, even though we didn't discuss monetary matters," said Anderson.

A more complete fringe benefit plan and wage increases were the major union demands. York workers now receive \$2.50 an hour for men and \$2.06 an hour for women.

Unanimous CYSF vote to delay appointment

In an emergency meeting yesterday, Council of the York Student Federation unanimously agreed to demand that the board of governors postpone its decision on academic affairs vice-president nominee Walter Tarnopolsky pending full investigation of charges made against him.

Faculty have charged dean Tarnopolsky of anti-semitic prejudices and preferential hiring of Americans over Canadians at the University of Windsor.

In a three point brief sent to president David Slater, and the board of governors CYSF said "if such an investigation committee is not established, then CYSF shall not recognize the appointment as being valid and will undertake any means necessary to procure his (Tarnopolsky's) immediate dismissal."

CYSF also called for student-faculty parity on the proposed investigation committee, and on all committees investigating an administrative appointment.

CYSF president Mike Fletcher will ask board of governors chairman Robert MacIntosh to speak at the Tuesday board meeting.

Despite a supposedly liberal record, ex-Windsor law professor Sy Langer described Tarnopolsky as probably the worst offender of the Americanization of Canadian universities. Langer said Tarnopolski was "a symbol of the most blind indifference and complicity in regard to Americanization of Canadian faculties."

When Liberal MPP Tim Reid raised the issue of the Americanization of the Windsor law faculty, Tarnopolsky likened his moves to "a racist, a demagogue and a latter-day Hitler."

When Ontario attorney general Allan Lawrence demanded that only those law professors qualified to practise in Ontario be allowed to teach, Tarnopolsky described Lawrence as one of the most stupid ministers he'd ever known.

Of the 18 member law faculty at Windsor, only six have tenure. Four are American, three of whom commute every day from Detroit. Despite a mandatory three year waiting period before tenure is given, American professor Albert Malsten got it in 18 months.

None of the Americans tenured has a post graduate degree while their standard law degrees are from the University of Washington or the University of Detroit (including night school).

Of the three law representatives on the university senate, two are American professors and the other is the librarian (also American). American John McAuliffe is assistant dean and chairman of admissions. (He got tenure on arrival.)

Four of the five member hiring and tenure committee at the Windsor law school are American this year.

Students and faculty charge that the library, which received a special Ontario grant this year of \$100,000, is heavily stocked with American books. The law school's paper, Oyez wrote that the library's emphasis of material was misplaced with "an overabundance of dustgathering American primary material... of little value to undergraduate law students."

Langer and another Canadian professor with post graduate degrees from Columbia and Osgoode left Windsor in June. Langer was reportedly pressured out with no hearings despite a student petition on his behalf. The other joined the Hamilton solicitor's department.

According to the Windsor Star, Tarnopolsky ordered Langer, a strident critic, "to cease all criticism of the presence of so many Americans at this law school."

Despite technical differences between Canadian and American law, American professors teach Ontario labor laws, contracts, torts (civil wrongs) and advocacy (courtroom procedures).

In a telephone interview, Tarnopolsky said all Canadian labour relations were based on the American Wagner Act and that it didn't take long for American professors to pick up the Canadian difference.

He described the charge that the library was packed with American books as absolute nonsense and said Windsor's Canadian collection was as good as any Canadian law school in Canada. He said the librarian had a standing order to buy every available Canadian book. Diana Priestly, an ex-Osgoode librarian has independently sent letters to MPP Tim Reid and others, verifying his opinion.

Reid, he said, proceeded on facts without checking them first. Although he gave the Americans tenure, Tarnopolsky said he only hired one of them, the other three were there before his deanship began.

Americans he explained, were treated the same as any faculty from Jamaica or France. "You're viewing this from a Toronto perspective," he said. "Six thousand people from Windsor work in Detroit and only a few hundred come here to work."

He said the Toronto Star editorial describing the commuting U.S. professors as "Windsor Wetbacks" as all wrong.

Tarnopolsky has served three years of a six year contract as dean of Windsor's law school. Few people at Windsor knew of his possible new appointment and he expressed surprise that it was common knowledge at York.

Four councils meet in attempt to reestablish OUS

By MARILYN SMITH and PAUL BOURQUE

The Ontario Union of Student Councils made an abortive effort to

re-establish the Ontario Union of Students in a weekend conference at Glendon College. Delegates from only four of the 13 Ontario university student councils attended, in-

dicating continued opposition to a wide-based student union.

The university student councils dissolved OUS last May and set up OUSC, a de-centralized union of separate student councils in its place.

In a brief presented to York, Carleton, McMaster and Queen's, the Glendon delegates called for re-establishment of OUS, its full-time secretariat and a new constitution for its effective operation.

When Carleton and Queen's voiced their continued opposition to any province-wide union, Toronto area university delegates proposed formation of a Toronto area student

union. They meet tomorrow at 3 p.m. in Ryerson student council offices to continue discussion.

Council of York Student Federation president Mike Fletcher, a strong voice at the OUS dissolution conference in May, said "what a different group of people we are now, only six months later. We've demonstrated that we can't get along without a central union."

Last May, CYSF said they were "not prepared to remain within an organization (OUS) which costs so much (25 cents per student) and produces so little. The old structure is to say the least moribund, and we feel that a radical shake-up is

needed to get people and events moving and produce results."

Queen's student council president Pat Riley argued there is still no need for a full-time secretariat, that individual councils would work to get something done if they needed it badly enough.

McMaster student council president, Andy Andoniadis, a former staunch OUS opponent, disagreed. "Every year a new council comes in and starts at the same place as the council before it."

He wanted a broad-based student union with full-time staff to serve as an information centre so that individual councils could learn from one another without starting from scratch each time they initiated a student service.

Bob McGaw, resources coordinator for OUS when it folded, said of OUS "the structured machine didn't make any sense in terms of political realities because the student councils are structured irrelevance, law making bodies without power." Any kind of impetus for student action must filter up," he said, "so that in the face of the overwhelming support for the dissolution of OUS in May, the three-staff Secretariat "didn't fight it."

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Erratum

Excalibur wishes to apologize for any confusion caused by last week's story headlined CUPE & York finally get together Saturday.

The Canadian Union of Public Employees and York negotiated on Monday, Oct. 4 over a new contract settlement.

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Clubs get biggest boost

Final CYSF budget ready for college approval

By CARLA SULLIVAN

Council of the York Student Federation finalized its 1971-72 budget described by CYSF President Mike Fletcher as "one of the best budgets put out in the last few years." To become final, last Thursday's revision must now be approved by six of the nine colleges.

The CYSF granted Clubs the most substantial increase, upping the original \$9,500 to \$11,650. Fletcher said clubs have always needed more money and more organizations have requested money this year.

"With these changes, we can grant them a reasonable amount of money to operate on."

Excalibur's budget rose from \$25,350 to \$27,000. Fletcher said the change is justified by the fact that any extra money would be used for

increased news space.

Both honorarium and conferences increased from \$500 to \$800 to cover expenses as foreseen last spring.

Radio York, the Day Care Center and the Student Clinic were also allotted extra money.

Balancing these increases, the CYSF has reduced the secretary's salary of \$5,312 by \$1,700 to account for the 12 weeks the position was empty. The handbook and phone book allocation dropped from \$750 to \$500 because the handbook profit, realized for the first time this year, will cover any loss incurred by the phone book.

Finally, the original academic, research and general allocations have all been reduced. Fletcher explained "Summer operations have shown that we don't need as

large a budget as originally estimated."

Outstanding debts total \$13,800 owed to York University for various services, including \$3,500 to the Colleges and an additional \$1,500 to Founders.

Although he hopes for college approval of the revision within 10 days, Fletcher believes the constitutional bylaws governing the budget need changing.

"It's too restrictive — the CYSF cannot function effectively simply as a co-ordinating council. If collectively the colleges could decide what direction CYSF is to take, the present system might continue to work. But as it stands, they are unable to adapt to the changes that CYSF must go through."

1971-1972 C.Y.S.F. BUDGET

Allocation	Spring proposal	Final Sept. 30
Excalibur	\$23,350	\$27,000
Radio York	\$14,700	\$15,000
Handbook, Phonebook	\$ 750	\$ 500
Business Manager Bookkeeper		\$ 750
Salary of president	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Salary of secretary	\$ 5,312	\$ 2,750
Summer salaries	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
General	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,500
Legal	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Honorarium	\$ 500	\$ 800
Conferences	\$ 250	\$ 400
Day care clinic	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,200
Student clinic	\$10,000	\$11,000
Monday	\$ 720	\$ 720
Academic affairs	\$ 7,500	\$ 6,000
Research	\$ 2,300	\$ 730
Clubs	\$ 9,500	\$11,650
Total	\$94,770	\$95,000

Founders defies budget until CYSF repays \$3,000

By HARRY STINSON

Founders College Student Council has told Council of the York Student Federation that it will not ratify the 1971-72 budget until CYSF repays \$3,000 owed to Founders.

CYSF countered that it could not pay its bills until the budget had been passed. Six of the nine colleges must ratify the budget before CYSF can receive any money.

In 1969, Founders lent CYSF \$1,500 to help start Radio York. Like the other creditors, Vanier (\$1,500) and McLaughlin (\$500), Founders has not been paid back.

The other \$1,500 was last year's loan to get the Guess Who for a concert. Last year's CYSF social affairs commissioner and now president Mike Fletcher lost both the money and the group.

The issue brewed for quite a while. Founders president Bob Thompson notes that CYSF debts are always budgeted, but never paid. And this

year promises to be no different as the amount is only listed as an outstanding debt, instead of being included in the items of expenditure. Founders council claim they are bargaining in good faith, citing an advance made to Radio York this year to aid in production. The best bet, they advise, is to just give them the money. Three times Founders councillors raised the matter and each time it was tabled for lack of CYSF representation.

CYSF hopes to receive the necessary budget ratification from college councils, "so that services that we feel are necessary on this campus can be continued but they

admit they do expect a fight.

For starters, there is the admittedly-filibuster issue of request for clarification of the \$800 budgeted for honorariums. CYSF points out that these are awarded at the end of the year on the basis of work done. Financial need would be difficult, if not impossible to decide now.

More profound is the perpetual bone of contention, Excalibur.

Founders vice-president, Bob Ashton, made his position quite

clear, "I detest Excalibur." He would like to see CYSF phase out completely any funding of Excalibur, Radio York and the student handbook. Instead he would appoint a single advertising manager to sell for all three and make them self-sufficient.

The distrust spreads out over the whole area of CYSF and college council relationships. Ashton feels CYSF is very inept. Fletcher replied the colleges disagree among themselves as to how the budget

should be handled, yet under the constitution, they must ratify it.

Ashton claims that when Founders council objects, it speaks for 1,500 students, which is larger than the number of persons who voted for Fletcher as CYSF president. Ashton did not say how many voted in the Founders elections. Founders council, despite its diligent attendance of the CYSF constitutional committee, does not intend to change it, because "everyone resents change."

Calumet plans to withdraw from CYSF- direct democracy working

Calumet's CYSF representative Harvey Goldlist said last week, "As far as we (Calumet) are concerned, we never did belong to CYSF."

According to Council of the York Student Federation constitution, a new college must have a referendum before joining. But two years ago, CYSF amended the constitution to allow colleges to automatically join the council. Goldlist said Calumet is now looking into the legality of that amendment.

Reasons for such a move remain unclear. Calumet is already carrying out an apparently successful experiment in student government, namely, direct democracy. Calumet is run by means of an elected business manager and a general assembly to which "whoever cares, comes."

It is in any case more representative and effective than the council structures presently used in other colleges which, in Mr. Goldlist's estimates, "are screwing themselves up in bureaucracy."

In a session with Goldlist at last Monday's meeting, CYSF maintained that Calumet College is in fact a member of the CYSF both under the Constitution and by precedent. According to CYSF president Mike Fletcher, "If the York students have control of their constitution, Calumet is a member. If the board of governors has control, perhaps they are not."

Chairman Bob Ashton said having sent voting representatives to CYSF, Calumet has accepted the rulings of the CYSF.

TTC has forgotten York

By BRENDA GRAY

The annual York-TTC sparring session is on. The Toronto Transit Commission is making another survey at York to alleviate the delays and overcrowding York passengers experience.

"We've made some checks after 2:00 p.m." said P. Baker TTC public relations manager. Additional buses will arrive at York from 2:05 to 3:55 p.m. when extra men are available. But the TTC has a high absentee rate and difficulty getting drivers.

A TTC summer survey said York students comprise only 13 per cent of the rush hour traffic on Keele buses. About 3,000 students plus faculty, York workers and staff use the buses.

A university spokesman said York was shocked that the TTC based their decision on results of a summer survey when few students were on campus.

"It is my conviction that the figures they were using were out of date," said Bill Small vice-president of administration.

The TTC needs another rapid transit route from the York area with Spadina Expressway not going through. Faster transportation will arrive with the 1973 completion of the Yonge Street subway. Small thinks the subway is the key to success in solving the York transportation problem. Until then York students travelling the Keele Street route will feel the pressure.

Campus service between 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. is less frequent. A 16 minute wait between buses becomes a 20 minute wait. This compares with a 12 minute delay of November, 1968.

York has a population the size of Barrie but the TTC insists on giving York the same service it offers other Toronto institutions. Western University has six bus stops on its campus. TTC argues that it can't provide York with services denied to factories and offices.

TTC also claims non-York riders would be up in arms at the leapfrogging schedules of express buses unless supplementary service was good. They oppose a stop at the Murray Ross Building ramp due to a shortage of space in which buses can turn around. York has emphasized the central concept of the university around the Ross building with a feasible bus stop at the ramp. TTC is still studying the proposal. It would not incur any cost differences.

With 97 buses every weekday, Small said, "In my own evaluation we have seen marked improvement but we have to be sure they're alert to the continuous increase in our community." Nevertheless one passenger complains that one morning the Keele bus north was too full to stop at Lawrence to pick up passengers.

TTC has received protests largely from the York administration. "There are much fewer protests from students this year than last," said Baker.

"The test comes when the figures are here," said Small. "The difficulty is in making an advance estimate." Until the completion of the two week bus count and its results are considered the York community continues to wait — at the bus stop.

Shulman sees board of governors as key to university government

By BRENDA GRAY

Dr. Morton Shulman, the forthright N.D.P. candidate for Toronto's High Park riding said last week he is unconvinced about student parity.

"There has to be a boss somewhere. If you have two groups of equal strength you're going to have an impasse."

Shulman thinks students and faculty should have important voices in policy determination with someone to act as a balance.

On university structures, Shulman said, "I think you can avoid a lot of waste of time — which is one of the major problems in university — by bringing in students and getting their help in planning courses and running the whole thing. I think that in order to maintain student interest in a course, you can't just say do this and do that. You have to bring them in and let them help plan the course. Besides, about certain aspects they will know better than their professors, because they'll know what's of interest to their contemporaries. They'll also know things that are of no interest whatsoever."

He does not think students are capable of making decisions on faculty employment although he admits "Students are far more mature now than when I was going through."

He says the only way the tax-paying public should be involved in

determining university policy is through the board of governors. "I don't see any other practical way of doing it. You have to do it in some structured organized way. I think you have to have a board of governors to make these decisions." But he believes the board of governors should be appointed in a more democratic way.

The NDP wants to assume 80 percent of education costs to be included in part of a re-vamped progressive tax system. "If we get in there's going to be a great increase in the corporation tax and a great reduction in the amount of money spent on highways which will bring in an extra billion dollars a year."

Hall-do not disregard the social consequences of legal decisions

Canada does not have a rigid body of defined law that could or should be applied by the courts without regard to the social consequences of their decisions, according to Justice Emmett Hall of the Supreme Court of Canada.

In an address last week to the John White Society of Osgoode, Hall said "judges should not consider that societal facts also ignore the very ends that society seeks to serve in our society."

"Perhaps the court's function should be to search for the legislative function of a statute and then interpret the statute to further that purpose."

Hall, one of the original Red Tories from the Saskatchewan West and a contemporary of former prime minister John Diefenbaker, said for judges to "take all social and economic factors into account in a definition of the rule of law is not only permissible but indispensable."

Comparing the power of the Supreme Court in Canada to that of the same in the United States, Hall quoted Chief Justice Hughes of the U.S. Supreme Court who once said, "The constitution is what the judges say it is. As we witness the great difficulty our governments have in agreeing on an amending formula, let alone an amendment to our constitution, I am sure that statement applies equally to Canada."

He said the foundation of much of Canadian jurisprudence — common law — has a basis formed on decisions taken by the courts and not by legislation.

Abortion Action women form political coalition

By TRISH HARDMAN

The Ontario Women's Abortion Action Conference at Jarvis Collegiate on Saturday voted to form a political coalition to work for the repeal of abortion laws from the Criminal Code.

Delegates, representing high school and university students, housewives, professional and working women, endorsed a co-ordinated political campaign for repeal. Suggested tactics include a petition campaign, a letter-writing campaign and a mass demonstration in Ottawa on Nov. 20th. Those women not able to attend may stage local demonstrations.

Speakers from other Canadian

and U.S. coalitions, the Liberal and New Democratic Parties, the Toronto Women's Caucus, the Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws (ARCAL) lent their support to the conference. Dr. Marion Powell, medical officer for the Scarborough Board of Health felt the activity of women's groups gave professionals more confidence in initiating changes.

Eleanor Pelrine, author of Abortion in Canada condemned the recent abortion reform "that hardly was." She felt abortion was a major political issue on which every politician must stand up and be counted. She called for all forms of

political action to bring the issue to the forefront.

Laura Sabia, chairwoman of the National Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women, received a standing ovation for her powerful call to action.

"The enemy isn't men, the enemy is ourselves," she said. Women were ad hoc-ing their way....on bended knees to convince the federal government to repeal abortion laws. Meanwhile Trudeau, was "extremely busy bringing out the Just Society, just for fun," and has ignored these demands. She called for more political pressure groups, more women in places of political power. "We're tired of the in-seminators making decisions for the bearers."

The Ad Hoc Committee represents about three million women. "We'll give you our support — you give us yours, in the name of heaven, to get this thing passed," she said.

The conference approved other policy proposals, grouped around the slogan Abortion — a Woman's Right to Choose. They said once abortion is removed from the criminal code, new government legislation must ensure abortions by qualified personnel in adequate facilities. There must be readily available and extensively publicized information on birth control and abortion facilities.

NEWS BRIEFS

Collision course at U of T

The University of Toronto's student electorate will face an entire slate of 52 boycott candidates in the faculty of arts and science council elections this month. The candidates have pledged to leave the council when elected if the faculty refuse to add another 37 student seats to give parity. The same 75-word biography will represent each candidate running. It states that unless last year's student referendum favoring parity is implemented, they will not serve as members of council. The students represent life sciences, humanities, physical sciences, social sciences, interdisciplinary studies, colleges and extension courses. The Students' Administrative Council has backed the boycott slate. A meeting against the boycott move attracted five SAC representatives and six students.

Canikin test vote denied

The House of Commons failed once again on Monday to speak out against the Canikin nuclear test. Liberal and New Democratic MPs have tried three times in two weeks to have the Commons condemn the proposed U.S. test. To be put to debate or a vote, such motions require unanimous consent. The first motion was denied by anonymous voices, the second by Donald MacInnis (PC, Cape Breton-East Richmond) and the third by Jack McIntosh (PC Swift Current-Maple Creek).

Discount on film books offered

For those students tired of the York bookstore rip-off, David Beard's Ciny Books at 692A Yonge Street says his store offers a 10 percent discount on all course listed film books. Beard says he tries to encourage stores to give students discounts which he is very happy to offer.

VMC criticizes Ottawa

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee will present a letter to the Canadian government next Wednesday asking for an end to Canada's role in the Indochina war. The York branch of the committee is located in N109 of the Ross Humanities Building.

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Too often in our past, we have imported not just foreign capital — a necessary commodity — but foreign ownership as well — a commodity of perhaps more dubious value. Too often we have failed in the task of funding Canadian enterprises and marketing the products of our own ingenuity. (Like the electric organ).



Something must be done. And Bill Davis is doing it.

Investment dealers must now raise three quarters of their capital here. Succession duties have been cut, to curb resale of family enterprises, to keep control here. Small Canadian firms facing sell-out may now draw on a new capital fund, to keep control here. Income tax incentives have been granted Ontario firms prepared to invest in other capital hungry firms, to keep control here.

And the government is doing things to support our Ontario based book publishing industry — an important aspect of our national cultural identity.

Further, and of greater importance, the Ontario Development Corporation is making monies available for Canadian enterprises, new or established, with good growth potential. So that small business may become big business — big Canadian business, that can sell its products and services to the world.

We got short-circuited on the electric organ deal. But that's history. And that's why Bill Davis intends to make sure that the next sound investments that come along get full play — this time in Canada.

Davis is doing things...for people. Make our own kind of music.

Sponsored by the Youth Group for Bill Davis.

Brantford plant to become warehouse

Strikebound Texpack moves to Rexdale

By MARK ALTER

Texpack Limited, strikebound in Brantford for the last 3 months, last week reopened an old plant in Rexdale and according to general manager Kenneth Dafoe, will move 80 percent of its production there.

The subsidiary of American Hospital Supply Corporation of Evanston, Illinois took over the Rexdale operation of the Pharmaceutical plant on Fasken Drive last year when it expanded its production line.

According to Dafoe the remaining

20 percent to remain in Brantford will produce company non-woven material.

"We are moving back there in a big way because we can't get people to cross the picket line in Brantford" Dafoe said. He said the move was permanent.

He said the 37 new employees hired in Toronto and Hamilton entered the plant Sept. 29 with the help of eight policemen who held back 40 picketing strikers and Wafflers.

Some people were arrested as a result of resumed disturbances on

the new picket line. One such person is York student Raymond Van Zenooghe. He was charged with malicious damage and arrested after he broke the windshield of a car going through the picket line.

Dafoe indicated that the payroll at the newly-opened plant will be increased to 85. About 200 members of the Canadian Textile and Chemical Union — mostly women — were on strike at the Brantford plant since July to support their demands for a 65-cent increase over three years from their present pay rate of \$1.93

an hour.

Court action has begun against those who were arrested in Brantford. Timothy Windle, 21, of Brantford was fined \$100 when he appeared in provincial court last week on a charge of possession of an offensive weapon. Police said

Windle threw a stone at a transport truck that was moving across the picket line. Since it was his first offence, he was not given a jail sentence. He is just one of the first of more than 65 people charged as a result of picket line violence with professional strikebreakers.

YORK BRIEFS

Gov't look delayed, Slater in Kenya

The board's approval to look into York's governing structure had to wait until York president David Slater came back from Kenya today. The chairman of the senate's Committee on the Organization and Structure of Senate and the University Howard Adelman said Slater had not approached the board about accepting the senate approved parity on the committee.

Student assaulted on campus

First year student Ross Allan Howard is pressing common assault charges against Lloyd Campbell following an incident outside Farqueson Hall last Friday. The fracas began after the two wrote an examination in a class of 300. C.M.D. Becksted of York's safety and security is assisting the Metro Police in their investigation.

Excalibur gets Last Post service

This week heralds the debut of the Last Post weekly news service on Page 8. Excalibur has suspended its subscription to the (American) Liberation News Service and taken the new Canadian operation to supplement its Canadian University Press service. Like CUP, the Last Post has a permanent bureau in Ottawa.

Another coffee shop

The CYSF voted on Monday to set up a coffee-shop in the council offices, Room N108, off Central Square, as a means of providing more contact between the council, clubs, and students. The coffee-shop will be run by John Francis and Terry Donovan, but the CYSF asks that any student interested in helping contact a councillor.

English Association meeting

The English Association held its first general meeting last Thursday to outline plans for the coming year and to obtain new members. The association wants to set up a meaningful cultural program for students and to give students a voice in the english department. Students will be able to sit as voting members on the various faculty committees. The most promising committee is for student-faculty relations. It will act as a grievance board in areas such as plagiarism. Despite the poor turnout of students and general lack of interest, chairman Wendy Burke and the executive remain confident.

CYSF 9-3 vote pledges \$250 in support of Texpack strikers

By CARLA SULLIVAN

Council of the York Student Federation Monday pledged \$250 to the support of strikers in the Brantford Texpack conflict.

In a 9-3 vote, the council defeated objections that CYSF has neither the right nor the money to get into off-campus activities. Calling the strike a fairly clear case of the need for student involvement in the larger community, CYSF president Mike Fletcher said, "You can't isolate the University from real life. You have to work out what your system of priorities is."

Echoing this thought, student David Chud said, "If you only talk about the strike and don't do anything about it,

you're living in an ivory tower and are morally bankrupt."

He pointed to the strike as a classic case of what is being talked about at the university — Americanization and the multi-national corporation. For students to seek involvement in such issues, he added, is "to take what you're learning in the classroom and put it into action."

Texpack workers are striking for higher pay: an increase of 65 cents an hour over a three-year period from their present hourly wage of \$1.93. Texpack, a branch plant of the American Hospital Supply Corporation, is phasing out production at the Brantford plant to make it into a warehouse for packaging hospital and first-aid material made in the U.S.

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Excalibur

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

Tarnopolsky is not for York

Last April, professor John Yolton sent a memorandum to all faculty about president David Slater's search for a vice-president. After a 11 year vacancy, Slater wanted the post filled.

The representative committee contained 11 faculty from various colleges and one graduate student. It was told to select three candidates and Slater would pick one. The senate would not ratify the appointment — it's administrative — even though the vice-president would control all academic affairs in the university.

Out of a list of six, Slater made his choice: Windsor law dean Walter Tarnopolsky, sometime chairman of ad hoc certain inquiries by the Ontario Human Rights Commission. He casually announced it to senate two weeks ago.

Tarnopolsky follows the notion that says to discriminate against Americans is allegedly illegal, (under the Ontario Human Rights Code). There can be no doubt that Tarnopolsky stuck to the letter of the law on that one. Of five tenured professors at Windsor, four are American. The same four sit on the hiring and tenure committee with only one Canadian entitled to vote.

But Tarnopolsky, the civil libertarian, accused of anti-semitism? Admittedly, it's a little hard to swallow.

In private correspondence, the only tenured Canadian, Hugh Silverman, Q.C., wrote to ex-Windsor law professor Sy Langer, "Are you going to raise the rampant anti-semitism issue?"

And later, "Tell it how it was, the anti-semitic attack on me."

Thankfully, we now know something about Tarnopolsky and Windsor.

Most of the Canadian faculty at Windsor are young, inexperienced, and very fearful for their jobs. Tarnopolsky

is a manipulator. Faculty charge he doesn't send memos to his fellow law deans or faculty members. He talks on the phone instead — that way there's a clean record. Of course, there's no way of proving it.

Of the first year Jewish students who applied to write supplementary exams in June, all were denied despite valid medical proof of their inability to take the exams. A student who charged there was discrimination against him was refused counsel to plead his case. Five non-Jewish students got their marks changed without asking for re-reading. One is the president of the student law society. These are facts.

But where does Tarnopolsky's OHRC record come in? Like a master politician in the Stanley Gray case, he chastised the McGill administration for firing him without compensation. Like a good compromise, the burden of guilt is shared by both quarreling parties which leaves the compromisor high and dry with a good clean image.

His record leaves many questions:

Why was a Canadian Jew, Sy Langer, with a post graduate degree from Columbia pressured out despite student petitions, while less qualified Americans were retained?

Why are Americans teaching Canadian labor law, contract law and other Canadian law subjects?

Why the obvious discrepancy in the handling of Jewish and non-Jewish students?

Why have at least 15 top students (Many Jews among them) just transferred to other law schools?

Why was a Jewish student denied of all things, the right to counsel?

And finally, why is Tarnopolsky in such indecent and secretive haste to leave Windsor after three years of a six year term? (Even the board of governors there didn't know of his plans.) Does he really want the York challenge?

There are a few answers. Could it not be that he has embarrassed Windsor so much they want to let him go? He has alienated the Tory cabinet by calling the minister of university affairs, John

York - nothing special for the TTC

The weatherman says there is another hard, cold winter coming on. The student body at York has increased again by more than 10 per cent. And the TTC is still insisting on regarding York as just another stop on its thousands of miles of roadways.

Two proposals have been put forward over the years by the York administration: one is for a limited express service that would leapfrog up from the Lansdowne subway station stopping only at major arteries such as Eglinton, Lawrence, Sheppard Ave. and so on. The other is that the buses, once they do finally arrive on campus, stop at the foot of the Ross Building ramp rather than the windswept territory east of Winters College.

The response to the first suggestion was that only some 13 per cent of the users of the Keele Street bus route get on

or off at York and the majority of users would be inconvenienced. To the second, the appointed directors said it would be impossible for the buses to turn around near the ramp. Besides, if they did it for York, some other subdivision or factory centre would demand the same service.

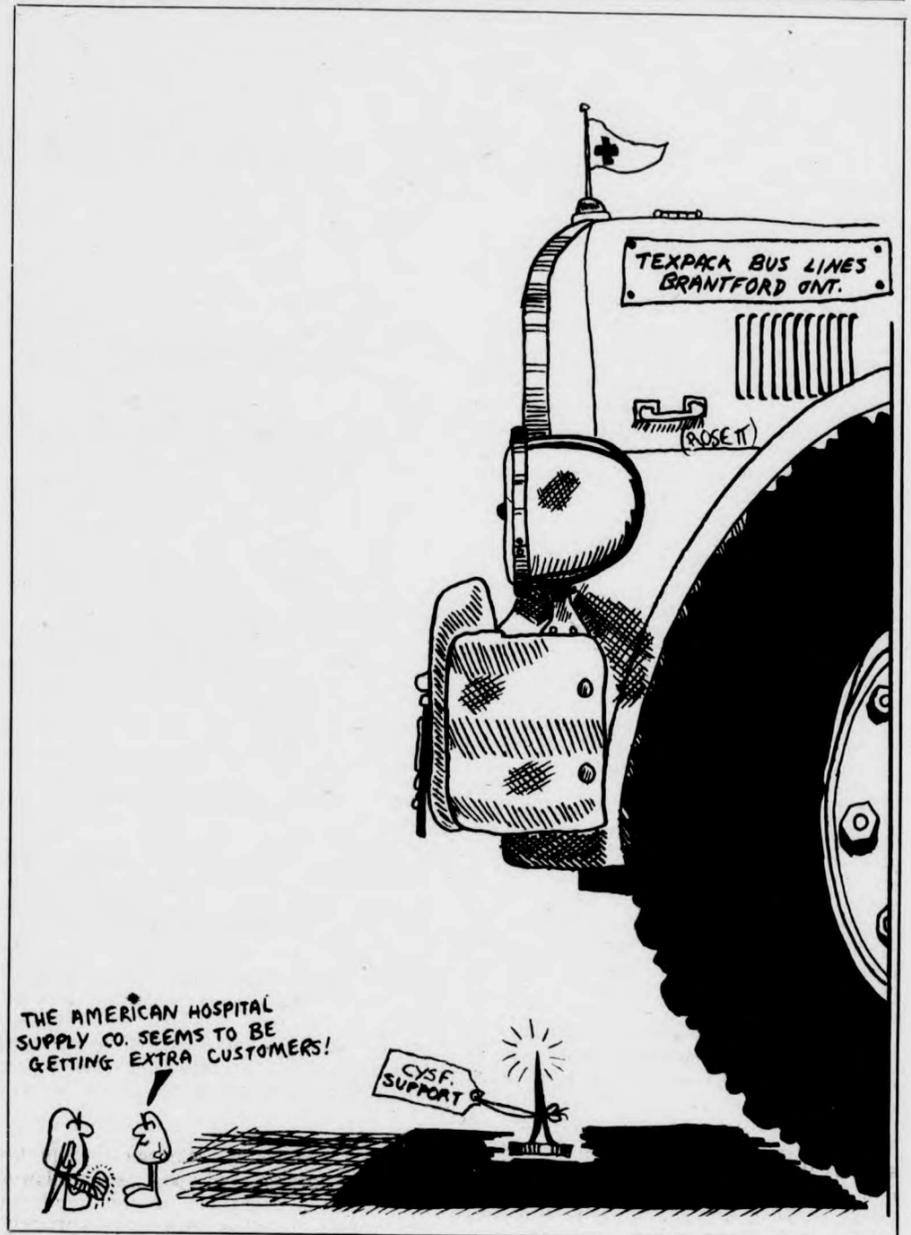
Let's examine those reasons. In the first place, the survey taken that arrived at the 13 per cent figure was conducted in mid-summer of this year. Could it be that there are more people on campus when classes are in session? Might it be that the figure is more like 50 to 60 per cent?

This year there are 5,700 full-time parking permits and more than 3,000 Atkinson stickers. Is this just because people prefer paying the fees and car expenses, or is it perhaps because it is virtually impossible to get to the campus in anything under an hour or more from parts of the city where

surely becomes: does he fit the president's own criteria for selection with "a first class academic reputation as a scholar and a teacher" and "a deserved reputation for integrity and sound judgment in the councils of academe?" Does he have "an ability to elicit co-operation and agreement on high stand (sic) programs?"

To say that Tarnopolsky fits the president's own criteria is ludicrous. With student opinion already massing against him, we have two non-negotiable demands: the dropping of Walter Tarnopolsky's name; and parity on a new committee to select the vice president.

The TTC is known to be, at least to some extent, responsive to public pressure. It might be mickey mouse, but if a group of people from this campus got together, they could in a concerted telephone campaign, tie up all lines to the TTC headquarters for 24 hours a day. Maybe if chairman Ralph Day and his various functionaries had to answer 100 calls a day for a week they would get the point that people here are not satisfied with public transport service. Maybe they'd realize the campus is not just a factory or subdivision. The drivers on the route are hassled because the buses are always overloaded; other riders are hassled because there are never seats on the Keele bus because of York students; York people are hassled because they're jammed like sardines on their way to classes or work and home again. And yet, at least in terms of the noise they're making, they seem to feel less hassled than anybody else.



Excalibur

The York University Weekly

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Some additions and alterations to the Slater doctrine on Canadianization

By IAN LUMSDEN

It was good to see York president David Slater, in his speech to Atkinson's spring convocation, (published in the York Gazette) address himself directly to an issue that has evidently troubled an ever-growing number of Ontarians ranging from the premier of the province to the man in the street. The question involves the national character of our universities.

It is about time faculty and administrators (as opposed to students) began seriously to debate within the university the implications of the de-Canadianization of our post-secondary institutions. I do not propose, however, to discuss the pros and cons of the citizenship question here but will merely take up one or two of the points made by Slater with respect to York's recruitment policies.

Amongst the actions and guidelines which the President would support are the following. (1) "Canadian universities should aggressively seek out Canadian talent and Canadian-trained talent as candidates for appointment;" (2) "Canadians should have preference in appointments other things being equal;" and (3) "institutionalized procedures for review of candidates and applications should be designed to negate possible biases arising from the old boy network; not only should justice be done but seen to be done".

The last point is crucial for many people, both within and without the university, who evidently doubt that neither the procedures nor justice exist at present. The issue of the de-Canadianization or Americanization of York would have abated by now if statements such as those of Slater had been enough to mollify the university's critics. Actions evidently speak louder than words. If it does not lie within the president's jurisdiction to see that justice is done and seen to be done, then upon whom else does responsibility lie? To be specific, I see no reason why the university could not immediately implement the following institutionalized procedures to ensure compliance with his stated objectives.

Before the president and the board of governors ratify an appointment of a foreigner recruited from abroad the following steps could be taken:

1) The department recommending the appointment would be required to give a public explanation as to why it had been unable to appoint a suitable Canadian to a vacant position and to explain what steps had been undertaken to aggressively seek out such a candidate.

2) There would also be provision for unsuccessful candidates to contest the recommendation of a department if they believe they have been treated in a prejudiced manner. The guild effectively protects its own at present. Therefore, I suggest the appointment of the equivalent of a university ombudsman (who might well have additional responsibilities) aided by an advisory group of Canadian faculty, students, and representatives of the public at large, who would investigate and report publicly on the policies and practices of departments in which justice had allegedly not been done to a Canadian applicant. It is a commentary on our universities that such people increasingly feel compelled to go elsewhere in the pursuit of satisfaction — to MPP's, to the press and even to the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

They have no alternative so long as Canadian applicants are being treated in a manner of which the following case is indicative. This occurred at York last session. A Canadian Phd from the University of Toronto applied for a job in a department (Atkinson's history department

— ed.) that is chaired by an American (Madelyn Dick — ed.) and whose composition is becoming increasingly American. The applicant (Jean Cottam — ed.) was denied an interview for a junior vacant position even though the applicant had a more than adequate graduate record and the original application was supported by references from scholars with an international reputation in their field. Though advertisements for the job stipulated that a Phd was required the position was filled, typically, by a fellow American who had not yet completed his Phd at a mid-western state university. Those of us who expressed concern at the treatment of the Canadian applicant were told that the application in question was not even amongst the top 25 (sometimes raised to the top 50). Plausible, I suppose.

But if respectable candidates from one of Canada's leading graduate centres do not have credentials that compare favourably with a score or more candidates trained outside (with or without Phds), what is one to make of Slater's contention that "it is generally recognized (outside of York?) that there are now and will be increasingly in the future large numbers of excellent Canadian teachers and scholars trained to the best standards in the world." Finally, what can "aggressive" recruitment of Canadian talent possibly mean if it does not even include the price of a Toronto bus fare to interview a jobless Canadian Phd? This is but the most glaring example of prejudiced treatment to which Canadians are now exposed in their own universities.

In his address to Atkinson College the president also touched upon the question of the national character of the academic curriculum offered by York — appropriately, since there is an intimate relationship between curriculum and faculty. The former determines the character of the latter just as much as vice versa.

Because our universities have by and large failed to develop academic programs relevant to the regional and national needs of a dependent neo-colonial country and have opted instead for curricula originally tailored to the needs of an imperialist capitalist state, we have tended to attract foreign professors possessing a particular set of ideological values — Gabriel Kolko (an American Marxist history professor of York) notwithstanding. The economics, sociology and political science departments in which visiting Americans teach, and which they increasingly control, are not noticeably different, despite token gestures to Canadian regionalism from their U.S. counterparts. But there was nothing inevitable about this and it had nothing to do with international standards of academic excellence (or some equally meaningless abstraction) and it most certainly had nothing to do with the liberal assumption that "most knowledge of the world is not of or about communities or nations." Our universities are what they are precisely because their founders, administrators and faculty members have, in the main, accepted the ever-growing penetration and domination of our economy and culture by American imperialism. If they are aware that alternative university models have existed in the past and still exist today, they have taken pains to ensure that students and the public at large remain ignorant of their existence.

It is perfectly true, as Slater points out, that econometrics is of the world, as I have discovered in the University of Havana (of all unlikely places). But it is most certainly not true that econometrics is equated with economics to the virtual exclusion of political economy and economic history at most universities that lie at the margins of the American empire.

American foundations and American(ized) professors will be found everywhere trying to "modernize" such universities. But where their efforts have been consciously resisted, such as in Chile, students and public benefit from academic curricula that include not only the "facts" and short range theories or methodology that characterize the "value-free" scientific method developed in the metropolitan centres of the empire, but also analyses which have developed at its margins and beyond its ideological boundaries.

Whereas Canadian universities are becoming anaemic imitations of metropolitan multiversities, Chilean universities are vibrant and dynamic (and here I refer to the social science faculties of which I have direct knowledge) precisely because they have increasingly addressed themselves to the specific needs of Chile. In the process they have been able to attract top scholars from all over the world who want to contribute to Chile's struggle for economic development and national liberation. Because Chileans have consciously determined the nature and purpose of their universities there is no contradiction, for example, between the national objectives of the Centro de Estudios Socio Economicos of the University of Chile, or of the Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Nacional at the Catholic University, and the large numbers of foreign scholars attached to them.

It is fantasy at best, and ideology at worst, to assume that the value of Canadian universities to the regional and national communities that support them will be increased by the substitution of Americanization for the effete Anglophile vestiges that may linger here and there at the University of Toronto or McGill. It is time for us to be self-consciously parochial and to discriminate in what we do and how we teach and research with our relatively limited resources.

Let us concede, as our prime minister has done with respect to the development of Canadian-owned industries (though his objectives be merely manipulative), that we cannot compete throughout the field with America's metropolitan universities. Furthermore, unlike its rulers, we have no need to study everything that is going on in the interstices of the empire. To be precise, what rationale is there for offering a multitude of courses on Asia, Africa and Latin America (supplemented by expensive library holdings), countries and regions, with which we have relatively little in common, whereas to the best of my knowledge, we offer no courses on Australia or the Scandinavian countries from whose experience we might have a great deal to learn (not to mention the paucity of work done in our country). It is

about time we recognized that the branch-plant character of our Americanized universities makes them ineffective at home and renders them second-rate in comparison to universities in many other countries with far fewer material resources than we have.

Paul Baran and Paul Sweezy have written of modern economics that "it has made its peace with things as they are, has no ideological or political battles to fight, wants no confrontation of reality with reason". The air of stillness that hangs over York for example, suggests their insight could be applied to the university as a whole. It is stagnant (witness the professional study of Canadian history and politics) because it has ceased to confront reality with reason. And no amount of swinging courses on witchcraft, sensitivity training, or modern dance will revive the institution unless it begins to reassess its purpose in relation to our particular reality which happens to be that of a potentially wealthy but unevenly developed dependent capitalist state in whose national metropolis our university happens to be located.

Obviously, the vast majority of my colleagues cannot agree with my sketchy analysis but I challenge them to disagree with my description — particularly at the end of term when anything up to 75 per cent of the students no longer bother to attend their lectures.

If they are honest with themselves, I believe they will admit they find their intellectual environment as alienating as do their students. If I am right, they might be persuaded to adopt Chilean practice in the hope that it would contribute to the gradual articulation and definition of the character of a relevant Canadian university. I say gradual because at present I suspect that most people are totally confused about the function of a university. Salaries and promotions aside, most faculty members have notably never questioned let alone answered, why they have chosen to teach particular courses or do particular research in a particular university in a particular country. Students do not know why they are going to university and what ends they expect to achieve by doing so, and parents are torn between resenting the escalating costs of universities and feeling compelled to send their children there in ever larger numbers. The task of self-education in a colonized country is huge and it involves everyone.

In Chile, at the beginning of each academic year university classes and offices are closed for a week which is devoted to intensive public debate and study of questions similar to those that I have posed. The discussions are widely aired both within the university and in the national press. We could imitate the Chileans by holding a plenary forum with delegates representing students, faculty, and administration and the general public, which would be supplemented by departmental and divisional meetings organized along similar lines. It is about time that we, particularly in our capacity as faculty members and administrators, began to justify our presence in the university and ceased hiding behind the smokescreen of academic freedom and license. When we eventually transform our universities into relevant that is, effective and cultured, institutions the citizenship issue will have been reduced to relatively minor dimensions. In the meanwhile, so long as a minority of new appointments go to Canadians and foreigners are in a majority in 15 out of 16 departments as was the case in the faculty of arts last year (Excalibur, Dec. 3, 1970), the issue of citizenship will remain in the forefront of university problems.

Why must people who attempt to work at York be forced to go to the press or MP's or even the Human Rights Commission to get satisfaction

Saywell speaks out :

York not geared for Canadian courses demand

Dean of arts John Saywell talked Tuesday to CBC radio host Peter Gzowski on radio CBL at 9 am.

Saywell: We find every year that we've not geared up adequately for the demand for Canadian courses and we sort of scour around to try to find people — artists, musicians, anthropologists and so on. And we've really not been producing. But going back to the old and golden days when I was at Toronto we had to make Canadian history compulsory to get anybody to take it.

Gzowski: Really?

Saywell: Yah.

Gzowski: ... And now it's just all turned around.

Saywell: In departmental meetings we'd say let's move to an optional system and everybody would say that nobody'd take Canadian history. Now we'd like to make other things compulsory so we wouldn't have such a demand on Canadian history!

Gzowski: It's really gone that far, eh. What are some examples of courses that are now available that wouldn't have been available?

Saywell: Well, at York at least — I can't speak for the others — what is available now that didn't use to be available are sort of interdisciplinary courses. The Canadian humanities where you've run together people in literature, philosophy, art, music, history and so on to try and take a look at Canadian culture. A course on the Canadian mosaic, which tends to take a look at it's social structure. A course that I participate in called the problem of liability — can the

country survive? In addition to the stock lit and history, economics courses.

Unidentifiable identity

Gzowski: Do the kids bring very strong attitudes about their own sense of nationalism and identity to those courses? Do they argue with you a lot?

Saywell: Yah. If you're a legitimate academic. What they bring to it is an unquestioning sense of identity which they can't identify.

Gzowski: Ha ha.

Saywell: But also a very radical, a very ravid anti-Americanism.

Gzowski: Oh, that's sorry. I'm sorry to hear that. That they have to define themselves in ... How do you handle that?

Saywell: Well, you attempt as an intellectual to say, well, why do you believe that? What's your evidence? Why? Why? And you then are accused of being anti-nationalist, because you're asking questions about the foundations of their belief.

Gzowski: So do things get pretty rough in the classroom?

Saywell: Yah. They can.

Playing loving Sir

Gzowski: Really? Have they got that way already this year have you found?

Saywell: Well, there's a game called guerrilla theatre.

Gzowski: Yah. What is that?

Saywell: Well, that's when a group of students in the class really try to shout you down — to words that we can't use this early in the morning, at least in the CBC — in response to some of the things you might say. And really, it's partly the radical ideology of disruption but it's also — if you're saying things that are unpopular — students were saying that Harry Crowe, Ramsay Cook and I had sold out to the U.S., that we were agents of American imperialism, so you start to get that fed back in you classroom. I went to Harvard. Cook visited Buffalo once, and...

Gzowski: Haha. You can't do that! How do you cope with that in the classroom? That would shake me up if I were a distinguished academic! I'd yell obscenities back at them. Is there any temptation to do that?

Saywell: Well, you've seen To Sir With Love?

Gzowski: Yah.

Saywell: The movie?

Gzowski: Yah.

Saywell: Well, Poitier didn't shout obscenities back and he finally got the class working with him. It's by and large what you have to do.

Gzowski: Yah, but he was black, so it was all right for him.

Saywell: I'm scared, so it works.

Gzowski: What about the high schools? You say they're coming out with a great hunger for this stuff. Is that implying that the high schools are not doing the job in teaching kids their Canadian heritage?

Saywell: I don't think the high schools have sensed and responded to the demand as the universities have. And I think they know it. For example I give a course ... to senior high school history teachers in Toronto — trying to get them and show them how to develop interdisciplinary courses, new approaches. What the kids don't want is: "In 1759, General Wolfe did this and then in 1812 somebody did this, and then came Durham and then came Confederation." That's not in line with the new kind of approach to learning...

Gzowski: My idea of some of the hardest people in the world to change attitudes within is a high school teacher. And that may be just because most of them go from being a student to a high school teacher. But it seems to me that they're so concerned with discipline, with getting you through the course, with having a nice mark from the inspector and things, that they're not going to go up there and rap with John Saywell at York University about interdisciplinary courses.

Saywell: Well that's again less true. The school's have opened up amazingly but still the high school teacher walks in at 9 and works till he leaves. He doesn't have time to read, to think, to rap with you or me



Dean of Arts John Saywell

or anyone else about what he should be doing because he's just over-worked.

Blame the system

Gzowski: Yah. So you don't blame him, then.

Saywell: No. No I don't know him. I blame the system. The high school teacher should be treated as a professional. He needs time off, he needs free time in the day, he needs sabbatical leave. He needs to be encouraged to go to school, and they don't get that from the system.

Gzowski: Yah. We talked just very briefly about does the university respond to the student demands and that gets back to the whole participatory thing and the students working toward more control of their own university. What's happening there this year? Is it quieting down or is just that the newspapers are paying less attention to it?

Saywell: No. I think it's perhaps a little quieter than a couple of years ago in the universities, but it's not as much news as it was. But every time I say that things are quieter as soon as I get back to the office I discover 80 students sitting in it, so I have to keep my mouth shut.

Gzowski: Haha. Have you had personal confrontations with students about what they want more say in?

Saywell: Yes.

Gzowski: How much say do you think a student should have in telling you what you should be teaching him about?

Student should have say

Saywell: I think he should have a good deal of say. I think in each individual class that every — that the students collectively should be given the opportunity to define their particular interest, to suggest ways that that interest might be satisfied. Of course, on the other hand, there's the responsibility of making sure that their intellect is developed and not just their curiosity. In the university as a whole it's slightly different. I'm less concerned about student power in boards of governors. I don't think they do very much. It's really in the classroom. How it is taught. How you approach it.

Gzowski: What about who teaches it? Some students believe they should have rights of hiring and firing or some say in that.

Saywell: Yes, and at York, in most instances, they do. They're involved in selection.

Gzowski: In selection only.

Saywell: And in most departments — I shouldn't say most, certainly many — they're involved in the appointments, promotions, tenure procedures, too.

Gzowski: Then how do you as an administrator ... handle the ... danger of running a popularity contest?

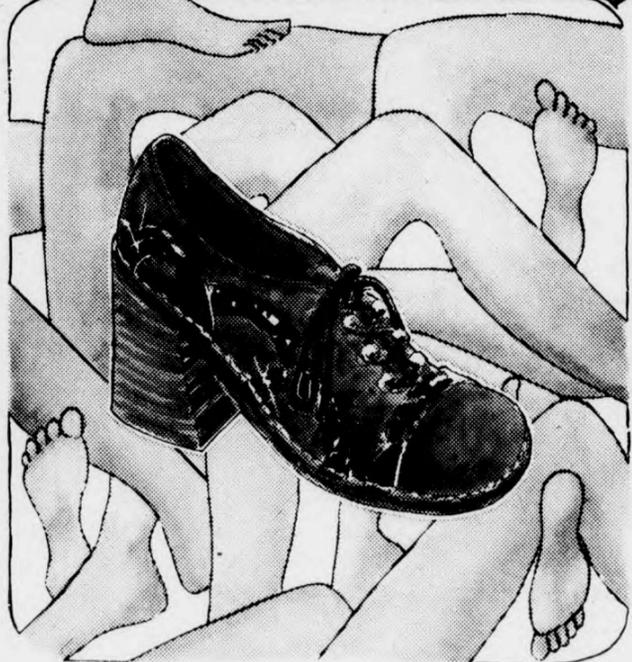
Saywell: Surprisingly enough, when the students have been given a voice, they've been as responsible as the academics.

Gzowski: Really! Just write down that little quote from the dean of arts at one major Canadian university.

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Toy for governments not people

Ontario Place: a misfit and a waste

Shelli Hunter is an Excalibur reporter who spent the summer working at Ontario Place. This is a personal account of working at the Conservative dream.

By SHELLI HUNTER

Ontari-ari-ario Place — the monstrosity of Progressive Conservatism looms from Lake Ontario like an alien misfit.

And there I stand — I am your friendly Ontario Place hostess with my sunny yellow uniform and my Colgate smile.

It took a long time to achieve my aura of fresh-scrubbed pleasantness, so please don't ruffle my feathers. After all, could you retain a sweet smile for nine hours a day?

I suppose you wonder how I acquired my amiability. Perhaps I'd better start from the beginning.

In the beginning

Last winter, several hundred other students and I noticed signs around the campus announcing a wondrous thing: summer jobs. Realizing that such opportunities are scarce we all dashed off to inquire about the mythic Ontario Place and the jobs it offered.

We were herded into a small lecture room, given a talk by a prissy miss and then ushered out in a great flurry for interviews.

The next thing I remember is receiving a charming letter in the mail announcing my acceptance as an Ontario Place Hostess. I was also informed of an impending two day orientation in February.

How I remember that awesome day! With heart fluttering I entered a great room where 249 others sat, sharing my apprehension.

The ordeal began. Several suave bureaucrats introduced themselves and discussed what Ontario Place was and the role we were to play. We were the "cream of the crop." Out of thousands of Ontario students who had applied to work at Glamerville, we were the chosen few.

We were dazzled

How they pampered us! Coffee in the morning, buffet luncheons and steak dinners were designed not only to soothe our palate but to woo our souls. I have to admit that we were all quite dazzled. The prospect of working for the nice people of the Conservative government did not seem so ominous.

The big day in May finally arrived. All the hosts and hostesses tramped off to their training session. Touring the uncompleted site left us still uninformed. Lectures on first aid and what to do in case of a freak out were too nebulous to be properly absorbed. So we all waited patiently for opening day, May 22.

We were all psyched up, anticipating the arrival of huge

crowds. The projected attendance was somewhere around 70,000 — they never showed.

Try hard at first

Day two was a little better and during the next week we really worked. A 12 hour smiling day was a bit hard on everyone and by the end of the first week we almost dropped from fatigue. I've never professed to be a good pr lady but I did my damndest that week.

What really disturbed me was not the charm routine but the incompetency of our supervisors. We were divided into three groups, each group worked in a different area of Ontario Place. Some were assigned to Cinesphere, others worked at the Entrances and the rest worked in those chambers of horrors — the exhibits. I was assigned, of course, to the third.

Left alone

We were all placed in various positions around the exhibits. And it wasn't too uncommon for our supervisors to forget where they placed us. I remember spending a chilly six hours on the roof in 37 degree weather. Not only were my toes numb, but my face nearly froze.

One of the most revolting jobs around Ontario Place was "fish picking." We all donned enormous hipwaders and scampered around Lake Ontario picking up smelts which were dying in droves on the

beaches. By the end of an hour I had one bucket filled with these nauseating creatures. I worked quite slowly because I'm not an industrious fish picker. Another host went and threw all my smelts back into the water. After swearing profusely I retired to a hill and observed the whole process.

People missing

Two months drifted by. To our regret and dismay, we learned that several people had been fired without explanation and others were warned. Obviously, the "nice" people of the Conservative government wanted to teach the naughty hosts and hostesses of Ontario Place a lesson: Sorry kids, you're fired. You should have learned to jump when we cracked our whips. It's alright, there are thousands of students needing summer jobs so you can be easily replaced.

Working under pressure

After that, we all worked under extreme pressure. We couldn't afford to lose our jobs and besides, the Blue Meanies did pay us well.

I didn't hate my job; I loathed it. Dealing with 4,000 school children a day took a lot of stamina. Smiling at someone who just told you to fuck off because you wouldn't admit him to Cinesphere, meant swallowing your pride. Licking the asses of your superiors was humiliating. Refusing to cope with this, I made a lousy hostess.

Money was no object to the

Ontario Place bureaucracy. The thousands of dollars they poured down the drain would make anyone gaze in wonderment. I was told that they spent roughly \$200 each on our uniforms. In the middle of the season they decided to re-design the Exhibits.

The waste of money

This was completed in late August and as Ontario Place closes on Oct. 11, this seemed ridiculous. Besides, they were going to destroy all these

displays to make way for the new ones next year.

Most of the changes and additions did not increase attendance. Many visitors did not react favorably to Ontario Place; many were frankly bored with it. It offers very little. The exhibits were not entertaining and besides Cinesphere there was little else to do on the site but eat and drink.

Ontario Place is an ulcerated starlet. It is aesthetically pleasing, yet its operations are corrupt and unorganized. To speak in cliches, it is truly a product of a bourgeois, capitalist government and so it fails to be truly a place for Ontarions.



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The Pentagon Papers exposed a Pandora's box of deceit by the Canadian press and government

By PATRICK MACFADDENE and RAE MURPHY

On the muggy Sunday of June 13, with the humidity index pushing 78 in the city, New Yorkers awoke to find a three-column headline in the Times. It said that United States involvement in Vietnam had been growing over three decades.

They went back to sleep.

Not so the Justice Department. Always fast on the draw, it reached for its injunction. The shot was heard around the world. The Pentagon Papers were born.

The Supreme Court found in favor of the Times. The decision was an occasion for satisfaction among editorialists: phrases unheard since musty high school debates reverberated over the land — freedom of the press vindicated, autonomy of the fourth estate inviolable, essence of a free society an informed public. Visibly moved, the Toronto Globe and Mail saw a moral in it all: the United States, it editorialized, "is proved a democracy by the very battle its Government lost in its courts."

It has been observed that certain societies, when faced with insoluble difficulties, do not tackle the problem so much as redefine it. Press treatment of the Pentagon Papers is a case in point. For the squib set off by Daniel Ellsberg illuminates a fabric of deceit that includes not only the Pentagon warlords but reaches into the newsrooms of newspapers all over the country.

The press in Canada was part of that fabric of deceit. So was the government of Canada. That the newspapers should wave high the Pentagon Papers in vindictive expostulation is as understandable as it is preposterous. Populist rhetoric hides a multitude of sins.

"Power without responsibility," once thundered Stanley Baldwin in the British House of Commons, referring to the Beaverbrook press, "the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages."

There is no record of the whore turning herself in voluntarily.

"Clean as a whistle, yer Lordship," she will mutter, "squeaky clean."

Let us now, as they say, examine the record.

Plan 34-A

Operation Plan 34A was the name given to the secret war against North Vietnam. It began on February 1, 1964. It included destroyer patrols, code-named De Soto patrols, in the Gulf of Tonkin. It further included the invasion of Laos by T-28 fighter-bombers flown by the pilots of Air America, a company owned by the Central Intelligence Agency.

By August of 1964, Operation Plan 34A had paid off. After months of bombardments of North Vietnamese shore targets by American-assisted South Vietnamese patrol boats, sabotage by guerrillas dropped into the DRV by the U.S. Air Force, the bait was finally swallowed: North Vietnamese PT boats, searching out the South Vietnamese boats that had shelled the Rhon river estuary 24 hours before, fired on the U.S. destroyer Maddox. Within hours, the United States Air Force was winging northward. The joint Congressional resolution, already drawn up by William Bundy as far back as May, was pushed through, only Senators Gruening and Morse dissenting.

Later, when the B-52s had done their work (four North Vietnamese vessels had already been sunk by the destroyers), the major part

of the North Vietnamese Navy had been eliminated, over ten per cent of its oil storage tanks obliterated.

No U.S. vessels had been sunk.

No U.S. sailor had been wounded.

One bullet hole had been found in the Maddox.

But one bullet hole is apparently enough for a press whose love for hard facts takes second place to its paranoid streak. For it is not only generals who fight the last war; in this instance the press decided to rework the Korean caper, replete with reds who are yellow and yellows who are red.

The lead was taken by the New York Times — "the beginning of a mad adventure by the North Vietnamese Communists." This Goo Show vocabulary was to be repeated endlessly. Out of 27 editorials polled in the U.S. press, 24 favored the bombings.

Once more, the Globe and Mail saw what was really at stake behind that single bullet hole. Why had the United States attacked? The Globe and Mail put the answer in its headline:

Attacked to Save Asia From Red Conquest: U.S.

Of course, of course, what else? And yet, there were questions to be asked editorially. For example: why is Hanoi so crazy? "Are the Vietnamese so isolated from the facts of the situation that they have no conception of the strength of their opponents?" asked the Globe from the lofty position of one not isolated from the facts of the situation. As for President Johnson, his reaction "has been what it should be, strong and punishing, but controlled. . . The bad kid had to be spanked."

In casting about for a suitable image for President Johnson's behavior, the Globe editorial writer had dredged up that of a firm but kindly housemaster in one of the better boys' schools. ("Trousers down, Jones Minor, trousers down. . . No, no, the buttocks, laddie, the buttocks.") Elsewhere in the paper, other commentators had decided that the enemy was much more than a naughty boy.

J.D. Harbron, for example, saw the sceptre of a mammoth Red Navy. "The size and warlike potential of Communist naval power in Asia is considerable," he wrote in the Globe of August 7. . . The sudden North Vietnam attack by the smallest and least powerful of these navies points up the danger from the unknown and largely unheard-of Communist navies."

Charlie's navy

That these navies were unknown and largely unheard-of was not to deter the redoubtable Harbron from dilating, for three full-length columns, on how dangerous they were. Since these navies were largely nonexistent, Harbron's thesis was predictably wan. However, he saved it from total extinction by inserting in the middle of his copy a photograph of a Soviet submarine.

Over on King Street, the Toronto Daily Star was not to be outdone. On Aug. 5, it handed over its op-ed page to one J.B. Lamb. Lamb's target turned out to be the "peacenicks." "The peacenik," observed Lamb, "for all his moral pretensions. . . is accepted by the sort of beat bum, and, generally speaking, nobody takes him very seriously." After all, he continued in the same spirit, "Force established Western civilization and force alone sustains it in the face of absolute dictatorship."

Such candor is refreshing. It prepared Star readers for the editorial of the following day: "Not even by the very loose rules of the Cold War is there any excuse for the hit-and-run attacks on the U.S. warships off the coast of Vietnam. One attack might have been explained as an accident or miscalculation. Two attacks mean bellicose intent. . . Mr. Johnson has done what he had to do in the face of an attack on his country's ships in international waters."

But it was left to the Toronto Telegram to put the matter with proper magisterial authority. For Mr. Bassett's editorialists, the main enemy was not North Vietnam:

"Essentially the southeast Asian war is an aggressive war, mounted by the Communist

Chinese, aimed at the subjugation of the peoples who inhabit the lands south and west of its borders."

On Aug. 6, the Citizen finally pronounced:

"Whether they give active or merely moral support in the immediate crisis, it is now for Washington's friends to rally to the United States — as indeed a majority in Canada's Parliament is doing. . . North Vietnam, which now has thousands of troops in South Vietnam, so clearly the aggressor. . ."

The minority in Parliament refusing to be stampeded comprised T.C. Douglas and some of his fellow New Democrats. The implication in the Citizen editorial was that their skepticism showed them to be not Washington's friends, in the Citizen lexicon a shocking state of affairs.

Down with Ho

Op-ed in the Citizen, John Roderick of the Associated Press was set loose on Ho Chi Minh. Under the heading: Ruthless Marxist now U.S. adversary, Mr. Roderick gave us Ho: "Straggly-bearded Ho Chi Minh, one-time cabin boy, cook and Soviet follower." Mellowing to his task, Roderick dips into the collective consciousness of the Caucasian, finally surfacing with an assist from the vocabulary of the 13-year-old boys' stories, of the evil Dr. Fu Manchu, prowling the Limehouse docks: "Behind his benign exterior hides one of the most single-minded, skilful and ruthless Communists. . ."

Clearly, Aug. 6 was not Ho's day in Ottawa. And yet and yet, tucked in the corner of the same page was a Canadian Press story. It was headed: Answers to Vietnam puzzle difficult.

Why did the press in Canada believe that a few minuscule gunboats would seek out and attack the destroyers of the United States, thereby inviting massive retaliation? Why did the press justify the actions of the United States government?

The most charitable answer would seem to be that there was, after all, some kind of attack. There was that bullet hole, was there not? Perhaps Communists are crazy, the wily Pathan finally flipped his lid? In any event the U.S. bombings were "retaliatory."

What, then, would the response of the press in Canada have been if Lyndon Johnson decided to bomb without having been attacked?

That would have been a different story, wouldn't it?

No, it would not. Let us examine the record further.

The bombings resume

In February of 1965, the bombings of the North resumed. After the first attack, there was a three-week lull. Peace moves to North Vietnam made by U Thant, Premier Kosygin and General de Gaulle elicited an enthusiastic and positive response. The United States sat pat. Peace pleas were made to Washington by Prime Minister Shastri of India and by Pope Paul. On March 2, 1965, systematic bombing was resumed; shortly afterwards, the U.S. Marines landed in Viet Nam.

The scenario had been written long in advance.

For Martin Goodman, now Managing Editor of the Toronto Daily Star and in 1965 the paper's correspondent in Washington, March 1 was no different from any other day. True, his paper that day had carried warnings in an AP-UPI dispatch from "reliable sources" that "destructive air and sea attacks will be carried out on key installations in North Vietnam."

But for Mr. Goodman, such an unpleasant eventuality was not to be countenanced. A friend of the arts, he had discovered in Washington another devotee of Higher Things — none other than the President. Under the head: Culture booms in the Great Society, the Star's man reported: "If Lyndon Johnson has his way, life in the Great Society will be blessed with art and culture as well as affluence."

Washington is, in truth, a many-faceted city; and Martin Goodman was not alone in

discovering that there is more to Life than napalm. Bruce Philips, the Southam's man in the U.S. capital, was also able to see behind the headlines and grasp the realities of the larger picture. Not normally given to what might be called the personal mode, Mr. Philips nevertheless chose March 3, the day after 160 U.S. fighter-bombers had pulverized the North, to pen a curiously affectionate portrait, for the Southam readership, of the page boys on Capitol Hill. In one particular passage, which rose to almost Vidalesque heights, he wrote:

"Unlike the piping-voiced, apple-cheeked youngsters on Parliament Hill, the page boys who run errands for Congress are all in various stages of young manhood, with all the agonies, frustrations and temptations of the age."

Thus amid the whine of the bombs, even in the cannon's mouth, the combined readers of Philips and Goodman learned of Adolescence and Art — the acne, as it were, and the ecstasy.

In the absence of any clearly defined focus that would supply a rationale for the new wave of explosives, the press found itself falling back on a combination of the domino theory and the red-yellow horde theory that had worked so well in Korea. The Globe and Mail felt the new bombings quite justified; to do less "would be to invite Communist imperialism throughout the South East Asian peninsula, in Malaysia, the Philippines and perhaps India and Japan."

Impressive as this Communist shopping list was, the Toronto Telegram was nevertheless able to improve on it. For Lubor J. Zink the alternative to bombing was "the communitization of Thailand, Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and eventually perhaps also of Japan and Australia." And Mr. Zink concluded with one of his more tiresome historical analogies: "United States withdrawal from Viet Nam," he reported, "would have the combined effect of an Asian Munich and Yalta."

What is noteworthy about all of these certainties is that in the United States itself, such hobby horses had long since ceased to be ridden. Indeed, in the spring of 1964, the annual journalism awards had without exception gone to journalists who had become increasingly critical of the entire Vietnam enterprise: the Pulitzer to David Halberstam of the New York Times and Malcolm Browne of Associated Press, the Louis M. Lyons award to Neil Sheehan of United Press, Overseas Press Club awards to Peter Kalischer of CBS, photographer Horst Faas of AP, etc.

But the agonizing reappraisal had not yet reached the periphery. One had the uncomfortable experience of trying to explain to American visitors who knew perfectly well that their Government was lying why it was that the press in Canada continued to print the most outrageous fantasies.

In the narrow space of two years, the press had become plus royaliste que le roi.

Part of the explanation has to do with the culture lag suffered by peripheries of empire. (Thus in Sydney, Australia, a less than enthusiastic attitude to Her Britannic Majesty may still be greeted by a punch in the mouth.)

Yet Toronto is not Sydney, Ottawa not quite Alice Springs. The answer must be sought elsewhere.

It must be sought in the Canadian Government of that period.

Canadian foreign policy?

Even with the most adept padding, books written on Canadian foreign policy in the Sixties remain woefully slim. This is understandable. There was none.

It is said of Lenin, after the Bolshevik Revolution, that when asked what he was going to do about Foreign Relations his face fell. "Do we," he asked wistfully, "have to have foreign relations?"

Similarly with the series of governments headed by Lester Pearson. An administration burdened down with the antics of Hal Banks and Lucien Rivard, with the fumbblings of the well-meaning Favreau, with the Cosa Nostra

hogging the government phone lines; while, like a wraith from old Weimar, Frau Munsinger's high heels splattered mud all over the floor of the Commons — such an administration, far from making any history, was intent only on surviving it.

In place of foreign policy, there was a scheme. And a scheme, as the poet wrote, is not a vision.

The scheme was a simple one: to accept and actively to propagate imperial theories concerning the nature of peasant wars in the century.

When the U.S. State Department 1965 White Paper said that "infiltrators from the North" formed the "hard core" and "the backbone of the entire Viet Cong operation," Paul Martin would repeat the formula unblinkingly:

"In South Vietnam there is now a full scale civil war supplied, directed and inspired from the Communist North Vietnam. . . the United States for their part have responded to the requests of successive South Vietnamese governments for help in the form of training and equipment against this externally organized and supported insurgency."

Typically, there was the case of Blair Seaborn, Washington's front runner in the I.C.C.

As for Seaborn, "a chore boy for Moloch," in James Eayrs's phrase, he was the subject of an affectionate portrait in Maclean's Magazine of November 15, 1965.

"Seaborn's name," said MacLean's, "is repeatedly linked with secret American attempts to start up some sort of dialogue with the Communists."

Sharp seeks advice

When Seaborn's cover was finally blown by the Pentagon Papers, Stanley Knowles asked that the details of the messages he carried be appended to Hansard. Mitchell Sharp demurred. Since the documents involved the U.S. Government, Mr. Sharp opined, "it would have to be consulted. . . In any event, the external Affairs Secretary opaquely told the House, "the gist of the messages had been that 'the Americans were not thinking of pulling out of Vietnam and were prepared to increase their commitment there if this were considered necessary.'"

Thus the bombing of the North was simply "an increased commitment," a perfect example of what Norman Mailer once called totalitarian prose. And the press, once more, felt no need to comment. Peter C. Newman's thumbnail sketch would be allowed to stand: "Mitchell Sharp," Newman had written in 1965, "his face beaming like a beacon of absolute rationality in a dark irrational world of the most effective parliamentaryian of his party."

Effectiveness was very big in the Sixties.

John Aitken, the Telegram's man in Washington from 1967 to 1970, was more candid in his reaction to the Pentagon Papers. "A free nation," he writes, "must have a free press, to ferret out the realities rather than simply repeating the political rhetoric. . . The press failed to do this, he adds, "when President Johnson contrived the Gulf of Tonkin incident."

Perhaps it was all a matter of censorship. Here Mr. Aitken makes some startling disclosures. He ran into "various forms of implied or de facto censorship. White House regulars, for example, would be frozen out by Lyndon Johnson's press secretary, George Christian, if their articles ran too critical, and they would be excluded from the informal press chats in the Oval Room until they had written a pro-administration story and handed the carbons over to the White House staff as proof."

Is the war over?

Conventional wisdom now has it that the war in Vietnam is winding down. The Canadian media doggedly persist in this fallacious notion. And herein lie the real dangers of the Pentagon Papers. They obscure the fact that the press has lied in the past; they further obscure the fact the press

is lying now. (It is noteworthy, incidentally, that the horror of My Lai had to be unearthed by Seymour Hersh, and not by the commercial press.)

For the Papers conveniently allow the media to regard Vietnam as an unhappy but nevertheless now closed chapter in the history of the new imperialism. This is a profound error.

The war in South East Asia has expanded overtly into Laos and Cambodia. Official American figures show that 5,795,160 tons of bombs were dropped on Vietnam between January 1965 and March 1971. Of this total, 2,593,743 tons have been dropped since Mr. Nixon assumed office.

These figures do not include the bombs dropped by the Saigon air force, an organization that now has more combat helicopters than any of the European NATO countries and will soon have more combat aircraft than either France or Britain. Senator Edward Kennedy has estimated that between 25,000 and 35,000 civilians have been killed last year in Vietnam — a 50 percent reduction as a result of the diversion of American bombing raids into Cambodia and Laos.

According to the U.S. correspondent Alvin Shuster, almost 75 per cent of the air war is outside of South Vietnam: in Laos two million tons of bombs have been dropped since 1968; in North Vietnam, reports Agence France Presse, extensive defoliation missions are being carried out.

No more blood

Vietnamization has been accepted gratefully by the press. White hands will no longer be seen with blood on them. The savages can be set upon one another, while the blond pilots watch the action from the sky, releasing their bully-bombs if the score needs

evening up. It is the ultimate fantasy of the Master Race that the tribal news sheets of his largest colony should applaud his tactics as being those of a benign and all-seeing pandjandrum.

"As for removing ground troops from Vietnam," Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk comments in an interview in Newsday, "Nixon is just playing domestic politics. Your soldiers have no more will to fight anyway — why should they? What really matters is your air force! That's what prevents the patriotic forces from capturing the main cities and keeps the crooks you call allies in power. . . But I've heard nothing about withdrawing air support."

Yet "winding down" has become a cult word in the domestic press. "The dwindling American battle casualties," writes the Telegram, "are a sign of the times in South Vietnam." We are not told what times the signs are a sign of. On several occasions, the Toronto Star has unilaterally declared the war over.

It is as if the press releases from the White House as well as the editorials in the Canadian press were being written by John and Yoko.

The strategic aims of the United States remain the same. For the Vietnamese, the goal is also the same, articulated as it was by Ho Chi Minh before he was unceremoniously drubbed out (complete with rented morning suit) of the Versailles Conference in 1919.

What is less obviously clear-cut is the role to be carved out for itself by the press in Canada in the future. It requires no great insight to forecast that the end of this unhappy century will be pockmarked by wars fought by peoples who wish to put an end to the imperial hegemony in their own countries. It will be interesting to note how this story will be told to the Canadian people by our press.

The lessons of the past are not encouraging.



I've got planes up tonight.



"Let me explain how this troop withdrawal works. . ."

NAKED CAME POLONSKY: *From Commune to Rip-off*

By JOE POLONSKY

There is one point in *Commune*, a participatory play presented by Richard Schechner and the Performance Group at York last week-end, where a distraught actress looking over the rest of the cast acting out a rape-orgy-violence-type scene, yells out "This is disgusting." So, at last, after 60 minutes of theatrical and philosophical clichés, a profound insight into an otherwise barren production is made. But how could this be? Richard Schechner, as anyone who has seen *Dionysus in 69* can tell you, is one of the gurus of modern participatory theatre. And this was no home towncast he brought with him. These were the heavies from New York City. And if you can't trust the heavies from New York City to put on a good play, who can you trust?

I guess the first thing that can be said about this participatory work is that it was not. Any scrap of audience participation that was thrown at the masses to keep them happy because "they were involved" was totally extraneous to the meaning or unfolding of the play. About the only "meaningful" instance of audience participation was a scene in which members of the audience were invited to the middle of the stage to pretend that they were the victims at My Lai. So, about forty people merrily waltzed into the centre of the floor, giggling to themselves on how much fun it was to be part of the My Lai Massacre. Although I do believe I heard one young lady say that if she had her druthers, she would rather portray a starving refugee in India.

I do not think *Commune* was so much a work, as much

as a collage of leftover Hair. Therefore one of the themes of the play tended to be that the United States of America has some faults. The United States is apparently not your run of the mill Garden of Eden. So this brings us to Charles Manson and his merry men. The play seemed to be depicting the lives and myths involved in the Manson murder case. The Manson family believed that they were the chosen people. They were to reconceive America. They believed that by killing the pigs, Sharon Tate and her friends, they would be providing the spark that would set off the great American Revolution. It was the Manson mission to save America from her sins. America would be reborn.

Charles Manson, besides being one of the most macabre, is undeniably one of the most fascinating individuals in modern American history. And yet the Performance Group managed to reduce his story to a string of baked over Yippie tripe. And I can catch that for free on the Walter Cronkite Show.

So it was in this condescending mood of being fed up with the hip trip that I half-heartedly went off to see the film *Rip-Off*. But I did feel that I had some obligation as it was a Canadian film, it did have a Canadian setting, it did use Canadian actors, was paid for by, I think, Canadian funds, and was directed by Don Shebib, the most prominent of Canadian directors. Well *Rip-Off* is an unqualified winner. It is very funny, very touching, very believable, and essentially very Canadian.

Rip-Off is the story of four very average boys in a Toronto high school who are bored to tears. They are

nice boys, who have nice liberal parents and have nice liberal teachers. But the boys were born just too damn late to be of any good. "Everything has already been discovered"! So in their Easter vacation of their graduating year, the four of them head up to the Northern wilds near Timmins to set up a commune; a commune which has already made the front page of the high school newspaper. But as befits the Canadian experience of roughing it in the bush, the boys, unlike those of the more pretentious film *Summer of 42*, do not form that indelible harmony with nature; but are instead estranged from the tough cold environment, and it soon conquers them.

What is most noticeable and most commendable about *Rip-Off* is its lack of confrontation or real hostility, the kind that pervaded films like *Easy Rider* and *Joe*. The film instead is mildly ironic, often slapstick, but never vengeful. And so it captures the kinds of tensions and frustrations which capture the Canadian imagination. We do not hate our middle class parents, and they do not hate us. They did not send us off to war, so we did not have to refuse to go. We were not daily reminded of Canada the Beautiful, so we do not have to tell our parents that Canada is ugly. Rather our concerns run more along the lines of what the hell are we going to do with that long tedious summer vacation.

Rip-Off is certainly not a gutsy film. It is not terribly exciting nor terribly romantic. But with its excellent cast and even direction, it leaves you with that unmistakable feeling, that you have been there before.

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The procedure is simple. A proxy appointment form may be obtained from ANY Returning Officer, completed by the person appointing the proxy and mailed to the proxy voter. The proxy voter will have it certified by the Returning Officer in the electoral district where he and the person appointing him are both on the lists of voters. On Polling Day the voting proxy will present the certified proxy appointment form to the Deputy Returning Officer.

SECTION 133 OF THE ELECTION ACT PROVIDES —

"133. Every person who, at an election,

- (a) Not being qualified to vote, votes; or
- (b) Being qualified to vote, votes more than once; or
- (c) Votes in an electoral district or polling subdivision other than the one in which he is entitled to vote by this act,

is guilty of a corrupt practise and is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both."

RODERICK LEWIS, Q.C.
CHIEF ELECTION OFFICER,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Letters to the Editor

McLaughlin has no social commissioner

In the article concerning the Crowbar concert (Excalibur, Sept. 23, 1971) it was stated that Grant Corbett is the social commissioner of McLaughlin Social Affairs Committee. I wish to draw your attention to the fact that our council has no social commissioner, but rather a Social Affairs Committee consisting of three participating council members.

A Mac student

A reply from Robin Mathews

Dear Sir:

May I answer the letter written by Vernon W. Yorgason, attacking me in the Sept. 23 Excalibur.

In the first place no one I have ever been connected with, nor myself, has every said that we should only have Canadians in the universities. Do we have to go over that old corny ground for the ignorant, like Mr. Yorgason?

Moreover, I didn't say that Jean Cottam was refused a job at a U.S. University. I said she was refused a job in the U.S. for which she was qualified because of a quite prevalent U.S.-citizens only policy there. Moreover the U.S. presently has very stringent immigration policy that keeps Canadians out except for two year visiting terms. That is a fact that may be checked by anyone interested enough to do so.

Yorgason's palaver about what the U.S. does with MAs is irrelevant since Cottam has a Phd. Also his attacks upon me as claiming expertise in administration and Russian history and so on are good fun, but meaningless. I can read. I can report that a U.S. MA was hired before a Canadian Phd from that lightweight college, the University of Toronto.

As to the value of the "great U.S. Schools", Yorgason tells all himself when he refers to "the snob appeal." Moreover, when will colonials like Yorgason get through their minds that a Harvard degree may not be worth very much — however much it is yelled about — if the person possessing it comes to teach in Canada wholly ignorant of the application of his work to Canadian life, the Canadian student, the needs of Canada and Canadian society. When Yorgason suggests that the U.S. imports "speedily overcome" their lack of knowledge about Canada, I can only say that students across Canada have told me that they don't. U.S. imports usually wallow in their continuing and complacent ignorance.

It is lovely to see a colonial Canadian suggesting that his training from Canadians has been as good as nothing. That is what he says in his last paragraph — that "too often" Canadians are as good as nothing. How long will Canadian students accept that kind of

cringing, neurotic, colonialism from their Canadian faculty? God help York.

Finally, Robin Mathews did not say that students should get Canadians or nothing. Poor Mr. Yorgason. I said that when Canadians have been discriminated against by aliens and cringing colonials like Vernon W. Yorgason, Canadian students should sweep out the newly hired people and the people who made the discrimination possible. Even if it means getting rid of people like York president David Slater and Atkinson dean Harry Crowe.

Robin Mathews

Editor viewed as a radical

After reading the articles that appeared in the Sept. 16 issue of Excalibur pertaining to the college councils and the college system, I was sorely disappointed to see that Excalibur has again been burdened by pseudo-radical editor.

All you have managed to do is take an issue that has been a part of York since its formation and rehash all the various arguments and complaints that have been heard over and over again.

I must congratulate you though for it was an extremely safe topic to pick for someone wishing to be a "campus radical."

You criticize the college system and advocate the abolition of the college councils, yet you give only vague alternatives for any type of administration and no solutions to any of the problems.

You state that there should be a strong central council to increase student participation in university affairs and to administer funds. How would this be done, what legislation would have to be passed to ensure this. If student participation is ineffectual now with a number of individual councils responsible only to 1,200 or 1,300 students and to CYSF, what would it be like with only one council responsible to 23,000 students? Ask any U.o.f.T. student how effective he feels in the administration of his university or money.

A number of people like you feel well qualified to criticize and tear down this system because it has faults and may not be working that well. It does have faults but the problems that plague York are minor in scope when compared to a majority of universities.

I agree with you that a reorganization of the CYSF constitution is necessary, though the effective amalgamation of all the colleges into a uniform mass of people, which is what you propose, would aggravate and increase the problems that York faces. Perhaps a system whereby CYSF could be formed of a number of delegates from each college council, Osgoode, MBA etc. with a chairman, secretarial staff and a finance commission, might be instituted. A system such as this would insure accurate communication between

CYSF and the college councils which in turn would insure a better organizational structure within the university. This is just one alternative to the present system and it has its flaws, but it is an alternative. If the college councils and the college system are abolished the students of this university will then be in an even worse position than you seem to think they are in now.

It is easy for you to sit back and say abolish the college councils and the colleges without thinking of the consequences. Think seriously about what you proposed and don't attack this system because it is the thing to do.

What York has no need of is another person willing to criticize and nothing else.

Jim Cameron

McLaughlin College student council

Divided response to Jewish holidays

I wish to express my thanks to various professors at York University who were certainly very understanding regarding my absence and that of most of the Jewish student population. Although the administration insisted upon having the faculty of arts opening day of sessions on our High Holiday of Rosh Hashannah, refusing to change the starting day, certainly this lack of consideration, foresight, and respect does not carry over to our educators. I found my professors quite willing to allow us to switch to different lab. sessions and lectures, where possible, being more than accommodating regarding saving hand outs for us and being willing to repeat information already covered. Many classes were cancelled entirely, as many will be on our holiest of days, Yom Kippur, Sept. 29, 1971. Despite the competitive nature of most students, wherein class notes are more precious than their subscription to Playboy, I wish to salute the non-Jewish population at York, because most were sympathetic, angry at this injustice, and willing to lend their notes to us.

Let me dispel the rumor that the administration did not know about our Jewish holidays, and of their exact dates. The Canadian Jewish Congress sent — the previous Sept. a calendar listing the days involved, and as well, sent a letter to Mr. Beider (registrar) in June 1971, re-explaining the same information. To whoever is responsible I wish the same case of anxiety, stress, frustration and anger. Don't walk down a dark alley with a first year student behind you.

Ellen Buchweitz

Student disgusted with registration

I am a first year student in the faculty of arts, Founders College. In writing this letter to you my purpose is twofold. First I should like to voice my sincere disgust in the registration procedures at Tait McKenzie Sept. 16, 1971. Secondly, and perhaps most

important, to suggest a workable alternative to it.

As an undergraduate member of this university I was sent information regarding registration procedures. The following excerpts is what I was led to believe would be the method of registration.

"When you come to register you will be greeted by senior students of your college, probably have your photograph taken, perhaps be offered refreshments, and have an opportunity to talk to representatives of various campus clubs and student organizations. This will take place in the upper gym, and from there you will go downstairs to the large gym to register in your courses."

In the data I received no mention was made whatsoever that it would be necessary to form a line in numerical order outside the complex. It also failed to inform me that the people in charge outside would be first year students like myself who were in no way qualified or indeed authorized to carry out such a function.

It would seem that the night before registration a few nervous young pups wandered over to Tait some 12-14 hours in advance of registration. As these doe-heads sat on the grass that evening a plan was devised by which the established registration procedure would be restructured.

Their plan was feebly simple. What these demagogues did in effect was to take the outlined registration procedure, which had proven to be effective in the past, and moved it into the gutter outside.

Upon arriving at Tait in the morning (well in advance to registration) the unsuspecting undergraduate met with a most disturbing situation. Several bureaucratic females sat by a motley sign, indicating my college, taking names and distributing number cards apparently for official purposes. The numbers were to be used in forming a line outside Tait.

The disadvantages of their procedure are obvious. Those students who organized (I use the word loosely) the action quite naturally had the lowest numbers as did most of their friends. How unfortunate for a student who did not have these organizers for friends or who used official guidelines rather than residence gossip concerning a change in procedure.

In past years I have been under the impression students arrived a few hours before registration without any significant incident. In other words the methods of the faculty of this university were carried out effectively and efficiently.

The pious minority who interfered with the established system seemed to feel that as first year frosh they knew more about procedures than did the upper echelons of this university. They literally upset registration, which in fact is an offence and an insult to the faculty and administrators of York University.

In my opinion preregistration for first year students is the only viable solution to the problem. Only by this method can all outside forms of interference be eliminated, assuring each student a fair and equal deal.

Ted Dash

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New experimental theatre opens with Creeps

By JULIE BAYLISS

Tarragon Theatre opens this week as an addition to the experimental theatres which are the glory of Toronto. It has a well-converted warehouse for a theatre. Their opening play is a revival of one first produced last season by Factory Lab Theatre, but largely revised by its author in collaboration with William Glassco. It is Glassco's aim, as Artistic Director of Tarragon, to "produce plays of one's own culture and be a part of their inception through the act of collaboration with a playwright." He is particularly keen to provide a workshop and a showplace for new Canadian authors so that their work gains the attention of richer and more established companies.

"Creeps" is about cerebral palsy victims in a sheltered workshop. Superficially it is a repeat of the old "group of characters on a desert island (liner, train...)" formula, with the four main characters representing different attitudes to

their predicament. The play shows a bull-session in the washroom, the only place the "sheltered" workers have any privacy; even there they are harried continuously by the harpy who is presumably the forewoman. By the wit of Freeman's writing and the beautiful performances of Victor Sutton, Frank Moore, Bob Celtic and Steve Whistance Smith, "Creeps" transcends its formula. The characters develop into living individuals and earn our deepest concern. The production is beautifully timed; the big moments are logically led up to without histrionics but with great emotional force. Making ironic points with music-hall interruptions is perhaps hackneyed by now, but most of the time they were pithy and effective in showing the absurdity of well-meaning outsiders (Mr. Freeman is kind about their intentions) who run picnics and clown shows for grown men. A later interruption, a fairground barker shouting the benefits of a well judged quantity of brain damage, is

irrelevant by that stage in the play. We have already identified deeply enough with each character to need no reminder that "there but for the grace of God" etc. The play's central conflict is between the spastic artist who makes his getaway into the outside world, and the potential writer who stays. It is romantic of Mr. Freeman to make his rebel an artist, and also a commentary on ourselves, the outsiders, who might accept a little physical distortion in an artist but not in a carpenter.

Mr. Glassco's production shines with devotion and integrity, in his use of his excellent actors, particularly Victor Sutton as the more-or-less resigned inmate. There are no gimmicks or superficial appeals for sympathy, just a workmanlike, professional production of a play worth doing. One hopes all of Tarragon's writers will be as deserving of Mr. Glassco as is David Freeman, who is working on another play.

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Cat Stevens: pop idol at 17

A former superstar comes to life at 23

By LARRY LEBLANC

Cat Stevens is back with us, has a new album, some thoughts on leading the happy life, and several succinct words about coming a hype away from death.

Stevens is either stoutly defended as one of the five greatest rock composers of all time or vaguely remembered as an odd name in the English music scene that flashed briefly before our eyes and then vanished. Five years ago straight out of art school, he rose to brilliant stardom with "I Love My Dog," "Matthew and Son," "I'm Gonna Get Me A Gun," and "First Cut Is The Deepest."

At 17 he was a full-fledged pop idol. People grabbed at him at parties, pumped his hand, and steered him into corners to tell him they loved his work so much. He had rave reviews from every publication in England that could get someone in to see him. He was on the cover of a tremendous number of music papers. The photographers snapped away, click-click-click.

And then there was such a social scene, so many parties and celebrities adopting him and places to see. Managers, musicians, fans and critics built up his ego to fantastic proportions.

When he speaks of his past, today, all his expression coming from his voice, which plays on patterns of speaking that simply don't exist here, he makes you wish you'd been there to see the outrageousness of the Superstar scene: the flags, the banners, the horns, the blaring ego.

Talking in his dressing room in Buffalo, he doesn't remind you of the fiery star of the mid-sixties.

A Cancer, he has soft and gentle beauty in the features of his face, very much like an angel in a Renaissance painting. The look of original innocence joined with a genuinely shy manner and soft, youthful voice makes him outwardly appear younger than his 23 years.

His expression is darkest when he speaks of those early recording sessions in which the producer's rules and goals conflicted with his own. The multitude of studio musicians were also apparently less than impressed with him being a Superstar and consequently gave him all manner of over-production as well as a hand, the result being you had to wade through so much plastic fluff to get to Cat Stevens.

"We had a twenty-piece band," recalls Cat, disgustedly. "Everytime we were in the studio none of them were really interested in what we were doing. Nothing to do with it. They were just getting paid."

As the beginning he thought he could cope with everything. But then events were blurred, blown right out of proportion. The songs were over-arranged right into the ground. In a short time he entered into a long series of disastrous flops. The first record which missed was, ironically, "Bad Night." Physical disaster struck in the form of tuberculosis and he was hospitalized in September, 1968 for three months. Then he travelled, made friends (he never had any before) and thought about his past style of life.

"I dropped everything for a time and then suddenly I realized what I wanted to do," he says. "I wanted to do it again only I wanted to do it right. I wanted to do it truthfully. Before it was all messed up. I didn't have my ideals right. I was completely upside down."

"I realized that although I'd spent all that time working and striving, I still knew nobody. I was lonely. I thought 'what's the point of living here if you have to live alone?' I decided then to get myself together as a person. I was an instant public figure but had nothing to myself except what I felt. It's all right to feel something but it's nice to know what you feel."

Over a year ago, Island Records released "Mona Bone Jakon," Cat's first album in two years. It was a wonder summary-with-



Cat Stevens, singer and composer, appears at Massey Hall on Oct. 7 along with Mimi Farina.

introspection set and so simple. Yet, the superb album generated less than its share of praise among pop critics and journals. One cut, "Lady D'Arbanville," reached No. 4 on the British chart and was a regional hit in Canada.

"Tea For The Tillerman," an extension of the basic idea he investigated in the previous album, quite possibly the best record, the simplest, to appear in the last five years, yielded a 'hit' single "Wild World".

Success of a new single "Peace Train" and

a new album "Teaser and the Firecat" (just released) brings the possibility of Cat again being confronted with the tag superstar and its implications.

"I hope I never get to that point," he says. "I keep an eye on myself and if that happens, I'll realize it. Actually the only thing to do is to split because it's not for money."

"I think it had a lot to do with myself at the time. I wasn't strong. I was ready for something like tuberculosis. I see myself so much stronger now."



Lights, Camera, Action!

Johnny Got His Gun - first rate but depressing

By DAN MERKUR

It all began when Johnny Got His Gun won the National Booksellers Association award as the most original novel of 1939. Dalton Trumbo had been trying to put it on the screen ever since.

Trumbo's first screenwriting credit was in 1936. He won the Oscar in 1956 for the screenplay of The Brave One, but he was being blacklisted — one of the Hollywood 10 persecuted in 1948 and '49 by the House Un-American Activities Committee — and so was not allowed to accept it. Johnny Got His Gun is the first picture he has directed, and one he has reportedly been actively arranging to make since he got out of jail in 1950.

As might be expected, it is a brilliant bit of film. It is also tremendously depressing: the anti-war philosophy is so painfully evident as to bum the hell out of anyone.

Trumbo wrote the novel in 1939. The U.S. went to war two years later. Just right now, another anti-war film is very timely. I don't know. I like to enjoy a movie, not just come out

saying, "Whew, I'm glad that one's over. But gee, it was superbly made."

Cinematography, script, acting (including Donald Sutherland and Jason Robards), direction — all superb. The film is about a man who loses his arms and legs and face in a bombing in the trenches, lives and retains his intellect, and struggles to communicate with those who attend him. When he finally does get through to them, having been desperately tortured by his deaf blindness to confusing reality and dream — yet unable to commit suicide, his demands on the doctors, presented to us as sane and rational, are dismissed as the product of a mind very much upset, and so ignored. Yes, Johnny got his gun, but he lost everything else. He isn't even allowed to die. It isn't a very pretty story.

Okay, Mr. Trumbo. You made your masterpiece thesis movie. It was first-rate. How about a western or a comedy next time? You could have a wagon train massacred by the Seventh cavalry just out of plain orneriness. Or Woody Allen losing his arm to a meat grinding machine in Chicago and wandering around for the rest of the film with twenty tin cans

looking for a doctor who can work miracles. I mean really, who needs to pay \$2.50 the seat just to be bad-timed by a professional?

People, there's an old Danny Kaye movie at the Eglinton made by Howard Hawks, who is about as good as there is. The film's called A Song is Born.

Lloyd Chesley (Film major, 4th year) took half the \$1,000 first prize for 8mm shorts in the Famous Players contest, for his Wolf Lanigan's Death. Lloyd adapted Liam O'Flaherty's story, directed, co-produced and edited it. I played a heavy, I think. Harris Kirshenbaum, cinematographer, co-producer, co-editor, took the other \$500.

Risa insists it was Julie Christie and not Julie Harris in McCabe and Mrs. Miller; and that Max Ophul's film was Letter from an Unknown Woman and not Lady. I think she's right.

Anybody seen any good new movies recently? For the life of me, I haven't.

Dr. Bethune biology: a romantic figure in times of social protest

By CARL STIEREN

It is strangely appropriate that the story of Dr. Norman Bethune should be reprinted now in times when social protest is supposed to have turned to self-indulgence among students.

Norman Bethune also grew up in such an era, in Toronto and Gravenhurst just before World War I. Later in London's Soho in the early 1920's, the young Canadian intern lived the life of a young bohemian, patron of starving young artists and connoisseur of the sweet life. The flourish of Bethune's early life, as portrayed in The Scalpel, The Sword — The Story of Doctor Norman Bethune stands in sharp relief to the Chinese socialist style of the book's preface by Madame Sun Yatsen. Even the grandiose prose of the authors hardly seems overdrawn: Bethune was indeed a romantic figure. Yet it was just when Bethune's life was most drab and unexciting, in the slums of Detroit in 1924, where the young doctor was first confronted with the con-

tradition that those who most needed medical care could least afford it.

At 45, after a miraculous recovery from tuberculosis and after establishing himself as a pioneer in thoracic surgery for patients, Bethune became a member of the

Communist Party and a founder of the Montreal Group for the Security of the People's Health. At a time when most men would be preparing for retirement, Bethune went to Spain to organize field hospitals and blood transfusion teams that covered 1,000 kilometers of front

lines during the Spanish Civil War. When he heard of the Japanese attack in mainland China while on a Canadian fund-raising trip Bethune decided to go to China. In reading their narrative, one senses that the authors have written out of a personal admiration for Bethune and

that any errors are more likely to arise from this admiration than from party loyalty.

Nevertheless, one gets a different picture of the struggles among Republicans in Spain and of the Communist-led Shanghai revolt in 1927 from the authors' accounts.

Bethune's last achievements were his greatest: his devotion and pioneering work in field surgery for Mao Tse-tung's Eighth Route Army won him praise from Christians and Communists alike.

On Nov. 13, 1939, he died of infections contracted while operating on the battlefield. He was mourned by many, among them Mao Tse-tung and today is a hero to millions of Chinese. Somehow, even in this Age of the Anti-Hero, it is hard to imagine that his example will go unheeded.

The Scalpel, The Sword: The Story of Doctor Norman Bethune, by Ted Allan and Sydney Gordon, McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, \$3.95, 319 pp.

Murray McLachlan - staggering

By NANCY AND ADRIAN HILL

When 200 people turned out to see Murray McLachlan last Friday night, very few of them expected to see one of the best overall folk singers ever to perform at York. McLachlan is nothing less than overwhelming in his style, ability, and honesty. Backstreet blues are his home; dust's language is his mother tongue.

"When I need a drink
Stretched out on the sink,
I'm please and thank you m'am
But when I get a head
full of honky red
I don't give a good god damn."

His voice is warm, tough, and powerful. . .

dynamics flow all the way from soft to harsh. His emotion is demanding and relentless — he makes no effort to hide how sad he has been or how much he has lived.

He draws you in to his sensitivities, joys, and hurts — both real and imagined. On the guitar he has few peers; his notes flow from a deep base and work up in and out of the chords. McLachlan's fingers on the strings provide a mirror image of his voice and lyrics. The rhythm comes from everywhere — with deep guts impact.

True North Records is planning five albums with Murray, the first will be released any day now. Before very long people are going to stop quoting Bob Dylan.

**Emergency Services
Centre - 3333**

University

Stargazing Wednesday evenings Metro citizens flock to Petrie observatory

The sky is up there and people want to see it.

This fact became overcrowdingly clear during the past few months as thousands of Metro residents made the northern trek to York's twin astronomical observatories in the Petrie Science Building.

For the second year, the Faculty of Science opened its doors for public stargazing on Wednesday evenings through the summer and fall and the observatory has drawn crowds of up to 200 enthusiastic sky-watchers.

Astronomer and Associate Professor of physics at York, Dr. K.A. Innanen, said this week he was "overjoyed" with the response which was "almost more than we could handle".

Approach of Mars

"We had a favorable opposition of the planet Mars this year (it happens every 17 years when the planet makes its closest approach to Earth) and for some reason almost every Wednesday was unbelievably

clear," he said. "That combined with free radio and newspaper notices about the observatory probably generated the response."

In the winter of 1969, two reflecting telescopes manufactured by Competition Associates of Boston were installed in the Petrie domes.

Using mirrors rather than lenses to gather the distant light and bring it into focus, the smaller of the telescopes has a 12-inch primary mirror. The larger instrument, weighing more than five tons, has a

primary mirror 24 inches in diameter.

Because these mirrors are ultra-sensitive to local vibrations, the domes at York have been rigidly mounted on a symmetric array of concrete pillars deeply embedded in the ground and the passageway connecting the observatories to the Petrie Science Building has been vibrationally isolated from the dome columns.

Planetarium needed

Innanen said the telescopes compare favorably in terms of quality with those at other Canadian universities, but that York "badly needed a teaching planetarium". Plans exist for one but there is at present no set date for its construction.

This year, he said there are close to 500 arts freshmen enrolled in the two Natural Science electives dealing with astronomy and the present observatory can only comfortably handle 20-odd students at one time. A teaching planetarium could accommodate roughly 75.

In addition to the arts students, Innanen said there are 15 science undergraduates studying astrophysics and two graduate students preparing master's theses based on research done with the 24-inch telescope.

He indicated there would be little value for York to obtain a telescope of larger size than the ones now installed at Petrie, since those more than 24 inches in diameter are "used almost exclusively for research."

"And near large urban areas such as Toronto, lighting conditions are usually not sufficiently good for top rank research."

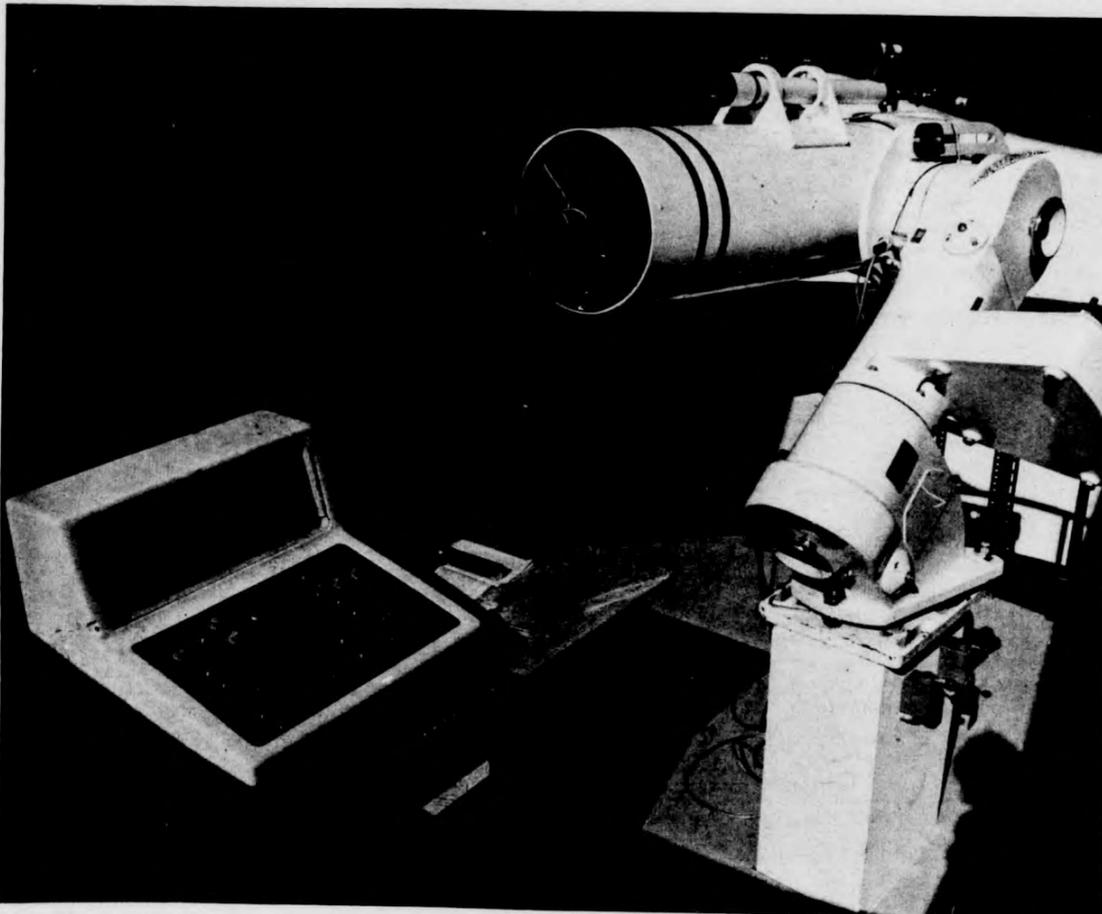
Last day Oct. 27

The observatory will remain open to the public and members of the York community for another three Wednesdays, from roughly 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. with the last stargazing October 27.

After that the faculty members feel the astronomers' lot becomes too unpleasant for the public-at-large since the domes are, of necessity, unheated.

Innanen explained that there would be serious image distortion resulting from warm air billowing out of the domes if they were heated and as temperatures drop with the approach of winter, astronomers don their martyrs' caps along with coats and boots before entering the observatory.

As an old stargazer's joke goes: "It's only fun between April fools' day and Hallowe'en."



The small reflecting telescope above is used by undergraduates for visual observation and photography. One of two in the Petrie ob-

servatories, it has been used each Wednesday since last spring by members of the public for stargazing.

Odds & Sodds

WUS seminar in Peru

The World University Service of Canada announces that the Twenty-second International Seminar will be held in Peru during the summer of 1972 with the theme Peru in the 70's. Applications from York students for places on the Seminar are invited. For further information please contact WUSC National Office, 328 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 2B (416) 363-3481.

Escalator follies

The Safety Officer of the Department of Safety and Security Services advises that a recent accident has indicated the need for persons wearing open type footwear to exercise special care when using the escalators in the Central Library Building. Such footwear does not provide adequate protection for the front part of the foot and serious or painful injuries could result should the toe-piece or part of the strapping become caught between the ribs and slots of the moving stair treads.

The Safety Officer also advises that the utmost care should be taken by wearers of long scarves and dresses, which tend to trail on the moving stairs representing a serious threat to the safety of the wearers.

Ceramics club

Potters old and new are invited to

join the Ceramics Club, located in Room 103, Vanier Residence. New members should come any Tuesday evening between 7 and 9 p.m. or phone 635-3852 for further information.

Pool hours extended

The Recreational Swim hours in the Tait McKenzie Pool are extended at noon hour each Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m. This change is scheduled immediately and will be in effect until November 15, 1971.

Changes will be announced in the Daily Bulletin and will be reflected in the schedules posted in the Tait McKenzie Building.

DUA expands role

As of October 1, the Ontario Department of University Affairs has become the Department of Colleges and Universities under Bill 98, The Department of Colleges and Universities Act, 1971. Under the Act, the new Department will be responsible for all publicly supported post-secondary education in Ontario, including the 20 colleges of applied arts and technology, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, the provincially assisted universities and related cultural institutions. The address of the new Department is: Department of Colleges and

Universities, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto 5, Ontario.

York quarterly

Submissions of creative work for the first issue of the York Quarterly are being solicited from faculty, staff and students. Anyone wishing to contribute, should send completed manuscripts, etc. by October 15 (deadline) c/o Professor A.B.P. Lever, Room 141, Petrie Science Bldg. For further information call Mrs. Lever at 889-6703.

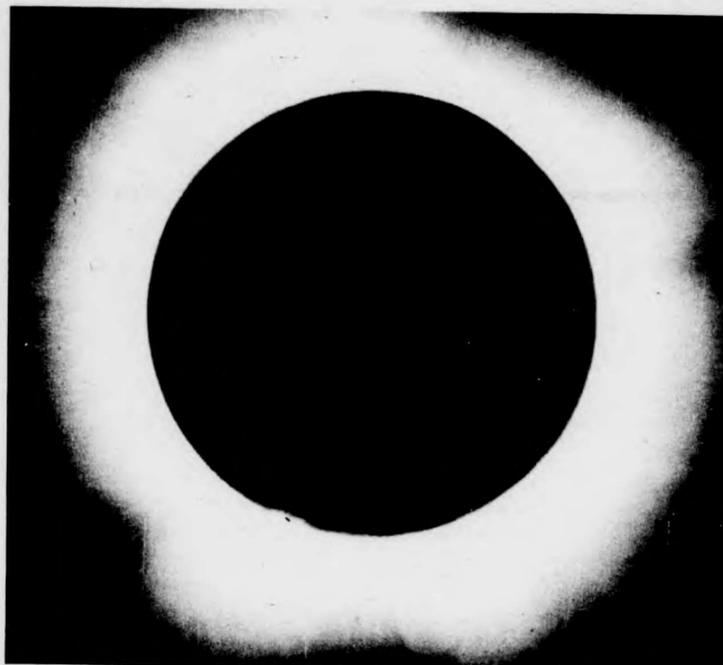
Public Forum

Women will meet Tuesday at 8 pm at the Unitarian Church, St. Clair and Avenue Rd., to form a provincial Ad Hoc Committee on the status of women. Laura Sabia, chairwoman of the national committee, and several provincial cabinet ministers will discuss implementation of recommendations made by the Royal Commission in their Report on the Status of Women.

Quote of the week

There is hope for the man who can occasionally make a spontaneous and irrevocable ass of himself.

Peter McArthur, To be taken with salt, 1903.



A total eclipse of the sun photographed in Virginia on March 7, 1970 by York astronomers. Next July, the second last total eclipse that will be seen in North America this century will cover the Gaspé, Prince Edward Island and northern Nova Scotia. York astronomers hope to mount a small expedition to the East Coast for the event.

Faculty briefs

Professor W. Found, geography, published "A Theoretical Approach to Rural Land-Use Patterns" through The MacMillan Company of Canada and Edward Arnold of Toronto and London. Professor Found's book introduces university undergraduates to theories of rural land-use, and examines their development and relative effectiveness.

Professor P. Mellen, Program in Art, published "Jean Clouet" in September through Phaidon Press in London. Professor Mellen's book provides the first comprehensive study of 16th century artist Jean Clouet, court painter to Francis I.

Professor Sterling Beckwith, Program in Music, appeared on the educational television series "People worth Knowing" on Channel 19, September 29. He discussed the ideas behind York's new Music Program with Professor William Saywell, host of the popular interview series.

Professor Margo Gewurtz, history and humanities, received her Ph.D. from Cornell University, September 1971.

Professor R.H. Haynes, biology, has accepted a four year appointment to the recently formed National Research Council Advisory Committee on Biology.

Professor J.G. Laframboise, physics, CRESS, gave two invited lectures on Langmuir Probes, at the C.A.P. Summer School on Plasma, Banff, May 24 to June 4, 1971, organized by the Plasma Physics Division, Canadian Association of Physicists.

News Beat

Copy for University News Beat is supplied by the Department of Information and Publications. Events for the On Campus section must reach the department not later than noon on the Tuesday preceding publication. Any events that are open to all members of the York community will be run, although some may be edited due to space limitations. Events may be phoned in to 635-3441.

International adventures in music

Khan opens music series

A series of international concerts reflecting various musical cultures will be featured in this year's music series of the Performing Arts Series, sponsored by the York Faculty of Fine Arts.

Ali Akbar Khan, India's greatest sarod player, recognized as one of the great musicians of the world, makes his first appearance at Burton Auditorium next Tuesday, October 12 at 8:30 p.m. as he opens the "Adventures in Music" series.

Appearing for the first time in Canada will be the Edo Festival of Music and Pantomime of Japan on Monday, November 1. The Edo

Bayashi group, an "intangible cultural treasure" from Tokyo, will present the Edo Festival Pantomime with music, masks and dance. This art form was greatly influenced by the Shinto tradition which dates back to the 7th century.

Presenting the development of Afro-American music today, The Afro-American Musical Heritage, a unique environment of live performance and multi-media musical history, will use lecture, film, tape, slides and live music to present a view of musical history of North American black people in the third music event on January 24.

A new York faculty member, Jon Higgins of the Program in Music, will give the final concert in "Adventures in Music" on February 7. One of the few Westerners to have mastered the difficult art of Karnatak, the vocal music of South India, he will present a fascinating concert of this music which is rarely heard outside of India.

This year's Performing Arts Series also includes programs in dance, theatre, film, a series of readings by poets and playwrights and a lecture series on the arts.

Artists appearing include New York Times drama critic Clive Barnes, The Merce Cunningham Dance Company, poet Irving Layton, the Chorca Dance Company of Greece, the National Ballet of Canada and the French acting company Le Treteau de Paris.

Tickets for music and other events including the Performing Arts Series may be obtained from the Burton Auditorium Box Office. Phone 635-2370 for further details.



Mr. Liu Feng-tai, shown above playing the Sona in Shantung Traditional Music, is one of the musicians who will perform at York November 1 with the Edo Festival of Music and Pantomime of Japan.



Hungarian film

premiere

Sunday

Hungarian film director Istvan Szabo will be on campus Sunday to introduce two of his new films to a University audience.

The films, to be shown from 7:00 p.m. to midnight in Lecture Hall 2, Room L, are entitled "The Love Film" and "Age of Daydreams". The first is entered later this month at the San Francisco Film Festival.

Admission to the showing is free to all members of the University community courtesy of the Ontario Film Theatre.

Scholarships

Commonwealth

Commonwealth Scholarships are being offered to men and women Canadians who wish to study in Australia beginning in March 1973. The award, which includes travel expenses, is designed to cover the living and study costs of a scholar during tenure of the award. Candidates must have graduated from a recognized university or hold equivalent qualifications. Age limit normally is 28 and candidates must return to their own country upon completion of the study for which the award was intended and must have a good knowledge of written and spoken English. Closing date for applications is December 31, 1971. Brochures and further information may be obtained from The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee, c/o The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5N1.

U.K. Energy Authority

The United Kingdom Energy Authority is offering a limited number of Research Fellowships tenable at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment Harwell, Berkshire; Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, Bucks.; and Culham Laboratory, Culham, Oxon, England. Fellowships are for periods of one to three years and are open to men and women with first or second class honors degrees who have at least two years of relevant postgraduate experience and who are able to show evidence of a high standard of scientific research ability. Application forms are obtainable from the Scholarships Officer, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R6, to whom they must be returned by February 1, 1972, together with suitable testimonials on research ability, and where possible, copies of candidates published papers.

On Campus

Special Lectures

YORK CAMPUS

Wednesday 4:30 p.m. — Biology Department Research Seminars — "The Mutation Pathway" by Dr. C. Clarke, University of East Anglia — Room 320, Farquharson.

Meetings

YORK CAMPUS

Thursday 1:00 p.m. — York Waffle Organizational Meeting — guest speaker Jim Laxer speaking on resources development — everyone welcome — Room H, Curtis Lecture Halls.

2:00 p.m. — Association of Economics Students — Room S172, Ross Building

2:00 p.m. — First Meeting of Women's Liberation Group — Room 104 McLaughlin College.

4:00 p.m. — Philosophy undergraduates meeting to select 3 representatives to sit on departmental meetings and committees — Room S60, the Ross Building.

Monday 7:30 p.m. — York Bridge Club — everyone welcome — Vanier Dining Hall.

12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. — New Democratic Party Rally — guest speakers Jim Laxer — Waffle Candidate; also Clay Peterson — candidate for Etobicoke riding (practising lawyer); Helen Roedde — candidate for Bellwoods riding (social worker); Bernard Eastman — candidate for York East riding (practising lawyer and lecturer at Osgoode Hall Law School) — sponsored by the York New Democratic Party — everyone welcome — Room 2C, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Movies

YORK CAMPUS

Friday 7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — "Elvira Madigan" —

sponsored by Founders College Council — general admission \$1.25; Founders students with I.D. cards \$1.00 — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Wednesday 4:00 p.m. — "Dr. Leakey & The Dawn of Man", "The Time of Man", and "DNA & Evolution" — sponsored by the Division of Humanities — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

6:00 p.m. — "Alexander Nevsky" — sponsored by the Division of Humanities — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Entertainment

YORK CAMPUS

Thursday 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. — McLaughlin/Winters Afternoon Concert — featuring the "Uplands Windmill" — everyone welcome — McLaughlin College Dining Hall.

4:00 p.m. - midnight — Cock & Bull Coffee Shop.

8:00 - midnight — Green Bush Inn — Founders Dining Hall.

8:00 p.m. — Plays — presented by Studio Lab Theatre — "Tests" and "Comings and Goings" — admission is free — tickets available from the Music-Theatre Room, Stong College — Stong College Junior Common Room.

GLENDON CAMPUS

Wednesday 4:15 p.m. & 8:00 p.m. — History of World Cinema — "Potemkin" — interested persons welcome, no admission charge — Room 129, York Hall.

Sports

YORK CAMPUS

Friday 12:15 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. — Conditioning for Men & Women — men - main gym; women - upper gym — Tait McKenzie Building.

7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. — Badminton Club — open to faculty, graduate students and staff; please bring York Athletic

Membership Card (and your own shuttles) — upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

Saturday 10:00 a.m. — Recreational Soccer — all players welcome — small soccer field adjacent to the ice arena — for further information call Roy Merrens at 3218.

11:00 a.m. — Soccer — Brock University.

2:00 p.m. — Football — Queen's University.

Monday 12:15 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. — Conditioning for Men & Women — men - main gym; women - upper gym — Tait McKenzie Building.

Wednesday 12:15 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. — Conditioning for Men & Women — men - main gym; women - upper gym — Tait McKenzie Building.

Performing Arts Series

YORK CAMPUS

Tuesday 8:30 p.m. — Adventures in Music — presented by the Faculty of Fine Arts, Performing Arts Series — featuring Ali Akbar Khan, India's greatest sarod player — individual tickets for this evening \$4.50; \$3.50-staff; \$2.50-students — Burton Auditorium.

Miscellaneous

YORK CAMPUS

Thursday 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. — Beer Lunch - beer, wine and sandwiches available — sponsored by Stong College Committee — Stong Junior Common Room.

Sunday 11:00 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. — Roman Catholic Mass — Room 107, Stedman Lecture Halls.

Tuesday 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. — Christian Counselling & Religious Consultation for Lutheran Students — telephone Reverend Judt at 635-2158 — Room 221, McLaughlin College.

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-Seventeen Magazine

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-Richard Shickel, Life Magazine



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sports

MEN'S SCHEDULE

Sat. Oct. 9 — Queen's 2:00 pm
 Oct. 7 & 8 GOLF OUAU Championship at Brock U. Thursday 10 am, Fri. 9 am
 Sat. Oct. 9 at U. Western 10:00 am

Oct. 7 & 8 TENNIS

OUAU Eastern Playoffs at York — U. Toronto

WOMEN'S SCHEDULE

Oct. 15 & 16 TENNIS OWIAA championships at Carleton

First at York to field three teams

Rugger men romp over RMC 12-0



Somebody stepped on my toe! No, a player has just fumbled in York's 12-0 victory over RMC on the Vanier field on Saturday.

By DUDLEY CARRUTHERS

The York Rugger Club rallied another first on Saturday by fielding three university teams on the same day, with great success. The Junior team played first against Brock's seniors. For at least four Yeomen, this was their first experience in Rugger but the whole team rose to the occasion beating the visitors 5-0, Paul Kelly scoring a spectacular try.

Following this, the intermediate XV played RMC's second team. Although York were outweighed in the forwards, they exhibited good teamwork and in the first half came from a 3-0 deficit to a promising lead of 8-3. Peter Bos, Joe Papik and Vern Chilton deserve special mention, setting up two good scores. In the second half the cadets equalized the score by pushing over a try from a set scrum and with the conversion this left the game at 8 all.

The Varsity XV finally took the field for their third league game of the year. The team were especially apprehensive on this occasion, having lost the valuable services of Bob Ross and Gerry Rowland due to injury, and also in the knowledge that R.M.C. are perhaps the fittest and most spirited club in the league. The Yeomen struck hard in the opening minutes, taking the play to the opposing end and following an R.M.C. penalty gained three points from Tom Flynn's kick. York were a little slow to consolidate their efforts and were lucky to be nine points up at half time, Flynn again taking a penalty kick and vice captain Jim Bradley making a good try from John Strang's pass.

R.M.C. kicked off in the second half with renewed vigour, while all 30 players were beginning to show fatigue from the heat and fast pace of the game. The second half belonged to York, with most of the play pressing towards R.M.C.'s line. York winger Dave Gibson went off with an ankle injury but the team showed little sign of letting up pressure. Once again Bradley found an opening and scored leaving the final result at 12-0.

Despite the convincing win however, the York Varsity team showed that they still have a lot to learn. On several occasions R.M.C. were unlucky not to score, having been given many opportunities from mistakes and bad moves by the Yeomen. This week's practices will hopefully sort out these problems before Saturday, when the two teams go downtown to face the other university. Both games will be held on the back campus (beside Hart House), the seniors at 11 a.m. and the intermediates at 12:30. The club will welcome any supporters at these games — it would be a great asset. Following this fixture there will be a ten day break, marking the mid-season.



York's Dave Gibson grimaces with the pain of a hard tackle by an RMC player. Gibson damaged ankle ligaments on the play.

Yeomen squeezed out by Blues 24-12

York hits bottom; last place Laurentian wins 24-21

By ROB ROWLAND

On Saturday the Yeomen earned the dubious right to be called the worst football team in Canada as they lost 24-21 to the previously bottom-rated Laurentian Voyageurs here Saturday.

In a repeat of the Windsor game the Yeomen handed the victory to the Voyageurs after playing the poorest they had all year. During the first half, York allowed the Voyageurs, who themselves did not show anything spectacular, to build up the point lead that let them snatch victory from the Yeomen.

York was not ready for the game and the team was still congratulating themselves for their good performance against the University of Toronto Blues. The team ignored a comment by Globe and Mail columnist Dick Beddoes on Friday, that York was among the worst three college teams in Canada. The Yeomen were rated tops in the three, Waterloo second and Laurentian were on the bottom. Despite heavy losses to Queen's and U of T the Voyageurs still had some pride in themselves and commented after the game that they had been determined to prove the columnist wrong.

During the first half, both the York defense and offense made themselves look inept at the hands of their northern rivals. The defense appeared unready to contain the Laurentian offense, leaving holes in the line or sleeping on the pass defense. The Yeomen offense was not much better. After opening the scoring on a 16 yard touchdown pass from Gerry Verge to Steve Ince the team went nowhere.

After the interception Larry Iaccino took over in the third quarter as quarterback and played one of the best games of his career. Iaccino produced an exciting half of catch-up football with the aid of a now alert offensive line and the brilliance of end Steve Ince.

The game cannot be called a heartbreaker, simply because York gave the Voyageurs the first half. It looked for a time as if the team had lost its cohesiveness that it has had all year, that produced some hope of victory and the near win over Varsity. This week will tell whether or not York will slip as they have in

the two previous seasons. As it stands, York has, on paper, some of the finest talent to be produced in Toronto and other high schools but so far that talent has not been used for a full 60 minutes, nor have the Yeomen been a team throughout their games. If they are going to go anywhere the team had better sharpen up.

U of T 24, York 12

The Yeomen played their best game ever last Wednesday night as the Varsity Blues had to fight hard to come from behind and snatch a 24-12 victory. York scored early,

leading 12-0 on touchdowns by Rob Panzer and Brian Love until the middle of the second quarter and were ahead in the game, 12-8, until the 5:34 mark of the fourth quarter.

Three year veteran middle linebacker Rob Panzer who can almost always be expected to lead the Yeomen defense outshone his former record, starting off by recovering a fumble by Varsity's Guido Iaturno and returning the ball 59 yards for a major. Panzer recovered another fumble in the third quarter and, with the rest of the defense, contained most of the Toronto offensive. The defensive backfield

kept Toronto quarterback Wayne Dunkley receivers well covered but in doing so occasionally left holes up the middle that let Dunkley run with the ball.

Until Varsity woke up to the fact they were behind a team rated one of the lowest in the nation their play remained lacklustre compared to the Yeomen. When they became aware that York was on the verge of beating them, the Blues did toughen up enough to get ahead on a scramble for a touchdown by Dunkley and a 47 yard scoring punt return by Paul Zarek.

Panzer's fumble recovery for the touchdown came at 4:02 of the first quarter and the early lead gave the Yeomen the spirit to hold back the Blues for much of the game. The team seemed to want to redeem themselves for their previous losses and showed wit something rarely seen in the Yeomen, that is important second effort.

Gerry Verge, who went all the way to quarterback, directed the Yeomen well. Backs Brian Love and Rick Frisby looked better than the highly rated Toronto backfield. Love carried 14 times for 63 yards and Frisby added 59 in 16 carries. Steve Ince caught 4 passes for 66 yards and John Reid for 46.

Later in the first quarter Reid recovered fumble by Zarek which set up a York drive. Brian Love dived for a touchdown from the one yard line six plays later.

The Blues didn't penetrate into York territory until 7:06 of the second quarter, held in check by a tough York defensive unit. A scramble by Dunkley and pass interference in the end zone gave the Blues a first down. The one and Guido Iaturno picked up Varsity first six points.

There was no scoring in the third quarter although the Toronto offense was playing better. The York offense had trouble getting into Toronto territory.

The Blues didn't get going until York's Gerry Verge was caught for a safety touch. The two points gave the Blues the lift they needed and they overpowered a tired York in the remainder of the quarter to win the game 24-12.

Sports view point

By BRIAN MILNER

Will York's fearless football Yeomen ever win a league game? Sure, if the opposition stays home; but even then they'd probably blow the game.

We've got the only team in Canada that could lose on an empty field... with a 14 point headstart.

For instance, other teams haven't been able to work up a good sweat clobbering Laurentian. The Voyageurs have given up so many points they must think they're in the wrong sport.

But Saturday they got to play the hapless Yeomen — those kind, generous individuals who wouldn't think of embarrassing an opponent by — you'll excuse the language — winning.

What an argument the Yeomen make for abolishing football at York! After all, McGill had a good team with a nice stadium and they pulled out of interleague play.

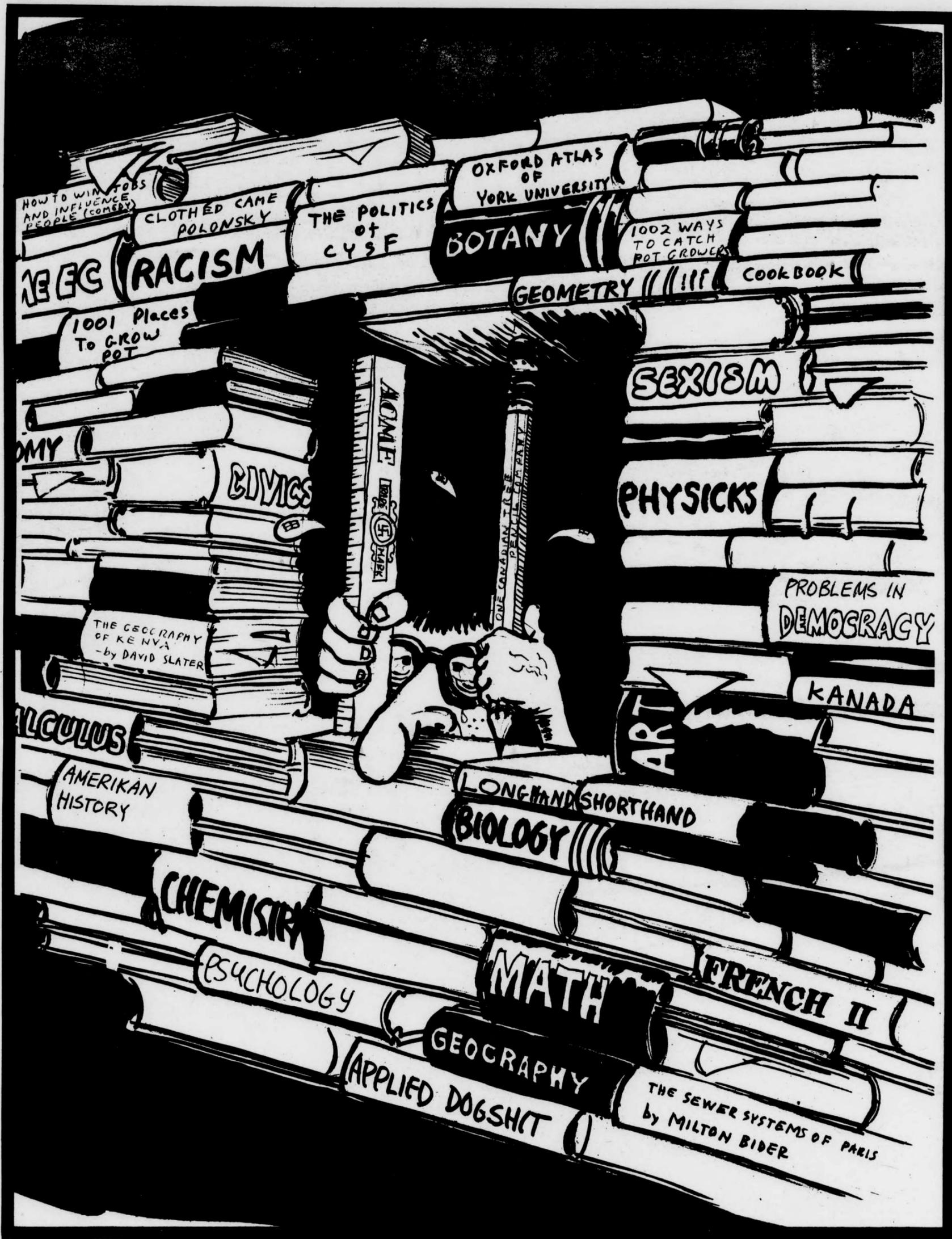
But, then, what laughs could other teams in the conference look forward to in the fall?

You've probably heard that York has a lot of rookies on offense and they haven't jelled yet. What are they, grapes? The fact is that no 10 year veterans play college ball. Eventually, even the most ingenious athlete runs out of ungraded options.

Every team constantly has to replace graduating players as a matter of course, and some of York's old players are best left forgotten anyway.

If the old rule that you should play not to win but simply to participate is true then the Yeomen are a fabulous success. Unfortunately, football is one of those strange games where only the winners seem to enjoy themselves.

Somebody should tell the coaches (seemingly all old Argoes who left before winning became a habit) that they're in the wrong game. They should switch the team to a sport they can handle, like water polo. Then, if they lost, at least they'd be clean.



Students are
political prisoners