

EXCALIBUR

THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

February 15, 1973 Vol. 7, No. 21

First to the polls

then to the ski slopes

Vote today



CUPE workers threaten strike, talks to begin



Workers at York voted Sunday night for a strike after Feb. 26 unless a contract settlement is

made. Wages, benefits and job security are the issues. A walk-out could cripple the campus.

Loud applause, desk thumping and victory signs by York workers greeted the results of a strike vote Sunday night that will allow 238 workers to walk off their jobs after Feb. 26 unless a settlement is made before then.

The workers, members of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, local 1356, look after the maintenance of the campus, both inside and outside.

The strike vote followed on the heels of a no-board report from the ministry of labour Friday which gives the union the legal right to strike.

Don Mitchell, director of York's personnel, said yesterday talks will begin "sometime next week" with a labour board mediator. The union and management met three times from October to January and then met twice with a labour conciliator before calling off the talks.

Both Mitchell and Jack Bird, a CUPE representative, said the strike vote would get the talks moving. Both sides are deadlocked over 33 bargaining points.

The union is asking for a \$1 across the board wage hike and 100 per cent paid benefits, parity with Toronto school board workers. Male cleaners get \$3.50 an hour, women get \$3 an hour, and tradespeople between \$4 and \$5.90 an hour.

The university is offering a six per cent increase to cover both wage and benefit increases. Mitchell said the "total package" has been reviewed by management, but would not comment on any changes.

The union is also seeking plant-wide seniority to protect job security. Management wants classification seniority to give them lee-way to lay-off the junior people in any job category they declare overstaffed.

A further demand would prohibit the use of non-union labour in any campus buildings. The old contract covered existing campus buildings, but not new ones. Mitchell said he was prepared to continue that arrangement.

But new buildings, like fine arts, could conceivably have a maintenance staff of non-union workers. Last year, management tried to contract out for the new administrative studies building but later backed down.

Three more jobs gone

Three more jobs for workers at York have been wiped out. That makes 12 jobs declared redundant in the last month.

Unlike the first nine redundancies, the latest cutbacks did not lay off workers. Nine cleaners were laid off Jan. 11, and on Jan. 29, three new job postings, two of them for cleaners, went up on union notice boards around campus.

Don Mitchell, director of York's personnel, said the three jobs were created by voluntary resignations. Physical plant spokesperson said Wednesday there were no plans to bring any of the laid-off workers back on staff. The jobs have been filled through an internal shuffle of workers, and the jobs they dropped to fill the new posts have been declared redundant, physical plant said.

Since April 1972 building space increased by 16 per cent while the number of salaried inside and outside workers has gone from 261 down to 238.

Presidential candidates clash in Bear Pit debate

By ALAN RISEN

"Under no circumstances would I support or condone the forceable occupation of the university offices," said CYSF presidential candidate Michael Mouritsen at a forum debate Tuesday in the Bear Pit in York's Central Square.

The candidate further stated that he would do his best to thwart such action. Mouritsen was replying to a statement by United Left Slate presidential candidate Dale Ritch that the occupation of the York offices was successful because it secured the release of the grant cheques.

Ritch said that the occupation was not "forceable" because the office employees were glad to see the students.

"It gave them the afternoon off," said Ritch.

Mouritsen complained that Ritch was not addressing himself to the more important issues such as the quality of education at York, curriculum changes, course loads, and so on. He further stated that if Ritch was elected president he wouldn't do anything about these issues because "He (Ritch) would be down at Queen's Park picketing the government buildings."

The third presidential candidate, Robert Ashton, said that action other than occupation of the offices was needed. He said he would look for an alternate approach and that "negotiations should come first."

All three candidates agreed that the fee hike was unfortunate.

The candidates were also asked how they stood on the question of a university daycare center. Ritch said that next to the fee hike this was the most crucial question.

"The opportunity for women to work and get an education is very limited because of the daycare problem," said Ritch. The York daycare centre is using what he termed "totally inadequate services in the grad residences" because of government cutbacks.

He said that CYSF should organise a committee to fight for governmental financial support to provide low cost facilities so women can be free to go to work or school.

The administration should finance the daycare centre and the people using it should run it, he said. But the government "has its priorities all screwed up" by subsidizing businesses and corporations.

Mouritsen agreed that daycare is a crucial issue in this election. He said that he doesn't feel that undergraduate students who have no use for it should have to support a daycare centre financially. He then said that this is not as important to this election as other issues such as the quality of education.

Ashton said "the right of a woman to have an abortion is her own. The right to have a baby is also her own." He further explained that the university should provide a daycare centre for all who want to use it.

On the question of campus media Mouritsen said that Excalibur should be run by a 3 student board instead of a "clique of 20 or 30 people on the staff."

"The students finance the paper so they should run it," he said. The editor would still run the editorial policy as long as it doesn't interfere with fair news coverage, he added.

As for Radio York, Mouritsen said he feels CYSF should not donate any money to "support a hobby for 20 or 30 students."

"The university is not a job training centre," he said.

Ashton disagreed with him on this issue. Anybody has the chance to work for Excalibur, so it is not "an elite clique", he said. Excalibur and Radio York should be given a set fee.



Presidential candidate Bob Ashton spoke in a debate yesterday.

Faculty association rejects wage freeze

Crisis or no crisis the faculty association is not about accept a wage freeze this year.

It was with a refreshing sense of outrage that faculty negotiator George Eaton told president John Yolton and the co-ordinating committee Tuesday they were involved in a "totally fraudulent exercise," trying to cutback spending unrealistically.

He said the university should determine how large a budget it will need to operate and then tell the government it is facing a deficit.

"It's up to the government to decide if it will close an institution," he said. Eaton told Excalibur Tuesday night that salaries should not be seen as a residual or a way to save money in a time of crisis. Faculty should not be expected to forgo their career expectations, he said. Money lost in one year will never be made up when such a rapidly rising cost of living prevails.

He criticized the co-ordinating committee for passively accepting government policy in education. "The government is trying to shift the issue of the political consequences of education onto the university... but the university is not the arbiter of public policy," he said; "the university can not be left high and dry."

The co-ordinating committee has been trying to cut all university budgets to the bone in order to account for an enrolment shortfall and to hold next year's deficit to about \$1 million. They feel the board of governors would not accept a larger deficit.

But Eaton says there is no concept of "fiscal responsibility" in a public institution. "Such a principle is not even applied to government agencies."

He stated that if the university is actually going to experience a continuing decline in enrolment it will be necessary to reshape it. "But it's a question of time horizon, he said. "We cannot be expected to cope with a significant shift in two years."

Michiel Horn head of the faculty association, said Tuesday, he has learned University of Toronto and University of Waterloo have signed contracts recently with pay raises. York faculty are asking for a five per cent cost of living increase plus two per cent for progress through the ranks.

Yolton said Tuesday he has the impression the faculty might be willing to co-operate by sacrificing if everyone in the university was, but the problem is they do not trust the administration. "They are afraid they might get the short end of the stick."

In the meantime the budget planners will continue trying to prepare a budget by the Feb. 26 deadline set by the board of governors.

Vietnamese - one people one history

By MICHAEL KULISH

"The Vietnamese people do not see themselves as North or South Vietnamese. They see themselves as one people, with one culture and one history."

This observation comes from Vinh Sinh, a Vietnamese student presently studying at the University of Toronto, who is trying to interest people in the Vietnamese New Year's celebration this Saturday at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. West.

The day long festival will also commemorate the signing of the peace accord. The day program runs from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m., Admission is free, but donations would be appreciated. The activities include exhibitions, films, and literature on Vietnam as well as the following speakers:

- 10 to 11 a.m. — a speech by a member of the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, which is also the organization behind the festival.
- 11 to 12:30 p.m. — a speech and discussion session led by Ann

Buttrick, a member of the International Committee to free South Vietnamese prisoners.

- 1:30 to 3 p.m. — a speech and discussion by Gabriel Kolko, professor at York university, author of Politics of War, The Limits of Power, and American foreign policy critic.

- 3 to 4:30 p.m. — Peaceful Relations between Canada and Vietnam is the subject of a speech and discussion led by Chandler Davis, professor at the University of Toronto. He has taught in both Hanoi and Peking.

- 4:30 to 6 p.m. — Irwin Sebler, editor of the New York Guardian, a left-wing weekly.

- 6 to 8 p.m. — a buffet of Vietnamese food.

- 8 p.m. — Music from Vietnam, folk songs, and dances with Barbara Dane, author of vietnam Song Book. There will also be other cultural groups who will provide their own music, dancing, and singing. Messages of peace will also be made by various groups.

Vinh Sinh hopes to return home to a peaceful country. He said if the peace terms are followed and the US leaves, the fighting will stop, and the Vietnamese will finally be able to decide their future as one country; something which the US troops and puppet governments have prevented since 1954. The US used Vietnam as a place to test their new weapons, and are now leaving behind a legacy of prostitution, drugs, and a host of other urban and social problems, Vinh Sinh explained.



Vietnamese New Years celebration takes place at OISE on Saturday. There will be songs, speeches, exhibitions and dances.

Vanier college has failed in alternate bid

By RICHARD ANDREANSKY

Vanier college's alternative to living in residence has failed through financial difficulties.

The Rivendell farm 60 miles north of here, was leased to Vanier College by Stafford Higgins, last winter and occupied by four members of Vanier two on the college council, one a student senator. They paid \$50 each for rent yet only paid for three of the five months they stayed there. Vanier college council set up a \$3,000 trust fund for the farm. It was also supposed to be a college retreat.

Since the summer, the farm has been vacant and the trust fund, now almost depleted, is still paying for the rent.

Don MacNiven, master of Vanier signed the lease along with the college council. MacNiven said he signed the lease because "it was an adult signature and that's the reason I signed it."

Last week the council unloaded the problem by accepting the first month's rent of \$250 and a deposit from four men who live in the area. However, council is not a governing body and according to one legal opinion the council cannot sign the sub-lease without the permission of the board of governors.

MacNiven explained that "contractual agreements" are being undertaken to solve the lease signing problem. He also thinks there is a possibility of transferring the farm to the new tenants.

Chris Lind, Vanier council president said this week that "all that could be done has been done so now we've left it up to the master."

MacNiven says his policy towards council has been to give it a free hand.

"If I felt that they were doing something seriously detrimental to the college or university I'd talk them out of it," MacNiven replied when asked at what point he would interfere in council affairs.

Staff meets at 1 pm today. No rest for the weary Excalibur will publish Reading Week

News Briefs

People grateful for opportunities

LONDON (CUP) — People who worked on Local Initiatives Program (LIP) projects should be grateful for the chance "to do their own thing" with no personal risk, prime minister Pierre Trudeau said last week. He was talking to protestors representing 15 co-ordinators of London-area LIP projects who have been unable to collect unemployment insurance, although they may have made contributions to the plan during their employment days. Trudeau was in London for a private meeting with Liberal party officials. LIP co-ordinators are ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits once their government-sponsored projects expire, because they are supposedly "self-employed". The co-ordinators were given the chance to gain experience as entrepreneurs at taxpayers' expense, Trudeau said. He could not understand why they should seek unemployment insurance when the grants ran out. Trudeau described the co-ordinators' action as merely "beefing" and "bitching", during his 10-minute discussion with them. Trudeau said private employers cannot seek unemployment insurance if their businesses fold, even though they had to take "risks" to set up the businesses. The LIP co-ordinators are private employers, he implied. People who had LIP co-ordinator jobs last year are now being forced to return money obtained from unemployment insurance benefits.

U of T student jailed for obstruction

TORONTO (CUP) — A demonstrator in the occupation at the University of Toronto last spring has been jailed, pending sentencing, on a charge of obstructing police. Tom McLaughlin, a U of T political science student last year, was one of 18 people arrested when police broke up the occupation of an administration building. The occupiers were protesting lack of access for undergraduate students and the public to the university's new library stacks. Two other demonstrators, charged with the more serious crime of assaulting police, were set free in December after being found guilty on the charges. They received "absolute discharges", a procedure which allows a defendant who is found guilty to emerge without a criminal record or penalty. The week-long occupation began when the U of T senate approved regulations which granted graduate students and faculty more privileges than undergraduates. The day after it was broken up, about 600 students occupied the same chamber. The second occupation won substantial concessions from the university administration.

Is unemployment up or down?

OTTAWA (CUP) — Canada's unemployment rate increased by 1.2 per cent in January according to figures released by Statistics Canada Feb. 6. But, after statisticians accounted for seasonal trends in employment, the country's overall unemployment rate appeared to have dropped by half a percentage point, from 6.7 to 6.2 per cent. Even allowing for seasonal variations, the January figures offered the Liberal government little cause for comfort. The unemployment rate was as high as it was in January 1972. Women and people in the Atlantic region suffered a higher unemployment rate in January than in December. The unemployment rate for Canadian women increased from 5.5 per cent to 5.6 per cent, and the Atlantic region's unemployment rate kept that area the worst in the country at 9.5, up from 9.4 in December. In real figures, which Statistics Canada admits could be as much in error as the seasonally adjusted figures could be, the number of unemployed people was 122,000 less than the seasonally adjusted figures, but still the highest in 10 years. The actual figures also show that unemployment increased in every sector. The hardest-hit, as usual, were young people from 14 to 24 years of age. Their unemployment rate soared from 11.0 per cent in December to 13.3 per cent in January.

Student loan debt accumulates

QUEBEC CITY (CUP) — The Quebec ministry of education is planning to step up its efforts to recover student loans from those who cannot or will not repay them. Since 1966 when the student loan program began, the provincial government has had to pay banks about \$2.7 million loaned to and not repaid by 2,812 students. Included in this delinquent group are 375 people who died before paying off their loans.

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The position is full-time; staff and salary commensurates with qualifications and experience. Some experience with a professional daily is desirable, but not absolutely necessary.

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Vote 10-4 against continuing

Weekend vote goes against fee strike

By TOM (BLUE) SIMON

The Ontario Federation of Students met last weekend at Guelph University with the intention of discussing the fee strike and policy for the future. To this reporter the antics that took place would make a serious rival for Ringling Bros. The fee strike was indeed discussed and scuttled but much more effort and enthusiasm went into the drunken late night football games in the residence hall.

It was reported that only 6 of the 15 member institutions present had conducted successful fee strikes with York in the lead with 66 per cent of its students participating. Some universities had received no support at all and Carleton students were being threatened with de-registration for withholding fees. A motion to phase out the fee strike over the next four weeks was passed 10-4.

Delegates from Brock and Trent expressed dismay with the implications of ending the strike on such a negative note. Several York students attending as observers felt that CYSF president John Theobald went against the mandate of the York students holding out when he voted in favour of axing the strike.

Some of the more concerned delegates present pressed for a moratorium on Tuesday March 13 on every campus to discuss the cutbacks and plan further action. This was supported and OFS will publicize and build this action. There will be a special OFS newspaper printed under Brock's leadership. "Flying squads" of activists will be culled from Trent, York and Brock to help build the actions on more passive campuses. Other motions to hold an Ontario-

wide conference in Toronto and then a demonstration at Queen's Park were defeated after much debate.

A member of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education, David Black, bitterly defended the final COPSE report in a Saturday night workshop. Black called the report "a reasonable discussion of the problems" and contended it contained "much more valid solutions than before". When pressed to discuss the apparent deletion of the independence age issue he replied "finance your own independence." In reply to Excalibur's question concerning his position on the York Cutback Committees (YCC) demand of taxing corporation profits to pay for education Black replied, "Ooh shit. I believe in progressive taxation only; I think the press has a habit of asking stupid questions." He went on to accuse the universities of not spending the available money wisely and said he did support a national student union.

The Saturday meeting was eventually broken up by Guelph police responding to an anonymous bomb threat. (We were the only ones in the building). The football game was reconvened in the residence hall and the circus atmosphere continued.

Sunday was to be devoted to policy discussion and executive elections (four out of five positions vacant). Quorum was broken by the northern universities and the restrictive OFS constitution permitted no official decisions to be made. A straw vote was called to determine which delegates wanted to stay and discuss policy and further actions. It squeaked through with Theobald voting to go home. The ensuing talk showed sharp lines of difference

between the activists from Brock and Trent and the more conservative universities.

The meeting ended with several observers including people from York determined to carry vigorous election campaigns on the cutbacks

issue to promote "more representative leadership at OFS and to build a strong student movement in Ontario."

Members of the YCC when told of the OFS decision to end the fee strike

decided to call a mass meeting here to let the students at York decide for themselves whether to continue the fee strike or not. The meeting date was not set. They agreed to also build the moratorium for Tuesday March 13th.

Oppressed think with genitals

By CLAUDIA WUPPERMAN

Members of any oppressed group, be they women or blacks, are often looked down upon by the white heterosexual male as thinking with their genitals. Their essential nature is supposedly instinctual rather than spiritual. The same prejudice operates against homosexuals in our society.

This is one of the many myths about people attracted to the same sex that was attacked by George Hislop, president of the Community Homophile Association of Toronto during an informal lecture Monday sponsored by York's homophile association.

As Hislop pointed out, society's picture of the gay world is one dimensional because it has mainly been painted by psychiatrists who only encounter homosexuals as patients believing themselves to be sick.

Asserting that most people are innately bisexual he argued that a psychiatrist claiming to have "cured" a homophile has merely revealed the primary sexuality of that person. Hislop, like most people in the gay liberation movement, believes that genuine homosexuality is inborn and cannot be changed. Any attempted reversal of sexual identification in that case only perpetuates the misery society has

generated in homophiles for centuries, he said.

The gay movement, he assured his audience, is a viable counterforce against the cultural pressure that coerces people to adopt sexual lives which don't suit their needs.

"We have been written about, experimented with and lectured at — but nobody has ever talked to us until quite recently," he said.

Homosexuals, like all oppressed groups, have long been defined by their oppressors and therefore lacked a positive self-concept which added guilt-feelings to social persecution.

The reason for this witch hunt is easily identifiable as the fear homosexuals instill in their "normal" counterparts who see their cherished virility threatened by other forms of sexual male behaviour.

That lesbians have never posed a similar threat might be explicable in terms of their lower status as women whose "deviance" does not interfere with the functioning of the culturally dominant group.

Hislop related the fear and subsequent hate of homophiles to the repressive sexuality in our culture. He also included children in this analysis. Although Freud discovered infant sexuality half a century ago, children still grow up in

an atmosphere hostile to their sexual development.

If everybody could experiment freely with their sexuality and express it without fear of reprisal we might learn to relate to each other as people rather than sexual stereotypes.

After centuries of oppression and ostracism it is understandable that homophiles are fed up with analyzing, questioning and justifying their sexuality. They want to assert it positively and integrate it into a healthy approach to life.

This attitude was reflected in Hislop's lecture. Yet it lead him to minimize cultural influences on all sexual behaviour and to present sexuality as a life force that will find its most adequate expression quite naturally in each person. He denied the new awareness especially developed in the women's liberation movement that sexuality is often a reflection of our social and political power structure.

Asked from the audience how much role playing goes on in homosexual relationships he avoided the issue with references to his own positive experience. He commented briefly on some relationships modelled after heterosexual marriage but did not explore the important area of socialization in any depth.

Evening of melancholic, traditional folk songs

By JIM DAW

Hate, as much as love may be helping to keep Acadian culture alive and visible, according to Edith Butler, Acadian folklore expert, singer and lover of her ancestral culture.

She sings the melancholic traditional songs of her French fathers not simply because she loves them, but because she wants people to learn about and be aware of the Acadian history in the Maritimes.

Her determination to foster Acadian culture brought her to York on Monday.

She sang the songs and talked about the heritage of her people as part of Calumet's second annual Chuck and Clara Calumet winter feast.

Beginning her presentation in the usual manner, Butler called attention to her red, white and blue vest with a star on the shoulder — the same design as the Acadian flag, which was in turn adopted from the French revolutionary flag. The design of the Acadian flag was chosen to signify their neutral position in North America.

It was the loyalists of France and England who were involved in the struggles for colonial supremacy. The French of Quebec kept the fleur de lis — but the Acadians had fled France because of the monarch, she said.

Many of the songs she sang date back to 15th century France but have been preserved accurately within the sheltered, isolated Acadian society, she told the more than 50 Calumet students and faculty.

Butler, now 31, began singing when she was attending the University of Moncton and relied primarily on the songs she had learned as a child in Paquetville N.B. Later she travelled around New Brunswick, tape recorder in hand, gathering remnants of the earlier culture.

She has found that most of the songs were nostalgic ballads dealing with legends about ancient kings and the aristocracy, the weather, hard times, the loss of ships and lives at sea and love.



Calumet students were treated to a beautiful rendition of Acadian folksongs when Edith Butler sang Tuesday night.

However the songwriters did not talk about the scattering of the Acadians following the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1755.

If the community of Acadian descendants in the Louisiana area, numbering approximately two million, was now in the Maritimes, things would be very different, Butler told Excalibur.

But that's not the case, so she sings her songs to inform Canadians about this fascinating sub-culture

and help her people in their fight for power.

Even though her style has been changing recently to a more popular rock style, she has written modern songs dealing with the Acadian struggle for recognition.

But she points out that someone less sympathetic to the heritage of the French Canadians in the Maritimes has also helped to publicize it.

Moncton's loyalist, Orangeman mayor is helping to make the

Acadians "known all over because he is so powerful" she said.

He has tried in the past to ignore the bicultural composition of his city but in a few symbolic fights the francophone population has stood up for its rights. The sign on the new city hall had to be replaced when residents complained it was not bilingual; and the mayor's attempt to end the tradition of having an Acadian assistant mayor was foiled.

"These are only small details",

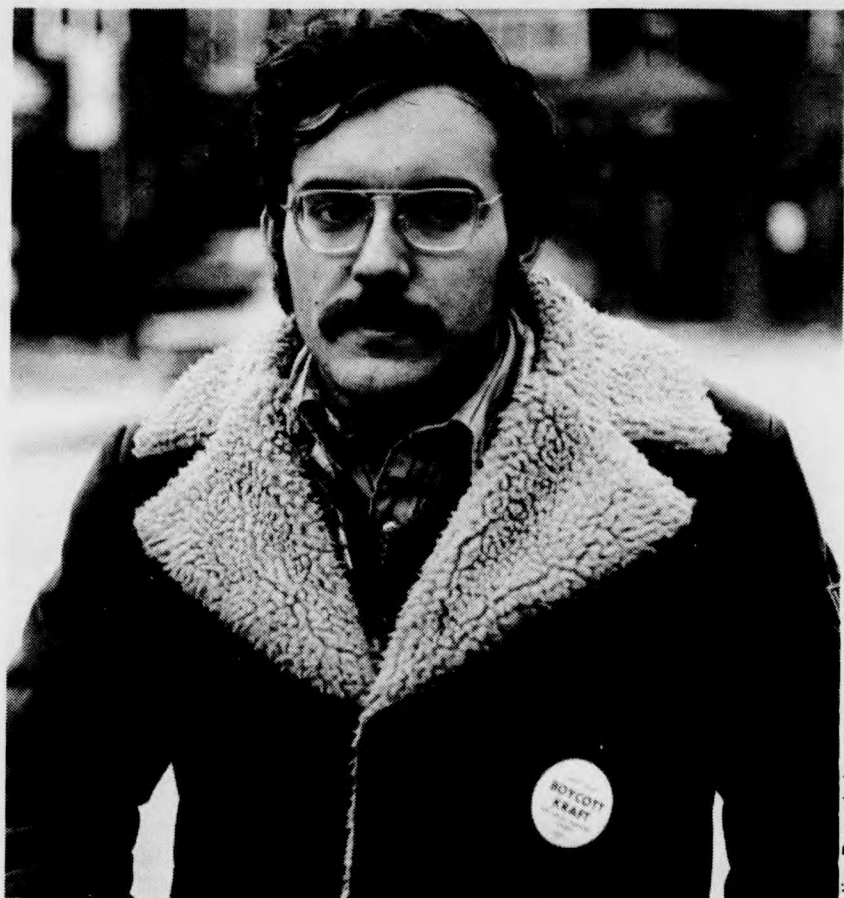
said Butler, "but it was the first time we won something."

She also points to the symbolic entrance of certain Acadians into the economic elite as being significant. Acadians own the tallest building and a luxury hotel in Moncton, she said.

She called this step number one for the Acadians but admitted that even if the Acadians gained substantial powers it would be a certain elite or clique which would enjoy the benefits.

Attempts to block trucks

Pickers clash with police on Dare line



Jim Daw photo

Dare picket captain Paul Pugh was on the line last Thursday when CN transports were escorted through by CN and municipal police.

About 150 picketers were jostled by police and security guards at the Canadian National Railway yards north of York last Thursday when they attempted to stop trucks entering the yards.

Dare cookie workers, on strike in Kitchener for several months, and a large group of supporters were protesting CN management's recent decision to order their drivers to pick up cookies at the struck plant.

Although five transport trucks driven by sympathetic teamsters turned back when they saw the picket line, CN transports were escorted through by a combined force of York Regional Police and CN's private police force.

The CN truckers' union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Transport and General Workers, (CBRT) has not gained a contract provision allowing them to refuse to cross other union picket lines.

Dare workers have been out on a legal strike since May 29, 1972 and have mounted a nation-wide boycott of Dare products to protest the Dare management's constant attempts to destroy Local 173 of the United Brewery Workers.

After months of relative neutrality in the strike, CN management has ordered its drivers in Kitchener to carry cookies produced by scab

labour from the struck plant. The CN trucks have been loading Dare cookies from the receiving entrance of the plant, because a court injunction forbids the Dare strikers from picketing the receiving entrance.

CN management in Kitchener has dispatched foremen with their truck drivers to ensure that the drivers have no hesitation about entering the Dare premises.

CN drivers in Kitchener belong to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, and because they are under the jurisdiction of the Rail Act, they are not able to refuse to cross picket lines or carry "hot cargo" without fear of losing their jobs." The Dare strikers and their supporters hope to be able to have a meaningful effect on C.N truck operations in Toronto because the CN drivers in Toronto are teamsters, and thus have more freedom to refuse to cross a line than the CBRTGW in Kitchener. The Dare strikers hope that this show of strength will convince the CN management that its recent prejudicial decision is more trouble than it is worth.

The arbitrary decision to carry scab-produced cookies has augmented a recent "offensive" by the Dare management. Discussions between Dare management and the management of Dominion stores may soon lead to the restoration of Dare cookies to the shelves of that food chain, over the wishes of the Dominion store employee's union.

Steps such as these could have a serious effect on the boycott, which is the union's major weapon in its attempts to achieve a reasonable settlement.

The Dare strike has proven to be a microcosm of labour dispute, as it has included almost all possible aspects of a union's struggle against an intransigent employer and hostile local news media.

The union's original moderate demands for less oppressive

working conditions, a forty-hour week and an equal pay scale for men and women employees (women are 75 per cent of the work force at Dare) were met by a management decision to attempt to smash the union by calling in the Canadian Driver Pool goon squads.

The use of professional strike-breakers and then scabs led to acrimony and sporadic violence throughout the early summer until the company was able to obtain an injunction greatly limiting union activities around the Dare plant.

Court charges were laid by both sides in the dispute, and several strikers were convicted because of incidents on the line. The Union was also given the green light to prosecute Dare management (under the Labour Relations Act) for failing to bargain in good faith — the proceedings have been put over until March 27.

The most recent management "offer" has been rejected as an insult by the union, as it constitutes an invitation for the union to destroy itself.

Among other things, management has demanded: that there be no union shop, and that there be no check-off of union dues; that there be no retroactive pay from the time of expiry of the last contract; that it have the right to discipline or discharge any employees convicted of offenses (a perfect example of double jeopardy); that the union agree to dismissal or suspension of 20 employees before their names are released; and that a scab worker represent the employees on the new "relationship committee".

The only concession that the management has made is that men and women will receive more equitable pay (equally low wages).

Union members freely admit that their fight will never gain them back their lost wages, but they are no longer fighting merely for themselves, but also "to protect other unions in the area".

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Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor should be sent c/o Excalibur, Central Square, Ross Building. For reasons of space, letters should be no more than 250 words and Excalibur reserves the right to abridge letters for length. Any letter, which in the opinion of Excalibur's advisors, is libelous or slanderous, will not be printed. No unsigned letters will be printed, but the writer may ask to remain anonymous. All letters will be run — but due to limited space, they may not run the same week they are received.

Glendon student voices dissent

Last week, Excalibur printed a story concerning the future of Glendon College. The projected image of what might happen to Glendon was extremely bleak.

The article I'm referring to talked about the possibility of scrapping the Glendon program because it is not "a money making venture." Furthermore it was mentioned that "proposals to enlarge the unilingual stream or even move the bilingual program to the main campus were suggested casually by some members of the committee."

I must object to all of the above proposals for the following reasons: Foremost, I am a Glendon student and I wish to continue being a student here and not at the main campus.

Next, Glendon is a unique campus and it offers a unique program of studies. The distinctions between the two campuses are many and if the Glendon program did not exist, I would not (and I'm sure that many other would not) have become a part of 'the York community'.

My final objection is that Glendon should not be considered "a money making venture". (neither should any other institution of learning for that matter) I find this idea absolutely abominable and disgusting. Glendon is not a bloody intellectual factory. Hopefully students come to university to learn and not to be money-making products of an assembly line process.

Anyone who sees the university as a profit making proposition should stay as far away from the university as possible.

Finally I will repeat what professor David McQueen, of the economics department was quoted as saying in that article: "If they try to destroy the program, they'll have a hell of a fight on their hands."

RICHARD HUNT
Glendon College.

You can't please all the women

I am sorry that your writer found the Ontario Conference on Women a "dud". Perhaps she was looking for something other than what was intended.

The rationale for the conference was a fairly simple one — I wanted to bring together different types of women; those who had managed to break out of the male-defined female roles, those who were still trapped, and those in various transitional stages.

If you think that too many of the women were made-up and expensively dressed, you are simply accusing me of holding a successful conference. Surely they are the ones who need psychological re-inforcement? They came, didn't they?

Preaching to the converted is a luxury the movement can ill afford. And are you not falling into the trap set by men? They discriminate against women who do not dress up and wear make-up; you discriminate against the ones who do. If you were truly liberated, clothes and make-up would not be a real issue.

The old accusations of "middle-class" orientation are impossible to answer. I happen to think that middle-class women are

victims too. I simply did not feel equipped to try to save the whole world in one conference.

And if working-class women had turned up in droves to be told how to become liberated by middle-class women who had supposedly reached that zenith, what would their reactions have been? And what would yours have been? Would you have accused us of patronizing the workers?

Again, I'm sorry you didn't like our little conference. Lots of nurses, teachers, housewives, members of the YWCA, of the Women Teachers' Federation, of the University Women's Clubs, of Consumers' Associations, of high schools, of universities, of community colleges, of women's liberation groups did.

Perhaps you can't please all the women all the time, but some of us are willing to try. Wake up, women of the press, what we need at this stage is unity.

SUSAN GEASON

Convenor, Ontario Conference on Women.
P.S. If you are not going to print this in full, don't print it at all.

Does critic know theatre?

Re "Program in Theatre loses its baby fat", didn't your reviewer walk before she ran? Productions become productions only via progress.

The program in Theatre exists to educate students mentally, physically, and spiritually in theatre. It is a step-by-step process involving time and effort. Works in progress should not be overlooked as "baby fat" and "euphemisms" but as steps along the way toward successful productions. No matter what age the program is, these steps are vital. If productions were produced without these necessary fore-steps, then your reviewer would have something to criticize.

It makes one wonder what your critic really knows about the program in theatre at her university, let alone about theatre itself.

THEATRE STUDENT
(Name withheld by request)

Critic responds

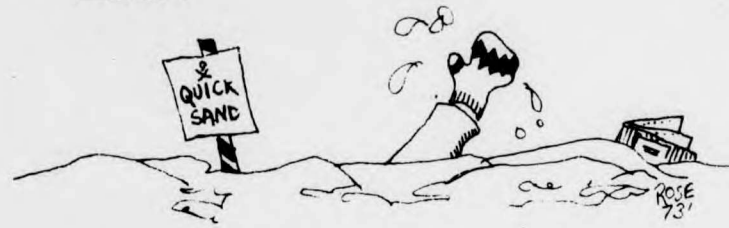
I found "name withheld's" letter naive and confusing. This student doesn't seem to realize that every theatrical effort, be it the first day of rehearsal or the last day of a six year run, is in essence, a work in progress. It takes a certain amount of confidence in one's work to finally call it a production.

This student says "Works in Progress should not be overlooked as 'baby fat' and 'euphemisms' but as steps along the way toward successful productions." I only wonder how much time, effort and money this student thinks should be spent before he/she will call a production a production.

When students spend months in rehearsal; when complete sets and costumes are designed; when approximately \$1,000 is spent on the effort; when a full fledged publicity campaign is conducted; when the work is presented in Burton for the whole community, and not in the classroom for just the students; then you better believe the result is a production. The theatre department has only just found the confidence to call it that.

CAMPUS FAX

NO. 2 F



Funeral services are to be held soon for Maximus Shulton, one of the year's first casualties. He emerged from the half-way exit of the Vanier-Stedman Tunnel to enjoy the recent spring weather. Struck stone blind by the sunlight, he wandered off the path and drowned in the Vanier Swamp.

One of the many things I've learned from the program in theatre, and theatre in general is to have confidence in my convictions; that's why I sign my name to my work. Too bad "name withheld" doesn't have the guts to do the same.

LYNN SLOTKIN
Cultural Editor

Beware of bum ski charter

I would like to warn the students of this university against a ski charter company called "Ski Spree". I went to Mt. Ste. Anne with this group over Christmas, and found them to be extremely unorganized and very rude.

I have already written the Better Business Bureau, and Star Probe to complain of the lack of organization on the trip, and in addition to accuse the company of false advertising. I am also demanding the return of some of the money I paid as I missed a full day's skiing due to misinformation.

There are now posters all over the university advertising ski trips in January, February and March with "Ski Spree". I'm surprised they have the nerve.

SUE JOHNSTON
McLaughlin college

Club has great social value

Budget constraints within the university are causing those programs and activities requiring monetary support to be re-examined. One program being re-examined is that of the Counselling Services and International Students' Club run under the direction of Mary Junjek. I wish to speak about the personal and social value of this club:

1. The international Students' Club creates social opportunities for:

- a. the growth of friendship;
- b. non-purposive interaction ie. there are no

papers, researches, or other "output" requirements . . . people have the chance to drop their productive roles and to know, enjoy and be enjoyed by others purely for their own sake; and,

c. a non-obligatory set of meetings and activities which are very open, (EVERYONE IS WELCOME), regular, and beautifully accessible (low or no cost to participants, spatially handy — mainly in the Graduate residences or the Ross Building, and with a wise and convenient time mix — of duration of the activity and also of time placement (morning, afternoon, or evening) of the day or week).

2. Feedback reporting on a program of this sort tends to be close to non-existent or very "low profile" at best;

a. there are no paper or other highly visible or quantifiable outputs from these activities;

b. the obvious "goods" tend to be highly personal, or socially limited to the participants themselves; and,

c. there is an unfortunate but understandable personal and social reluctance to admit to exuberance over matters such as these (for the very strength of the exuberance is simultaneously an admission of the previous or ongoing depth of unfulfilled need, and we are a people reluctant to admit these things even to ourselves, let alone to broadcast them about for others to make judgment).

3. York University and its students are highly privileged to have Mary Junjek to run this program. She is a truly human person and this is abundantly demonstrated. There is a vast difference between being merely an efficient administrator and being one whose efficiency everywhere is tempered by interest, understanding, concern and polished social graces? Indeed are we fortunate!

"We at York . . . must give special emphasis to the humanizing of Man, freeing him from those pressures which mechanize the mind, which make for routine thinking, which divorce thinking and feeling, which permit custom to dominate intelligence, which freeze awareness of the human spirit and its possibilities . . ."

I wonder how Murray would advise us to handle this one? Murray G. Ross.

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EXCALIBUR

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

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

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Who decides when the fee strike will end?

The fee strike is over, according to student representatives who got together at the University of Guelph over the weekend.

The failure of the tactic was predictable. OFS went into it with no planning or real grasp of where it was heading; "withhold your fees" and "universal accessibility" were slogans tossed about but never made meaningful.

At the majority of universities, referendums of support for the fee strike were never held, some universities received no support, and others got mixed support.

At York, that was not the case. Students voting in an October referendum endorsed the call for a fee

strike with 2,205 out of 2,475 votes, 25 per cent of the York student population. Recent figures indicated that York led the fee strike in strength with 66 per cent of the students withholding their second term fees.

Small wonder. For at York a student occupation won the release of loan-grant cheques and an old senate ruling forbade academic penalties for non-payment of fees. So what did York students have to lose in withholding their fees. It was passive resistance costing nothing and giving some a windfall in a released loan without tuition deductions.

Middle-class self-interest at York had students crying foul play over the \$100

fee hike. But rarely did the real issue of accessibility and its link to the provincial loan scheme or the class cross-section of students at York come under scrutiny.

But the issues behind current government trends in raising loan ceilings and fees to redefine the parameters of post-secondary education should indeed be investigated and protested.

That isn't a process left to a student elite, however.

It took a mass referendum to start the fee strike at York: It takes a mass referendum to end it. The election is on this week; one more referendum

question could have been easily added to the ballot.

Because York's student politicians were too shortsighted to do so, they must not be excused. The fee strike must continue until York students decide otherwise. Mass meetings to make the decision is a second choice since another referendum would cost \$500. (The York federation has already spent more than \$2,500 on the fee strike.) Whatever the students now decide, they must extend their base of action to encompass study and an understanding of the issues that can create a successful lobby against the inequity of the present government course.

Cutbacks are applied fairly to all?

President John Yolton said Tuesday he does not think the university can afford to make budget decisions "on the basis of principle" considering our financial situation.

Well we think that's crap.

He said he does not think of the cleaners, yardsmen and tradespeople as members of the community as he does the faculty.

Again crap. Let's see what happens here if CUPE goes out on strike after Feb. 26. When the tons of garbage start to pile up we'll see how important the workers are to the smooth functioning of the university.

Yolton can agree "in the abstract that wages are low" but he argues the university wage offer must be seen in the context of our supposed budget crisis. The mentality of our philosopher king does not belong in the twentieth century. How could a public institution — we hope committed to fostering the highest social values — condone such an insensitive stance.

Yolton claims the budget planners are trying to apply cutbacks fairly and evenly across the university. But that simply does not apply to the CUPE workers, who are on the bottom of York's income ladder. No pay increase for a president with a chauffeur driven limousine may mean a few less luxuries; but to a cleaner making \$3.50 an hour, it's a devastating blow to his standard of living. And with today's rising prices, the six per cent increase offered by the university is a cut in real income.

Must the workers suffer for mistakes made in the past by the university and a government over which they have no control?

The union wage demands are fair — parity with similar workers in the North York board of education. Toronto is an expensive place to live, especially if you have to commute to York.

The demands for benefits are fair. Will they be denied free tuition when the staff and faculty already have that concession? Surely this is a clear case of our society's class bias: better if the \$60,000 spent on the faculty tuition last year went to the workers.

As fellow members of the York community, faculty and students should support the fair demands of the workers. In the event of a strike, we call for the university to be shut down in support of a just settlement. We can continue the learning function by holding classes in our homes.



Letters continued

Sports aren't well balanced

In objection to "Men's and Women's Sports are well balanced"; dealing explicitly with ice-hockey it is obvious that the write up in February 8th's edition on the equality of Men's and Women's Sports is grossly simplified. Such superficial jottings may seem realistic to some, but absurd to those who are aware of the unadorned situation. In order for both Nobby Wirkowski co-ordinator of athletics at York and Bryce Taylor, director of physical education to deny that there is a discrepancy between men's and women's sports indicates a complete oblivion to the situation at the ice arena.

1) There is no equality when the Yeowomen's equipment is stored in freezing, moist lockers and the men's is aired in a warm dry dressing room. However, since male and female teams are now balanced, the dressing room will have to be allotted; next year Yeomen will use lockers!

2) There is no equality in university paid trips to Queens and Cornell for the Yeomen,

and self paid trips to Loyola for the Yeowomen.

3) There is no equality between the teams when the Yeomen have five practices a week at prime ice time and the Yeowomen have two.

Priority is given to the Yeomen; the teams are definitely not well balanced. Bestowed one-half of the publicity given to the men's team, the Yeowomen could also become an integral part of our university.

MARYLYNN MENTIS

Alumni objects to media

At the January 29 meeting of the governing council of the York university alumni association the following statement to the senate and the community of York university was unanimously endorsed:

The council of the alumni association urges all members of York university — students, faculty and staff — to cooperate and work

together for the future well-being and excellence of the university. York is facing a changed social setting and new public attitudes towards higher education, and each member of the York community must respond positively to this new challenge.

Recent disruptions of the administration of this University and media reports of internal dissension within the university, overshadow the continuing endeavor of the university to pursue academic excellence, and do little to attract competent faculty and well-qualified students to York.

It is imperative that York continue to concentrate on its primary task and that agreement be reached on the essential priorities to accomplish this. No individual or group should be able to deflect York from its over-all goals in pursuit of their own interests.

The members of the alumni council, and, we hope, the 10,000 alumni we represent, feel we have a life-long interest in the past, present and future of York university, which we intend to vigorously pursue.

PAUL HOLLANDER
Vice-President, The York University
Alumni Association

Insurance game — a job racket that feeds on grads



By RICK GRANT

Students looking for summer or permanent jobs cannot help but notice that the insurance company racket is under way for another year. The insurance company advertising campaigns bewitch and intrigue potential employees, appealing to their avarice and greed by promising "careers in management", "a rewarding financial position for young, intelligent self-starters" or a "guaranteed fifteen thousand a year position leading to management".

Chances of making it into what those innocent-sounding ads call management, they don't tell you, are next to nil.

Take a look at the job openings board at Manpower some day and count the number of insurance companies recruiting graduates. Then consider the ones marked "permanent standing order", ask how long they've been up or better yet estimate it by the differing shades of yellowing paper. After you've done that, count the total number of insurance companies listed in the phone book and ask yourself why the jobs are still open.

Six months of recruiting would have buried the city under agents. Since this isn't quite so, ask again why so many jobs are open. Could it be that all of the graduates are being moved up to management? Hardly, unless the company is in the business of paying people for doing nothing. Even the top-heavy armed forces don't need that many personnel.

Well then, could it be that there is a high turnover of agents? One company hired or recruited, in one nine-year period, five thousand salesmen to sell their policies. At the end of that nine years net increase in the company's work force was 50 agents. That meant that if you were unlucky enough to be hired by that company in those nine years the chances of you surviving the period was 100 to one.

Little or no training, and the practice of selling the "natural market" lead to this situation.

The natural market system is very simple, very profitable, and of little benefit to the salesman on either the financial or personal level. The way it works, a new recruit is told to write a list of all the people he knows — friends, relatives, business associates, friends of friends, and so on. The insurance agency manager then has the new recruit contact all these people for a policy. The industry knows that friends and relatives will often buy a policy out of friendship or misplaced trust. When the list is exhausted in a couple of weeks, the recruit is faced with the horrible problem of finding more people to try and sell but without any real formal selling training and only the most tenuous grasp of the technicalities of the policies he is selling. The agent is in trouble. To help him out, the manager will give the recruit a list of names to contact. What the unsuspecting salesman does not know is that this list originally belonged to another new agent who didn't make the grade and the people on the list are probably adept at refusing the poor guy's advances. In the end, unless he is either inordinately lucky or one of those strange people who can grasp the intricacies of the industry and the nature of selling in a short time, the new recruit quits the business, leaving behind his list of friends for someone else.

Of 24 companies approached about this natural market, 12 openly boasted about using it, six grudgingly admitted it, and the last six denied it completely although their salesmen admitted it.

Those people who survive three years of this kind of thing can be assumed to have survived and make a good income, averaging about \$10,000 a year. These agents are worth dealing with because they know that their policies say and they know what to sell their clients. They also have a reputation to protect, whereas the new man will often be so anxious to make a sale he will actively suppress information from the client and cheat him.

But, how do they share these recruits? In a newspaper or at Manpower, you can expect that half the ads asking for people to join a financial industry or promising huge incomes are insurance salesman ads. These ads often ask for graduates whereas the truth is that they will hire anybody if he

knows someone who might buy a policy. Most insurance companies give a selling or aptitude test to the applicant. These are laughable parodies of true aptitude tests and are only designed to give the person seeking the job a sense of superiority. When the agency manager very professionally totals up your score, you can be absolutely certain he will tell you "in strictest confidence and with utmost sincerity" that you are the most promising and talented person to walk through the hallowed chrome glass doors of the and go through an interview. This private talk goes something like this:

"Listen, let me tell you what it's really like," he says as he lounges in a nifty sports jacket, mismatched wide tie, spiffy cuffed pants and unctuous voice. "This business is only for those who want to work. Only those who can keep at it and sell. You have to have a liking for people because we are here to serve them. Our only aim is to provide them with something they really need and this company has the best for the people".

From the tone of his voice, you get the feeling that anybody who would want to make money off these poor unfortunates isn't wanted in the company and you half expect him to tell you he donates his commission to charity. The final comment goes something like this: "Life insurance is like a religion and we are its priests, we look after the poor and the sick. God is on our side."

Even if you're hired, you get no salary. You either make commissions which equal the total of a year's premium on one policy, or you get a set sum from a drawing account.

This means that you have to sell a certain amount of insurance in a month. If you don't make the quota, the company will graciously give you the difference between the total commissions and your "salary". If next month you go over quota, the company will subtract the difference to make up your debt. Generally speaking, an insurance agent is not entitled to sick pay or vacation time although in Canada this is changing. An agent is not a member of the company despite what the company says. An agent is a contracted employee which means the company is not responsible for him and does not have to support him.

What about the companies? There are roughly 2,000 companies in North America selling life insurance and they employ 500,000 salesmen. Metropolitan Life, for example, insures 50,000,000 people.

These companies make 100 billion dollars a year in sales. Of this, the industry is forced to pay out four and a half billion to people who are inconsiderate enough to die. The remainder of the money is invested by a couple of thousand investment officers who control 200 investment companies. The industry says it owns 150,000,000 million dollars worth of assets.

Insurance companies own several multi-national rent-a-car operations, several casket manufacturers (nothing like hedging your bets), liquor companies, several of those highly advertised loan sharking outfits that cover the country so well, and so much real estate they could become a major world power.

As a matter of fact, the life insurance racket is the world's largest business, short of making war, although in the long run insurance comes out on top. Its advertising budget some years ago ran about \$70,000,000.

In selling life insurance, several tactics are used by the salesmen apart from the regular crude ones. These take the form of applied psychology, such as fear of death. The most popular tactics are what is called canned sales pitches which are a formula used by the salesman that requires the customer to answer every question put by the agent in the affirmative. After a series of seemingly innocent and simple questions, the agent casually asks the client to buy. Because the client has been conditioned to the word yes during the pitch and because the questions are phrased in such a way that to answer no would make him sound a fool, the client automatically buys the policy.

"Death is a morbid subject and you don't like it. Neither, you feel, does the client like it, and you refuse to back the hearse up to his door. Well, I agree. I don't think we should back the hearse up to the door — I think we should put him in it! We've got to kill him!"

from The Varsity
adapted from Poundmaker

Agribusiness names its price -

farmers, consumers pay



Advertising is a tool for chain store corporations to rationalize price increases and corner a greater share of the market sales.

By DON HUMPHRIES

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Who is responsible for the high cost of food in Canada? This question enters the mind of many people as their grocery bill continues to climb every month. The politicians are not helping the situation as they skilfully avoid the issue, especially with the possibility of another federal election in the spring.

Can we believe prime minister Trudeau when he says inflation is good because the high prices benefit the farmers?

Or is it as some economic authorities maintain that a shortage of food has resulted in higher prices?

Or is the marketing of food suddenly very profitable for corporate interests?

Finding answers to these questions is a bit difficult for little research is being done today on food costs. What little is being done is scattered throughout various sources.

Total food prices rose 42.5% from 1961 to July of 1972.

The prices farmers received for their produce rose by 25.4% during the same period.

That 25.4% increase was wiped out by a rise in the farm production costs of 40.2%.

Someone made a lot of money during that ten year period and it clearly wasn't Canada's farmers. Canada's rural population has been cut in half since 1961. The 1971 farm census shows that since 1966 the farm population has dropped a full 24 per cent.

This consistent decline of 5 per cent per year leaves only 7 per cent of Canadians actively engaged in farming. Clearly the crisis in agriculture started ten years ago and has now reached epidemic proportions. The last four years have been disastrous for farmers for as their costs skyrocketed, their income dipped drastically. This occurred while the Trudeau government just happened to be fighting inflation.

According to information published by Statistics Canada, farm net income dropped to a low of \$1,209 million in 1970. The 1964-68 average income was \$1,564.8 million. While farmers were making less money to meet those rising costs, the economy was booming. Canada's Gross National Product increased steadily:

| \$ billions | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 72,586 | 79,749 | 85,549 | 93,094 |

Canada's chartered banks had their interest rates increased as part of the inflation and got a bigger share:

| profit \$ millions | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 381 | 486 | 528 | 557 |

Unfortunately the interest rates were lowered in 1971, so the banks' income from loans dropped by \$100 million.

| yearly average of people unemployed | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 382,000 | 382,000 | 495,000 | 552,000 |

The unemployment statistics are incomplete because they do not include people on welfare or who have given up looking for work. (Young people

have the honour of having most unemployed of any age category).

By now you may well ask what this has to do with the plight of the farmer. Like everyone else in the country, farmers are directly affected by the economic conditions that prevail and the economic policies that permit these conditions to prevail. Just who makes these economic policies?

TASK FORCE RATIONALIZING

The federal government commissioned a study of Canadian agriculture in the seventies. This is the infamous task force report on agriculture released in December of 1969. The report has been described by one of its authors, Dr. Dave MacFarlane, as a prediction of the future of Canadian agriculture if the present trends continue.

Nothing has really changed since the report was released so the predictions still reek of doom. By 1990:

- there will be a reduction of the rural population to three or four per cent of Canada's total population.
- the basic farm unit will be the huge corporate farm that hires employees to produce food with the same type of management procedures that are currently applied to industrial manufacturing.
- access to land by individuals seeking to start farming will be impossible.

More attention to continentalism was endorsed in the following terms: "The Task Force emphasizes the desirability of Canada taking the initiative in attempting to create a continental market with the United States for grains, oil seeds, potatoes and livestock. Such a development would emphasize the importance of efficiency at three levels: by farmers; by agribusiness (both in supplying inputs and in processing, packaging and promoting); by governments in providing the desirable climate for informed decision-making by farmers and agribusiness. Another implication of a common continental market is that all inputs by agribusiness and farmers should be tariff-free."

If the last ten years of Canada's history are any indication, the task force's predictions will be met by 1980 — if not sooner. The federal government has repudiated the report as a model for Canadian agriculture. But it has yet to take any steps to protect the rural population from further destruction. All indications are that federal policy is actually directed toward the acceleration of rural depopulation.

NO PRICE GUARANTEES

Canadian farmers are not guaranteed a price that will cover their cost of production. This is the reason behind the decline of the rural population. The National Farmers Union did some research into the cost of producing one bushel of wheat four years ago.

If farmers in 1968 were going to earn the poverty level as established by the Economic Council of Canada, they must receive between \$2.35 and \$2.65 per bushel of wheat produced in Saskatchewan. This would represent an approximate 8 per cent return on their investment or just enough money to cover the interest payments on the money they borrowed to keep farming.

The highest price Canadian wheat ever fetched on the world market was \$2.24 per bushel in 1918.

The Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) regulates the sale of wheat. It was established by federal statute in 1949 as an attempt to end profiteering by the grain brokers who still operate out of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The wheat board sells wheat at a wholesale price mainly to overseas

buyers. However the price wheat is sold for is not the price the farmer receives. In 1968 number one wheat sold for \$1.94 per bushel. After deducting shipping, cleaning and other costs, farmers received \$1.70 per bushel.

Suddenly last year wheat prices climbed dramatically after hitting a low of \$1.68 in 1971. At the end of July 1972 the price reached \$1.70 per bushel. One month later the price jumped to \$1.84. By the end of September the price leaped up to \$2.31 per bushel. Throughout October and November consistently high prices prevailed.

Just by coincidence, Canada suffered through a federal election during that period of high prices.

A farmer who can't cover his cost of production is called unviable and in the spirit of the task force must be "rationalized" off of his land. The farmer really has only two options for survival: buy more expensive machinery or buy more land thereby owing the banks more money.

The natural question of why doesn't the farmer get a fair price for his produce arises. Here lies the crux of the dilemma. The food industry is probably one of the most profitable in this country. While thousands of farmers are forced off their land because of low income, fantastic profits have been made and continue to be made by the corporations involved in the processing, distribution and sale of agricultural produce.

This is the phenomenon known as "Agribusiness".

THE OLD CASH REGISTER

Just how profitable is the food industry?

A quick run down to the friendly local supermarket chain store will help to check out the prices. The price of farm-produced foods increased by \$2.8 million between 1961 and 1970. The corporations received 64 per cent of that increase. For a typical 25 cent loaf of bread filled with non-nutritious chemical additives, 23 cents goes to the corporations. A quart of milk costing 33 cents has 16 cents going to the so-called middle men. For every dollar spent on beef he prepared to throw away 43 cents in fat and bone.

Using the corporations own standard of performance, the more profits made — the better the company. The rational for this is supposedly to provide incentive for people to invest in the company. It's usually forgotten that the wealthy privileged minority, who just happen to control these companies do most of the investing.

The profitability of Canada's food and beverages industry as reported by Statistics Canada for the fourth quarter of 1971 was 7.87 per cent. Profitability for the total manufacturing sector was only 6.69 per cent. Seven out of the other 13 manufacturing sectors were lower than food and beverages.

In fact, the food industry is more profitable than the petroleum and coal industry. Food is more profitable than chemical, electrical, paper or even metal mines.

This could probably explain how the fortunes of Garfield Weston or James Richardson were made. (Richardson is currently minister of national defence. His Pioneer Grain Company rents huge inland grain terminals at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan from Otto Lang, minister-in-charge of the Canadian Wheat Board.)

The most accurate measure of profitability is to compare "capital employed" with profits created. (Capital employed is equivalent to a company's total assets minus its current liabilities. The list below shows the return on capital employed for the year ending in 1971 for five well-known companies operating in Canada,

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| ● Canada Packers | 7.63 per cent |
| ● Canada Safeway | 8.73 per cent |
| ● General Foods | 10.30 per cent |
| ● Oshawa Group (IGA) | 5.03 per cent |
| ● Steinberg's | 4.78 per cent |
| ● weighted average | 6.99 per cent |

Between 1968 and 1971, these five companies reaped a total profit of \$173.2 million. This represents a 23.3 per cent increase in profits for the period.

- Canada Packers 68-72, 24.7 per cent increase, from \$ 8.1 to 10.1 million
- Canada Safeway 68-71, 25.3 per cent increase, from \$12.0 to 15.0 million
- General Foods 68-72, 36.2 per cent increase, from \$ 6.8 to 9.2 million
- Oshawa Group (IGA) 68-72, 29.6 per cent increase, from \$ 4.8 to 6.2 million
- Steinberg's 68-71, 47.8 per cent increase, from \$ 6.4 to 9.5 million

Food prices — the good old consumer price index — rose in the period between 1968 and 1971 by 7.7 per cent.

Canada Safeway Ltd. and General Foods (Canada) Ltd. are both wholly owned subsidiaries of American corporations. Of the \$12.2 billion used by foreign corporations to expand in Canada between 1960 and 1967, 44 per cent was provided by government through capital consumption allowances and a further 4.3 per cent through depletion allowances.)

In North America, the price system is one that works only one way — up. Just as the automobile industry is controlled by four big corporations in North America, so the food industry is controlled by large corporations. The largest food conglomerate in Canada and perhaps the world is the multinational Canadian-based Weston chain. Westons is owned by the Garfield Weston Charitable Foundation. It is a vertically integrated corporation, which means it supplies itself with everything it needs.

Westons' holdings in retail stores, which includes such notables as Loblaw's Groceries, O.K. Economy, High-Low Foods, Shop-Easy and Power, is complemented by a wide-ranging list of wholly-owned suppliers, wholesale and transportation industries and even its own farms.

The advantages of vertical integration that allow for increased profits are: warehouse operations run more efficiently and at lower costs; private

label products produced at less cost than national brands; and the ability to produce "private" or subsidiary labelled products increases the bargaining power of vertically integrated chains with national brand suppliers.

The growing power of vertically integrated chains has induced a pattern of excessive advertising by food manufacturers and created an additional inflationary cost factor in the industry as a whole. The dual reality of concentration and vertical integration has brought the following description of the food industry in a study of retail oligopoly: "... grocery retailing today is seriously deficient on at least four counts: 1) profits are excessive; 2) excess capacity has added to costs; 3) advertising has favoured a concentrated structure, created monopoly power and increased costs; 4) the promotion of the luxury store has inflated gross margins."

Studies have estimated efficient use of store space alone would reduce consumer costs four cents on every dollar spent.

Advertising practices of the retail food oligopoly are the principle means of expanding control over sales. They also provide a barrier to the entry of new competitors, encourage urban location and represent a substantial inflationary factor in final food prices.

The fact that large supermarket chains are able to advertise more for the same or lower costs per dollar of sales than small companies was estimated statistically by correlating advertising costs with the sales of eight multi-store (chain store) supermarkets in the five major cities on the prairies. These estimates indicated that a firm with \$10 million in sales spent 2.84 cents per dollar of sales, while a firm with \$100 million in sales spent 1.61 cents per dollar of sales, even though the larger firms generally did more advertising," concludes the Batten Commission. The commission investigated the cost of food for the three prairie governments.

Advertising, in short, is a basic tool with which corporations can gain and sustain power while expanding surplus through a greater share of market sales in a given commodity. Hence every breakfast cereal or canned soup is new, unique and has "something added", all of which may rationalize consumer price increases and the introduction of cheap chemical additives which are non-nutritional but seem filling.

The increase in production costs for the farmer is caused by factors similar to those causing the rise in food prices.

The farmer must buy supplies from companies to maintain his operation. The most important cost factor is machinery. The highly mechanized nature of Canadian agriculture has resulted in a dependency on machinery that has been the downfall of many a farmer. To survive, a farmer must buy the necessary machinery that will produce a crop as efficiently as possible. Unfortunately for the farmer, the companies controlling the farm machinery business fix prices. This whole area was thoroughly investigated by the Barber Royal Commission on farm machinery prices.

Retail prices for automobiles increased by only 10 per cent from 1956 to 1968 while appliance prices actually declined by 14 per cent. Farm machinery, on the other hand, increased by 34 per cent between 1956 and 1968 even though, according to Barber, retail dealer margins were substantially reduced.

The cost situation faced by machinery manufacturers in this same period included a 78 per cent hourly wage increase to production workers, 15 per cent increase in steel rolling mill products and a 3 per cent increase in pig iron. The wage increase was largely off-set by a 32 per cent productivity increase as measured by the value produced per man hour paid.

(Wage levels of industrial workers engaged in production of farm input commodities is substantially higher than that of industrial workers in food processing plants.)

The leading firms in the manufacturing industry (International Harvester, John Deere, Massey-Ferguson and Ford) account for 67 per cent of tractor sales, 69 per cent of combine sales, and 69 per cent of haying equipment sales. John Deere is the acknowledged price setter for the farm machinery industry according to evidence presented by the Barber Commission. Between 1963 and 1968 John Deere was the first to announce price changes every year except one for tractors, combines and haying equipment.

Farmers are caught in a vicious circle of the cost-price squeeze which has driven thousands of people off the land. Barber explains that low prices for farm products act as an incentive to buy more land and machinery, thus creating the vicious circle but providing improved profits for machinery companies.

Canadian per farm machinery investment has increased 10 fold from 1941 to 1967 from \$800 to almost \$9,000. In terms of debt the investment has meant an increase in outstanding credit of 150 per cent between 1961 and 1966 for farm machinery purchases alone.

While the farmers' debt has increased, so has his productivity. Between 1947 and 1955 productivity rose 75 per cent. But the return on his investment is very low. In 1958 it stood at an equivalent weekly wage of \$38 minus interest charges. A study today would show inflation having wiped out any gain by increased prices.

The farmer not only has to deal with greedy machinery companies but with all other agribusiness outfits that are out to "make a killing". To combat such companies farmers in the past formed commodity pools and other co-operatives. That form of action has obviously failed to protect farmers from exploitation.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) was formed out of unrest and the demand for change. Great strides were made by the first CCF government elected in Saskatchewan in 1944. Despite the vocal objections of the business community, the people of Saskatchewan benefited from what is now considered model legislation in labour, health care and the nationalization of electricity, telephones and insurance.

The CCF did not continue with progressive legislation for it grew more conservative with age and the elected leaders refuted the most important principle of that party — the elected leaders must abide by the policy decided by the members of the party at the annual convention.

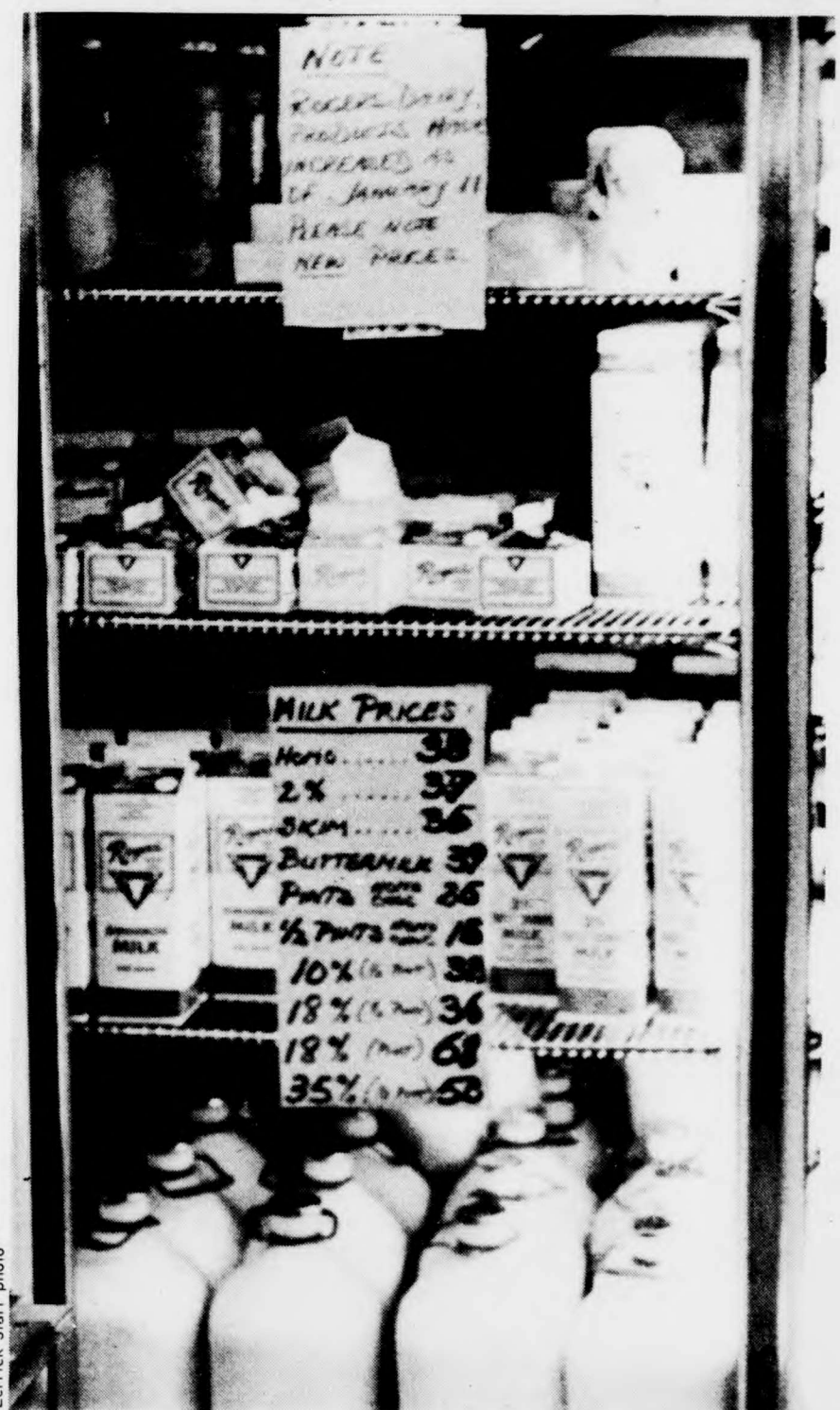
The formation of the National Farmers Union (NFU) in 1969 can be credited to the determination of many farmers to stand and fight for their land. The NFU's policy of confrontation politics has been the major reason the federal government backed down from public endorsement of the task force on Agriculture Report.

The NFU is demanding collective bargaining rights for Canadian farmers so they can obtain enough revenue to continue operations. Although this may not appear a particularly radical approach to the problems that face farmers, it requires that farmers realize they will not obtain a just return for their labour under the present system unless they use collective strength to reverse present trends. While this is happening farmers will have to resolve the question of private ownership of land and who benefits from private ownership.

The choice is clear: land owned by a few individuals and corporations or land owned and tilled by the people through their democratically controlled government.

Canadian agriculture is rapidly approaching the point of no return. Our other natural resources are already controlled by foreign corporations. The final step towards complete corporate control of food is upon us. So far only the farmers are raising their voices in opposition.

The present process will only be beaten back if the people in cities ally themselves with Canada's rural population and collectively head Canada in a different direction. It's the needs of the people versus the maintenance and expansion of private property.



LETRICK SHARR PHOTO

"A firm with \$10 million in sales spent 2.84 cents per dollar of sales. A firm with \$100 million in sales spent 1.61 cents per dollar of sales, even though the larger firms generally did more advertising"; Batten commission on food costs on the prairies.

Global Village develops a cataract

The ineptness of the production was blinding

By LYNN SLOTKIN

Take one badly written play, some almost non-existent direction and a cast ranging in talent from mediocre to bad and you have the awful production *Eyes*, at the Global Village Theatre.

Larry Fineberg's confusing play is about a mixed-up girl named Lisa, her rather unpleasant family and assorted friends. Lisa can't cope with the recent death of her lover Paul and her mother. She 'wills herself into insanity' according to her father, Alex. But while she's on her way to the grey world of the crazy one is subjected to her countless recallings of her dreams and imaginings, usually done in song. Not to be outdone, her father, his friend Lee and her sister, Ginny,

get into the act with their retelling of their dreams.

The main problem with the production is Leonard McHardy's direction — he does not clarify the script, indeed, if anything, McHardy's direction only adds to the confusion.

He set the play in the Victorian era. Peter Wood's set design and Tom Taggart's costumes are true to the period, yet the conception makes the script anachronistic, with its references to MG cars, the use of filter tipped cigarettes and 20th century profanity.

McHardy's reasoning is that he wants to show that the theme — disintegration into insanity — is timeless. It appears McHardy wants us to believe time begins with the

Victorians.

With direction like this there is really no place the cast could go but down, and since it's a poor one, the trip is made in double time.

Pam MacDonald as Lisa, has a lovely voice but she can't act. Cheryl Crawford as her sister Ginny never conveys emotion either. Her dubious claims to notoriety in the show are her walk; her hips get to where she is going before the rest of her, and her manner of singing; every song is done choir style, that is to say hands clenched in front of her held waist high. It looks ridiculous when she does a totally out of place rousing blues number. Bob Arron's performance as Lee is someone's idea of suave. It doesn't work. With his ill-fitting suit and wig, his per-

manently knitted eyebrows and the constant pose with a cigarette, he looks like Peter Lorre doing an impersonation of Peter Lawford.

Alison Allan as Claire and Rob Galbraith as Alec say their lines as if the script is in front of them. Cheryl Atkin as Marie shows glimmers of

emotion but there is no director to make her develop them into a credible performance.

Bruce Bailey's music is pleasant at times but repetitive.

On opening night the lights didn't work when the cast took its bow. Somehow it was a fitting ending to a dreadful evening.

Cultural Briefs

Brenda Doyle performs in Stong

Famed Irish actress Brenda Doyle will perform in the Stong College Senior Common Room tonight at 8:30 p.m. Admission is free and everyone is welcome.

Throw a Kegger.



A "Kegger" is a draft beer get-together that you can enjoy anywhere, anytime. All you need for a "Kegger" is an Oktoberfest Tap'n Keg with Mini-Keg refills, and you're on your way to good

times. Draw as much as you want whenever you want it. When you run out, just drop in a Mini-Keg refill and draw another 16 eight-ounce glasses of fresh, cool Real Draft Beer.

Oktoberfest **Real Draft Beer**

Tarragon does it again

Battering Ram's biting pace never lets up

By MIRA FRIEDLANDER

With the opening of *Battering Ram*, David Freeman's new play, The Tarragon Theatre has again proved it deserves all the acclaim it is getting.

With *Creeps*, the author's dynamic first play barely behind us, we are again faced with the realization of our own hypocrisy in dealing with handicapped people. Although *Creeps* deals more strongly with the immediate problems of education and facilities for the handicapped, *Battering Ram* is no less gripping in its destruction of the so-called liberated social worker.

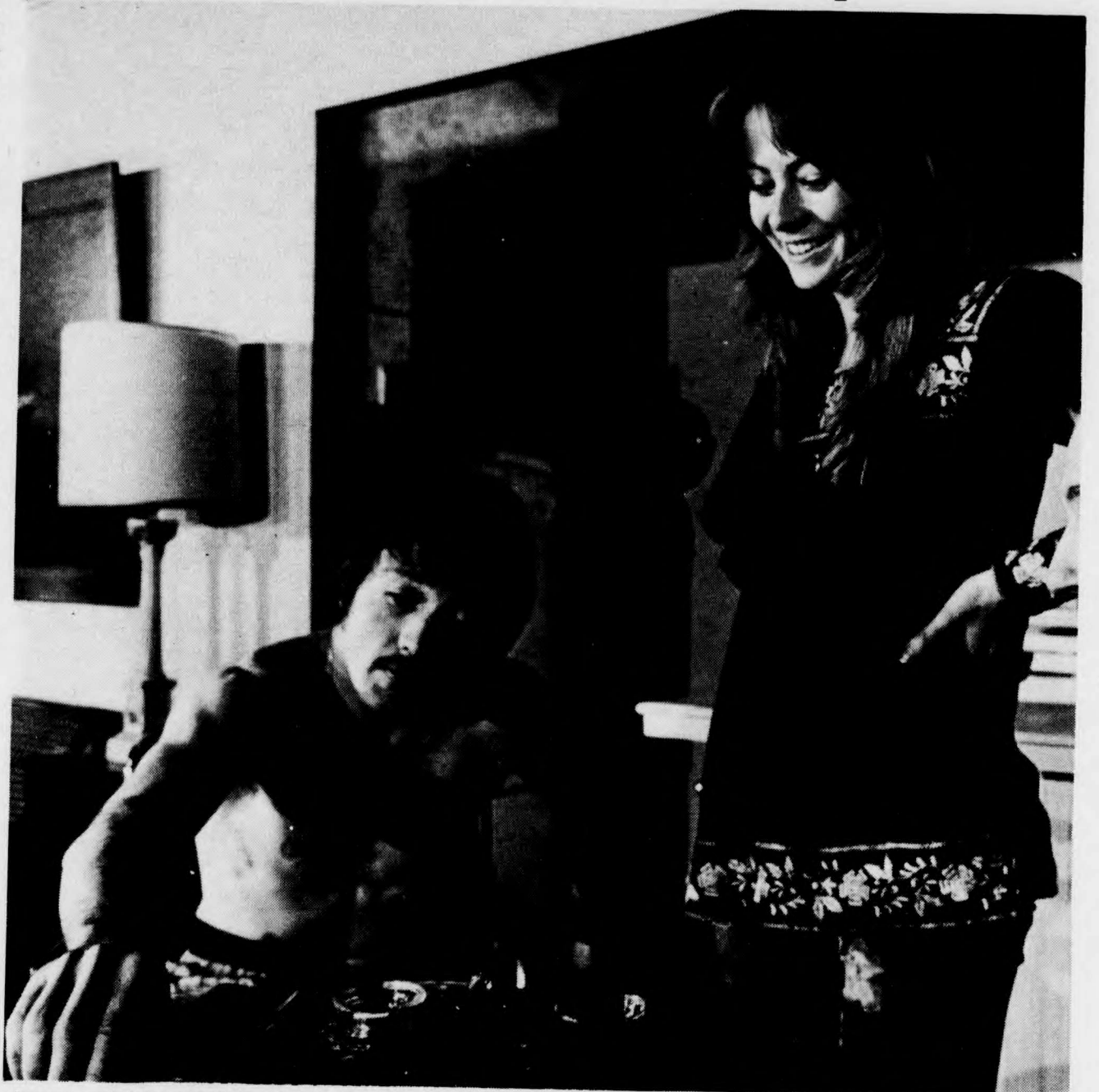
Patricia Hamilton as Irene deserves the highest praise for her characterization of the middle-class volunteer, who takes a young paraplegic into her home. She oozes in her cheap veneer of the absolute acceptance of cripples, while devoured underneath by a desperate sexual need that motivates all her noble actions.

In contrast to this over-compensating mother, who keeps trophies from all the 'in' causes she has helped, is the equally cruel daughter Nora. She is the 'together'

kid who knows that one shouldn't treat handicapped as if they were made of glass. In her attempt to be normal she swings to the other side, picking layers of skin slowly and painfully off their houseguest, Virgil, until he stands exposed in the entrails of his inadequacies. Freeman cleverly flings the three of them together to point out to us that in the end Virgil will always be the one to walk away while we cling to each other in our prejudices and insecurities.

It is to his credit that we are not faced with a long overdrawn melodramatic script as could easily have been the case; his juxtaposition of humour and pathos provides an even biting pace that never lets up and keeps us squirming in our seats. For Trudy Young and Frank Moore there is only praise, as well as the intense joy of seeing such even well-balanced acting.

Bill Glassco and his theatre is rapidly filling the need of Toronto audiences to feel pride in Canadian theatre. If the quality of the plays he picks remains so high, we have a light here that will continue to burn bright for a long time.



A rare quiet moment is shared by Frank Moore as Virgil and Trudy Young as Nora in David Freeman's new play *Battering Ram*, now at the Tarragon Theatre.



Good Eats

The rice is right

By HARRY STINSON

February is not noted as being a financially bountiful time of year, yet one must still feed oneself at some appropriate level. Therefore, let us examine the potentialities and versatility of that faithful filler and nutritious root: rice.

Firstly; it's cheap (that is unless you want to think in terms of such exotica as Canadian wild rice, which is larger and distinctly darker, smells somewhat like the East Annex at the Ex, and costs many hard-earned dollars per pound). If you buy it by the pound at Kensington, rice should run you no more than about 20 cents, and brown rice about the same. Get the latter as often as possible; despite the assurances of manufacturers, the shell on brown rice provides most of the nutrition lost in the converted variety. Besides, brown rice has a really good flavour on its own.

I find that the best way to cook rice is not on the stove in a pot but rather in the oven in a covered casserole pot (well greased) with the proportions 2 parts water to 1 part rice — it takes about one half hour or more depending on the volume, and longer for brown rice. An unusual and tasty twist is to use a liquid other than water: apple juice, for instance, or tomato juice or equivalent (in the case of the denser liquids, allow a little more than usual). Beef, chicken, or other stocks are frequently substituted to add flavour. If you're baking anything else with the rice (such as raisins, or coconut, or vegetables, remember to again allow for their absorption, and add more liquid).

Now, what to do with the rice? For a long time, when one thought of rice, one thought of Chinese food. This is of course, quite understandable when one considers that the Chinese and other Orientals have been growing and consuming rice as their staple diet for eons, and have devised easily the most imaginative and nourishing collection of ways of preparing it. The simple North American version involves first frying an egg or two in oil, chopping it up, tossing in some chopped onions, celery, green pepper, mushrooms, bean sprouts, bamboo shoots, (or any combination of these — it's actually a great way of using up scraps and leftovers) plus some shreds or chunks of cooked meat (beef, pork, lamb, etc.), then some pre-cooked rice; seasoning the whole shebang with some stock, corn starch, soya sauce (especially), plus garlic, onion salt, ginger, and pepper.

If you want to try branching out into some different phoney foreign fare, a roughly Spanish-Mexican concoction can be whipped up using tomatoes, mushrooms, onions, green and or red pepper, corn, celery, and (if you want to make it a main course) some meat (ground meat or the ubiquitous scraps again). Flavour it with cinnamon, onion salt, garlic, cayenne, chili, celery salt, and, yes, a little soya sauce goes well even here.

For something along the lines of a Middle Eastern pilaff, fry the rice with onions, mushrooms, nuts, raisins, coconut, seeds (perhaps), green pepper, and maybe a little tomato (again the addition of meat is up to you), and season with cumin, onion salt, black pepper, basil, garlic, touch of ginger, and some stock (if you want a moister result).

As I've probably already noted, a version that my warped palate has become addicted to consists of rice, grated cheese (preferably cheddar), soya sauce, in generous quantities, ketchup or other tomato sauce, beef stock, and any or all of mushrooms, ground beef (cooked), onions, or most other vegetables, all seasoned further with oregano, onion salt, basil, a touch of white pepper, thyme, and (in flightier moments) curry. You can substitute tuna, or some other flaked or fine-chunked seafood, in which case, alter the spices a trifle. Bake it all to a glorious, sticky goo.

To finish off a meal however, a good creamy rice pudding is hard to beat for popularity, economy, simplicity, and why, yes, even taste! You can get around the classic struggles over a double boiler, plop 6 tbsp. rice, 3 tbsp. sugar, 4 cups cold milk, and 1/4 tsp. salt into a well-greased baking dish, season with nutmeg and cinnamon, (raisins if you like — they're really good, but remember — more moisture!), and bake at 300 for 1 1/2 hours, stirring a couple of times during the first half hour to frustrate the growth of a film. Serve hot with syrup, brown sugar, cream, but not ketchup.

Cliff Keuter gave dull, low-keyed performance in Burton last week

By NANCY and ADRIAN HILL

The Cliff Keuter Dance Company, one of New York's lesser known modern dance companies, provided a low-key performance that was as dull as it was disappointing last week in Burton.

While the dancers were well-trained and very sensitive to movement qualities, listless, monotonous choreography drowned their abilities in a sea of introspective symbolic interaction.

Much as the inner meanings may have made the experience worthwhile for the dancers, they made little impression upon the audience. The tenor of the evening was more of a demonstration than of a performance.

Dream A Little Dream Of Me, Sweetheart was a choppy, mechanical melodrama, a "day in the life" of a pair of sadly pathetic homey characters. A blank-faced fellow went through his chores

making use of his spouse — he drilled a hole with her, answered the phone with her, worshipped her as a religious icon, and used her as a traffic signal. The dancers made their own rhythms that accented and punctuated the music. The movement centred around shapes and lines as the dancers assumed polished positions rather than fluid transitions. Highly synchronized solos created the odd sparkling phrase.

A radio announcer gave a slow dissertation on the methodology of meditation to provide the background for the second piece, which offered some clever variations on basic dance exercises. Much as the piece was occasionally interesting, it was rarely aesthetically pleasing.

An injury to Cliff Keuter put the spotlight for the solo of the evening on Elina Mooney. Donning a heavy monastic habit, Mooney engaged in repetitive, boring sequences that all too often ended in strange static positions that were predictable. The reliance on theatrical gesture went far in hiding the true ability that Mooney has as a dancer.

Wood had a conglomerate theme of death, tension-frustration, torment-convulsion, all held together an infant exploration of the whereabouts of wood. The piece was only half-way serious as jolly characters appeared purposefully inept. The dance was highly personal to the dancers; it was full of symbols from their lives together and apart. The juxtaposition of themes and emotions was again interesting, but not involving or moving.

Repetitious music the "hiccuping and stuttering" pattern of the choreography and the similarity of the pieces made the evening uninspiring, dull, and most unsatisfying. It was truly sad to see a company with so much potential use so little of it.

Violent but justified

By LAURIE REID

Dirty Little Billy, at the York I directed by Stan Dragoti, is concerned more with time and place than with character.

During filming, Dragoti said, "We're not making a cowboy film. The West is an environment rather than an art form, as far as we're concerned. We're seeking to capture the smell and feel of a different place in a different time." Based on this idea, the film presents a more realistic west than the typical "ten gallon hat and cowboy boots" western. The environment becomes the major character and dominant force of the film.

Coffeerville, in Kansas, is a collection of decaying buildings grouped on either side of a permanent mud puddle called Main Street when Billy Bonney, his mother and stepfather first see it after the long trek west from New York City. Instead of the rolling fields and wide open spaces of their dreams, they find a filthy little town and a ramshackle hovel on a barren acreage which is to be their home. It is in Coffeerville that Billy Bonney learns about guns and women. He becomes Billy the Kid — Dirty Little Billy.

The environment, lawless and tough, allows for an insensibility where blood and dirt become accepted, integral parts of everyday life. Audiences may find that the violence is too explicitly presented, but the important thing to remember is the character's reaction to it. They have become hardened. The violence, as gruesome and horrible as it is, is justified.

In casting the characters of Dirty Little Billy, the director stated that he was interested in solid actors, people who actually looked as if they had weathered the terribly trying times of the latter half of the nineteenth century in the rude, crude, dangerous place that was the old west. Michael J. Pollard as Billy, Lee Purcell as Berle, the town whore, and Richard Evans as Goldie, the homicidal maniac that takes Billy under his wing, are all solid actors. Pollard tends to recreate his role in Bonnie and Clyde, but this is mainly due to similarity in situation. He does, however, carry off the same fine performance. Purcell and Evans, especially, give fine characterizations of the saloon-living whore and gambler couple.

Copy for University News Beat is supplied and edited by the Department of Information and Publications, N808, the Ross Building. Events for the On Campus section must be received by Dawn Cotton, N814, (telephone: 667-3441) no

later than noon on the Monday preceding publication. Campus events open to all members of the York community will be run, although some may be edited due to space limitations.

University

It's 20 questions time:

Uh, could you please tell me . . .

Information York operates a booth in Central Square between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day. Since September these Psych Services people have answered thousands of your queries. We picked 20 of the most frequently asked questions, researched the answers in depth, and now present them here for you. It's 20 questions time!

1. When does the next bus leave for Glendon?

The intercampus bus schedule is as follows:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Dep. Glendon | York Hall | 8:10 a.m. |
| Arr. York | Ross Ramp | 8:55 a.m. |
| Dep. York | Ross Ramp | 9:15 a.m. |
| Arr. Glendon | York Hall | 9:55 a.m. |
| Dep. Glendon | York Hall | 10:10 a.m. |
| Arr. York | Ross Ramp | 10:55 a.m. |
| Dep. York | Ross Ramp | 11:15 a.m. |
| Arr. Glendon | York Hall | 11:55 a.m. |
| Dep. Glendon | York Hall | 1:10 p.m. |
| Arr. York | Ross Ramp | 1:55 p.m. |
| Dep. York | Ross Ramp | 2:15 p.m. |
| Arr. Glendon | York Hall | 2:55 p.m. |
| Dep. Glendon | York Hall | 3:10 p.m. |
| Arr. York | Ross Ramp | 3:55 p.m. |
| Dep. York | Ross Ramp | 5:15 p.m. |
| Arr. Glendon | York Hall | 5:55 p.m. |

2. Where and when can I get a beer with my lunch?

You can get a beer with your lunch on campus Tuesday to Thursday between noon and 2 p.m. Beer lunches are held in Stong J.C.R. on Thursdays, 12 noon to 2 p.m. The Atkinson Cafeteria serves beer with lunch, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 12 noon to 2 p.m. And the Graduate Students Association holds Beer Lunches on Tuesdays in the Grad Lounge, 7th floor, Ross, from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

3. Where can I get vaccinations — I'm travelling this summer. Passport photos? A notary public to sign my passport application form? An international student's card?

Health Services, Room 201, Vanier Residence, give all vaccinations with the exception of yellow fever. No appointment is necessary — the doctor will see you, 10 a.m. — 4 p.m., on a first come-first served basis.

Audio-Visual, Room 028A, basement of the Ross Bldg., take passport photos. Cost is \$3.00 for four prints. An appointment is advisable — call them at 667-6252.

Bill Small, Office of the Vice-President (Admin), S913, Ross, is a notary public. He is willing to sign passport application forms etc. Call him first to arrange it at 667-2233. Legal Aid (CLASP), Room 118, Osgoode, has contact with at least five notary publics. Call the Legal Aid Office, 667-3144.

CYSF, Room N111, Ross, can issue you an International Student's Card on the spot. All they require is proof that you are a full-time York student, your sessional validation card, a recent photo and the \$2.00 fee.

4. Is there a typewriter on campus that I can use?

Yes. In Room 118, Scott Library, there are two, old standard typewriters available for student use. You can pick up the key from Room 119, Scott Library. They're not the greatest typewriters in the world, but they are available. Secretarial Services let students use their typewriters, if they are not in use, at no charge, from 9 a.m. — 5 p.m. Inquire at Room S807, Ross.

5. Where can I get free dental work done?

Free dental care is available from the Toronto Free Clinic, 252 Dupont Street. Call for an appointment after 6:30 p.m. Monday — Friday. Their telephone number is 925-6223. Regular clinical fees apply for the dentists on campus. Appointments are advisable — call 667-6327.

6. What hours is the pool open for free swimming? The ice rink for free skating?

Pool hours are every lunch hour, 12 noon — 1 p.m.; Monday and Tuesday nights, 7 p.m. — 9 p.m.; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, 8 p.m. — 10 p.m.; and Saturday and Sunday afternoons, 2 p.m. — 5 p.m. To use the pool you must have a locker. The locker fee is \$2.00 for the year but this is refunded to you when you return the lock. You can arrange for a locker at the Accounting Department, TOB. Free skating hours at the Ice Rink are: Monday — Friday, 2 p.m. — 3 p.m.; Saturday nights, 9 p.m. — 11 p.m.; and Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m. — 5 p.m.

7. Where can I get information on birth control, abortion, drugs, the legal aspects of homosexuality?

Harbinger, the York Student Clinic, Room 214, Vanier Residence. They provide counselling, information, education and referral services in the areas of sexuality and drug use.

Drop in and see them any time or give them a call at 667-3509 or 667-3632. Harbinger now has members of the Homophile Association on staff. To talk to them specifically, call 667-3632 between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

8. Where can I find out about CUSO?

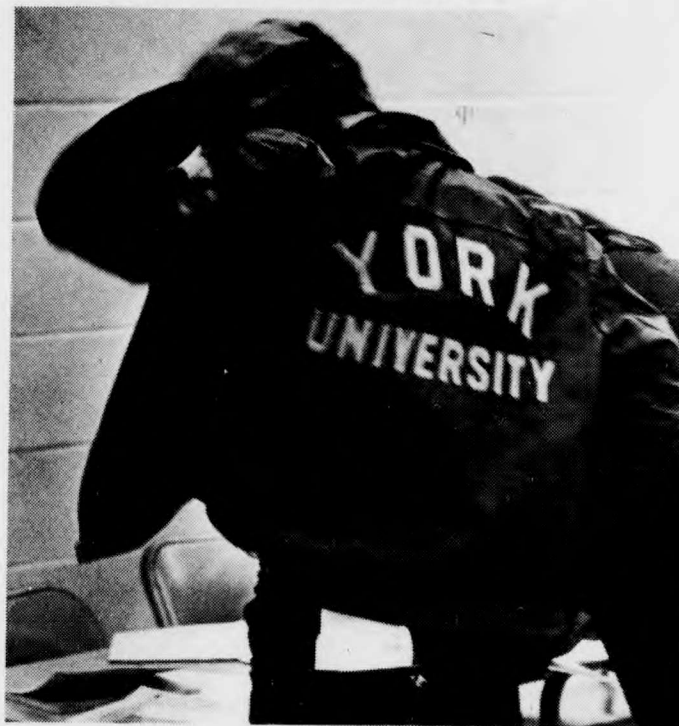
Enquiries about CUSO (Canadian University Students Overseas) should be directed to Dale Posgate at 667-6255.

9. What's the procedure for writing the law exams to get into law school?

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is compulsory for all applicants to Osgoode Hall and other law schools. No special preparation is necessary since this is an aptitude test. Write for the LSAT Application Blank to: Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. It's urged that you take this test in the autumn preceding the year to which you are seeking admission. You can pick up an application form for Osgoode (the LSAT test is a prerequisite for admission) from Room 133, Osgoode.

10. Where can I get transcripts of my marks?

If you're an undergraduate, you can get a transcript of your marks from the Registrar's Office, 110 Steacie. It's necessary to fill out a form to locate your marks, so you have to go there in person. The fee is \$1.00 for an official copy complete with university seal and the Registrar's signature. Each additional copy costs 25 cents. The Registrar's office will mail an official transcript of your marks to other universities, if you wish. If you prefer to take a transcript with you (for job interviews etc.) the normal procedure at this time of year takes about three days.



11. What do I do if I lose my library card?

You initially report the loss to the Photo Copy — Fines Booth in Scott Library, then make an application for a new card to the Student Records Office, Room 110A, Steacie. This procedure applies to both undergraduate and graduate students.

12. Is there a telephone I can use for free? A piano?

CYSF, N111, Ross, will let you use their telephone free of charge. Each College has its own piano for student use. You can arrange to use it through either the Master's Office or the Porter's Office in your college.

13. Where is York's Pollution Probe located? Radio York? Women's Lib? CYSF? York Clubs in general?

Pollution Probe is located in Room 110, Vanier College. Their telephone number is 667-3541. Radio York can be found in Room 256, Vanier College. They give tours of the station — drop in anytime or call them at 667-3911 to arrange a tour in advance. The Women's Lib Office is N105, Ross. CYSF (Council of the York Student's Federation) offices are located in N111, Ross. Telephone: 667-2515. York clubs in general are located near N105 and N106, Ross.

14. Are there any accredited summer courses I can take on campus?

Yes, in Atkinson and in the Faculty of Fine Arts. Atkinson offers full-credit summer courses in two sessions: an evening session with courses which run from May 14 to August 3; and a day session with courses which run from July 3 to August 8. If you're not registered as an Atkinson student you can take summer courses counting towards your degree by getting a letter of permission from your home Faculty and becoming what is called a Special Student. Take your letter

of permission to the General Inquiry Desk in Atkinson. Once you're admitted as a Special Student they will notify you of registration dates.

Fine Arts is also offering full-credit summer courses in dance, film, music, theatre, and visual arts. The courses are six weeks each in length and run from July 1st to mid-August. If you are registered in another Faculty but wish a Fine Arts summer course to be accredited towards your degree, it's necessary to get a letter of permission from the Student Programs Office in your home Faculty. Take this letter to Dona Mortelliti, Student Programs Officer for Fine Arts in Room 297, B.S.B. A brochure on the Fine Arts summer courses will be available from this office in approximately two weeks time.

15. How do I go about arranging for a wedding on campus?

Call Hanne Jensen in the Conference Office at 667-3098. Since more and more wedding receptions are being held on campus, it's wise to call her as far in advance as possible, stating the room of your preference. She will also help you work out catering arrangements with Food Services, parking permits etc.

16. What is CLASP?

CLASP stands for Community Legal Aid Services Program. Basically it's composed of student lawyers, "student defenders", offering legal aid free of charge to members of the York community. CLASP can help you with small claims (i.e. those under \$400) related to matters such as unemployment insurance, traffic acts, landlord and tenant acts, immigration and so on. There is no charge except for court costs, if any. CLASP is located in Room 118, Osgoode Hall. They're open 9 a.m. — 5 p.m., Monday to Friday. A law student will be in the office 10 a.m. — 4 p.m. during the week if you want to drop in for advice. Or phone them at 667-3143, 3144 or 3149.

17. Where can I buy a daily newspaper?

The Book Store in Central Square is usually your safest bet. Newspaper stands are also located under the Ross Ramp, beside the cafeteria entrance in Central Square, and in the lobbies of most colleges.

18. Is there any over-night accommodation service on campus for day students?

Yes. Founders, Glendon, McLaughlin, Stong and Bethune Colleges all have "bunk rooms" in their residences for the use of commuter students. Day students in these colleges have first priority at reserving a bed in their respective college. The procedure varies per college but the maximum stay is normally three consecutive nights.

Founders College has four residence rooms (1 double, 3 single) for accommodating commuter students. Cost per night per bed is \$1.50. The key may be picked up from the porter's office in the Founders Residence Lobby during the day or between 8 p.m. — 11 p.m. Your sessional validation card must be left with him.

Glendon has six regular residence rooms for the overnight use of day students. Cost is \$3.00 per night and it's preferable that you stay for two consecutive nights. The key may be picked up from the Dean's Office, Room 242, York Hall. Payment must be in advance.

McLaughlin has two bunk rooms — one for men, one for women. Cost is 50 cents per night, with a sleeping bag; \$2.00 per night without. Add 50 cents for each additional night. Maximum stay is three consecutive nights. Pick up the key from Chris Sarlo, Room 604 McLaughlin, during the evening or from the porter. A \$2.00 refundable key deposit is required.

Stong has four residence rooms for day students wishing to stay overnight: one single and one with bunks for men; one single and one with bunks for women. Cost is \$2.00 per night for a single room; \$1.00 per night for a bunk room. No reduction in cost for additional nights. Maximum stay is three consecutive nights. Pick up the key from Steve Dranitsaris, Room 314 Stong.

Bethune has two rooms — one single and one double. Cost is \$1.50 for the first night; 50 cents per night for the next two nights. Maximum stay is three consecutive nights. Pick up the key by 5 p.m. from Kathy Wilson, Room 205, Bethune College. Your Sessional Validation Card and a refundable \$5.00 Key deposit must be left with her.

19. Where is the Lost and Found depot?

The only Lost and Found depot on campus is located in Room A7 TOB. You can search for your lost valuables there, 9 a.m. — 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. — 5 p.m., Monday to Friday.

20. What's happening on campus today?

Read the Daily Bulletin to find out. It's posted on special bulletin boards in each building on campus. Published Monday to Friday by the Department of Information and Publications, it attempts to list all the events happening that day on both campuses. You can pick up your own copy from the CYSF offices, N111, Ross. If you want an event published in the Bulletin send the information in advance to N814 Ross. A complete listing of the up-coming week's events is listed each week under On Campus, in these two University News Beat pages published by the Department of Information and Publications.

News Beat

by York's Department of Information and Publications.

**Emergency Services
Centre — 3333**

On Campus

Events for On Campus should be mailed or handed in to Dawn Cotton, Department of Information and Publications, N814, Ross. Deadline is Mondays, 12 noon.

Special Lectures

Thursday, 10 a.m.-12 noon — Discussion (Career Counselling Centre) "What do I do with my B.A. in Psychology?" is the theme — speakers include: Ray Berry, Ministry of Health; Dave Randall, Ministry of Health, Mental Health Division, Children's Services Branch; Harry Hutchinson, Ministry of Correctional Services; K. Henderson, O.I.S.E., Department of Applied Psychology; and Hy Day, Graduate School Programs — all interested persons welcome — G, Curtis.

12 noon - 2 p.m. — Lecture/ Demonstration (Program in Music) featuring Harry Freedman, composer, who will talk about and perform his own music — F, Curtis.

5 p.m. — 1972-73 OSOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL LECTURE SERIES — "Judicial Review: Do We Need It?" by Osgoode Professor William H. Angus; commentator: John Weir, Q.C. — Moot Court Room, Osgoode.

8:30 p.m. — Vanier College Encounter Program — the final lecture in the series 'Canadian Perspectives' will be given by Canadian writer Mordecai Richler; Mr. Richler will speak on "The Canadian Novel, a Consideration of Complexes, Inferior and Otherwise" — Vanier College Dining Hall (Please note the location change).



Osgoode Professor William H. Angus will speak on "Judicial Review: Do We Need It?" today at 5 p.m. in the Moot Court Room at Osgoode. This lecture is part of the Osgoode Hall Law School second Annual Lecture Series on The Individual and the Bureaucracy.

Friday, 1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. — ProSeminar, Organizational Studies — Professor William Faunce, Michigan State University, will talk about "Alienation from Work and Problems of Industrial Society" — 035 (note room change is for this lecture only), Admin. Studies Building.

2 p.m. — Conference on Bicultural Society (York Graduate Business Council, York Associates Program) first of a two-day conference on "Business Administration in a Bicultural Society"; interested persons are invited to the following: "Opportunities for French and English Businessmen in the Alternate Linguistic Sector" with Gardner T. Robertson, Vice-President, Manpower Development, Bank of Montreal, and Phillip de Gaspe Beaubien, President, Telemédia (Quebec) Ltee. — Moot Court Room, Osgoode.

Saturday, 10 a.m. — Conference on Bicultural Society — cont'd.: "Cultural Implications of Business Operations in Quebec: The Quebec Financial System" with Gilles Mercure, Assistant General Manager, La Banque Provinciale du Canada; "Personal Administration in Quebec" with William

H. Read, Professor, York's Faculty of Administrative Studies; "Marketing in Quebec" with Kristian Palda, Professor, School of Business, Queen's University;

2 p.m. — "Quebec Economic Growth Under the Political Alternatives" with Jacques Parizeau, Economic Critic, Parti Quebecois and Professor, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Université de Montréal, and Charles Perrault, President, Conseil du Patronat du Québec — Moot Court Room, Osgoode.

Films, Entertainment

Thursday, 2 p.m. — Film (French Language Training 341) "La Guerre est Finie" — extra seating available — S173, Ross.

7:30 p.m. — Film (Legal — Literary Society) "The Travelling Executioners" (Stacey Keech, Bud Cant) — admission \$1.00 — Moot Court Room, Osgoode.

8:30 p.m. — An Evening of Irish Theatre (Stong College) Miss Brenda Doyle will present a one-woman show of selections from prominent Irish writers; Miss Doyle has appeared in the movie "Ulysses" and has just completed filming the James Joyce short story "Clay" for BBC-TV — SCR, Stong.

Friday, 7:30 p.m. — Classic Film Series & Pub (Winters) "Singing in the Rain" and "Kiss Me Kate" — admission \$1.00 — JCR, Winters.

8:30 p.m. — Film (Winters) "Gimme Shelter" (Rolling Stones) — admission \$1.25 — I, Curtis.

Saturday, 8:30 p.m. — Classic Film Series & Pub (Winters) "Singing in the Rain" and "Kiss me Kate" — admission \$1.00 — JCR, Winters.

8:30 p.m. — Film (Winters) "Gimme Shelter" — admission \$1.25 — I, Curtis.

Sunday, 8:30 p.m. — Film (Winters) "Gimme Shelter" — admission \$1.25 — I, Curtis.

Coffee houses, Pubs

For days and hours open, please phone the individual coffee houses. Phone numbers are listed for your convenience.

Absinthe Coffee House — 013, Winters (2439).

Ainger Coffee Shop — Atkinson College (3544).

Argh Coffee Shop — 051, McLaughlin (3506).

Atkinson Pub — 255, Atkinson (2489).

Buttery — Founders (3550).

Cock & Bull Coffee Shop — 023, Founders (2208).

Comeback Inn — Atkinson (2489).

George Coffee Shop — N108, Ross (3535).

Green Bush Inn — Winters Dining Hall (3019).

Lichen Coffee Shop — 112, Bethune (3579).

Open End Coffee Shop — 004, Vanier (6386).

Orange Snail Coffee Shop — 107, Stong (3587).

Osgoode Pub — JCR, Osgoode (3019).

Pizza Pit — 124, Central Square (3286).

Beer Lunches — Grad. Student Lounge, Ross (Tues); JCR, Stong (Thurs).

Tap'n Keg Pub — JCR, Bethune (Wed).

Clubs, Meetings

Thursday, 1 p.m. — Ontology Club — "Jonathan Livingston Seagull and You" — 257 (note new location), Atkinson.

1 p.m. — Bible Study — 226, Bethune; also **12 noon Tues.**, 107, Vanier; **4 p.m. Wed.**, N904, Ross and 326, Bethune.

7 p.m. — York Flying Club — "How Airplanes Fly", "Wake Turbulence", plus three films on meteorology will be shown; all new members welcome — 214, Stong.

7:30 p.m. — Divine Light Mission — Grad. Lounge, Ross.

Friday, 1 p.m. — Association of Economics Students — important meeting to set up the constitution and elect new executive for 1973-74 — Grad. Lounge, Ross.

Monday, 12:15 p.m. — Christian Science Organization — 128, Scott Library.

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



Actress Brenda Doyle will lead an Evening of Irish Theatre this evening in the Stong SCR. Miss Doyle appeared in the movie Ulysses and has just completed filming a James Joyce short story for BBC-TV.

8 p.m. & 9 p.m. — Hatha Yoga Club — JCR, McLaughlin.
Tuesday, 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. — Christian Counselling & Religious Consultation — telephone Chaplain Judt at 661-2469 or 633-2158 — 221, McLaughlin.

Tuesday, 5 p.m. — Kundalini Yoga — JCR, McLaughlin.

Wednesday, 5 p.m. — Roman Catholic Mass (study group) — S717, Ross; same time, place Fri.

8 p.m. — Folkdancing (Jewish Student Federation) Grad. Lounge, Ross.

Athletics and Recreation

Friday, 3:30 p.m. - 5 p.m. — Water Polo — York Pool; also **9 p.m. - 11 p.m. Mon.**; **5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m. Wed.**

8:15 p.m. — Men's Basketball — York vs. University of Toronto — Tait McKenzie Bldg.

8:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. — Boxing Club — Judo Room, Tait McKenzie; also **7 p.m. - 9 p.m. Tues.**

Monday, 12:15 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. — Conditioning for Men & Women — each Mon., Wed., and Fri. — Tait McKenzie.

Miscellaneous

Thursday, 10 a.m. - 12 noon — Graduate Student Interviews (Department of English) Professor Robin Hoople, Chairman of Graduate English Studies at the University of Manitoba, will be on hand to interview students; he will also be seeking applicants for post-doctoral fellowships — S717, Ross.

12 noon — Kosher Lunch (Jewish Student Federation) 106, Central Square, Ross.

12:30 p.m. — International Lunch — N904, Ross.

Sunday, 7:30 p.m. — Roman Catholic Folk Mass — 107, Stedman.

Note: — The Vanier Pub will be closed during Reading Week on the following dates — Feb. 17, 19, 24; regular hours commence on Feb. 26.

— "Bazaar Bazar", Bethune's International restaurant, is featuring Central American food this week; hours are **12 noon - 2 p.m., Monday through Friday**, and it's licenced Monday and Thursday.

Up-and-coming

— the Absinthe Coffee House will be presenting "Five Nights of Entertainment" Feb. 27 - Mar. 3; the Madison Blues Band, Cabaret Theatre and folksinger Jamie Snider are all scheduled to appear.

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Graham Reed, *Psychology. The Psychology of Anomalous Experience: A Cognitive Approach.* London: Hutchinson University Library, 1972.

This book considers unusual, irregular and puzzling experiences in terms of normal psychological processes such as attention and memory. Experiences discussed range from the innocuous to the psychotic — from *deja vu* and illusions to hallucinations and delusions.

Unlike conventional textbooks of abnormal psychology, the emphasis is placed here on the formal characteristics of the experiences rather than on their content. Furthermore, the work is structured around the psychological phenomena themselves, rather than around psychiatric nosologies.

Reed has departed from the traditions of examining unusual experiences solely from the viewpoints of either motivational dynamics or of behaviorism. This book represents perhaps the first attempt to analyze and integrate a wide range of such experiences in terms of cognitive psychology.

David V. J. Bell, *Political Science, Resistance and Revolution.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1973. 164 pages.

Resistance and Revolution, a study of the brutal side of politics, proceeds from the assumption that all politics rests on inequality — inequality of intelligence, of wealth, of commitment, and of power.

Bell places politics at the centre of his analysis, emphasizing political concepts and theories over and above economic, social and psychological considerations. Resistance behaviour



receives a new interpretation which takes account of changing political

norms throughout the world and offers insights for the future.

Miriam Waddington, *English. Driving Home Poems New and Selected.* Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1972. 176 pages.

Miriam Waddington's seventh book of poetry, *Driving Home*, includes poems selected from her six previously published books, as well as a group of new poems, altogether ranging over a period of 30 years of writing.

In these poems, the author explores the inner sources of many kinds of love — love of country, love between men and women, parents and children, people and landscape — using prairie geography, Jewish folklore and Canadian history.

Within the poetry is a search for the discovery of her essential identity as an artist, a woman and a Canadian in a changing world.

Classified Ads

Want ads are accepted in Room III, Central Square, and have to be prepaid. Up to 20 words cost \$1.00, additional words are 5 cents each, up to total of 30 words. Deadline is Tuesdays 12 noon.

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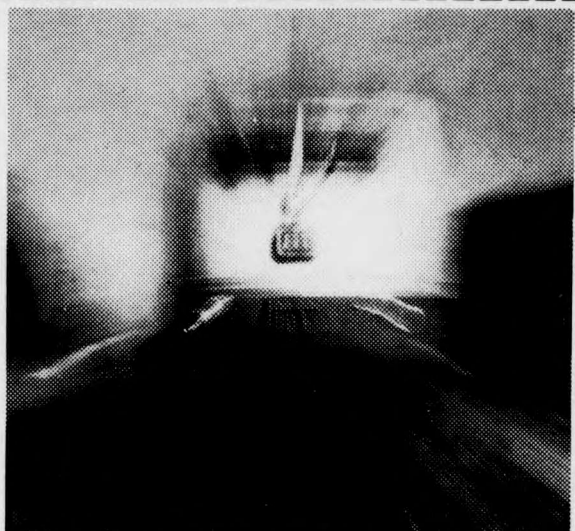
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EXC-2



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Harry Kitz photo

V-ball Yeowomen chalk-up win

By DOREEN MAGERMAN

The volleyball Yeowomen chalked up another win here Friday by taking three straight matches from Laurentian 15-3, 15-5 and 15-13.

The first two matches were slow, with York dominating the play and taking advantage of Laurentian's errors. Excellent setting by Sandy Silver and June Woodburn and the spiking of Debbie Smith, Chris Barrick, and Joan Hutson accounted for the lopsided scores.

The Voyageurs sharpened their play in the last half of the third match, and at one point the Yeowomen held only a slight lead of 14-13. The spiking, placement and overall teamwork of the York squad eventually gave them the winning margin.

On Saturday the Yeowomen flew to Halifax for an exhibition tournament, the results of which were unavailable at press time. The York team will be participating in the OWIAA championships at Waterloo this weekend.

Scramble for playoff berth

By RON KAUFMAN

It seemed very doubtful back in October that the basketball Yeomen would need to scramble for a playoff berth. However, going into the final game of the year tomorrow night (at Tait at 8:15), the team finds itself sharing the fourth and final playoff spot, with the Toronto Blues, both with 5 wins — 6 losses. The winner of the game travels to Sudbury to meet the league-leading Laurentian Voyageurs in the eastern quarter-final.

In their only confrontation this season, the Blues won a close decision, mainly because of the matchbox size of Hart House, their homecourt. Since York holds a speed advantage over the Blues, the larger floor at Tait should prove to their liking.

A few interesting match-ups could develop in the game, both involving Yeomen rookie guard Ev Spence. He and Varsity's Peter Oolup were both members of an all-star rigger club that represented the province last summer. However, the more interesting match-up will probably arise between Spence and Bill Francis, former mates at Oakwood C.I. under Bob McKinney. Francis hurt the Yeomen with his outside shot in the earlier contest.

The Yeomen should prevail by about seven points. To do this, they will have to have both Bob Wepler and Bob Pike controlling the boards, Vince Santoro hitting from outside and Jeff Simbrow continuing his fine all-around play of late and Spence winning his match-ups.

Fencing terms are not difficult

For those of you who are confused by fencing terminology and methods of scoring, the following will serve as a guide as to what to look for in watching fencing competition.

The foil and epee are point weapons. The target area in foil is

the torso. The target area in epee is the whole body. Foil competition involves rules of right of way. The attacker has right of way. To be considered an attacker, the fencer must have his arm extended, his weapon threatening the target area,

and be advancing towards his opponent. Once an attacker's blade has been met in opposition (parried), the right of way switches to the defender, who may then counterattack. A director analyzes the action and awards hits for and against on the basis of his interpretation. First to get five hits against loses.

In epee there is only one basic rule. The first to hit gets a point. If both fencers hit simultaneously, both get points.

The sabre is a weapon involving point and edge. The target area is everything from the fold of the hips on up. Rules of right of way, similar to those of foil, apply.

Great day for fencers

By DON DIEGO

Last weekend, the OUAA eastern fencing sectionals were held at Hart House. On Saturday team competition was fought in foil, sabre, and epee, with the top two teams in each weapon class advanced to the finals.

The York foil squad had an outstanding day, outpointing their opponents in all 4 matches, and beating second place U of T seven bouts to two. Foil captain Vic Swoboda led the way with 12 wins, 0 defeats. George Lavarato was 11 and 1, while Gunnar Ozols was 9 and 3.

The sabre team of Fred Granek, Mel Foster and Nick Kilbourn beat Trent and Queen's, but then lost its edge and came third behind U of T and Carleton.

The epee team of Jim Kelly, Ralph Weidauer, and Julian Zuckerbrot suffered an unfortunate early defeat to Trent, and was unable to recover, ending up in fourth spot.

On Sunday, individual competitions were held. No one from York placed in one of the first three spots mandatory for advancement to the finals, although George Lavarato came a very close fourth in foil.

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Sports

Sports Editor Ed Piwowarczyk

Voyageurs move into second

Excessive rough play mars hockey encounter

By ED PIWOWARCZYK

The battle for second place in the eastern division became a battle for survival when York's hockey Yeomen faced the Laurentian Voyageurs Saturday at the Ice Palace.

In the penalty-filled match, the

Voyageurs came out on top 5-3, getting two-goal efforts from Frank Hamill and John Vandenburg, with the single going to Bill Best.

Dave Wright led the York scoring with two goals while Gerri Greenham added the other.

"I've never seen anything like it

before," commented York coach Dave Chambers after the game. "There was a lot of spearing and butt-ending going on. The officials clamped down too late."

Three game misconducts were handed out, two to Laurentian and

one to York. In the first period, York's Doug Dunsmuir and Laurentian's Bob Sidey were ejected for fighting, while late in the final frame, ex-Yeoman Brian Penrose headed for the showers after disputing a penalty call too vociferously.

The Voyageurs were set on intimidating the Yeomen right from the opening faceoff. Laurentian players were ready to take a run at any York player whenever they had a chance, getting in the extra bit of stick or elbow. Even their goalie, Dave Tataryn, was willing to slash York forwards in the Laurentian end. Tataryn was given a minor for tripping in the third period.

These cheap shot tactics were unnecessary from a club like Laurentian stocked with talent and experience. Eight members of their squad have played in the OHA. Hamill played for five years with the Marlies while Vandenburg was with the Peterborough Petes for five seasons. Laurentian has always had a rough style of play, and their rivalry with the Yeomen, the tightness of the race for second place and their 6-2 loss to Queen's Friday were perhaps contributing factors to the game's excessive roughness.

The intimidation had its effect on the play of the Yeomen as Laurentian had the best of the play both offensively and defensively for the first half of the game. York did not look as if they were about to make any kind of comeback until Greenham notched his power play marker midway through the second period.

Although the Yeomen scored twice on the powerplay, they failed to make the most of their chances with the man advantage. In the first period, Laurentian was two men short but the Yeomen were unable to put the puck in the net. York had difficulty holding the puck in at the point, as Laurentian simply lobbed the puck down and forced the Yeomen to chase it back in their own end.

Laurentian bolted to early 1-0 lead in the first minute of play when Best beat York's netminder Greg Harrison with a high rising shot. Vandenburg later rounded out scoring for the period by beating Harrison on a low screen shot from the point to give the Voyageurs a 2-0 lead.

In the second period, Vandenburg gave the Voyageurs a 3-0 lead before Greenham replied for the Yeomen. Hamill and Wright then made the count 4-2 before the end of the period.

The final frame saw both Laurentian and York score on the power play to end the game at 5-3.

Thursday night the Yeomen posted a 9-3 win over the Ryerson Rams at the Forest Hill Arena. Andrew Sanderson again led the York marksmen against the Rams by collecting two goals with singles going to Dunsmuir, Greenham, John Hirst, Barry Jenkins, Steve Mitchell, Mike Travis and Wright. York outshot Ryerson 54-28 for the game, but the Yeomen's slack play in the final period allowed the Rams to register a 26-10 shot count for that period.

PUCKNOTES: York outshot Laurentian 46-35 . . . Hamill, Vandenburg and Wright were chosen as the three stars of the game . . . In the Ryerson contest, Jenkins, Murray Spence and Dunsmuir were selected for the three star honours . . . Saturday's match against Laurentian marked the end of the Best on Ice contest where fans voted for the player they felt was most valuable to the Yeomen over the regular season. The winner was winger Doug Dunsmuir, who was presented with a Bulova Caravelle watch by Labatt's at the end of the game . . . The Yeomen will be travelling to Kingston for an encounter with the Queen's Golden Gaels tomorrow evening at 8 p.m. York's last regular season game will be with the Varsity Blues next Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Varsity arena. The Red and White Society is making arrangements for a bus to take fans to Varsity arena for the game.



Harry Kitz photo

York's Doug Dunsmuir (wearing the A) is decked by Laurentian's Bob Sidey (8) in first period action Saturday at the Ice Palace. Both Dunsmuir and Sidey received automatic game misconducts for

their altercation in front of the Laurentian net. Laurentian went on to win the game 5-3 to move into sole possession of second place.



Sportlite

Is it worth it?

By ALAN RISEN

York's hockey Yeomen knew they were in a fight for second place in the OUAA's eastern division with the Laurentian Voyageurs, but they didn't realise how literally the Voyageurs were taking it until the showdown match Saturday at the Ice Palace.

The Sudbury hatchetmen did all they could in the first period to maim the smaller York players. Ganging attacks with three Voyageurs roughing up one Yeoman in the corner were frequent. In one instance Ron Maeck (York's only bespectacled player) had his head hammered into the ice by a Laurentian player's stick, in a deliberate move to hurt the Yeomen.

As coach Chambers said after the game; industrial hockey, not college."

The intimidation style of play paid off for the Voyageurs who skated off with a 5-3 victory.

York's dressing room resembled a sick bay. Most players had welts across their stomachs where they were speared and butt-ended and several had gashes across their legs and feet where they were slashed by the sticks of their opponents. Barry Jenkins had a broken leg.

If York ends the season in third place as a result of this loss, they will likely have to play Laurentian in the semi-finals. Before we send our athletes to Sudbury we should reassess the situation.

College hockey is meant to provide students with an opportunity to perfect their athletic skills in organized competition. Matches with Laurentian do nothing to further this objective. Most of the spectators watching the contest were appalled. The Laurentian hockey organization has placed winning above all other objectives. Brutality and violence has become their trademark over the years and it is obviously sanctioned by the university officials.

The approach to hockey in Sudbury has no place in college hockey. If the league does not take action against Laurentian, the other teams in the OUAA should decide on their own if they want to continue playing games and risking further injuries with the Voyageurs.

The York players will say that they want to go to Sudbury for the rematch, but if they do it will likely become a grudge match. The referees in Sudbury have proven incapable over the years of controlling the underhanded play of the hometown players. Warfare would likely result. This is not the objective of Canadian college hockey.

Puckwomen edged 3-2, York awaits ruling

By MARG POSTE

A clouded playoff picture looms before York's hockey Yeowomen as they head into the O.W.A.A. hockey playoffs at Queen's University this weekend. Thursday night the Yeowomen dropped at 3-2 squeaker to western at the London Gardens and now must sit tight until the final standings are announced.

As of last Friday there did not appear to be a definite decision regarding the McMaster-York game that was scheduled January 23rd. Latest word from the O.W.I.A.A. Review Board was that the game would not be played and each team would be awarded one point. However, McMaster has protested the Review Board's decision.

If the Review Board's decision stands, York is two points ahead of Toronto but Toronto could tie the Yeowomen with a win over Queen's in their last league encounter. A tie for the last playoff spot would result.

Although Yeowomen lost to Western it was a far cry from the previous 7-1 loss handed to York earlier in the season.

The game was exciting with numerous scoring opportunities on both sides. It wasn't until 13:30 of the second period that Western opened

the scoring with a shot from the slot that beat goalie Jean Panagopka. Three minutes later Norma Schmitt put York on the scoreboard with an unassisted goal shot from the corner of the Western net.

Western broke through again on a shot from the side of the net, where the puck hit just inside the post to put Western ahead 2-1 at the end of the second period.

York's strong third period attack fizzled slightly as Western opened the period's scoring again with a breakaway goal. As the Western player caught Panagopka coming out of the net to cut down the angle.

With three minutes left in the game coach Bruce Shilton took advantage of a Western penalty and pulled Panagopka for a sixth attacker. The play worked as Cathy Brown was able to tip in a Poste shot from the point with 2:25 left to put York back in the game 3-2. Only ten seconds remained in the game when defencewoman Dawn Gardham stopped a shot at the York net with her body and was penalized for holding the puck. On the ensuing faceoff York got possession of the puck but time ran out before they were able to set up a scoring attempt.

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