

Excalibur

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York University Community Newspaper

January 6, 1977

Court suspends faculty union's bargaining status

By AGNES KRUCHIO

The interim certification of the York University Faculty Association (YUFA) as bargaining agent for all full-time faculty and professional librarians at York was suspended over the Christmas holidays in Ontario divisional court.

The suspension occurred only 11 days after the faculty union signed its first agreement with York's Board of Governors (BOG). It came as a response to a group of six professors, who have requested that the agreement not be signed by the BOG until their request for a judicial review of the manner of certification has been heard.

They had asked for a judicial review in June, two months after certification had been granted to YUFA. They felt a "denial of natural justice" had taken place in the proceedings before the Ontario Labour Relations Board, and wanted to have the ruling certifying YUFA quashed.

At the time the Divisional Court suspended the certification, no date had been set for the hearing because the parties had not all filed briefs with the courts. The challengers themselves, who are also known as Independent Faculty Members, had only filed the final form of their so-called IFM case on November 16.

The association and the university have been negotiating the first contract for six months. The first collective agreement was finalized in the middle of November, and was submitted to be ratified by the YUFA membership at large on November 21 and 22. It was then ratified by an 84 per cent majority. November 29 was set for a special meeting of the BOG to consider and ratify the contract.

The IFM say they had approached the BOG "informally" at first asking them not to sign the agreement, then filed for an injunction and November 30 was set for the consideration of their case.

According to the decision handed down 11 days later, the court only heard about the so called "application for direction" on behalf of the IFM on the 29th. On that same day the agreement was signed

between the BOG and the union.

To add to the confusion, there was a suggestion in court on the 30th by the lawyers of the IFM that they had an 'understanding' from the lawyers of the university that the agreement would not be signed by the university.

According to the judgement handed down by the court, December 10, lawyers for the university had stated they would recommend that their client not sign the agreement. President Ian Macdonald later said he had committed himself to recommend to the BOG to sign the agreement at the beginning of negotiations, because the university was obligated to negotiate in good faith. The lawyers could not have known this when they made the recommendation that the university not sign the agreement.

The judgement stated that while the application for judicial review did not by itself stay the rulings of the Board, the judges were "greatly concerned by the fact that York University and York University Faculty Association proceeded to sign the so-called collective agreement in the face of an imminent and pending application to the court to stay such action. By the next day the application had lost its purpose. It is also to be noted that York University proceeded to sign the collective agreement after its counsel had recommended that the agreement not be signed before November 30, 1976.

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It was more than one for the money as Yorkites returned from their holidays this week only to find huge lineups at the bank, bookstore and scrip office.

Fee hike for foreign students opposed by senate at meeting

By AGNES KRUCHIO

At its December meeting, the senate of York University voted overwhelmingly to support a student motion to recommend to the Board of Governors not to implement the differential fee increases imposed on foreign students starting January 1. The next Board of Governors meeting will be held Monday.

In presenting the motion Barry Edson, president of the Council of York the Student Federation, (CYSF) said Ontario would save little in the short-term and will seriously lose in the long-term by the move that forces foreign students coming to study in Canada for the first time pay a 150 per cent increase in tuition fees. He said it was simply a political move by the provincial government exploiting the current conservative sentiment of the public in Ontario.

Edson argued, and was backed up later by Chris Alnutt, a

researcher from the Ontario Federation of Students, and by several professors arguing in favor of the motion, that the differential fee increases will only affect students from poor countries, and will allow only the wealthy to come to study in Canada. Edson and Alnutt presented statistics according to which as many as 46 per cent of foreign students studying in Canada were from the third world.

Edson said that in many countries the fees for foreign students are reciprocal, that is, Canadian students would have to pay more if the students of those countries, such as France and Austria, have to pay more in Canada. Both Edson and Alnutt argued that while Ontario disputes having responsibility for foreign aid as federal responsibility, it is a political and educational bargain to educate third world students, as they will make contacts in Canada in the academic and business community and their participation in the Canadian educational system means spread of goodwill toward Canada in an increasing by alienated Third World.

They also pointed out that for the first time, the Ontario Council of University Affairs (OCUA) which has responsibility to represent university interests to the government was not consulted when Harry Parrot, the Minister of Colleges and Universities made the announcement, and that this could be seen as the invasion of the rights and responsibilities of the universities by the Ontario government. They also reminded senate that the minister has promised there would be no increases in tuition fees in the year 1976-77.

But York university president Ian Macdonald who said he personally dislikes the measure, said the university cannot afford not to implement the increases, since it would mean a loss of \$355,000 a year for the first year for the university not to implement it, and it could add up to about \$750,000 over four years. He said York may either not implement the fee increase, or implement it and deal with the consequences of it for individual students as well, by setting up bursaries for foreign students by shifting the present bursary system.

Susan Miller, director of the International Student Centre at York suggested that the cost of not implementing the tuition fee increase be either absorbed by the university, or the university subsidize the difference, or that a special bursary fund be set up for students in need.

When questioned about whether the university was imposing the increase while the Board of Governors considers the question next Monday, George G. Bell, executive vice-president in charge of finances said the policy of the university was to implement the increase until the Board makes a decision on the matter. These students will be reimbursed if the Board decides to reverse decisions it has taken to implement the increase on two previous occasions.

The new fee structure would mean about \$1,590 tuition fee for an undergraduate, and \$1,950 for a graduate student enrolled in a programme for the first time. Students sponsored by the Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) will be exempt.

OFS plans new strategy as meeting with government fails

By RONEN GRUNBERG

Last Tuesday, December 10, representatives from the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS), and provincial student council presidents met with the Minister of Colleges and Universities Harry Parrot, concerning the \$100 increase in tuition fees.

Barry Edson, president of the Council of the York Student Federation (CYSF) said the meeting did not resolve any of the problems surrounding the increase. "The meeting was a waste of time," he said. According to Edson, the meeting was too large with 50 people present, and that "there was no room for constructive discussion."

The increase is part of a "long term policy of the Conservative government to make students pay

more of the cost of their education," said Edson.

OFS, as a result of the meeting's failure to come up with any reasonable solution on the matter, held an emergency session where a tuition fee strike was proposed, but voted down. Edson said that "such a tactic would make us look worse in the public eye", and that "the general public would probably oppose such a move." Instead, a pamphlet will be published informing the public of the consequences of a tuition fee increase.

Abdul Gafur of OFS, said that the burden of a tuition increase should not be given to students, "because that would cause the middle class to constitute a lower percentage of students entering university." He said this would ultimately lead to the University being a privilege for the rich. "People should be able to

enter University on merit, and not on how much money they have," said Gafur.

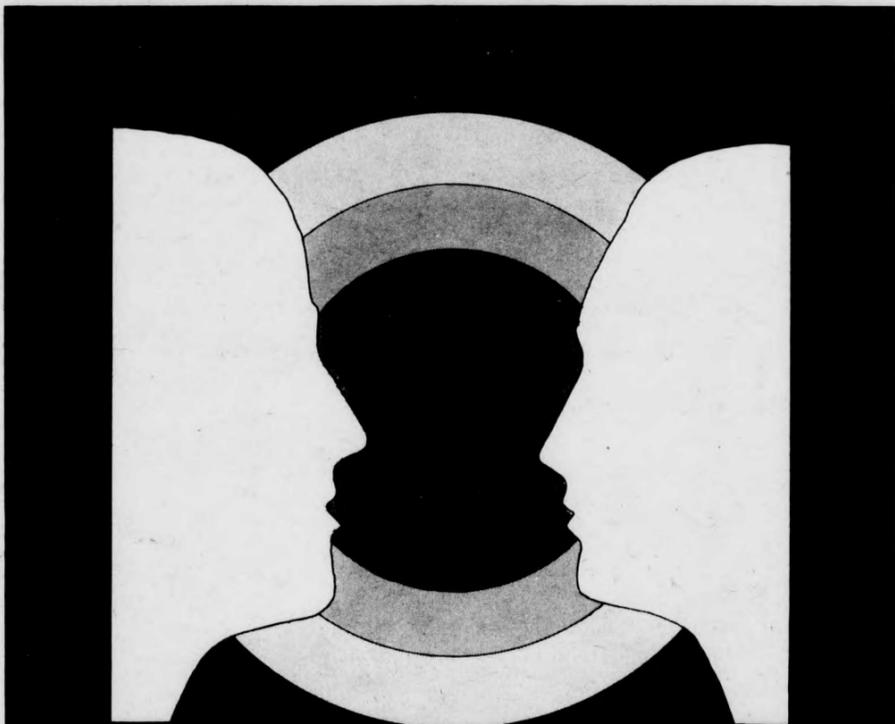
He said the "staff of the OFS will be meeting this weekend to come up with options on how to tackle the increase." One solution proposed by Gafur was to have companies and corporations pay for part of the cost of education, "because they also benefit from the student with a higher education."

Parrott also thought the meeting was "just too large to be productive," and with 50 people present, nothing was really accomplished.

"After very careful consideration," said Parrott, it seems reasonable and fair to ask students to pay for a small part of their education. Without the increase universities would not have enough money to keep our present standard of education."

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York students ponder their future as tuition increases

Last December, the Ontario minister of Colleges and Universities, Harry Parrott announced a long-awaited hike in tuition fee increases for university and college students. Last term, Excalibur writer Mary Marrone asked several York students what they thought the increase will mean to them. This is what they said.

GAIL BLEIWIS:

"How are they going to do it, when our system is done by credit? How much will each subject be raised?... by \$25 or \$30? I don't like it. I think it's high enough as it is. People will probably hope to get a larger grant, but I don't know if they'll curtail the grants. Up here, it's not too bad but if you consider U of T or Waterloo, for medicine or engineering it's over \$800 now, it's going to be raised to \$900 or \$1000.

ROBERT MARSHALL, 1st year

Well, I'm disappointed, to say the least. I don't know why it had to happen, - I don't think they proved they need the money. I'll still be able to come here next year but it'll be \$100 more. Once I've started, I'm going to keep coming. I doubt that it will prevent people from coming.

ALLAN CREVIER

Personally as an individual who's got to pay tuition, no, I don't think it'll make it any more difficult because I'll probably just have to work a lot harder this summer. Tuition increases don't amount to much more than what a lot of other universities, particularly in the United States are charging at present. It would be interesting to see if the tuition increases are reflected in the quality of education next year, whether it enhances the quality of professors we have here next year, if it does, then it's productive. But if it doesn't, if it just remains the same, then it's just a matter of the capitalist structure taking advantage of the student body.

JOSEPHINE FUSCA, 1st YEAR

Well, I can see why they would want to increase the tuition but personally I don't like to pay the money. How much is it going up to? \$100? You see, I work and I pay for my own tuition so during the whole summer it really wouldn't make a difference to me but I guess that's maybe because I can afford it. But for kids that couldn't, I just can't see why it's going up. If all the students from all the universities would get together and organize some kind of protest I think the government might listen.

DONNA FERRARO, Special Student

I don't like it. I don't think the tuition increase is justified. I don't think any increase is justified when it comes to tuition, but I guess I'm really biased, being a student. It won't make it more difficult for me because I'm a special student right now and I'm teaching on the side. I'm just taking one course. Any amount of money would make it a lot more difficult for other people, young students just making their way through.

JOHN MIYA, 3rd year

I don't think I can afford it. I'm a part-time student right now and I'm just taking one course and I don't really like it. I think it'll make it a lot more difficult for me but I'll just have to do what I can. I don't think anything can be done about it; it's been about the same quite awhile. I don't think there is much they can do about it. I don't even know if I'm going to come back next year, the extra hundred dollars makes me think a bit more about whether I'm coming back or not.

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2,240 students vote no to Shane

Waterloo pres. dumped over newspaper issue

By MICHAEL HOLLETT
University of Waterloo Student Federation President, Shane Roberts, the man behind the closing of the Waterloo student newspaper, *The Chevron*, has been forced to resign following a recall petition of UW students with over 2,240 names on it.

On December 15 Roberts was presented with the signed petition and under federatinn by-laws, he had 72 hours to vacate the office.

Roberts has been at the centre of a controversy that has raged on the Waterloo campus since his council closed down *The Chevron* following the resignation of editor-in-chief, Adrian Rodway on September 24. Roberts said he feared the paper would be taken over by an on-campus political group, the Anti-Imperialist Alliance (AIA) which is linked with the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

The staff denied the allegations and has continued to publish a paper called *The Free Chevron*.

The anti-Roberts petition campaign began November 19. According to the federation bylaws, the president can be removed from office if 10 per cent of the constituency or the number that elected him (whichever is greatest) sign a petition to have him recalled. In this case 2,142 names were required. Organizers topped this figure by 98.

A statement attached to the petition accused Roberts of not

implementing his campaign policies, especially those related to student housing and cutbacks as well as charging him with holding "student paid positions for approximately four of his seven years on campus".

The statement also attacked Roberts for the closing of *The Chevron*.

The presidency is currently being filled by vice-president, Dave McLellan.

Under the student federation constitution, a by-election to fill the presidency must be held early this term.

While number of referenda have already been slated for January 13 there is some question as to whether there will be a by-election.

McLellan said the referendum will raise three options regarding the presidency including holding no by-election but simply having the person elected president in the annual February election take office immediately rather than waiting until March 1 as is the regular practise.

McLellan said the other options were to go ahead with the by-election or to finish the term with him as acting president.

The referendum will also raise *The Chevron* issue and McLellan said no action will be taken regarding the newspaper until after the vote.

Henry Hess, news editor of *The Free Chevron* said that despite

Roberts' recall "nothing's changed. It looks like the strings are in the same hands, they are just being pulled by an intermediary".

Hess said the referendum was "pretty loaded".

Free *Chevron* editor-in-chief, Larry Hannant, said of Roberts' recall, "It's a victory of course but it doesn't mean the end of the fight. We are still going to encounter opposition to our goal of reinstatement of *The Chevron* followed by an investigation.

Hannant says the staff wants an investigation to focus on why and how *The Chevron* was closed down to give both the federation and the newspaper staff a chance to present their charges.

Hannant charges that the student federation's referendum is "stacked, confusing and complicated". He feels no referendum should be held with regard to the paper until after an investigation so the students can make an "informed decision".

The *Chevron* staff are considering holding an alternate referendum which they feel would raise the issues clearly.

Roberts was unavailable for comment though the *Free Chevron* published a statement by him following his recall. Roberts accused the paper of "...working to undermine the credibility of the federation and its primary thrust has been against me in my role as president. I see the recall petition



Student federation president Shane Roberts is seen here trying to remove a typewriter from the *Chevron* office last November. Preventing him are *Chevron* staffers Henry Hess, Larry Hannant and Neil Docherty.

as a direct extension of AIA strategy".

Roberts went on to say the paper was a "political tool" and he urged UW students to get involved the upcoming presidential campaign to guarantee *The Chevron* does not "dictate" who will become president.

Plans for counter-OFS stymied by indifference

By ANNA VAITIEKUNAS

An inter-university conference to discuss the feasibility of establishing an alternative student organization to the incumbent Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) may be cancelled due to the general indifference of Ontario universities.

The conference, scheduled for January 15 will be sponsored by the University of Western Ontario, but according to Western student council president Margo Grandy, the response from the universities was so low, that the Western student council "may decide to cancel the conference."

Grandy said that when she sent invitations out to the student council presidents in Ontario to attend the conference all of them, except for York student president Barry Edson, replied to say their universities weren't interested. Edson said Tuesday that if the conference is held, he would be willing to discuss student issues with the student council at Western.

Last October 25 and 26, Western held a referendum to determine whether students at the university wished to remain in OFS. 52.4 per cent of the Western students voted

to withdraw from the provincial student lobbying organization.

According to Steve Lichty, a Western student council vice-president, the majority of Western students had "never heard of OFS and those that did, did not see the organization as an effective one".

Lichty also said that the university students disagreed with the domination of OFS policies on the various student councils. He cited the recent example of an article published in the OFS publication, the *Ontario Student*, which described a recent strike at a Kresge's store in Kitchener, where many university students were employed for the summer, as a scab labour dispute.

York's financial future is grim

By AGNES KRUCHIO

York may lose as much as \$250,000 in operating costs next year just by maintaining of current levels of service and the population, York president Ian Macdonald told Senate in his Christmas address in December.

He said he arrived at the conclusion that the university's financial outlook for 1977-78 is "severe", based on calculations following the Minister of Colleges and Universities Harry Parrot's announcement of overall increases of 10.7 per cent in public funds to universities for the next year.

Of this, 8.08 per cent (or some

\$51,300,000) represented additional public funds, with the balance being made up by increases in student fees.

Assuming that York is an average university in the province, it will get a calculated additional \$5.8 million in operating income. This sum however, will only be enough to match annualizations of the costs of minor changes made in 1976-77, salary adjustments along AIB guidelines, salary adjustments determined by collective agreements with unions at York, and "only a portion of the inflation in cost of non-salary items." The average level of inflation is much higher

at a university than average; the inflation rate for energy, books, scientific equipment is about 20 per cent, president Macdonald said.

The deficit of \$250,000 will occur even before considering additional staff and faculty, scholarship or bursary needs, debt reduction, replacement of equipment, and the university would need several millions more to "operate with flexibility." Growth in the past has made up the difference but under the new government university financing scheme of averaging the BIUs and formula fees on a three year basis results in decreasing the per capita value of increased numbers.

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—Lord Acton

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Anti-union profs. cannot derail new faculty union

Apparently, at least six of York's faculty members still believe that professors, scholars and the like are somehow "above" unionization.

They must believe it quite strongly indeed. While most of the university was enjoying its year-end holiday, six of them finally succeeded in one of their many challenges to the York University Faculty Association (YUFA), persuading an Ontario Divisional Court to suspend YUFA's interim certification as the bargaining unit for York's faculty. The move throws into jeopardy the recently negotiated contract between YUFA and the Board of Governors.

The "group of six" (who call themselves the "Independent Faculty Members", IFM) went ahead with their challenge in spite of the fact that faculty members had endorsed the certification with an overwhelming "yes" vote of 84 per cent.

The arguments against faculty unionization are old and tattered and one would have hoped that perhaps in 1977, we wouldn't have to hear them any more, that they would have died their natural death.

It was not to be. Once again we are presented with the old story; that professors don't need to be unionized, that being employed in academia is different than in an office or factory; and, (that old tear-jerker) that unionization will bring "confrontation" into the peace and calm of the ivory tower.

STUBBORN OLD-TIMERS

As if the confrontation wasn't already taking place, in the form of government cutbacks in post-secondary education funding.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) last May, three reasons for faculty organization were cited:

—government cutbacks in university funding that threaten certain jobs and departments as administrations cut corners;

—uncertainty surrounding upcoming revisions in the Fiscal Arrangements Act, which indirectly controls federal funding of universities;

—student demographic trends towards decreased enrolments in the 1980s.

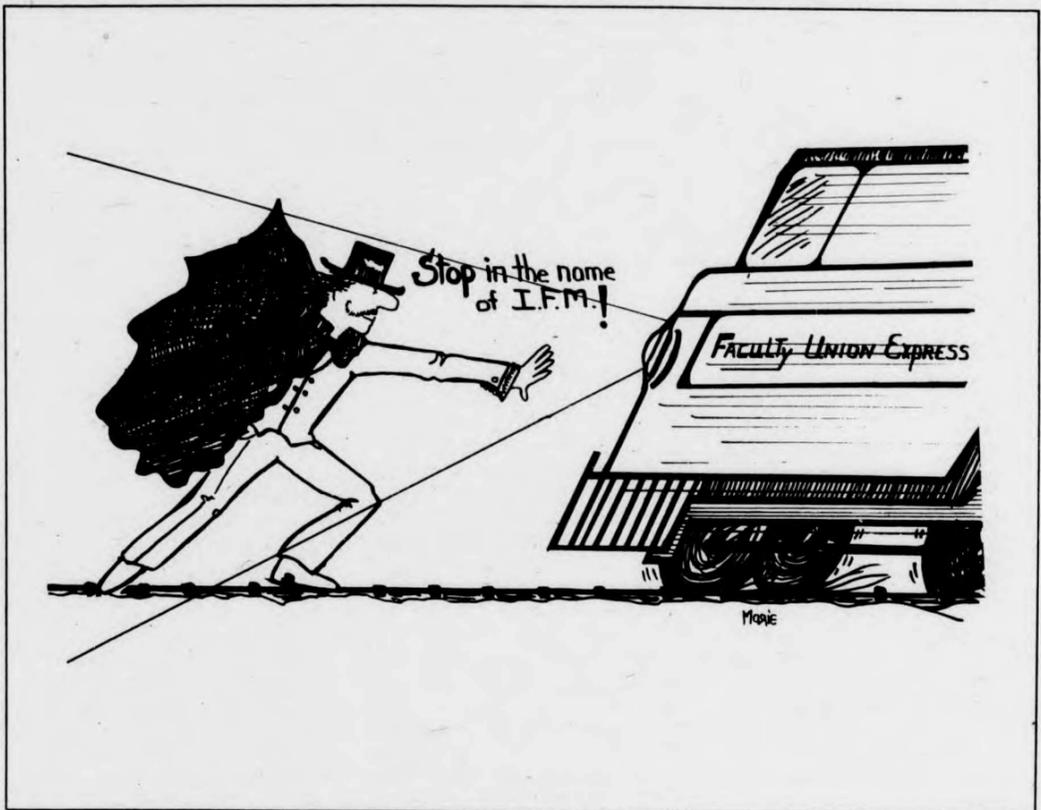
"The administrations' knives will be out" delegates were told, "and faculty should organize to brace for inevitable confrontations over maintaining existing programs, let alone developing new ones."

Collective bargaining units like YUFA will protect academic standards while providing needed job security.

On top of this, the IFM's efforts are an exercise in futility and a waste of everybody's time. Faculty unionization is the wave of the future and a few stubborn old-time profs playing King Canute aren't going to change that.

Almost a third of Canada's 25,000 university faculty members have organized themselves into 16 certified bargaining units, more than triple the number of units in existence two years ago. According to CAUT, before this year is out, 50 per cent of Canada's faculty will be certified or undergoing certification.

So let's get on with it. The will of the majority must be respected. Hopefully, this will prove to be the final fling of York's "Independent" faculty members, a group that has outlived its time.



Opposition to foreign fee hike must be upheld by BOG

The decision of the York Senate to recommend that the Board of Governors not institute a differential tuition fee for foreign students, is one more mark against the Conservative government's discriminatory policy.

In case you have forgotten, last spring, Minister of Colleges and Universities, Harry Parrott announced tuition fee increases for foreign students of over 100 per cent. Tuition for a student from outside Canada entering an Ontario university is supposed to be \$1,500 as of next year.

The Tories would have us believe that this move is somehow going to balance their budget and make this province a better place to stand. But, according to Ontario Federation of Student figures, the government's action is only going to save them 0.6 per cent in their budget.

They also ignore the fact that while the absolute number of foreign students has been increasing in Canada, their overall percentage of the Canadian student population is on the decline.

The Tories don't mention the thousands of Ontario students who study elsewhere in the world without a financial penalty being placed on their backs. And they don't mention students from Third World countries, the underdeveloped and "less-privileged" areas of the world, who will certainly be hardest hit by the regressive fee increase.

The Senate voted at its December 16 meeting to ask

the Board of Governors - the money men and women at York - not to go along with the government's unfair policy and to refuse to implement the fee hike. The Senate is to be applauded for taking this stand.

And a tip of the hat to CYSF President Barry Edson, who, although he originally supported the government's policy, argued the anti-fee hike case well at the Senate meeting.

Other universities in Ontario - the University of Toronto and Laurentian - have also

taken stands against this policy.

But the progressive stand taken by York's Senate is only a recommendation. They do not have the power to guarantee York University does not discriminate against foreign students next year by raising their fees higher than anyone else's.

The final decision rests with the Board of Governors, the York body in charge of the university's budget. They are the people who can make the Senate's recommendation binding. And they must.

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Only 12 more issues to join Excalibur. Come to the staff meeting today at 2 pm in room 111 Central Square. All welcome.

American presence in Panama challenged

By DON KNISLEY

The emergence of Panama as a nation in 1903 was closely related to construction of the canal. After the French had tried unsuccessfully to build a canal, the US negotiated a treaty with Colombia — of which Panama was a province — to continue the project. The Hay-Herrán Treaty gave the US one hundred years of administrative control over the land required for construction and operation. When the Colombian Senate hesitated to ratify the treaty, a plot to secede was formulated and carried out by a group of Panamanians who feared to lose the canal to Nicaragua. Panama then hurriedly signed an inequitable canal treaty in exchange for US military protection from Colombia.

The treaty was written by neither Americans nor Panamanians. It was a Frenchman who managed to secure the appointment of Panamanian Minister in Washington and who railroaded the treaty through both governments in an incredible display of political maneuvering. The US Secretary of State, John Hay, readily admitted that the terms of the treaty were, "not so advantageous to Panama".

The main issue of contention in the treaty is that it gives the US control in perpetuity over a 50 by 10 mile strip of land, "as if it were the sovereign." In effect then, the canal zone became a US colony bisecting Panama. This problematic situation has been worsened by the relative opulence which US zonians enjoy within a small, developing country.

PHYSICAL PRESENCE

However, it is more than the physical presence that disturbs the Panamanians. At present the US pays a paltry \$2.3 million per year in canal zone annuities to Panama. Given that Great Britain receives \$35 million per year for the US military base in Malta, it is surely an injustice to pay one-seventeenth that amount for 550 square miles containing the canal and 14 military bases. Though the US State Department maintains that a substantial proportion of Panama's GNP is derived

directly or indirectly from the canal zone, it is also true that low tolls have meant that Panama in effect subsidizes world shipping. Moreover, the chief benefactor of these low rates has been the US for nearly 70 per cent of the traffic passing through the canal is bound for or coming from that country.

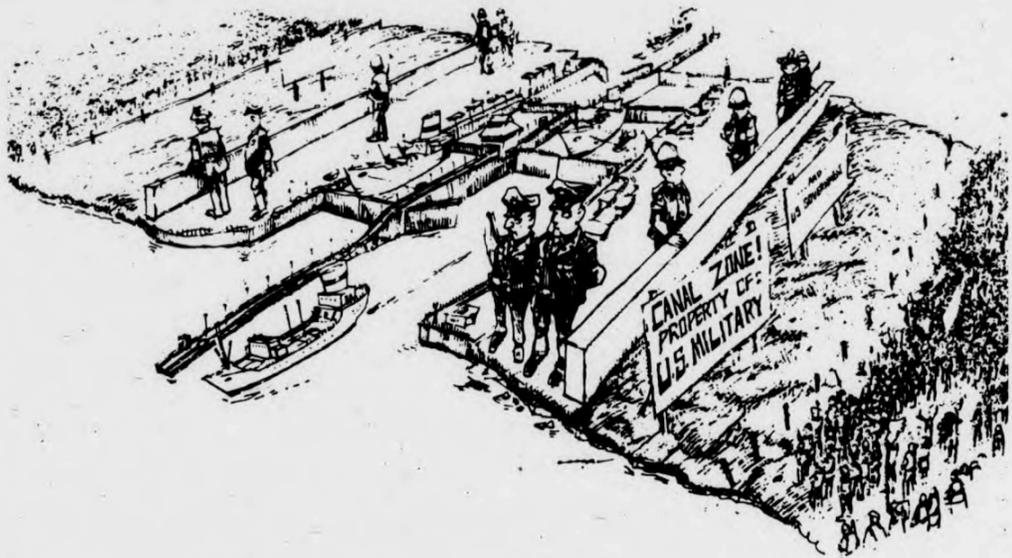
Panamanian resentment of the massive military installations within the zone is particularly strong. There are some 12,000 US troops currently stationed in the area. There seems to be no justification for this level of military occupation, as virtually all observers agree that defence of the canal is nearly impossible whatever the troop size. One can only conclude that this force serves as a symbol and reminder of overt action such as that taken in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

The most hated of these military bases is that euphemistically called the School of the Americas. It has been the training ground for a number of repressive Latin American regimes and its existence violates the 1903 treaty which authorized only those bases needed for canal defence.

In January 1964, antipathy toward the US over the canal resulted in riots in Panama City which left 24 dead including 21 Panamanians. Diplomatic relations were cut, only to be quickly re-established by President Johnson. By 1967 both administrations had agreed on the terms of a new treaty, which were prematurely made public, creating a furor in both countries. As a result, the proposed treaty was shelved until General Omar Torrijos came to power following a military coup later in the same year. Torrijos found the document totally unacceptable and proceeded to make the acquisitions of Panamanian control over the canal his political *raison d'être*.

LITTLE PROGRESS

Little progress toward a new agreement was made until 1973, when an incident in the UN Security Council recharged the issue. A motion which would have promptly restored sovereignty to Panama was



defeated by a US veto. The victory was clearly Panama's however, as the incident attracted much international attention and caused great embarrassment to the US State Department.

The appointment of Ellsworth Bunker as chief negotiator shortly thereafter indicated that the US was serious in working toward a new treaty. Bunker, an experienced elder statesman, is highly respected in diplomatic circles. This appointment set the stage for Henry Kissinger's visit to Panama in February 1974, when he and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Tack signed an eight point statement to serve as a beginning point in any new negotiations. In essence the statement concedes the use of land necessary for canal operations to the US and returns the rest of the canal zone to Panama.

Some observers have speculated that Torrijos may not be as ready to gain control of the canal as he says. The zone issue may be the one that has most solidified his support, but Panama has many pressing problems. As long as the canal remains a national cause, attention is somewhat diverted from deficiencies of Torrijos' rule.

The emergence of the canal as a US political issue will probably

delay agreement on outstanding problems. A sizeable group of congressmen have seized the issue as one in which the US is about to give away sovereign territory, said to have been "bought and paid for." Their arguments are largely false as the zone was never purchased, nor is it sovereign. Such rhetorical campaign proclamations serve only to appeal to the American voter's sense of nostalgia. Any new treaty will ultimately require congressional approval.

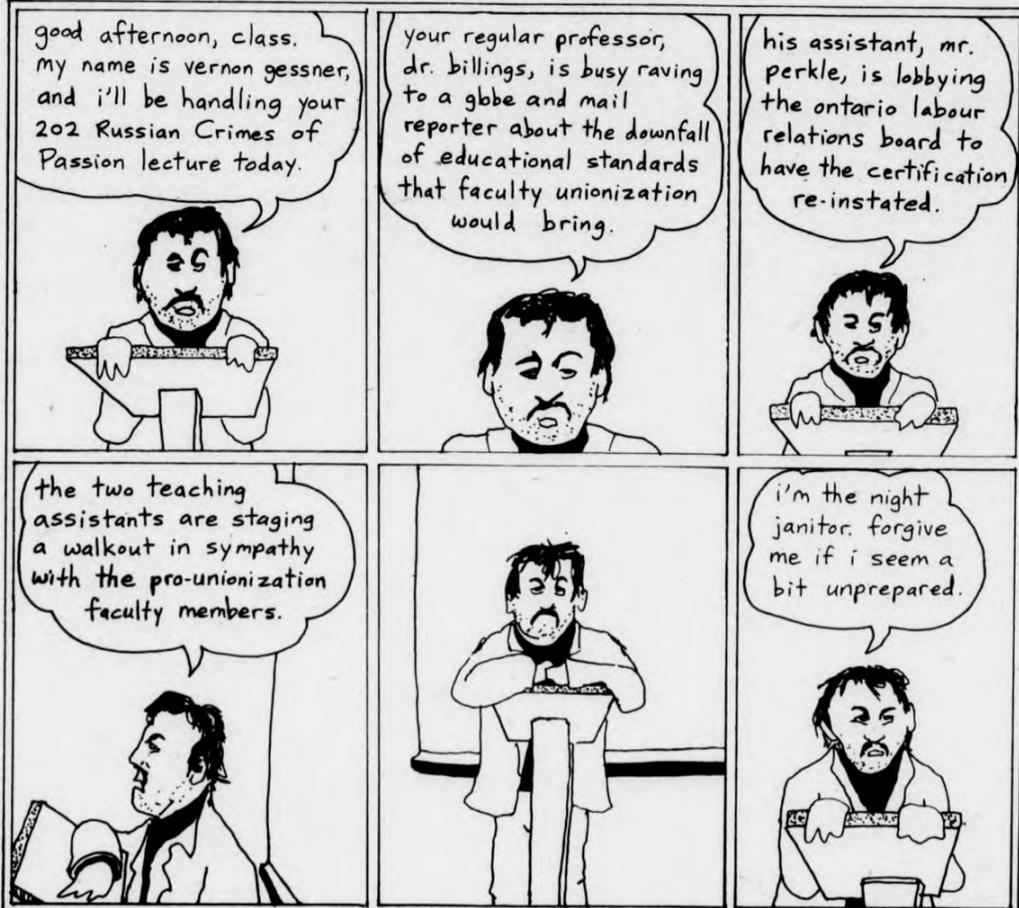
On the other hand, the US State Department (supported by a portion of Congress and more recently by the business sector) has urged that negotiations proceed toward giving Panama a major responsibility in, if not outright control of the canal. In addition to pointing out that the current treaty is unfair and outdated, the State Department maintains that the canals is of decreasing importance to the US and to the world. Today's sophisticated weaponry has to a large extent negated the strategic significance of a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific. Most American carriers are too large to even pass through the canal. Changing world shipping routes also makes the canal less necessary.

It must be concluded that the

conciliatory stance adopted by Kissinger is not the product of altruism, a sense of justice, or realization of the declining significance of the canal. It is based rather on hard economic and political realities. Latin America is united behind Torrijos in the canal dispute. There are a number of possible ways of putting economic pressure on the US to give up the canal. Latin America is an area of extensive US foreign investment, and threats to nationalize industries are likely to have a substantial effect. Panama also has a new economic carrot to dangle before the US with the discovery of what has been referred to as the world's richest copper deposit. An assured supply of copper might figure prominently in a new canal treaty.

In view of this situation it should come as no surprise that US business is allied with the State Department in the effort to negotiate a new and more equitable treaty.

The real aim is not "to demonstrate the qualities of justice, reason and vision that have made and kept our country great," but rather to sacrifice one form of imperialism for the sake of another. **Reprinted from the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE**



Letter To The Editor

All letters should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Excalibur, room 111 central square. They must be double-spaced, typed and limited to 250 words. Excalibur reserves the right to edit for length and grammar. Name and address must be included for legal purposes but the name will be withheld upon request. Deadline: Mon. 4 p.m.

Arrogance towards gays must stop

I strongly support Paul Trollope in his condemnation of York anti-gay housing policies. I don't believe you Mrs. Corbett (Residence Manager) when you dismiss all Trollope's charges. Further your defence of the housing policies is a 'snow job'. It is no defence to say that 60 per cent of furnished apartment accommodation is available to the unmarried student community. 100 per cent of furnished apartment accommodation is available to unmarried heterosexual couples (common law) 0 per cent is available to ('unmarried') homosexual couples. The injustice has already been made quite clear to you in Excalibur but you have done nothing. It is your responsibility to initiate change to end such unjust discrimination, not to suggest gay people plead their case. Mrs. Corbett, the days of such arrogance towards we gay people are over — I suggest you try to learn from your mistakes.

**Jim Quixley,
Head Librarian,
Glendon College.**

Harbinger's column

Pure cigarette nicotine in bloodstream can kill you

"WARNING: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked"

It is difficult to know if this warning has had any deterring effect on the Canadian smoking public. We know however, that there are certainly fewer smokers in the sectors of society that know about smoking's harmful effects.

About one third of the medical profession smokes, as opposed to about half of the general population. Chest specialists, who come into daily contact with the results of smoking, are almost exclusively non-smokers.

New Year's is a time of resolutions for many people, and many will be trying to quit smoking. Here are some basics about smoking and nicotine which may heighten your determination to quit, and also some practical suggestions to increase your chance of success.

Nicotine is a poison, a single drop of which can kill an adult if is injected into the blood stream. The pleasing lift that is associated with smoking is the result of the body's attempt to get rid of this poison. When nicotine enters the blood stream, the heartbeat accelerates. This results in an increased blood flow and a rise in blood pressure.

More oxygen and energy is furnished to the body cells to break down the toxic elements in nicotine, and eliminate them as quickly as possible.

The blood vessels in the peripheral areas constrict to limit the spreading of the poison. Circulation is slowed and body temperature drops as a result. As body stimulation slows down, the smoker feels a sense of relaxation.

Nicotine also increases the secretion of acid in the stomach, and dulls the appetite. Senses of smell and tastes are deadened. The body's tolerance for nicotine increases with habit, and the tendency is to increase the amount

smoked over a period of time.

The effects of smoking on health are fairly well known by most people. Smoking is known to increase susceptibility to lung cancer, and cancer of the larynx, mouth and esophagus. Smokers have a higher incidence of colds and respiratory infections than the population at large. They have a higher risk of coronary heart disease and heart attacks, and a higher death rate from vascular diseases hardening of the blood vessels and clots.)

Smoking is an important cause of chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Pregnant women who smoke are more likely to have

small babies and premature births. They also have a greater number of still-births or deaths at birth. This prenatal effect may occur because the constriction of the blood vessels by nicotine reduces the blood and oxygen flow to the fetus.

There is increasing pressure on smokers from health and social sources. Non-smokers are becoming more vocal in demanding their rights to unpolluted air in transportation vehicles, shows, restaurants and meetings.

Many smokers say they would like to quit, but dread the discomfort of the withdrawal period. More help is now available to anyone wishing to quit.

Both hypnosis and acupuncture are being used with some success. The most common source of help for those wishing to stop is the smokers' clinic. Such groups provide support for and reinforcement of the individual's decisions to stop smoking. The first step is to analyse your smoking habits: what time of day and what situations are associated with smoking.

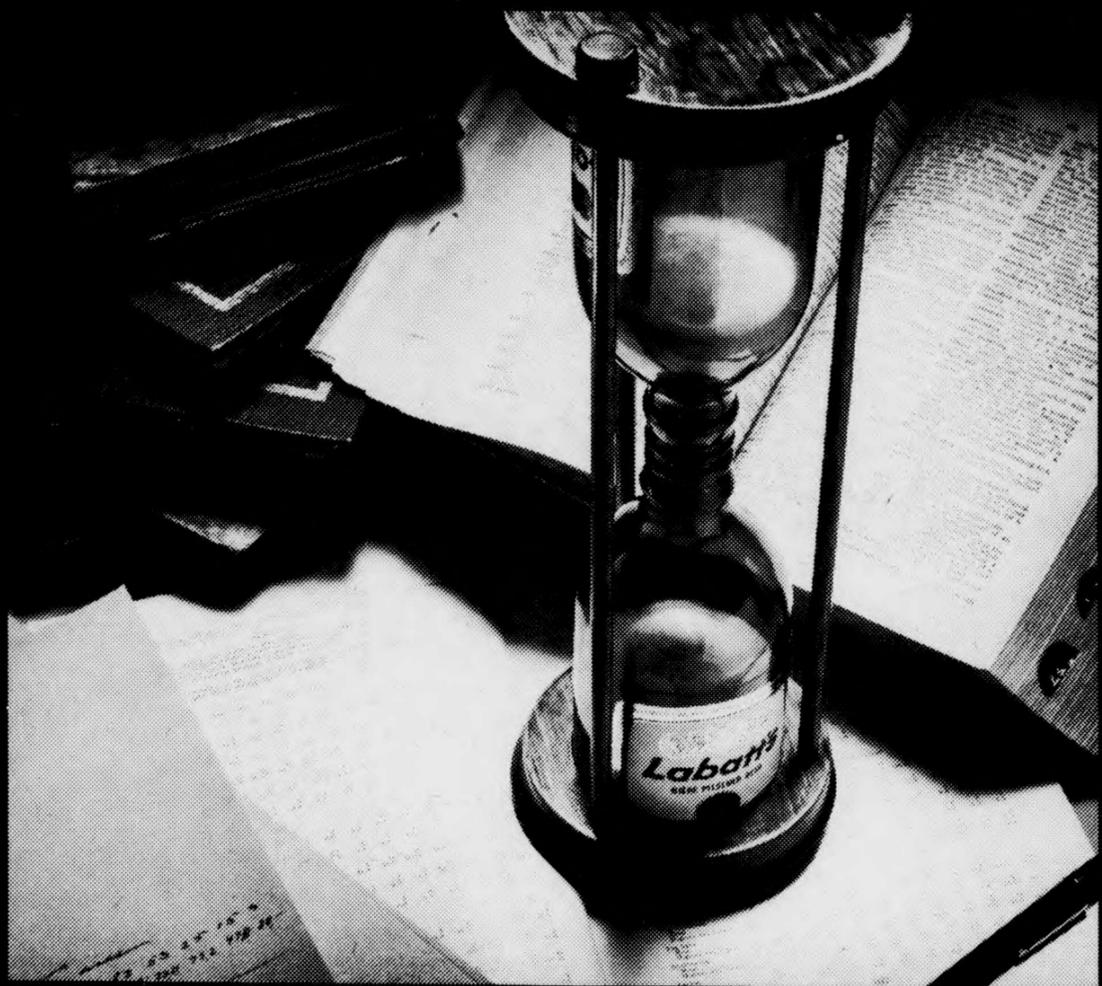
When you know something about these patterns, you are better prepared to try and break out of smoking habits. If cigarettes are associated with coffee and alcohol, then these should be avoided for awhile. Quitting day should be on a weekend or holiday, or at some time when demands and pressures are low, and when daily routines don't remind you of coffee and cigarette breaks. Activity is very important, since boredom often leads to thoughts of smoking. Do puzzles, start hobbies, do whatever activities that will keep you interested until the urge to smoke weakens.

It takes about a week to rid the body of its physical addiction to nicotine. Colds showers give your body a lift, and help increase circulation. Exercise helps distract you from thoughts of smoking, and also aids circulation. Large amounts of fluids in the first few days of quitting help flush the nicotine residue from the body and end the physical addiction.

For those who do not wish to stop, there are some ways to reduce the danger to your health. Cigs and pipes are less harmful than cigarettes, since their smoke is not inhaled. If you must smoke cigarettes, smoke only half. (Nicotine concentration in the second half of a cigarette is much higher.) Try to reduce the number of cigarettes you smoke each day.

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Nothing left but to wait - Union pres

continued from page one

The agreement was signed by the BOG on November 29 and contained a clause according to which a \$950 lump sum salary settlement was to be sent out to faculty members by December 10. The judgement of the court was not delivered until 5 pm on December 10. In the meantime, however, the money was sent out to all faculty with an accompanying letter explaining that the court's decision was not known. Under section 70 of the Ontario Labour Relations Act (OLRA), the union and the management can, and did, make arrangements to "alter the rates of wages and any other term or condition of employment", and sent out the retroactive salary settlements. Faculty salaries were also increase by the negotiated 8.75 percent for December under the same clause in the OLRA.

The court said it would stay the certification, because, it said, "we can see little prejudice to the respondents other than some delay" but that the prejudice to the Independent Faculty Members could be much greater if the application for judicial review is successful, or if the agreement is deemed not to be collective agreement within the provisions of the Labour Relations Act and the parties have acted under the terms of the agreement."

Lawyers for the challenging professors have argued that, because the collective agreement contains a clause to the effect that it is not valid should the certificate not be confirmed, the contract is not in fact a collective agreement.

The judges also urged that an early date be set for the judicial hearing, and this date had since been set for January 13.

Chairman of the BOG Bertrand Gerstein said the board could do nothing else except ratify the contract, since they were under obligation by the Ontario Labour Relations Act to bargain in good faith. "What if everyone decided to file for a review? Just think what that would do to unions," he said.

YUFA wanted to appeal the stay, and applied to the Ontario Appeals Court for leave to appeal the Divisional Court ruling. In the Appeals Court, lawyers for the faculty association, York University, and the Labour Board argued that the Divisional court had no jurisdiction to stay the union, but the judges did not accept this argument.

The lawyers also argued that the Divisional court did not clarify the status of the union and of the agreement. They said because the court offered no direction to either the association nor the university as to what to do next, the parties were left confused about the appropriate form of behavior in the present situation.

Jefferey Sack, counsel for YUFA, said this was the first such case in Ontario history.

Ian Scott, lawyer for the Labour Board, said there are three vulnerable stages in the life of a union: the time of application for union status, the time of granting of the certificate and the time of the creation of the first collective agreement. At each stage the rights, responsibilities and privileges of the parties are defined by law, he said.

In discussing the case, the judges said there was not enough time to have an appeal heard before the judicial review on January 13, and denied YUFA leave to appeal the stay.

Jack Granatstein, president of YUFA, commented, "There is nothing left for us to do now but wait until the 13th (of January). So we wait."



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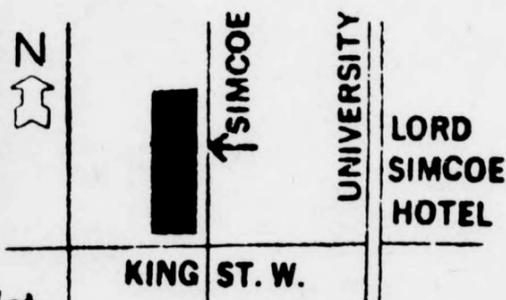
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Dismal job prospects for "the class of '77"

By ROY LA BERGE

Roy LaBerge teaches social science at Algonquin College, Ottawa. He is also a journalist and former editor of *Canadian Labour*.

Canadians have been told they will have to lower their expectations if the economy is to recover from its current sluggish growth rate, and the current labour market is bringing this grim message home to thousands of graduating students in the "Class of '77."

It is estimated that 94,000 students will graduate from universities this year, and another 60,000 from community colleges and other post-secondary institutions.

Their employment prospects may be the worst facing any graduating class since the 1930s Depression and there is little likelihood they will improve in the near future.

In its midyear economic forecast, the Conference Board in Canada predicted a growth rate of only 5 per cent this year and 4.5 per cent in 1977. It foresaw a continuing weak labour market, with a 1977 average unemployment rate even higher

Canada is not tapping the potential ability of its university graduates

than its 1976 estimate of 7.2 per cent.

If the Conference Board is right, that will mean the third consecutive year of more than 7 per cent unemployment - the rate was 7.1 per cent in 1975. With about 200,000 people leaving school to enter the labour market every year, the lowest unemployment rate so far in the 1970s was 5.4 per cent in 1974. That followed rates of 5.6 per cent in 1973, 6.3 per cent in 1972, 6.4 per cent in 1971 and 5.9 per cent in 1970.

Generally poor employment prospects were forecast in the midyear national survey by Manpower Temporary Services of Toronto. Of 1,318 companies responding, 69 per cent predicted no increase in employment, 3.3 predicted decreases and only 21.5 per cent foresaw any growth in their labour force.

Canada makes no official count of unemployment - or underemployment - of each year's graduating class, but Statistics Canada, in its midyear labour force survey, found an unemployment rate of 10.2 per cent for labour force members in the 20 to 24 age category, in which most graduates fall.

Despite the lack of official data, there are many indications that job prospects are generally poor for the expected 32,000 arts and education graduates, but somewhat better for the approximately 10,000 graduates

in science, commerce, and business administration.

Many of the 2,700 law graduates are running into a tight labour market, and the 1,600 students expected to graduate from universities with nursing degrees face competition in a declining market from thousands of community college graduates.

Roger Worth, a writer for *The Financial Post*, has quoted a Canada Manpower official as saying that 25 per cent of the graduates from spring convocation still had not found jobs by mid-summer and that another 25 per cent were underemployed.

"Jobs aren't available even in the most specialized fields," the unidentified official was quoted as saying. "There are all sorts of cases where people with master's or doctor's degrees are driving cabs, waiting on tables or working as labourers."

Accurate measurements may be lacking, but newspaper reports across the country suggest Canada is not tapping the potential ability of many graduates. A PhD graduate in history, after applying unsuccessfully for 140 academic positions, took a \$3-an-hour job as a salesman in a tobacco store. An employer who advertised for a ware-house foreman got replies from seven masters of business administration. Hospitals from several southern states of the U.S. started successful staff recruiting drives in Ontario where hundreds of newly graduated nurses couldn't find work. One nursing graduate could not even find a job as a ward aide, her occupation before she entered nursing school. Some arts and general science graduates found jobs, but only after sending out from 150 to 200 resumes and following them up with telephone calls.

One master of science graduate from Carleton University in Ottawa decided to become an apprentice plumber to improve his potential earning power. Carleton president, Michael Oliver, says the graduate's choice of a career in plumbing does not disturb him. Oliver holds the view that while universities provide young Canadian adults with an opportunity to study, exchange ideas with academics, and perhaps come to a better understanding of themselves and their society, they are not necessarily places where people go to prepare themselves to hold jobs.

That view may be shared by other academics, but it is not the one held by hundreds of thousands of students who enter university to qualify for employment at above-average salary levels. These students will find little consolation in the findings of the Technical Service Council, a non-profit personnel consulting and placement service that makes

quarterly surveys of 1,500 employers from coast-to-coast, all in the private sector of the economy.

"The 1976 university graduating classes have been hard hit by the economic slump," the council reported. Its midyear survey found job openings for executives, accountants, scientists and other professionals down 25 per cent from mid-1975. The council attributed the decrease to slower growth of both consumer spending and capital expenditures by industry, as well as slow export sales and a decrease in hirings by government.

Prospects for arts and general science graduates ranged from "indifferent" to "poor", with some of the "class of '75" still unemployed.

The council reported that master's graduates in many disciplines, including business administration, were also finding job prospects poor, and most universities reported "poor" or "non-existent" job prospects for PhDs.

Otherwise, the council says, its current surveys appear to bear out predictions it made in mid-1975 in a 10-year forecast: good job prospects for business and commerce, chemistry and engineering graduates until the 1980s, when demand would decrease sharply. That survey found the bachelor or honours bachelor degree to be the qualification sought most by industry, and it predicted that master's and PhD graduates would have trouble finding employment.

The bleak prospect facing many PhDs comes as no surprise. Almost a decade ago, at hearings of a special Senate committee on science policy, it became apparent that surpluses of PhDs were developing in several disciplines. In 1971 and Economic Council of Canada economist found job prospects "uncertain" for PhDs in their traditional occupations. "There is no possibility that the 13,800 PhD graduates that can be expected in the next five years will be absorbed by universities in the traditional manner," wrote Max von Zur-Huehnen.

In the population boom that flooded Canadian campuses in the 1960s, the universities not only absorbed the PhDs graduating in Canada in that decade but also imported large numbers from abroad. That was during a period of rapid expansion, with enrolments increasing at an average 12 per cent a year, but those increases have slumped in the 1970s. There are few avenues of employment for PhDs outside universities. Von Zur-Huehnen found that foreign-owned industries were cutting back their research programs in Canada, and so was the federal government.

Some holders of new doctorates have found work as teachers in high schools and community colleges - which they regard as "under-utilization of their training." That avenue is not a broad one, for two reasons: community colleges cannot always meet PhDs' salary expectations, and many of the colleges "remained unconvinced that 'overtrained' research scientists have undergone the ideal preparation for their type of education."

On the job market, Canadian PhDs also face competition from a similarly qualified, but much greater number of PhDs produced by U.S. universities. von Zur-Huehnen says Canadian universities hold several attractions for U.S. graduates: "a two-year tax holiday, a shorter academic year, rapidly improving salary structures, a different social and political climate, and the possibility of achieving academic distinction and then returning to the United States when the opportunity



arose."

One result of the anti-inflation program has been cutbacks in government spending at all levels - federal, provincial, regional and municipal - throughout the country, aggravating an already bad employment situation. One cutback that particularly hurt the class of '76 was a reduction to \$24 million of the federal summer employment program for students.

In recent years, almost 1.5 million students have joined the labour force during their summer vacations, hoping to earn money to cover all, or at least part of the following year's education expenses. With the federal program cut this year, untold numbers face the prospect of not returning to their schools, and their continuing presence on the labour market may

Government spending cut backs have aggravated an already bad situation

mean extra competition for new graduates.

An NDP Member of Parliament, John Rodriguez, has estimated that 15 per cent of the students, or more than 225,000 didn't find any work at all last summer and hence didn't return to classes this fall. Nobody knows precisely how many students are unemployed because Statistics Canada dropped its annual survey of student summer employment last year, as a cost-saving measure.

While few universities conduct formal surveys of job prospects or graduates' employment, several campus officials have provided *The Labour Gazette* with reports on their experience with employers and 1976 graduates. One experience common almost everywhere is that graduates in education, nursing and several other health professions are having trouble finding professional openings because of government spending cutbacks in their fields.

W.H. Thomas, branch manager of the Canada Manpower Centre at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., found a noticeable drop in the number of employers who were recruiting on campus in recent years. He attributed this not only to the current labour market but also to the fact that many employers are hiring business or technological graduates of community colleges "and using them in areas where previously university graduates were in fact underemployed".

At McMaster, as elsewhere, arts, health science and social work graduates were not doing as well as engineering, computer science, chemistry, commerce and business administration graduates. Chemistry graduates were in

"average" demand, and the demand for biochemistry and biology graduates was only "fair". Thomas also noted "very little demand" for graduates in physics, pure mathematics and geology - "a decline from other years."

At Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick, E.D. Boothroyd, manager of the on-campus Manpower Centre, described the picture as "probably no different from other universities across Canada."

"BA. and B.Sc. graduates have been getting little attention from recruiters," he says. "They have no specific marketable skills, and wherever they apply they find others have been there before them." While teaching contracts had been signed by only about one third of bachelor of education graduates, employment prospects appeared "reasonable" for bachelor of commerce graduates.

The one campus that reports good prospects for its education graduates is Universite de Moncton in New Brunswick, largely because they are bilingual and there is a demand for teachers of French as a second language. Some of them, however, would be accepting teaching jobs in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie provinces.

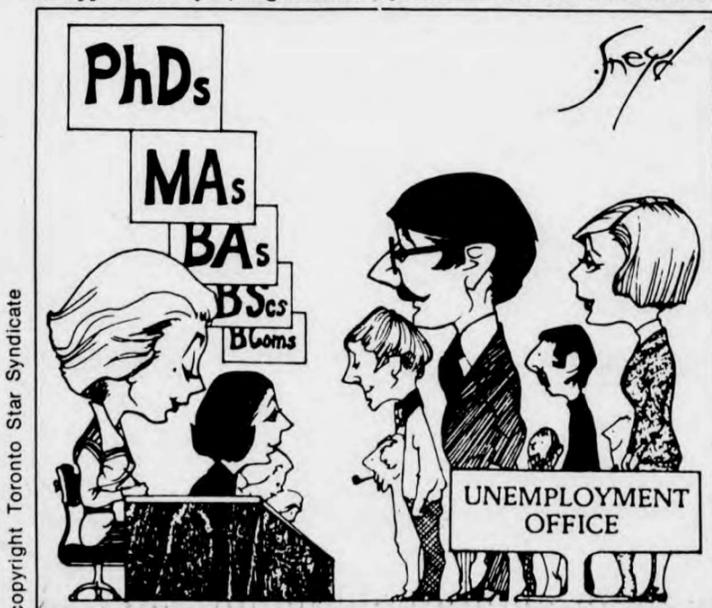
In its 1976 study of the Canadian labour market, the Economic Council of Canada found that many young people enter the market "with little appreciation of the world of work" and that part of their job dissatisfaction "seems to reflect a mismatching of their educational training and expectations with the realities of the jobs they are offered."

To young people who have been guided by parents, teachers, professors and guidance counsellors throughout their lives, it is a particularly shocking experience to have to seek work in the labour market of the late 1970s. They find little consolation in predictions by the Economic Council of Canada and Statistics Canada that job opportunities will improve in the 1980s.

On October 14, 1975, when Prime Minister Trudeau announced the anti-inflation program, he said he was asking the people of Canada "to accept tough limits on their behaviour so that our economy can recover, so that we can all be much better off than we would be if we allowed the economy to continue along its present destructive course."

Thousands of member of the class of '77 have had to accept the limits imposed on their behaviour by unemployment or underemployment, and they see little prospect of any improvement in their status.

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EXCALIBUR INTERVIEW

With Judy Hellman on the Jamaican elections

Michael Manley's People's National Party (PNP) won 48 of 60 seats in Jamaica's December 15 election, after a year of sporadic outbursts of violence and social unrest.

Judy Hellman, professor in the Latin American and Caribbean Studies Program, who has recently prepared a column on Jamaica for *The Toronto Star*, comments on the election and the prospects for Jamaica.

By KEITH NICKSON

EXCALIBUR — In light of Michael Manley's landslide victory in the Jamaican election, what kind of society does he envision in Jamaica and where would you place Manley on the political spectrum?

HELLMAN — I would call him a social democrat. He is interested in looking for a non-communist, reformist road to very substantial social, political and economic changes. While he is very keen to distinguish between his party, his ideology and communism, the implications of what he proposes to do are very substantial, if not radical.

Manley talks about a total restructuring of the society. He said that Jamaican society was left, after the British pulled out, a society, "elitist in structure, acquisitive in motivation and psychologically dependant on North American and European values." Thus far, the social democratic reforms he has instituted really amount to some government spending on housing and medical services, the extension of free public education, a broad adult literacy campaign, the development of some agricultural cooperatives and, of course, government expenditures to increase employment opportunities.

These reforms, to my mind, do not amount to radical social changes but they do show that the Jamaican leaders are taking the first steps in the right direction. More important, the level of consciousness that these steps have aroused in Jamaicans is remarkable to observe. I don't think that anyone could have predicted in a few short years that people from that particular political culture would have become so highly politicized, so very ready for radical change.

On the international level, Manley is attempting to move away from dependency on the US. In order to do that he has done what many other Third World countries have done, and that is to look to his neighbours to see if he can find more appropriate trading partners. So he looked to the traditional Caribbean Common Market partners of Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and a little bit beyond to the major powers of the Caribbean basin which are Mexico, Venezuela and of course Cuba.

It has been this last relationship that has provoked the most controversy. In 1976 we witnessed the arrival in Jamaica of hundreds of Cubans who were on hand to advise and assist in the construction of schools, clinics, housing projects and daycare centres. The Cubans have the technology to build these things using labour intensive methods and this is what they have shared with the Jamaicans. This presence in Jamaica has prompted rumours that Manley means to turn Jamaica into a Cuban satellite or into a second Cuba.

I think Manley would like to but I think he's far from doing it. He would like to emulate the achievements of the Cuban revolution but I don't think the lesson is lost on him that those achievements were won in Cuba under a system that is substantially different from the parliamentary system that he has promised his countrymen he will maintain.

EXCALIBUR — Is Manley's type of quiet, legislative revolution possible in light of Allende's failure in Chile?

HELLMAN — It's going to be very difficult. If we look for elements that might prompt some optimism it would be these: the most obvious difference between the Chilean and the Jamaican cases would be the role of the military. Up to the present the role of the military in Jamaica has not been

significant. That is of some help to Manley because he does not have to confront constantly the threat of military intervention.

The other element I would look at closely is the position, size and power of the national bourgeoisie in Jamaica versus what existed in Chile. One of the important things that has happened in the last two years has been the exodus of the upper class Jamaicans to other islands and to the US. This represents for Manley's government an economic problem since they are taking with them their capital resources. This also creates on a small scale a situation somewhat akin to that in Cuba where the potential opposition removed itself, and some of that is definitely going on.

I personally don't think that revolution can be made through legislation. Revolution is made at the very least by mass mobilization of the most significant popular forces behind revolutionary leadership. Then the legislation is the capstone of that kind of mass movement. This legislation will only be effective if the government is supported by the vast majority of workers and peasants.

Whether Manley is going to be able to command that kind of loyalty depends on the kind of leaders that the People's National Party throws up in the next several years. Crucial will be the willingness of those people to work as the Cuban leadership has done with great sacrifice towards popular goals.

EXCALIBUR — Do you suspect that Seaga and the Jamaican Labour Party were directly funded by the CIA?

HELLMAN — I don't know if they were directly funding Seaga. It's very clear that the American preference would have been to see a JLP victory. Whether bags of money were handed to Seaga in phone booths in the style of Watergate I would not like to say. But that money was made readily available to "common thugs" opposition types who had as their purpose the destabilization of Jamaica seems probable. I think that all that we know about CIA activities elsewhere would suggest that this was likely to have gone on during the campaign.

EXCALIBUR — Are the Rastafarians a significant political force in Jamaica?

HELLMAN — That's a very interesting question. People now talk about political versus religious Rastafarians, but I'm not sure I'd be interested in making that distinction. The significant thing is that throughout the fifties and into the sixties there existed this subculture of people who, through religions, said "no" to the dominant society. They didn't want any part of it and behaved in a fashion that guaranteed that they would never be co-opted back in to it because their dress and their language made them completely unacceptable. They sought their future in a return to Africa.

The political significance of it was that they had made an analysis and decided that they lived in a corrupt and inhuman society which offered them nothing. The conclusion that their analysis brought them to or the plan for action was a return to Africa or a movement into one's own fantasy life through the use of marijuana. We cannot quarrel with the analysis that the society was corrupt. So we have to credit them with being a significant force because while they didn't present a practical plan for action they certainly helped a lot to identify the problems in their society.

What has been very interesting to me is that two or three years ago when we used to read a sympathetic book about Rastafarians, *The Children of Sisyphos*, the West Indian students generally read the book as something very external to them. Now, students read this and become extremely involved. Some of them are quite taken by the philosophy, others move beyond being impressed by the philosophy and feel they share the discontent but want to do something different about it.

I have the feeling that this change in terms of York students is clearly reflected in Jamaica and indeed elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Many people have affected various aspects



Bryon Johnson photo

The Toronto Star ignored the fundamental issues of the campaign and focused almost exclusively on violence, racial fear and red-baiting

of the Rastafarian style—either the dreadlocks, the wearing of a tam or the language and certainly the music and the smoking of ganja because they have identified to that degree. There is much discussion as to whether you are a phony Rastafarian if you affect one aspect of the dress or the speech and do not accept the whole doctrine. I don't enter into that discussion. I simply feel that it is significant that it has so broad appeal and has become part of that whole process of taking consciousness.

Reggae music is similar. What I have heard does not provide me with a prescription for political activity. Therefore I can't imagine that it provides Jamaicans with a detailed plan for their future political behaviour. What it does do, however, is express this outrage very poignantly and gives voice to the feelings that working class and sub-working class Jamaicans have had all along. Almost any Jamaican can turn on a cheap transistor radio and hear reggae which stimulates consciousness even if it does not provide a doctrine.

For a people who have been left with this very heavy psychological burden of a colonial mentality to have their "own" music, something that has developed out of the slums of Kingston is already a tremendous step. That they should have their own musical form that comes from an African root and is combined with Jamaican rhythms gives a focus of pride and interest for Jamaicans.

EXCALIBUR — During the 1972 election campaign, Manley went stumping amongst the peasants and the Rastafarians with a holy rod given him by Haile Selassie. In this election Bob Marley was shot prior to performing at a concert allegedly sponsored by Manley and the PNP. Isn't Manley trying to manipulate the Rastafarians to achieve his own ends?

HELLMAN — The man is a consummate politician and I don't think he's above demagoguery. But when I heard Manley speak in Toronto I got the impression that Manley is a mature person who speaks to others as if they were grown-ups. A lot of attention was paid in the Toronto press coverage to the shouting of 'Joshua' and the enthusiasm that Manley was able to inspire in the people. To me what was much more impressive was that the man spoke not in platitudes but in terms of an analysis of real life situations. He talked about the economy and the political situation in a very sophisticated way and was able to communicate very effectively. He spoke to those people as if they were adults and that impressed me very much because remember we were in the midst of the American campaign then. After listening to the banalities and platitudes that the Ford and Carter camp were turning out at a fantastic rate, it was refreshing to hear a leader talk to people in realistic terms.

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Walter Gordon to say goodbye

By DAVID SALTMARSH

Walter Gordon, Chancellor of York University, will not have his term extended when it expires at the end of this year.

Gordon said that he told the university not to ask him to stay on another year in that position. "It's good for the university to have changes," he said.

Gordon was appointed Chancellor in February of 1973 for a three year term, which was later extended for one year.

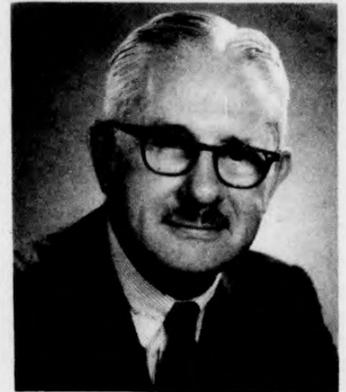
Dave Atkinson, Executive Assistant to Executive Vice President George Bell, said "his loss will be greatly felt, his commitment to the university, his influence in the business community and his perseverance in tackling the job as Chancellor".

According to Mel Ransom, Secretary of the University, the new Chancellor will be chosen by the Board of Governors in consultation with the university Senate.

Walter Gordon was born in Toronto in 1906. He was educated at Upper Canada College and the Royal Military College in Kingston. He later studied to be a chartered accountant and joined the firm of Clarkson, Gordon and Co. In 1944 he was founding President of the Canadian Corporate Management Company Limited. He worked on a Government Inquiry into Price Spreads and Mass Buying and later was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects in 1955.

After the defeat of the Liberals in 1957 Gordon became Lester Pearson's campaign manager in the Liberal Leadership Convention and after the election of 1958 in which he was elected in the riding of Davenport, Gordon became Pearson's major advisor.

He was made Finance Minister after the Liberal victory in 1963, a position he held until after the 1965 election when he was replaced by Robert Winters (who was York University's first Chairman of the



York chancellor, Walter Gordon.

Board of Governors from February 2, 1959 to December 31, 1966). During this period Gordon became a leading economic nationalist, warning of the economic takeover of Canada by United States interests. His attempts to prevent and warn of this made him many enemies, including within the Liberal caucus and Liberal Party supporters.

He became Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Corporate Management Company Limited on March 15, 1968, and did not seek reelection in the election of that year. Gordon has remained with the Canadian Corporate Management Company Limited since.

In 1970, with Peter C. Newman, Jack McClelland, Eddie Goodman, Mel Hurtig, and Abraham Rotstein, Gordon founded the Committee for an Independent Canada.

Gordon was installed as Chancellor amid hopes he would be more than just a figurehead. "It would be to York's advantage if Gordon started making a little trouble around here too. For too long, the chancellor's role has been one of pomp and ceremony and little else." (Excalibur, September 26, 1973.)

When asked if he was considering writing a book on his years as a Liberal cabinet minister Gordon said, "I haven't any plans to".

Star biased - Hellman

Continued from page 9

EXCALIBUR — During the entire campaign, the Toronto press continually focused on the violence and alleged racism that were marring the election. Why do you think the press focused almost solely on these sensational aspects of the election?

HELLMAN — The press frequently does this. Canadians would have had a great opportunity to learn about the world economic system and the place of the Third World nations in that system, The Toronto Star ignore the fundamental issues and focused almost exclusively on violence, racial fear and red-baiting. Whichever elements are the most sensational, will be the elements which will capture readers and they will be emphasized. Hence we see in the September 25 edition of *The Star* headlines like "Cuban-ling brings bloodshed to Jamaica", and a quote at the bottom of the page "White man get out". Another subheadline was "Reign of Terror". These are the kind of elements that *The Star* has emphasized.

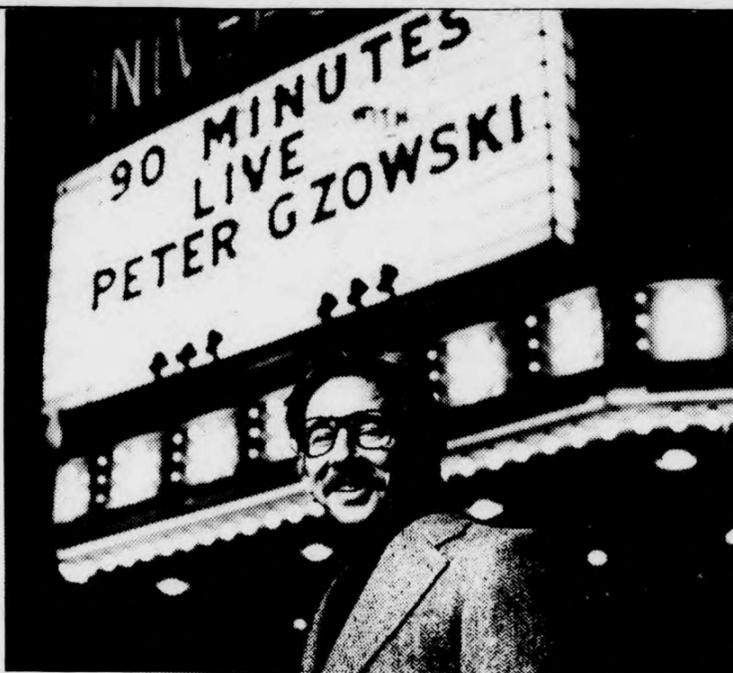
The only different kind of reporting that I was able to find was in *Le Monde*. I would not say there was a press conspiracy but there was a good deal of irresponsibility and ill will.

I wrote this article for the *Star* precisely because I was very disturbed by the bias. Mostly I hoped to refocus the discussion on the key and crucial issue of dependency and what happens to countries that attempt to overcome hundreds of years of dependent economic relations.

So I prepared this article and did my very best to write in moderate and carefully documented terms and they found it too far out. I had said in the article that the similarity between the events that were unfolding in Jamaica and the events or disorders that had plagued Allende's regime in Chile suggested to many analysts that there was likely to be some level of CIA involvement.

The *Star* apparently found this to be very heady stuff. I don't know if they've been following the congressional investigations in the US into the CIA, but it seems to me that what once would have been thought a pretty far-out statement can no longer be considered that.

They cautioned me and in several cases made suggestions that I think sprang from the highest principles of journalistic accuracy. However from the same paper that runs stories headlined as "White man get out", I find that particular kind of criticism significant. What strikes me is that they are very scrupulous and professional in the standards they apply to some people who hold certain points of view but I would wish they would have applied the same high admirable standards to reports which have had the effect, unfortunately, of bringing disaster to the Jamaican tourist economy.



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Coming Events

If you're concerned about the future energy situation, want to learn more about Ontario's energy policy and the alternatives to it, wonder whether changes in energy sources will entail new lifestyles, take note.

Energy and the Future, a three-session conference on energy organized by Vanier College, will be held in the Vanier Dining Hall on January 12 and 13. It's open to everyone, and best of all, it's free.

Session one, at 4 p.m. next Wednesday, will deal with the place of nuclear energy in Ontario's future. Energy Probe's Barry Spinner, Concordia's Frederick Knelman and Ontario Hydro's W.G. Morison will square off. In session two, at 7:30 p.m. that night, Energy Probe's W. Peden, Imperial Oil's Peter Stauf, and Ontario Ministry of Energy's Art C. Johnston will question the availability of energy in the future. And at 7:30 p.m. next Thursday, Science Council of Canada's Arthur Cordell, author Ruth Johnson, alderman Tony O'Donahue, and Institute for Man and Resources' Andrew Wells will debate "the conservator society: a new lifestyle?"

X-rated movies of recent oil spills will be shown.

Staff meeting
at
2 pm today

Cheap Shots

The York Winds start the year with a free Burton concert Monday at 8:30. The programme includes Beethoven's Quintet, Opus 4, and Reicha's Andante for English Horn and Winds... also Monday, in Curtis L. "The Reivers", from the Literature into Film series, at 4... Cabaret's first presentation of the new year is "Oriental Position 57C, or What do I Do With My Right Foot?", Wednesday and Thursday, in Mac Hall, two shows each night... at the Truck Theatre, 94 Belmont, you can feast your eyes on the most recent version of Woody Allen's "Play it Again, Sam", Wednesday through Sundays at 8:30, and two shows Saturday at 7 and 9:30... Tuesday night in Sylvester's, a concert of Iberian harpsichord music by Michael Kearns... in the IDA Gallery next week, a show by fourth year student Iain McLean... CJRT and the Science Centre collaborate to present the Bill Smith - Stuç Broomer Quarter, Monday at 8. The concert will also be broadcast live in stereo... The Toronto Symphony's second concert of the new year, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8:30 at Massey, features Erich Leinsdorf as conductor for a programme of Mozart, Brahms, Ravel, and the Suite from "Carmen"... from the TSO's student series, a concert tonight, also at Massey, at 7:30. This one is conducted by Victor Feldbrill, and features Steven Staryk on Biolin... E.L.



Evan Leibovitch photos



Above are two new faces we will see around York. Jerry Goldhar and Lauma Avens were acclaimed last December as York University Staff Association's (YUSA) new first vice-president and new president respec-

tively. YUSA's former president Gabrielle Paddle stepped down after three years of successful management. Paddle spent most of her time and effort getting YUSA certified as the bargaining agent for York's staff members.

Nationalization is the only way to break foreign domination of Canadian economy

WINNIPEG (CUP) — Unemployment and rising prices in Canada are linked to American domination of the country's industry, and only nationalization will solve the problem, an

economics professor told an audience at the University of Manitoba recently.

Addressing a forum on American economic domination Nov. 25, Paul Phillips said foreign-owned multinational corporations in Canada take economic control out of Canadian hands.

Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. owned industries are invariably located close to the parent plant, and result in high degrees of industrial concentration, according to Phillips.

In noting that Ontario has the highest degree of industrial con-

centration with 60 to 70 per cent of its shipments foreign-controlled, Phillips said, "You can't get them to move since they serve the same interests."

"In the Atlantic provinces, U.S. exports represent 19.2 per cent of the total manufacturing shipments; in Quebec this represents 32 per cent, in Ontario 52 per cent, the prairie provinces 52 per cent, in B.C. and the Northwest Territories 33 and one-third per cent," he said.

POLITICAL MACHINE

"Essentially, Canadians do not control their own economy. What we have here is a foreign

multinational economy which is supported by the American political machine."

He said the administration of former US president John Kennedy financially backed the liberal party in order to oust former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, who opposed the American trade embargo on Cuba.

Phillips said only "a radical and even revolutionary economic policy" which included "the destruction of present multinational mechanisms" would place Canada's economy under Canadian control.

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Ontario playwright is a staunch regionalist

James Reaney could well be considered the most important playwright writing about the Ontario experience — and one of the finest playwrights in Canada. His Donnelly's Trilogy which was first presented at The Tarragon, later toured across Canada and was given a tremendous reception. He also co-wrote Baldoon, recently presented by the NDWT.

Excalibur asked him about his regional sensibility and touched on upon his views regarding Quebec, Canadian Theatre and the Canadian experience as a whole.

By BOB POMERANTZ

Excalibur: Why are your works primarily Ontario-based, rather than "Canadian"?

Reaney: I was born on a farm

near Stratford and I possess a rural sensibility. I used to hear dozens of stories about our own locality in southern Ontario. I'm a regionalist. I figure that we might as well start with local things. If you scratch deep enough locally you'll eventually get "Canada".

Excalibur: On the subject of regions, what is your view on the current situation in Quebec?

Reaney: Well, they voted in an honest government for a change. If Ontario had been as interested in itself as Quebec is — viewed herself as 'region' instead of the dominators of Canada, we'd be much more sympathetic. We can't get used to the Quebec nationalism, simply because there's been so little "Ontario" nationalism. The Davis government doesn't care about counties — or old traditions. This government is very ('get-rich quick') — and her aims have been all gummed up. Counties need a local base — we need local

bases to give back the feeling that people belong to a unique locality.

Excalibur: What do you think of the current theatre scene in Canada — the quality of writers and their writing?

Reaney: It's certainly an exciting time. There's a lot of original writing — a lot of people are writing. The unknown actors and actresses of a number of years ago are finally gaining some much deserve recognition — Patricia Ludwig for example. Paul Thompson is doing some fine directing. I like the work of David French, Geoge Ryga and Michelle Trembley. What I don't like is when the theatres cash in on the media — if a particular event makes the headlines 10 or 12 groups will do a play on it. One or two will certainly suffice.

Excalibur: It seems to me that three or four years ago, Canadian theatre was at a pinnacle. Why does there seem to be a slight slipping off in interest?



Ontario playwright James Reaney

Reaney: A few years ago, the Canadian government was very hot on new Canadian writing — they're not willing to follow through. As a result, our grants are staying the same at best. A new group like NDWT just starting out must solicit most of their funds from corporations, foundations and individuals, because the government is really tightening up on grants. We just don't have the money for sufficient publicity.

Excalibur: Is there a unique style of Canadian writing? That is how do Canadian works differ from American?

Reaney: It's difficult to talk about "Canadian" writing, much of the material is of a regional sensibility. A play like "Leave it to Beaver is Dead" by Des Macanuff lies on a megopolis — big city plane. But then, many people in Canada experience megopolis life, so it's thus relative to Canada. "Beaver" deals with the heavy drug scene — as does the American play "Connection". The difference lies in the fact that "Beaver" is more subtle while "Connection" strikes at the juggler vein right off. I'd have to say then, that Canadian writing is more naive than American.

Excalibur: I notice that you employ a chorus, as well as many unusual special effects in your plays.

Reaney: Yes; the unusual effects. I was inspired by the Peking Opera Company, they create some very interesting effects. The key to

creating such effects is to make them primitive. This will destroy realism and get underneath things. People are forced to take a closer look at what's going on — and think. I call this technique spiritual stratization. As for my using a chorus, this convention stems from the classics. I learned a lot from ancient Greek theatre. Also, I have been influenced somewhat by Brecht's techniques.

Excalibur: It is interesting that in many of your plays, the actors sing songs and play games either on stage or among the audience before the actual performance beings.

Reaney: This idea came out of our workshop training and our working with children's theatre. We found with children that to get them in the mood, it helps to sing to them and play games. It builds up the atmosphere and brings the audience into the mood of the play. It seems to work very well with all types of audiences.

Excalibur: What is the purpose behind your touring Southern Ontario with Baldoon and later with Wacousta?

Reaney: Southern Ontario is extremely vulnerable to an influx of American culture. By presenting material on Canadian experiences like the Baldoon mystery and the Pontiac Conspiracy, we are beating the border — we must combat the strong influences coming across the border. It is essential to retaining a separate identity.



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Entertainment

Two holiday samplings

Music and film portray egos and world war

By EVAN LEIBOVITCH

The 1976 holiday season crop of films has brought out some of the year's best and worst productions, including two interesting "musicals".

Probably the biggest disappointment this year (mine, at least) was *A Star is Born*, which could be more possibly be called the Kristofferson and Streisand ego trip. Featuring a semi-passionate love scene on the cover (not from the film, incidentally), the soundtrack album featured a regrettable rock song from Kristofferson, followed by some weak attempts by Streisand at singing rock. Slick production does help on an album of this sort, and there are a few displays of Barbara's excellent Broadway-style vocals, which even this collection cannot tarnish.

After listening to the album, the movie was no surprise. It reeked of Streisand: Barbara the star, Barbara the singer, Barbara the subject of the old rags to riches story, Barbara the Executive Producer. Kristofferson was quickly but subtly shoved into the background after a cute little ego trip of his own: the film showed him as a rock star who could fill football stadiums with screaming kids, something he could never do in real life. Then, with Kristofferson going downhill (both in his role and his acting), Streisand slowly begins to take over, both emoting and singing Kristofferson under the proverbial table. The film ends predictably, and the audience sheds a little tear for everyone involved.

Another movie had its soundtrack released before it, though this one recieved heavy airplay on CHUM-FM. It was a different sort of musical, set in Europe, Japan and Hollywood, featuring a soundtrack that the cast of millions had never heard of, performed by no less than 24 different artists. And it's *All This and World War Two*.

Alphabetically, the list of



A scene from All This and World War Two, courtesy Tora, Tora, Tora

musicians goes from Ambrosia to Roy Wood, and the soundtrack provides four sides of vinyl that are amusing to say the least. Even music Director Lou Reizner has a go a one of the Lennon-McCartney tunes, "You Never Give Me Your Money" from Abbey Road.

Much of the soundtrack's music is complemented by the strings and brass of the London Symphony Orchestra.

Some of the attempts to redo Lennon-McCartney's finest fall flat on their chords. Such is the case in the Brothers Johnson rendring of Hey Jude, which becomes downright lethargic under these conditions. And the Franke Laine version of Maxwell's Silver

Hammer is downright disgusting. Other well intentioned tries that don't quite make it include, Peter Gabriel's "Strawberry Fields Forever", and all of Leo Sayer's three songs.

Though that may seem like too long a list, the rest of the album is a pleasure to listen to. There were some pleasant surprises among them, including Bryan Ferry of Roxy Music, Lynsey De Paul's soothing version of "Because", and a trio of excellent material by the Bee Gees.

What does all this have to do with a war that laid countries to waste and claimed the lives of millions? And how does this kind of music, bad or good, find its way into a

documentary of this war, combining actual war films with Hollywood stuff like "Tora Tora Tora"? It's not easy, but sometimes it even works.

Or course, some of the timings are corny, such as playing "Fool on the Hill" while showing film clips of Hitler, but others, like Japanese Zeros taking off to the tune of "Sun King" blends rather well.

However, the whole film seems

like the music was used to draw the present generation in the theatre, to be hit with the visual impact of the war film. In a sense, the film is a good medium to those who didn't grow up with the Beatles or WW2. Though the music has some redeeming value on its own, the soundtrack usually jags around more erratically than the film, which is fairly consistant in its chronological order of events. However, the selection of certain scenes (such as the swearing in of Clark Gable and James Stewart) indicate that *All This* is not a pure documentary, but a story of the film aimed at a specific audience.

All this is also a good excersize in dubbing and splicing, and the transitions from the rough, celluloid war films, to the slick, colour modern renditions, are facinating at times.

The two films *All This and World War Two* and *A Star is Born*, convey very different subjects to very different audiences with the same medium: Though both lean on the soundtracks heavily to help their motives develop, they also find weakness there. For *All This*, the seeming incompatibility of music and film is a major stumbling block, and for *A Star is Born*, the dependance on a soundtrack of its style contributed to the downfall of the film.

Stong gives free classes

Two special courses — "Visual Art from the Bible" and "Folk Dance of India", will hold their first organizing sessions next week. Offered by Stong Fellows without charge to anyone in the York community, the courses will meet for an hour each week.

The painting course, taught by Hannah Sandberg, Resident Artist of Stong, will meet at noon Mondays in 221 Stong College or at some other period to be arranged among members of the courses. Emphasis in the course will be on participants developing and representing their own interpretations of portions of the Bible through painting. In particular the Old Testament will be considered with special attention to the books of Genesis, the Psalms, Isiah, and Michah.

Menaka Thakkar, internationally noted performer of Indian classical and folk dance, will instruct students in movements, interpretation, and patterns in folk dance and stories. The first organizational session will be held at 4 p.m. Tuesday in 216 Stong College. At that meeting a regular time will be established.

Interested persons who cannot attend the opening sessions or who have further queries should call Stong College, 667-3062. No previous training is necessary to join either course.

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University NEWSBEAT

Prepared by the Communications Department, S 802 Ross, 667-3441

First five recipients announced

Arts Fellowship encourages faculty research

The Faculty of Arts has announced the first five recipients of the Faculty of Arts Fellowship.

The Fellowship was established by Dean Sydney Eisen last September in order to recognize and encourage outstanding research among faculty members.

The Fellowship provides an opportunity to complete a research project by reducing the teaching load of a faculty member to a single course, preferably a seminar, during one academic year.

There will be five awards in each

year, with no more than one going to an individual at the full professorial level, and no more than one per department or division in any given year.

This year's recipients were selected by an ad hoc committee consisting of three members, appointed by the Dean: Professor Michael Collie, Department of English, Professor Kurt Danziger, Department of Psychology, and Professor Richard Storr, Department of History and Division of Humanities. The names of the

recipients and synopses of their research projects follow:

Phillip Gulliver, Professor of Anthropology — **Disputes and Negotiations: A Cross-Cultural Study.**

The aim of the project is to make a comparative analysis of the social process of negotiations. The general problem addressed is how people attempt to resolve disputes between themselves, and to reach some mutually acceptable outcome without seeking or being compelled to accept the adjudicatory decision of a third party.

The initial focus will be on disputes between two opposing parties interacting in the public domain rather than privately; then the study will look at how negotiations of disputes in the public domain are similar to private negotiations.

A major purpose of the project will be to present general models of behavioural patterns which appear to be common to all societies; and to examine the roles of facilitating mediators and other outside forces in the dispute.

• Thomas Sekine, Associate Professor of Economics — **Dialectic of Capital**, a proposed book.

The aim of the project is to produce in the form of a professional treatise a complete restatement of the pure theory of capitalism, contained in *Das Kapital*. Marxian political economy suffers from one hundred years of neglect, and its theories are left technically unrefined and undeveloped.

Professor Sekine currently is engaged in a translation of Professor K. Uno's work on Marxian political economy, *Principles of Political Economy*, and the proposed book would provide a major companion volume to ensure a successful transplantation of Uno's thought into the Western intellectual climate.

• F. Barry Cooper, Associate Professor of Political Science — **The End of History: Aspects of French Hegelianism.**

Professor Cooper's work will provide an analysis of Alexandre Kojève's work which exists presently only in French, particularly an interpretation of his work on *The System* and its relationship to Hegel's writings.

The project also will deal with how the political or social dimension of Kojève's teaching has been received by other scholars, specifically in the work of Georges Bataille, Gaston Fessard, S.J., and Albert Camus.

• Mark Webber, Assistant Professor of Foreign Literature and Language Studies — **The Concept of Organic Growth in Young Germany** (Gutzkow, Laube, Mundt, Wienberg).

The project is a revision of Professor Webber's Ph. D. thesis for publication as a book, which deals with a major topic in German literary and intellectual history. It will involve a substantial broadening of scope with the addition of another major author, and the production of a more sharply-profiled study.

• Hiroshi Ono, Associate

Professor of Psychology — **Visual Direction.**

Professor Ono proposes to examine his research in visual direction in an historical and theoretical framework; this will involve library research to examine theories and experiments in this field. This research will result in the production of a theoretical paper dealing with how the human visual system processes directional information of objects in space and how this processing is related to the processing of other spatial information like distance and size of objects.

Footnotes

York Winds blow at Burton

York University's wind quintet in residence, York Winds, makes its second campus concert appearance this season at Burton Auditorium on Monday, January 10, at 8:30 p.m.

Featured works include Bruce Mather's new composition "Eine Kleine Bläsermusik", Francaix' "Quartette", Reicha's "Andante for English Horn and Winds", as well as "Quintette en form de Chros" by Villa-Lobos, and "Quintet, Op. 4" by Beethoven.

The concert is free and no tickets are required. For further information call the Burton Auditorium box office at 667-2370.

Don't get tense, see EGO

Coping With Change, Para-Sensory Awareness, Family Therapy, Creative Tension Management and Bio-Feedback Training are just some of the topics to be covered in the E.G.O. (Education and Growth Opportunities) Programme offered by The Centre for Continuing Education at York University this spring.

A special public lecture on "Mind Games" will be given by Dr. Jean Houston, a leading pioneer in the exploration and development of human consciousness, on Friday, February 11, at 252 Bloor Street West in Toronto, from 8 - 10:30 p.m.

Dr. Houston is the Director of The Foundation for Mind Research in New York and co-author with her husband, Robert Masters, of *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience*, and *Mind Games*.

During the lecture, Dr. Houston will present her latest research on the non-drug techniques for expansion and control of consciousness such as hypnotic acceleration of mental processing, alternate cognitive modes, bio-feedback training, dream programming and creativity enhancement.

For more information on the E.G.O. Programme and for a brochure outlining all of the courses being offered contact: E.G.O. Programme, The Centre for Continuing Education, 667-3276.

Atkinson administers health

A grant of approximately \$127,000 has been made to Atkinson College by the Kellogg Foundation for the purpose of developing a fourth year option in health administration under the existing B.A. (Honours-Administration) programme. The announcement was made by Dean Margaret Knittl of Atkinson College.

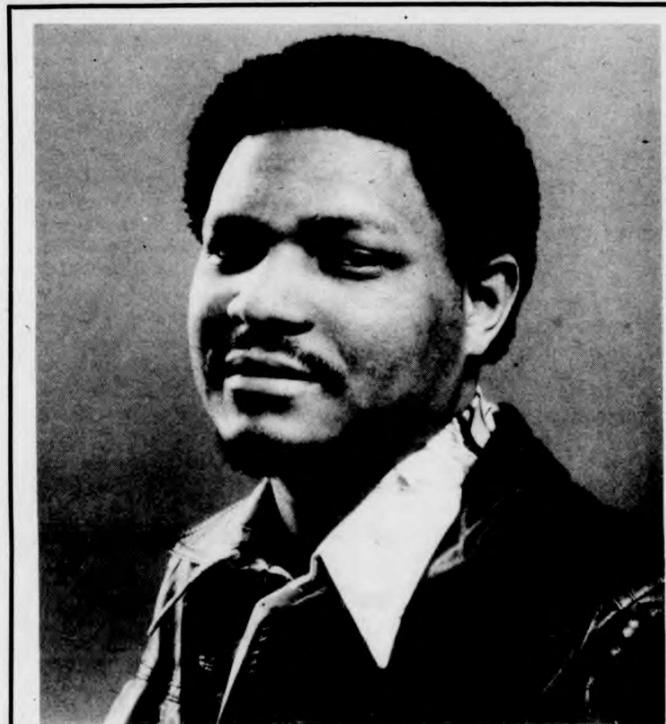
The grant covers a three year period during which a core programme in health administration will be incorporated into the B.A. (Honours - Administration) degree. Those taking the health administration option will be admitted as regular Atkinson students and will proceed in the normal way to the B.A. (Honours - Administration) degree, incorporating the specialization in health care as the main part of their fourth year programme of studies.

The grant is part of a Canada-wide initiative by the Canadian College of Health Service Executives in cooperation with the University of Saskatchewan, the Canadian School of Management affiliated with Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and Atkinson College, York University.

Professor K.J. Radford, Chairman of the Department of Administrative Studies, Atkinson College, conducted the negotiations leading to the grant. He will serve on a National Coordinating Council for the Canada - wide programme. The council will bring together health service executives and university faculty members to develop policy for development and implementation of the programme.

Professor J.E. Nicholson will be the programme director in Atkinson College. She will work in cooperation with members of the other educational institutions involved and of the Canadian College of Health Service Executives on the implementation of the programme.

At the end of the three-year period, the health administration option in the B.A. (Honours - Administration) degree will be supported by York University as part of the regular programme offered by Atkinson College.



Jazz Man McCoy Tyner leads off PAS for '77

Jazz musician McCoy Tyner brings his Sextet to York University's Burton Auditorium on Thursday, January 13, at 8:30 p.m.

Honoured by *Down Beat* magazine as Jazz Man of the Year (1975), and by *Rolling Stone* as Jazz Artist of the Year (1975), Tyner is known for his orchestral approach to the acoustic piano. An innovative and powerful player, Tyner was John Coltrane's keyboard man for several years prior to Coltrane's death.

The development of McCoy Tyner's style can be traced to

the early influences of such jazz greats as Theolonius Monk, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis and John Coltrane.

Currently appearing with Tyner are Charles Fanbrough on bass fiddle, Eric Gravatt on drums, Guilherme Franco on percussion and reed men James Ford and Ronald Bridgewater.

Tickets for the McCoy Tyner Sextet are available at the Burton Auditorium box office, at the rate of \$5 for the general public and \$3 for students. The box office is open Monday to Friday from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. For reservations call 667-2370.

Finnishing your education

The Finnish Government announces a competition for scholarships in any field of graduate study, tenable for up to nine months (with the possibility of renewal) commencing September, 1977.

Three scholarships will be awarded to Canadian citizens who have completed a first degree at a Canadian University. Applicants who have followed a professional career for several years after the termination of their studies, or those who are more than 35 years of

age, will not be eligible.

The scholarship award includes free tuition and medical care, accommodation at the Ministry's dormitory for foreign students, travelling expenses in connection with the study programme in Finland, plus a stipend of 900 to 1000 Finnish marks (approximately \$250 Cdn.) per month.

The Canadian government will pay the award holder's transportation from Canada to Finland and back, as well as two-thirds of the return travel costs for the

spouse. Scholars must submit a report on their work to the Finnish Ministry of Education before or immediately after the conclusion of the scholarship period.

Completed applications must be received by January 31, 1977.

For more information and application forms, write: Director International Programs, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa K1P 5N1; or phone the Faculty of Graduate Studies, York University, 667-2284.

On Campus

Events for On Campus should be sent to the Communications Department, S802 Ross. Deadline is Monday, 12 noon.

SPECIAL LECTURES

Today, 4 p.m. — Mathematics Colloquium — "Relative Information Theory. Applications to Shannon Information, Fuzzy Sets, Probability, Linguistics, Biology and Transmission Problems" with Professor J. Guy, Université du Québec à Montréal — S203, Ross.

Wednesday, 4:30 p.m. — Chemistry Seminar Series — Ion Structures in The Gas Phase" with Dr. J. L. Holmes, University of Ottawa — 320, Farquharson.

FILMS, ENTERTAINMENT

Today, 7 p.m. — Free Film Series (Film) "Black Orpheus" (France-Italy-Brazil; 1958) — Room L, Curtis

Friday, 8:30 p.m. — Bethune Movies — "The Texas Chainsaw Massacre" — admission \$1.50 — Room L, Curtis.

Saturday, 8:30 p.m. — Bethune Movies — "Young Frankenstein" and "Phantom of the Paradise" — admission \$1.50 — Room L, Curtis.

Sunday, 8:30 p.m. — Bethune Movies — "The Best of the New York Erotic Film Festival" (a celebration of award winning shorts) — admission \$1.50 — Room L, Curtis.

Monday, 4 p.m. — Literature into Film — (Stong, English, Fine Arts Co-Curricular Committee) "The Reivers", based on novel by William Faulkner — Room L, Curtis.

8:30 p.m. — Concert (Fine Arts) featuring York's wind quintet in residence, York Winds, — Burton Auditorium.

Tuesday, 8:30 p.m. — Silvester's — solo harpsichord recital featuring Michael Kearns — Senior Common Room, Stong

Wednesday, 8 p.m. — Concert (Music) Choral Music and Recorder Ensembles from the Renaissance — Senior Common Room, Winters.

CLUBS, MEETINGS

Today, 2 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. — Winters Chess Club — 030A, Winters

Today 2 p.m. - 4.45 p.m. — Winters Chess Club — 030A, Winters

Sunday, 1 p.m. - 3:15 p.m. — Tennis Club — Main Gym, Tait McKenzie.

Monday, 1 p.m. — Akido Class — Judo Room, Tait McKenzie (also Wednesday, same time, place)

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

Tuesday, 3 p.m. - 5 p.m. — Eckankar — S122, Ross

Wednesday, 12 noon - 1 p.m. — Intermediate Yoga Class — Atkinson Common Room.

1 p.m. - 2 p.m. — York Christian Women's Fellowship — Religious Centre.

6 p.m. — York Christian Fellowship — Religious Centre.

8 p.m. — York Motorcycle Owners Association — Common Room, N. 4 Assiniboine Road (first and third Wednesday of every month)

SPORTS, RECREATION

Saturday, 6 p.m. - 9 p.m. — York Open: Invitational Gymnastics Meet for Men — ten senior and amateur level teams will participate: Laurentian, McMaster, Queen's and York Universities, Universities of Western Ontario and Toronto, and the Ottawa Gymnastics Club, Aerotos Gymnastics Club of Montreal, and the York University "Alumni" Club — Main Gym, Tait McKenzie.

MISCELLANEOUS

Friday, 5 p.m. — Sabbath Services (Jewish Student Federation) — Religious Centre.

Monday, 12 noon — Noon Mass; each Monday, Tuesday, Friday — Religious Centre.

3 p.m. — Visual Art from the Bible — 349, Strong

Tuesday, 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. — Christian Counselling and Religious Consultation — call Chaplain Judd (226 Founders) at 661-7838 or 633-2158.

10 a.m. - 12 noon. — Religious Counselling — each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at this time; call Rev. P. John Varghese at local — 3055 — 345, Stong.

BSB offers help for disabled students

The Centre for Special Services for Handicapped Students has just opened in Room 135 in the Behavioural Sciences Building. The Centre has many purposes, all of which are built upon the idea of assisting handicapped individuals to enter university and once there, to get the most from their studies.

The co-ordinator of the Centre, Judith A. Snow, plans on being a liaison between the university and the students. Wherever possible, she will help the students to have their classes arranged so that they are easy to get to, and arrange timing so that those with mobility problems can get from one to another without losing time in the classroom. Students with disabilities also require special help with taking notes, finding accommodation and transportation and finding financial assistance. Miss Snow is prepared to explore these areas and others with students on an individual and group basis, so that each student may make the maximum use of his time at school.

As the Centre gets into operation, its staff hopes to contact students who are contemplating enrolment in the university or in other post-secondary educational institutions,

so that the various aspects of seeking higher education can be explored with them before they commit themselves to any particular programme. In this manner, individuals can look into the long term consequences of any decision so that they will be more successful in finding programmes which will enhance their life goals. Financial and other assistance can also be arranged at this time so that the individual does not lose time and energy in solving personal problems when he wants to be studying.

Miss Snow is a trained counsellor with her Masters Degree in Clinical and Counselling Psychology.

The Centre is open from 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. on Weekdays or call 667-3312.

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Friday January 14, from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., York Daycare's second annual Monte Carlo night swings into action in the dining halls of Vanier and Founders Colleges, and Founders Junior Common Room. A mere \$1 entitles you to roulette, black-jack, and other assorted games as well as two bars and a dance to the live sounds of Maple. Even if you lose at the tables, you still win. Proceeds go to buy toys, playground and gym equipment and other "incidentals" for which there are few or no funds in Daycare's skimpy budget.

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Sports and Recreation

"Second most important meet"

Swimmers still improving, upset Mustangs

By DAVE FULLER

Any doubt that lingered as to the progress of the York men's swim team was dispelled convincingly last month as they upset traditional CIAU runners-up Western Mustangs in London 61-52.

In what coach Byron MacDonald called "the second most important meet of the season," the Yeomen came up with several inspired efforts to surprise the Mustangs in their home pool and make it official that they were now a power to be reckoned with.

According to MacDonald the win over Western was also brought about by a change in the lineup which was made after a "midnight revelation". The change put Arvid "Rook" Silis in the 400 metre relay in place of Graham Sutch who was then asked to swim a difficult triple combination of the 100, 200 and 500 metre free-style events.

The changes meant that both swimmers would be competing in events which followed each other closely allowing little time to rest in between.

Silis helped York to a win in the relay and then promptly mounted the block for the 1000 metre free-style where he swam a strong second place behind York's Mark Langdon.

Sutch also came through with a win in the 200 metre free-style and important second place finishes in the other two events allowing York to keep the Mustangs out of the points paying runner up positions.

Western's coach, Bob Eynon, commented on the effectiveness of coach MacDonald's lineup and attributed the win to the strategic changes which gave York the valuable second place finish points and the nine point margin in the final results.

"If we can get the seconds we can



York's Graham Sutch (left) takes the plunge in the 200 metre free-style event during an exhibition competition in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. York swimmers trained in the sunshine state again this year and according to coach MacDonald are now in the best shape ever.

win," said MacDonald.

Niel Harvey was a winner in both the 200 metre individual medley and the 200 metre back-stroke as was Mark Langdon in the 200 metre butterfly and the 500 metre free-style.

Arvid Silis completed the day's successful meet with an unexpected win in the 200 metre breast-stroke.

York's women were not as successful as the men losing to a

powerful Western team 75-33 but outstanding individual performances were put in by Chris Lovett-Doust who captured a first place finish in both the 100 metre butterfly and the 400 metre free-style.

Candy Millar swam both the 200 metre and the 100 metre free-style placing second in each while DeDe Demers nabbed a second place in the 200 metre back-stroke and the 50 metre free-style.

Shortly after their meet at Western the swim team travelled to Fort Lauderdale to attend the College Swim Coaches Forum and get down to some serious training free from the distractions of school and family.

The trip, which is attended annually by York swimmers, is designed to bring together coaches and competitors so that they can train together and share ideas and techniques.

This year's guest experts were

Don Talbot and Mark Schubert, two of the premier coaches in the world today. Their talks and pointers were well received and Coach MacDonald said several of the ideas he has been working on were re-inforced. The only thing discussed that is not presently a part of the York schedule was a weight training programme which MacDonald says he will look into and possibly implement in the future.

The schedule in Florida consisted of twice daily practices at ten and four covering between six and nine miles per day, a pace which kept everyone sore for the first few days.

The hard pace will be maintained for another four weeks until February when the team will enter the taper phase in which the number of practices will be cut to one every afternoon and a couple of mornings each week. The nature of the work will also change from general conditioning to the specifics of technique and refinement of style. All of this will be in preparation for the CIAU finals to be held in Etobicoke's Olympic pool at the beginning of March.

MacDonald is optimistic that York will be sending about eight of the men to the nationals most of whom should make the final heats in their events.

Women's coach Carol Gluppe is also optimistic that a good number of her girls will be able to achieve qualifying times however she is also quick to point out that most of the girls will have to work extremely hard to do so. Gluppe feels that anywhere from one to seven of the girls could qualify for the March competitions.

York's next meet will be against McMaster on the 12th of January in Tait McKenzie Pool.

Sports Briefs

Bob Fukamoto scored a pair of goals Monday night including the game winner to lead the York Hockey Yeomen to a 4-3 win over the University of Quebec Patriots in Trois Rivieres.

The win gave York top honours at the tournament which saw U of T defeated by the St. Mary's Huskies in the consolation match after York edged the Maritimers 2-1.

Excalibur's Ian Wasserman travelled with the team and reports that all of the Yeomen played an exceptional game.

"They checked them into the ground and never let them get started," he said.

Jim Masin and Dave Chalk scored a goal each to give the Yeomen the win against a chippy Quebec team.

York's goal-tending duo of Steve Bosco and Peter Kostek came up with two of their best games of the year as did Chris Meloff and John Goodish, both of whom were chosen to the tournament's all-star team.

The Yeomen travel to Laurentian this weekend for a back to back series with the Voyageurs before returning home to host Queen's in the Ice Palace the following weekend.

In Basketball action over the Christmas break the Yeomen won the Brock Invitational after beating the host team 80-72. Earlier in the match the Yeomen defeated the squad from Medaille, New York 84-57.

York's Rob Pietrobon was selected to the tournament all-star team and Romeo Callegaro was chosen the tourney's most valuable player.

Three of York's top gymnasts were in Cuba training with the national team. David Steeper, Steve Maclean and Mark Epprecht went down to train with coach Tom Zivic who coaches both the national team and the Yeomen.

They will return today to prepare for the York Invitational Meet which takes place this Saturday in Tait McKenzie from 6-9 pm. Admission is free.

York's women gymnasts will host an invitational meet on January 15th featuring junior and intermediate competitors from eight Ontario universities.

On January 15th and 16th, York will again stage the annual Art and Science of Coaching Seminar, this year featuring some of the top sports psychologists and Olympic coaches in the world.

Hoop show packs 'em in

It was standing room only in Tait McKenzie gym as York played host to high school basketball teams in an invitational tournament during the Christmas break.

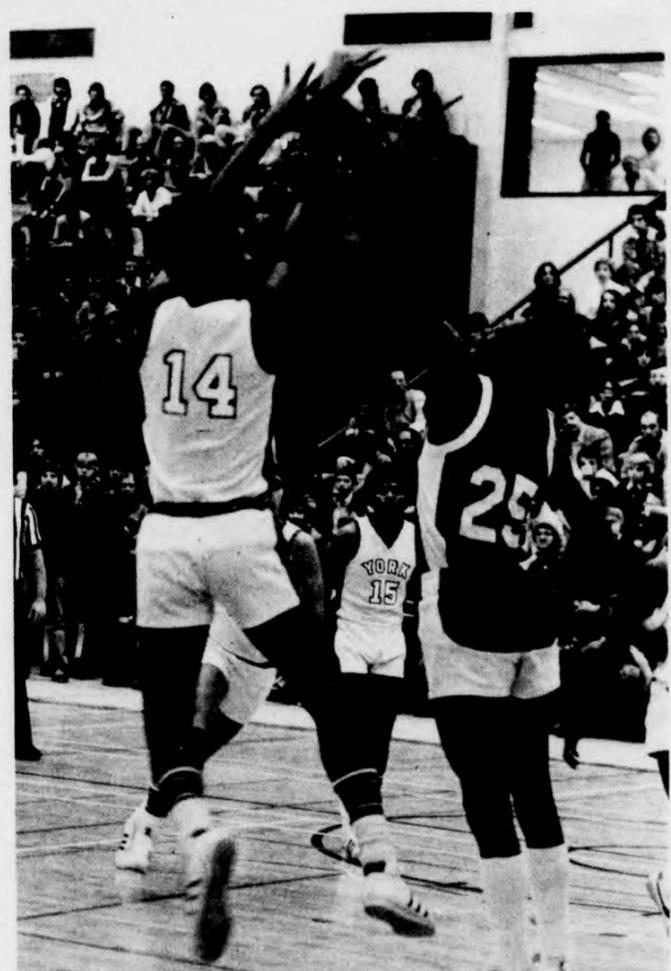
According to York Yeomen coach Bob Bain it was "possibly the best high school basketball in the country."

In the tournament final Oakwood Collegiate met Runnymede and came away winners by a narrow three point margin, scoring 53 points to Runnymede's 50.

Bob Bain said there are several of the high school players that would be welcome additions to the Yeomen, if they were to come to York. Among these are Derek Louis at 6'5" from Oakwood and Runnymede's Bo Pellack who Bain feels is the finest forward in Ontario. "He plays our style of ball he would fit into our mold of play nicely".

"It was all really good for basketball, a sell-out crowd and excellent basketball."

At the tourney's end York played an exhibition match against Detroit's Shaw College and lost a close contest 68-65.



Yeomen Chris McNielly (14) goes for the basket as Shaw College player defends, an intent Ev Spence (15) looks on. York lost the exhibition match 68-65, but provided a fine display of basketball for the fans who attended the high school invitational meet.