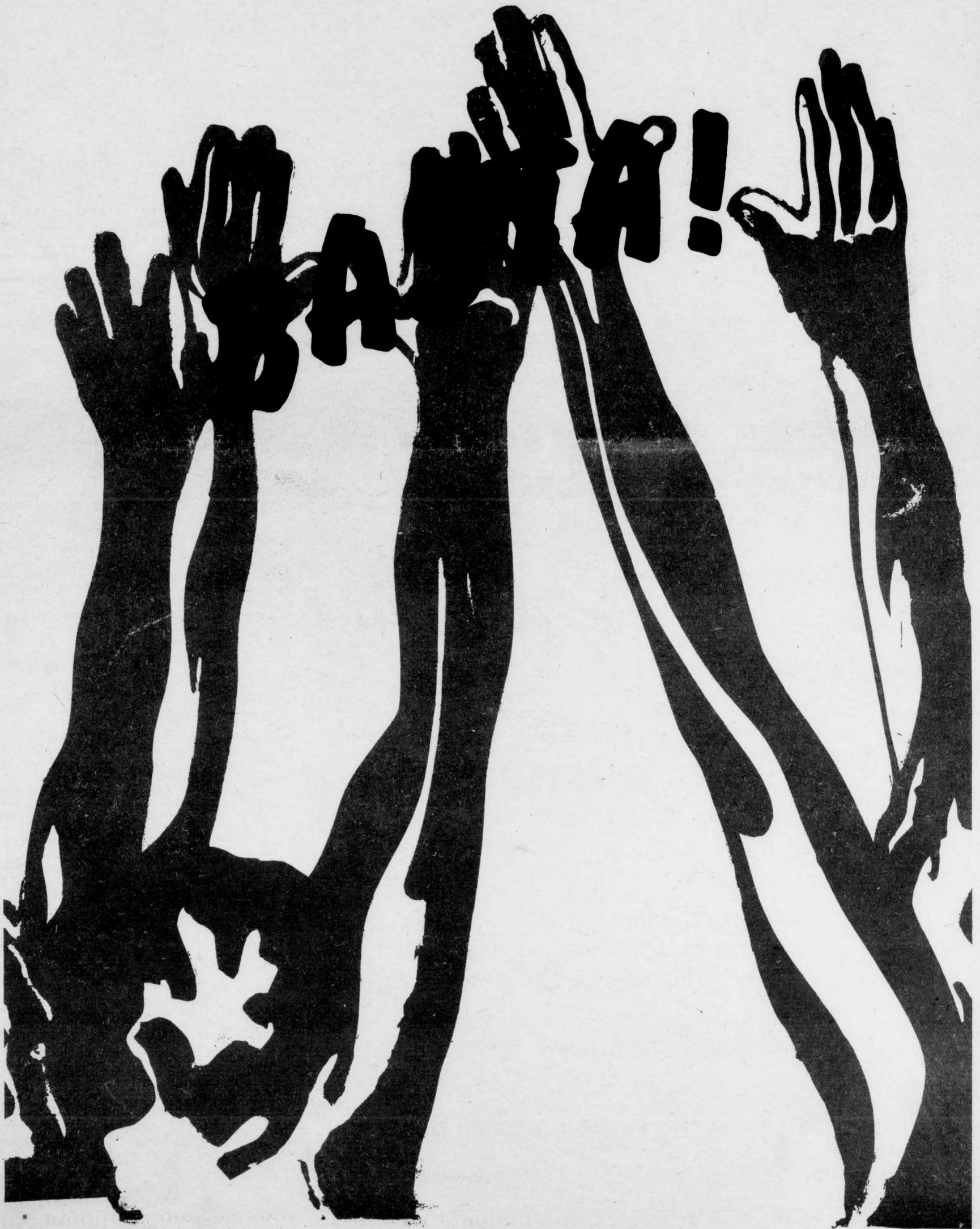


Excalibur

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September 11, 1969



CUS opposes Americanization, quotas

PORT ARTHUR (CUP) — The Canadian Union of Students Congress voted almost unanimously to oppose the Americanization of Canadian universities, but rejected a quota system that would directly restrict the number of U.S. professors teaching in Canada.

The delegates noted in a resolution at the 33rd CUS Congress that "a professor's ability to deal with Canadian reality is not always based on his nationality."

"Some American professors

have the concepts and experience to understand that reality, and conversely, some Canadian professors — often trained in U.S. graduate schools present an American discipline that has no relation to our Canadian reality."

A quota system also would not attack the other features of American influence that permeate our universities delegates decided.

This includes:

— Course content heavily loaded in favor of American textbooks, concepts and history (Canadian

economics is taught largely from an American textbook).

— Courses where Canadian content is deliberately devalued — a University of Toronto graduate student often cannot do a PhD. on only one Canadian author.

— Canadian universities doing research for American corporations and military departments;

— The prestige positions of American universities in certain disciplines and their effects on Canadian teaching in those subjects.

The Congress particularly objected to the heavy emphasis on empiricist and behavioral Methodology imported from the U.S. into Canadian subjects.

"The Canadian educational system services and rationalizes Canada's colonial status within the international capitalist system," the resolution concluded.

The Congress resolved that all academic openings in university must be advertised in Canada; that Canadian graduate schools emphasizing the Canadian perspective be established to orient faculty toward Canadian problems; and that students participate in hiring, promotion and tenure of professors, and in curriculum committees.

The criterion for hiring should be a professor's "concern with the needs of the Canadian people, rather than strictly — (his) nationality," the resolution said.

David Leadbeater, student president of the University of Alberta, asked how such concern could be judged. "Couldn't nationality be more important than we've established here?" he said.

"We'll just have to tell as we go along," responded Toronto delegate Bob James, mover of the resolution. "If professors at Lakehead University are looking at the problems and situations in northern Ontario, that might be more significant than where they come from."

An amendment to set up departments of Canadian Studies in our universities was soundly defeated.

The whole university should discuss Canadian content, not just one blasted department," said Brandon delegate Harko Bhaget.

Toronto delegate Chris Szalwinski pointed out a separate institute would not solve the problem of Americanization of other courses.

'The student should open up'

CUS attacks rigid classroom structures

PORT ARTHUR (CUP) — Students must "reverse the power relationships between the instructor and the student," according to a resolution on "authoritarian structure in the classroom" passed Tuesday (September 2) by the 33rd CUS congress.

The resolution attacked verbatim note-taking, memorization for examinations and long reading lists for leaving little time for critical thinking.

The resolution further attacked this situation because it "prepares

the student to fit uncritically into the corporate capitalist structure," without questioning the social and moral effects of the system.

Memorial University delegate John Harris called this section "an attempt to relate the economic factors in our society right to the classroom, since the role of the professor is that of the boss."

"The students in the classroom should be in control in the classroom and should be actively par-

ticipating in the classroom," he said.

The only opposition to the resolution was led by Calgary delegate Bob Ferrier, who stated that "the problem is more with the student than with the system," and that "the student should open up."

But Laurentian delegate Steve Vick expressed the general sentiment of the delegates when he replied that if this authoritarianism didn't exist "students challenging the basic ideas of professors wouldn't be failed or kicked out."

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Capitalist elite to discuss corporate empire expansion

CGUARDIAN

SAN FRANCISCO —

More than 500 representatives of the international capitalist elite will meet here Sept. 15-19 to discuss protection and expansion of the corporate empire.

The occasion will be the International Industrial Conference (IIC), cosponsored by the National Industrial Conference Board and Stanford Research Institute, a leading defense research contractor. President Nixon will address the gathering.

Movement groups on the West Coast are planning a series of demonstrations to protest the meeting.

The IIC is held every four years, bringing together such men as David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Roger Blough, board chairman of U.S. Steel and John H. Loudon, chairman of Royal Dutch Petroleum. Also playing leading roles will be G. I. Phillippe, board chairman of General Electric; Paul Davies, a senior partner in Lehman Bros., the Wall Street banking house; Birney Mason, chairman of Union Carbide; J. R. White, vice presi-

dent of Standard Oil of New Jersey; S. Clark Beise, executive committee chairman of the Bank of America; T. Vincent Learson, president of IBM and Henry S. Wingate, chairman of the International Nickel Co.

Rockefeller will be general chairman of the conference, with Blough heading the United States Council and Loudon the International Council. The others, along with additional high ranking officers from leading corporations, serve on the conference's policy board.

Ostensibly, the corporate leaders will be talking about "closing the world's income gap" — general theme of the conference — but the agenda also includes such topics as "safeguarding international investments," "improving the public image of private enterprise," "developing feasible alternatives to free collective bargaining and strikes," "obstacles to private foreign investment" and "coordinating development efforts of private business and government enterprise."

This year's conference has apparently been timed to coincide with San Francisco's Japan Week, a cultural and commercial festival designed to sell the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty to both the American and Japanese people. The treaty comes up for ratification again next year.

Part of the Japanese fleet and the leading Japanese bankers and industrialists are expected to be in San Francisco in September. Vice President Spiro Agnew is expected here Sept. 14 and Nixon is scheduled to address the conference Sept. 18.

The analysis here is that the corporate leaders will be discussing ways to maintain and extend their influence in Asia and the Pacific. They will no doubt be discussing ways in which to defend their investments from revolutionary and nationalist movements in the third world.



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October 12

- Dance

October 18

- Dance

November 3

- David Burg of MAD Magazine

For further information — watch the bulletin boards or drop in to the HILLEL office, Temporary Office Building

Students protest closed selection of Glendon principal

The new principal of Glendon College is Albert Tucker, presently chairman of its history department. He will succeed Escott Reid, principal since the 1966 birth of Glendon, on Jan. 1 1970.

Tucker became the choice of the college's search committee after it failed to find a suitable Quebecker who would take the position. Tucker was officially endorsed by York President Murray Ross on July 14.

The search for a successor to Reid began last winter when the president's office at York set up a committee made up of four faculty members and three students. It was chaired by Dennis Healy, York's vice-president (academic).

This, however, was not quite the same committee that made the Tucker recommendation. At the beginning of June, two of the three students resigned.

Jim Park, G3, president of the

Glendon student union in 1968-69, and Bob McGaw, G2, present union president at Glendon, protested the select closed committee method of choosing Reid's successor. They felt that the whole question should be thrown open to the Glendon community at large.

In a letter to the committee, Jim Park said: "It is my feeling . . . that a referendum should be held in the fall for all members of the college — both students and faculty, with each having an equal number of votes — to determine whether or not the college wants and needs a principal. If the decision is affirmative, then I think the man or woman should be elected by the students and faculty according to the same procedure."

"The kind of people I would like to see as principal — if we must have one — would accept this kind of screening by the members of the college they would be hired to serve."

Park and McGaw were concerned that the new principal will assume the responsibilities and powers of Glendon's academic dean. This means that Tucker will be the most influential person in academic as well as administrative affairs at the college.

For the past two years, Glendon has had almost a dual monarchy with philosophy chairman H. S. Harris being the top academic administrator.

Park and McGaw felt that "this much power and responsibility in the hands of one man will only compound the problems of trying to democratize life at Glendon."

Park said that the "choice of another benevolent despot as principal and dean, made by a closed committee that is not responsible

to the Glendon community but to the president of the university, will do nothing to further" democratization at Glendon. "It will, in fact, hamper its development."

Others on the committee were: Neil Agnew, director of psychological services at York; Jean Burnet, chairman of sociology at Glendon; Pierre Fortier, then director of French at Glendon; H. S. Harris, then academic dean and chairman of philosophy at Glendon; and Robert Bedard, Glendon's student on the Senate in 1968-69 and now graduated.

Despite this, Tucker's appointment represents a significant change from Escott Reid.

Reid was an administrator who operated in the post of principal much as he had as a civil servant, with rule through proper channels and decision-making with "high-level" senior advisors.

Tucker is a liberal academic first, an administrator second. People who have worked with him, however, find him to be a very smooth operator in the Glendon committee system and in the political and bureaucratic affairs of the college. He has very strong backing in the faculty.

Last year he chaired the Glendon Committee on Undergraduate Instruction. Its purpose was to study the relevancy of the learning process at Glendon with respect to the college's total environment.

The committee reported toward the end of the academic year and its recommendations are still being studied. It discussed such things as the possibility of awarding ungraded degrees to students (a small number) who would take courses of their own choosing and

study at their own pace, a rescheduled school year with a couple of orientation periods and also two study breaks, and the possibility that all members of the faculty no longer be assigned a number of first year students as advisees because many faculty are reluctant to spend time accurately and conscientiously advising freshmen.

A reading of the Tucker Report, as it is referred to, gives one a fairly adequate idea of what to expect under the Tucker regime. Generally speaking, that is an attitude of reform upon demand.

One of Tucker's priorities is to expand the Frost Library from its present inadequate 60,000 volumes to 100,000. He also wants to attract more top-rate professors to the college.

Tucker's background makes him popular with many students. He was born into an east end Toronto working-class family in 1923. After working at odd jobs, he enlisted in the RCAF in 1943 and worked as a mechanic on ground crew.

After the war, he studied on veterans' school grants and got his BA and MA at U of T and his PhD at Harvard (1958). His special field is modern British history.

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Conference organizers are ready

With just six weeks to go, Glendon College's first international forum, The Year of the Barricade is moving into high gear with its organizers saying that they expect it to be one of the highlights of the coming academic year in Canada.

The conference, to run October 23-26, will focus on the causes and sources of the growing world-wide student revolution.

Arrangements have been and are being made to bring in speakers to represent the varied views of the student revolutionaries and the establishment.

One of the conference organizers, Glen Williams recently spent two weeks in Europe lining up speakers from the movements, in France, Germany, Britain and Italy.

There will also be representatives from the Canadian and U.S. movements, including the Panthers and women's liberation.

The conference, limited to about 500 participants from across Canada, is being planned in four dimensions.

Major plenaries will be held to listen to the various speakers. At these, the organizers plan to include three and four-person panels who will ask questions and make sure that the speeches remain relevant and concrete.

After each speech the action will move to the floor where each speaker will be thrown open to questions from the audience.

After the plenaries, the conference will break up into workshops and informal seminars staffed by resource persons from various movements.

The Year of the Barricade is operating on a budget of \$7,100. Over \$6,000 has already been received from student councils across the country, and from private donations.

At the last CUS Congress in Port Arthur, the conference received over \$4,000 in pledges. Part of the arrangement with the pledges was that Glendon will provide forum speakers afterwards to those institutions who want to hear them.

The conference plans to organize a cultural affairs program to supplement the main programs. This may include a Phil Ochs concert.

Recent appointments

Arthur C. Johnson has been promoted from assistant vice-president to vice-president (Academic Services). John Becker has been appointed assistant vice-president (Student Services). Becker was an assistant to president Murray Ross. The two positions were created in the summer.



The Ministry of Love

If you use the Humanities and Social Sciences Building as a landmark when you walk around the campus, don't. You won't find it there. In its place is Murray G. Ross Building. You probably haven't noticed any difference — a few signs changed, that's

all. So why the name switching? It was the board's idea. Their committee on names though it would be a great idea to name a building after the founding president of York. The other governors thought it was a fine idea too, and the senate gave their unanimous approval June 25 to clinch the deal.

CYSF wants strong student course unions

By BOB ROTH

The Council of the York Student Federation activities for the summer were somewhat less than earthshaking although a few policy statements on course unions and student decision-making power were passed.

The council voted to encourage the formation of strong student course unions "to organize students who have similar academic interests so that they might jointly pursue these interests beyond the confines of the course structure."

The motion suggested that executive members in course unions "avoid sitting on any departmental committees as much as possible".

Ken McMullen, CYSF academic commissioner said this would keep the executive more responsible to the student base.

In May, the council passed a motion stating that "all appointments that bear directly on student affairs must be in direct consultation with the CYSF".

This motion came as a direct result of John Becker's appointment as assistant vice-president (student services) of the university, a position which now incorporates the duties of former director of student services Henry Best.

A council motion asking for student parity on three important senate committees was politely refused in June by the senate, who told the council in a letter it was "in the best interests" of students "to defer this matter".

The council had asked for parity on the admissions committee, the academic planning committee and the committee on faculty tenure.

During the summer, Paul Koster, CYSF president, was paid \$60 a week to work on campus. He split the pay and the work load with other executive members so he could also hold down another job off-campus.

In July, the council voted to pay council speaker John Bosley \$250 "for his services over the past year and for future services".

On August 5, the council voted to demonstrate against Prime

Minister Pierre Trudeau when he opened the CNE later that month. The council decided it would demonstrate for "free tuition, student stipends and universal accessibility in the firm belief that these can only be brought about by drastic reform of the tax base to equalize the tax burden".

Although Koster himself was a co-mover of the motion, within a

week he changed his mind and decided not to demonstrate against the PM.

During the summer university president Murray Ross set up another advisory committee to which the council appointed Stuart Keeley CYSF vice president. This committee is discussing such things as the role of Metro Police on campus.

Ex-dean blames professors for unrest on campuses

D. McCormack Smyth, 47, retired dean of Atkinson College blames college and university teachers for much of last year's student unrest.

He told a professional women's service club on June 3 that college teachers have become more interested in research than in teaching students, and this was a major cause of the unrest.

He said a large number of academics with doctoral degrees now hold themselves more responsible to their fellows than to their employers, and feel themselves more committed to the advancement of knowledge than to any particular institution.

Smyth, who came to York in 1962 as assistant to president Murray Ross, is now on a year's sabbatical leave to do research.

Harry Crowe, an Atkinson history professor and Telegram columnist, was appointed by Ross to

succeed Smyth as dean as of July 1.

The change of deans came following a review of Smyth's past five years as dean. (At York it is established practice to review a dean every five years.)

Apparently, senior people in the administration were not satisfied with his performance and after some bitter infighting, Smyth was convinced to resign.

York's Daily Bulletin could become tabloid

By WENDY DENNIS

York's administrative paper could have a new format this year says the chairman of the information and development department.

Wilf Sanders told EXCALIBUR last week his department has plans to supplement the mimeographed Daily Bulletin with an occasional four-page tabloid with a circulation of 10,000.

Last year the Bulletin had a circulation of about 1,800.

An editor has not been chosen for the paper, and Sanders stressed the newspaper would be a low-key project staffed by members of the department.

Stan Fisher, York's information officer, said his idea of the tabloid would be one with news and signed opinion, submitted by students, faculty or the administration. Fisher has written a report to the Board of Governors about the idea.

Sanders said he thought the paper would aim at "strictly factual reporting and very little opinion."

"We're not interested in getting into a dog fight with the student paper. We certainly don't wish to start something to widen the gulf," he said.

Sanders referred to "the chapel issue" last year as a case in point. In a campus-wide referendum in March, York students, faculty and staff turned down a \$500,000 gift from board chairman William

Pearson Scott to build a chapel at York. The chapel will be built anyway.

"The students expressed what they thought were the facts of the situation in their student newspaper. We simply did not have a suitable instrument for expressing what we thought were the facts. It's as simple as that," said Sanders.

Sanders could not say how frequently the newspaper would be published this year, because the idea was still tentative.

"I guess it depends on how many issues arise that require clarification. We'll have to wait and see."

New bookstore manager

The York bookstore has a new manager.

Stephen A. Zalewski took over from Roy Jennings after Jennings left June 6.

Sources within the administration say Jennings was asked to leave after he had been accused of incompetence. He had been manager of the bookstore for two years.

Zalewski was Sales Manager of Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. He will be responsible for the new bookstore in the Central Square and the Glendon bookstore.

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Robert's Ramblings

This is not so much an editorial as a pot pourri of observations and opinions gleaned during the hectic first half of Orientation Week.

The orientation programs — all seven of them — ranging from the generally social setups in the colleges to the more political ones of the Council of the York Student Federation and the York Student Movement are providing a fairly rich and varied introduction to the multiversity, even if there have been several organizational failures.

A couple of the more interesting things that have been or are going on:

— College E's Encounters; essentially sensitivity groups (the Tuesday session in The Ministry of Love N145 had about 50 people).

— The films scheduled for CYSF's Re-orientation, although delayed because of a customs hassle at the beginning of the week, are generally excellent and provide a cinematic experience not generally available at your local theatre . . . those that were supposed to be shown but weren't because they didn't arrive will be run next week. Watch for posters. —

— The York Student Movement handbook, *Brave New School*, is definitely something to get hold of. It provides an introduction to York that you'll not get from your faculty advisor. Cheap at 15 cents from either the YSM office in rm. 011 Winters College or at the YSM lit desk at the Vanier-Founders crossroad.

President Murray G. Ross will be absent until sometime in October if everything turns out well after his operation. Meanwhile, Dennis Healy, vice-president (academic), has been crowned pro tem president by the board of governors.

Unless things don't go well with Ross, all one can do is to send along a six-week supply of benzedrine to an already overworked Healy.

A couple of things not mentioned in the orientation programs:

— York's massive Rights and Responsibilities Report will be public probably by the end of October. Generally what it is is a code of conduct which has been developed for us by a board-senate-students committee chaired by governor Bora Laskin.

The hassle with this report is that it is not legitimate from the outset. The community was never asked by the board or Ross whether or not we wanted our rights and responsibilities investigated and codified. They just went ahead and did it.

The final clincher is that the committee, which has been meeting for about a year and a half now, has been closed to the press and observers.

— York has a court system set up. There are two courts, a primary court and an appeals court. If you do something wrong (presumably right and wrong will be determined from the R & R Report) and somebody decides to charge you that is where justice will be done.

— York is in the market for a new president. However, it won't be us who will be doing much of the looking. A combined board-faculty-student committee (students are CYSF president Paul Koster, MBA student and McLaughlin don Mike Woolnough and McLaughlin external affairs director David Coombs) is conducting the search in camera.

The most recent news from the grapevine is that business school head James Gillies, who was a favorite early in the summer, was edged out when arts and science dean John Saywell threw his hat into the ring. Evidently, that was Saywell's purpose.

However, that doesn't really matter. As of two weeks ago, Bora Laskin, a member of the board of governors, was evidently being touted as the favorite. He is supposed to have support among elements of the faculty. —B.W.

Vandoo story misleading

No regular patrols by police

By JOHN KING

The Metropolitan Toronto Police will not make regular patrols on the York Campus as reported in a college newspaper Monday.

Commenting on a front page article in Vanier College's Vandoo, Director of Safety and Security C. G. Dunn said, "there's no suggestion that there will be a regular police patrol on campus. . . ."

Metro police do have responsibility for keeping fire routes on campus open, he said, but "there's no

way we're going to have police running all over the campus."

Dunn, an Englishman who has served as a "bobbie" on London's metropolitan police force, and who for the past 10 years has been chief of the Ajax force, replaced former safety and security director J. A. Thomson Monday.

Thomson has accepted a similar job at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. He had been at York two years.

Sources in the administration say he left after a three month illness because of the frustrations of his job. The safety and security budget was frozen this year, even though there was a 65 per cent increase in the number of buildings on campus to be patrolled.

A grievance committee was set up for the security officers at York in August after the men complained they had no outlet for their grievances, and started to form a union. The administrative committee is composed of the director of personnel, the safety and security director and one security officer.

Some officers have complained about the restrictions inherent in the committee. Because of its composition it is difficult to place a grievance against the safety and security or personnel directors.

Some men are unhappy with the university's policy of hiring students at two dollars an hour to act as parking attendants. Normally security officers would be paid overtime to handle this job. One man estimated he would lose \$80-100 a month in overtime pay when the student parking attendants are hired.

Vice-president (administration) William W. Small says the students are needed to comply with a provincial law which limits the number of hours a man can work.

Guards at Glendon College have complained about residence rules instituted over the summer at the Hilliard (women's) Residence by Glendon Dean of Students Brian Bixley.

The rules require a security officer to act as a porter from 7 pm to 8 am each night and refuse entrance to any non-resident unless accompanied by a Hilliard resident. The officer is also required to take the name of the resident and to ask for identification if a non-resident tries to get into the building unaccompanied, or outside visiting hours.

Some officers who consider themselves safety and security officers rather than porters or policemen, object to these rules.

Many of the 26 men on York's security force are now trying to unionize. Security officers at the University of Toronto were unionized last year.

You can't stop the revolution, Mann says

By BOB ROTH

Students cannot hold back the revolution but they can help it, S.D.S. fieldworker Eric Mann told York students yesterday.

Mann, a Cornell University graduate and active member in the U.S. Students for a Democratic Society, told 250 students in Winters dining hall "we have to fight as hard as we can now."

"We will not be able to hold back the revolution but we'll be able to help it," he said.

"The revolution is going to be made by the third world . . . by black people . . . by the Canadian working people.

"When the shit comes down you're going to be forced to choose — and to act."

He explained why revolution was inevitable:

"You can't maintain stability when most of the people in the world hate their lives."

The reason the United States has such a high standard of living he said is because "the contradictions of capitalism have been rationalized temporarily through the exploitation of the third world."

"Ninety percent of Venezuelan oil is ours. Bolivia's tin is ours. Chile's copper is ours," he told students.

Therefore, for America to be affluent, third world people must live in poverty, and even with all the world's resources, at its disposal the U.S. does not take care of many of its people, Mann said.

Students graduating from North American universities are realizing that their role is "to hold together a system that most people don't like."

When the conflict reaches students "we have to choose whether we want to fight on the side of the people on top or on the side of the people on the bottom," he said.

"Canada is not a land of milk and honey. There's a lot of suffering," he said. "If we put our heads together, we can change it."

Mann told the students to maintain a strong defiance of authority. "Every time you're bored in a lecture, yawn very loudly," he said. He also advocated getting up and challenging lecturers when they tell lies.

Mann was asked why he did not devote much energy towards attacking Soviet imperialism.

He replied by saying he thought that U.S. imperialism at this time was far more dangerous but "after that we'll take care of the Soviet Union."

Ross sick, Healy is president

Dennis Healy, York's vice-president (academic) has been appointed acting president of the university while president Murray G. Ross recovers from an operation to remove kidney stones at Toronto General Hospital.

The appointment was announced after a meeting of the board of governors Monday night.

Ross, 57, expects to be out of the hospital Saturday and back at York in October. He was admitted last Tuesday evening (Sept. 2). The operation last Wednesday was termed a success by hospital authorities.



Dennis Healy

Shinerama people shining to fight cystic fibrosis

Keep your change purses handy and trade those desert boots for your old black shoes next Thursday. Shinerama's coming to York.

Shinerama is the nationwide fund-raising shoe shine project for the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.

Until this year only Ryerson Polytechnic students would give you a Shinerama shoe shine in Toronto, but next Thursday York students will be looking for \$12,000 in shoe shine cash to help reach the \$100,000 national goal.

The Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation is a non-profit organization which finances research and provides aid to families with fibrotic children.

A worse killer than polio ever was, and second only to cancer as a child killer now, cystic fibrosis is thought to be the result of the malfunctioning of certain glands.

The disease is hereditary and occurs whenever both parents

carry the recessive fibrotic gene. One in 20 people carry the gene, and one in 1,000 children are born with the disease.

Although there is no cure, children afflicted with cystic fibrosis can live to their 20's if special measures are taken.

Shinerama organizers expect about 500 York freshmen to turn out Thursday to put the spit and polish to Toronto shoes.

For more information contact Tamy Ruhmann at 635-2208.

Green Bush Inn

The Green Bush Inn campus pub will be open in the Central Plaza cafeteria Thursday and Friday nights this year from 7 pm to 1 am.

Excalibur September 11, 1969

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York Campus is showing stability in the midst of change

This is the text of the speech delivered by York president Murray G. Ross at the York convocation ceremonies, Friday May 30. It was widely reported by the press.

I have the very great pleasure on behalf of the senate and board of this university of congratulating formally the members of the graduating class to whom we pay homage this morning. The academic standards of York are now sufficiently well established that graduation from York is widely recognized as a considerable achievement and one that places the graduand on equal footing with graduates of the better universities on this continent. We can, therefore, offer congratulations with sincerity, in the knowledge that those graduating today have talents and capacities that are possessed by only a small minority as a whole.

There are other grounds for congratulating today's graduates and the members of faculty with whom they worked.

Last five years turbulent for universities

The past four or five years have been among the most turbulent in the history of universities, during which there have been demonstrations of dissatisfaction and dissent that have led to disruption and paralysis in many universities. That such has not been the case at York has not been merely a matter of luck. All of us at York have been affected by the disturbances of our times, we have had our proportion of activists and radical students, we have had our share of ambitious young politicians, we have had on campus agitators paid by outside agencies. Thus far, however, there has been on campus a disposition to look rationally at our problems, to work co-operatively towards solutions, and to move rapidly towards reform whenever there was agreement to do so. This process and its results have not been, and never will be, satisfactory to the small group of extremists and exhibitionists on campus, but the fact that

the majority of students and faculty were able to achieve a degree of agreement and reform that kept the campus stable in the midst of change is surely a situation that reflects honour on both students and faculty.



York president Murray G. Ross

Lest I seem to be suggesting that we have been backward in moving with the times, let me mention just two of many developments at York University.

Students share management and control

Students are now an integral part of the operation of this University and share in a significant way in its management and control. In the past year students were represented on senate, on all faculty councils, on almost all departmental committees, and on every important administrative committee in the university. In all, there were students serving on over 75 different university committees and councils. But surely it is of the greatest significance that, without any dissent or confrontation, without television or the press, York has been able to make such great progress in meeting the legitimate options for one of our first year courses in which no grade other than a pass or fail will be recorded. There are some people, both outside and inside York who feel this is the most significant development in higher education in Canada.

However this may be, York has been able thus far to be flexible, to introduce significant change, and to experiment without serious disruption. Had we had disruption it is unlikely that we would have achieved the progress we have. Violence and irrational behaviour is not a proper substitute for the committee process, difficult as it may be, if reform and student objectives are to be achieved.

I congratulate members of the graduating class and members of the faculty for that which they have been able to accomplish at York University. This University is a better place than when you first came here.

President Ross left a lot out of his convocation speech

It is difficult to discern whether Murray Ross' reference to "campus agitators paid by outside agencies" in his convocation speech is a result of an acute case of paranoia or simply a cheap political grandstanding tactic.

Anyone who has heard Ross speak at convocations before probably was not surprised at his accusations. He has made a habit over the past few years of warning audiences about his student "agitators."

In his 1967 convocation address Ross said there were "real questions about the motivations and capacities of many students who are assuming positions of leadership on the campus today."

In 1968 he became a little bolder and said "agitators" were trying to create "university rebellion." He described his bogeymen as "a small group whose ends have no relation to the welfare of the university or the love of learning."

Finally, this year, York not only had "agitators", but "campus agitators paid by outside agencies." As usual, however, Ross declined to be more specific about either their actions or their identities.

In 1970 he will probably tell the graduating class that Che Guevara is alive and well and hiding in Vanier Residence.

Desire to propagandize

What is probably behind it all is a desire by Ross to propagandize in advance for any student action that may occur on campus this year.

By setting the "correct" atmosphere of anxiety and fear among the York and Toronto communities, Ross can blame any student "unrest" on "outside agitators" instead of confronting the real problems on campus, should any embarrassing situation arise for him before his retirement at the end of the year.

This tactic is similar to that of the U.S. John Birch Society which attributes the black revolt in the United States to "communist subversion".

In this way, the real problems of our so-

ciety — imperialism, capitalist exploitation, racism, pollution, poverty — can be ignored, just as Ross tries to ignore the real problems at York — over crowded classes, stifling lectures, irrelevant course content, authoritarian structures, and closed decision-making.

As typifies the line for the administration at York, Ross' speech contains numerous references to "cooperation" between students, faculty, and bureaucrats on campus.

Ross contends that "students are now an integral part of the operation of this university and share in a significant way in its management and control."

Ten students out of a senate body of 150 and a handful of students on faculty councils is hardly significant when talking about "Management and control".

A few questions: Why can't students be allowed to go through the financial books of York University? Why do most important committees meet behind closed doors? Why does the senate have the right to go into private closed session and kick out observers from the community it is supposed to serve? Is token representation (usually by appointment rather than by election) significant?

Ross also contends that "York has been able to make such great progress in meeting the legitimate needs and desires of its students."

Which "legitimate needs and desires"? What about decent transportation from the city to York? What about a day care centre for students with children? What about an end to oppressive course content and self-satisfied professors?

Community should have power

Those are specifics. Generally speaking, the legitimate need and desire of the York community is to gain control over its own environment, and an end to rule by a group of absentee governors.

What happens at York between students and administration is not co-operation but,

co-optation. Yet even at that, it was only recently that Ross became the champion of tokenism. Only after he saw the disruptions at other universities did his earlier overt authoritarian attitudes change to become more subtle.

In 1967, for instance Ross spoke against meaningful student participation in running the university community. At the spring convocation he said:

"But when students demand to become voting members of governing bodies and insist that they hold public meetings, enthusiasms on the part of the board (of governors) and senate for a close association with students diminishes rapidly."

This last spring Ross said: "There has been on campus a disposition to look rationally at our problems, to work cooperatively towards solutions and to move rapidly towards reform whenever there was agreement to do so."

It sounds fine, but the reality of last year on campus indicates a York University of a different colour.

Course was boring, irrelevant

Last fall, for instance, 1,800 first year students were crammed into Modes of Reasoning 171, a compulsory course. The course proved to be boring and irrelevant to a number of students so they circulated a petition which asked the course director to devote one lecture to a discussion of the problems of the course.

Hundreds signed the petition and it was presented to the course director. Not only did he fail to display "a disposition to look rationally at our problems" but he refused to even consider the petition.

In fact, it was not until students disrupted a lecture that things began to move for them. In this case, the university was not "able to make such great progress in meeting the legitimate needs and desires of its students" without "dissent or confrontation."

Another instance of the breakdown of "rational dialogue" at York occurred on

May 31 at Glendon College's first graduation ceremony.

Student union president Bob McGaw attempted to reply to a speech made by the university orator Edgar McInnis. As soon as he started to speak, officials on the podium, Ross among them, cut the sound off and declared an abrupt end to the ceremony. McGaw never got to speak.

There you have it in a nutshell. A member of York's ruling class was allowed to speak before the graduates and their parents but an elected representative from the student body was prohibited from doing so.

It is also interesting that the administration was so bulging with confidence in its ability to "cooperate" with students that it had Metro police (three uniformed and two plainclothes) called on campus for the Glendon convocation.

Students like McGaw are trying to transform the university into an institution that will better serve people from one they see as serving only the interest of the ruling classes in our society.

Ross said in the speech that "those graduating today have talents and capacities that are possessed by only a small minority in society as a whole."

Is it that only a "small minority" possess these "talents and capacities" or is it that our society has been structured and is run in such a way that only the small minority of affluent students are in financial position to have their human talents and capacities developed?

In Canada over 54 per cent of Canadian families have an income of less than \$5,000, yet only 28 per cent of college students comes from that group.

On the other hand, about six per cent of Canadian families make over \$10,000 a year, yet their children make up over 25 per cent of the university student population.

These statistics indicate that a student with an income of \$10,000 or more, has eight times as much chance of getting into university as a child from a low income family.

Indeed, Dr. Ross, it is only "a small minority in society" that reaches university, but privilege, not talent, is presently major criterion for success.

Eco-catastrophe: the end of the ocean came in 1979

In the following scenario, reprinted from the September Ramparts, Dr. Paul Ehrlich predicts what our world will be like in 10 years if the present course of environmental destruction is allowed to continue. Dr. Ehrlich is a prominent ecologist, a professor of biology at Stanford University, and author of *The Population Bomb* (Ballantine).

The end of the ocean came late in the summer of 1979, and it came even more rapidly than the biologists had expected. There had been signs for more than a decade, commencing with the discovery in 1968 that DDT slows down photosynthesis in marine plant life. It was announced in a short paper in the technical journal, *Science*, but to ecologists it smacked of doomsday. They knew that all life in the sea depends on photosynthesis, the chemical process by which green plants bind the sun's energy and make it available to living things. And they knew that DDT and similar chlorinated hydrocarbons had polluted the entire surface of the earth, including the sea.

But that was only the first of many signs. There had been the final gasp of the whaling industry in 1973, and the end of the Peruvian anchovy fishery in 1975. Indeed, a score of other fisheries had disappeared quietly from over-exploitation and various eco-catastrophes by 1977. The term "eco-catastrophe" was coined by a California ecologist in 1969 to describe the most spectacular of man's attacks on the systems which sustain his life. He drew his inspiration from the Santa Barbara offshore oil disaster of that year, and from the news which spread among naturalists that virtually all of the Golden State's seashore bird life was doomed because of chlorinated hydrocarbon interference with its reproduction. Eco-catastrophes in the sea became increasingly common in the early 1970's. Mysterious "blooms" of previously rare micro-organisms began to appear in the offshore waters. Red tides — killer outbreaks of a minute single-celled plant — returned to the Florida Gulf coast and were sometimes accompanied by tides of other exotic hues.

It was clear by 1975 that the entire ecology of the ocean was changing. A few types of phytoplankton were becoming resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbons and were gaining the upper hand. Changes in the phytoplankton community led inevitably to changes in the community of zooplankton, the tiny animals which eat the phytoplankton. These changes were passed on up the chains of life in the ocean to the herring, plaice, cod and tuna. As the diversity of life in the ocean diminished, its stability also decreased.

Other changes had taken place by 1975. Most ocean fishes that returned to fresh water to breed, like the salmon, had become extinct, their breeding streams so dammed up and polluted that their powerful homing instinct only resulted in suicide. Many fishes and shellfishes that bred in restricted areas along the coasts followed them as onshore pollution escalated.

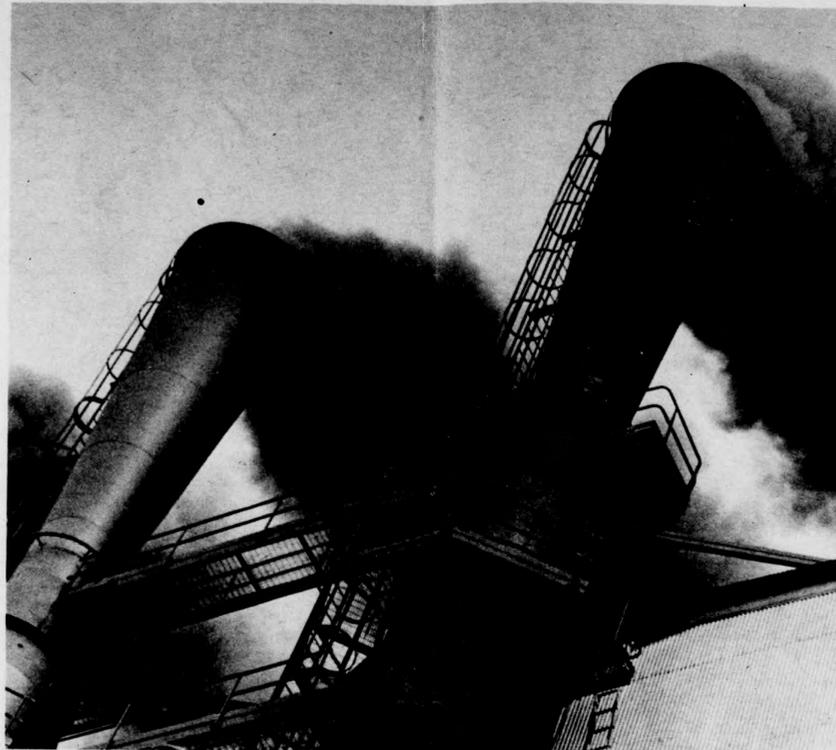
By 1977 the annual yield of fish from the sea was down to 30 million metric tons, less than one-half the per capita catch of a decade earlier. This helped malnutrition

to escalate sharply in a world where an estimated 50 million people per year were already dying of starvation. The United Nations attempted to get all chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides banned on a worldwide basis, but the move was defeated by the United States. This opposition was generated primarily by the American petrochemical industry, operating hand in glove with its subsidiary, the United States Department of Agriculture. Together they persuaded the government to oppose the U.N. move — which was not difficult since most Americans believed that Russia and China were more in need of fish products than was the United States. The United Nations also attempted to get fishing nations to adopt strict and enforced catch limits to preserve dwindling stocks. This move was blocked by Russia, who, with the most modern electronic equipment, was in the best position to glean what was left in the sea. It was, curiously, on the very day in 1977 when the Soviet Union announced its refusal that another ominous article appeared in *Science*. It announced that incident solar radiation had been so reduced by worldwide air pollution that serious effects on the world's vegetation could be expected.

Apparently it was a combination of ecosystem destabilization, sunlight reduction, and a rapid escalation in chlorinated hydrocarbon pollution from massive Thanodrin applications which triggered the ultimate catastrophe. Seventeen huge Soviet-financed Thanodrin plants were operating in underdeveloped countries by 1978. They had been part of a massive Russian "aid offensive" designed to fill the gap caused by the collapse of America's ballyhooed "Green Revolution."

It became apparent in the early '70s that the "Green Revolution" was more talk than substance. Distribution of high yield "miracle" grain seeds had caused temporary local spurts in agricultural production. Simultaneously, excellent weather had produced record harvests. The combination permitted bureaucrats, especially in the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development (AID), to reverse their previous pessimism and indulge in an outburst of optimistic propaganda about staving off famine. They raved about the approaching transformation of agriculture in the underdeveloped countries (UDCs). The reason for the propaganda reversal was never made clear. Most historians agree that a combination of utter ignorance of ecology, a desire to justify past errors and pressure from agro-industry (which was eager to sell pesticides, fertilizers and farm machinery to the UDCs and agencies helping the UDCs) was behind the campaign. Whatever the motivation, the results were clear. Many concerned people, lacking the expertise to see through the "Green Revolution" drive, relaxed. The population-food crisis was "solved."

But reality was not long in showing itself. Local famine persisted in northern India even after good weather brought an end to the ghastly Bihar famine of the mid-



From the Steel Company of Canada — greetings to all the working people of Hamilton, Ontario

'60s. East Pakistan was next, followed by a resurgence of general famine in northern India. Other foci of famine rapidly developed in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malawi, the Congo, Egypt, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Everywhere hard realities destroyed the illusion of the "Green Revolution." Yields dropped as the progressive farmers who had first accepted the new seeds found that their higher yields brought lower prices — effective demand (hunger plus cash) was not sufficient in poor countries to keep prices up. Less progressive farmers, observing this, refused to make the extra effort required to cultivate the "miracle" grains. Transport systems proved inadequate to bring the necessary fertilizer to the fields where the new and extremely fertilizer-sensitive grains were being grown. The same systems were also inadequate to move produce to markets. Fertilizer plants were not built fast enough, and most of the underdeveloped countries could not scrape together funds to purchase supplies, even on concessional terms. Finally, the inevitable happened, and pests began to reduce yields in even the most carefully cultivated fields: Among the first were the famous "miracle rats" fields early in 1969. They were quickly followed by many insects and viruses, thriving on the relatively pest-susceptible new grains, encouraged by the vast and dense plantings and rapidly acquiring resistance to the chemicals used against them. As chaos spread until even the most obtuse agriculturists and economists realized that the "Green Revolution" had turned brown, the Russians stepped in.

In retrospect it seems incredible that the Russians, with the American mistakes known to them, would launch an even more incompetent program of aid to the underdeveloped world. Indeed, in the early 1970s there were cynics in the United States who claimed that outdoing the stupidity of American foreign aid would be physically impossible. Those critics were, however, obviously unaware that the Russians had been busily destroying their own environment for many years. The virtual disappearance of sturgeon from Russian rivers caused a great shortage of caviar by 1970. A standard joke among Russian scientists at that time was that they had created an artificial caviar which was indistinguishable from the real thing — except by taste. At any rate the Soviet Union, observing with interest the progressive deterioration of relations between

the UDCs and the United States, came up with a solution. It had recently developed what it claimed was the ideal insecticide, a highly lethal chlorinated hydrocarbon complexed with a special agent for penetrating the external skeletal armor of insects. Announcing that the new pesticide, called Thanodrin, would truly produce a "Green Revolution," the Soviets entered into negotiations with various UDCs for the construction of massive Thanodrin factories. The USSR would bear all the costs; all it wanted in return were certain trade and military concessions.

It is interesting now, with the perspective of years, to examine in some detail the reasons why the UDCs welcomed the Thanodrin plan with such open arms. Government officials in these countries ignored the protests of their own scientists that Thanodrin would not solve the problems which plagued them. The governments now knew that the basic cause of their problems was overpopulation, and that these problems had been exacerbated by the dullness, daydreaming, and cupidity endemic to all governments. They knew that only population control and limited development aimed primarily at agriculture could have spared them the horrors they now faced. They knew it, but they were not about to admit it. How much easier it was simply to accuse the Americans of failing to give them proper aid; how much simpler to accept the Russian panacea.

And then there was the general worsening of relations between the United States and the UDCs. Many things had contributed to this. The situation in America in the first half of the 1970s deserves our close scrutiny. Being more dependent on imports for raw materials than the Soviet Union, the United States had, in the early 1970s, adopted more and more heavy-handed policies in order to insure continuing supplies. Military adventures in Asia and Latin America had further lessened the international credibility of the United States as a great defender of freedom — an image which had begun to deteriorate rapidly during the pointless and fruitless Vietnam conflict. At home, acceptance of the carefully manufactured image lessened dramatically, as even the more romantic and chauvinistic citizens began to understand the role of the military and the industrial system in what John Kenneth Galbraith had aptly named "The New Industrial State."

At home in the United States the early '70s were traumatic times. Racial violence grew and the habitability of the cities diminished, as nothing substantial was done to

ameliorate either racial inequities or urban blight. Welfare rolls grew as automation and general technological progress forced more and more people into the category of "unemployable." Simultaneously a taxpayers' revolt occurred. Although there was not enough money to build the schools, roads, water systems, sewage systems, jails, hospitals, urban transit lines and all the other amenities needed to support a burgeoning population. Americans refused to tax themselves more heavily. Starting in Youngstown, Ohio in 1969 and followed closely by Richmond, California, community after community was forced to close its schools or curtail educational operations for lack of funds. Water supplies, already marginal in quality and quantity in many places by 1970, deteriorated quickly. Water rationing occurred in 1,723 municipalities in the summer of 1974, and hepatitis and epidemic dysentery rates climbed about 500 per cent between 1970-1974.

Air pollution continued to be the most obvious manifestation of environmental deterioration. It was, by 1972, quite literally in the eyes of all Americans. The year 1973 saw not only the New York and Los Angeles smog disasters, but also the publication of the Surgeon General's massive report on air pollution and health. The public had been partially prepared for the worst by the publicity given to the UN pollution conference held in 1972. Deaths in the late '60s caused by smog were well known to scientists, but the public had ignored them because they mostly involved the early demise of the old and sick rather than people dropping dead on the freeways. But suddenly our citizens were faced with nearly 200,000 corpses and massive documentation that they could be the next to die from respiratory disease. They were not ready for that scale of disaster. After all, the UN conference had not predicted that accumulated air pollution would make the planet uninhabitable until almost 1990. The population was terrorized as TV screens became filled with scenes of horror from the disaster areas. Especially vivid was NBC's coverage of hundreds of unattended people choking out their lives outside of New York's hospitals. Terms like nitrogen oxide, acute bronchitis and cardiac arrest began to have real meaning for most Americans.

The ultimate horror was the announcement that chlorinated hydrocarbons were now a major constituent of air pollution in all American cities. Autopsies of smog disaster victims revealed an average chlorinated hydrocarbon load in fatty tissue equivalent to 26 parts per million of DDT. In October, 1973, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced studies which showed unequivocally that increasing death rates from hypertension, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer and a series of other diseases had resulted from the chlorinated hydrocarbon load. They estimated that Americans born since 1946 (when DDT usage began) now had a life expectancy of only 49 years, and predicted that if current patterns continued, this expectancy would reach 42 years by 1980, when it might level out. Plunging insurance stocks triggered a stock market panic. The president of Velsicol, Inc., a major pesticide producer, went on television to "publicly eat a teaspoonful of DDT" (it was really powdered milk) and announce that HEW had been infiltrated by Communists. Other giants of the petrochemical industry, attempting to dispute the indisputable evidence, launched a massive pressure campaign on Congress to force HEW to "get out of agriculture's business." They were aided by the agrochemical journals, which had decades of experience in misleading the public about the benefits and dangers of pesticides. But by now the public realized that it had been duped. The Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology was

given to Drs. J. L. Radomski and W. B. Deichmann, who in the late 1960's had pioneered in the documentation of the long-term lethal effects of chlorinated hydrocarbons. A presidential commission with unimpeachable credentials directly accused the agro-chemical complex of "condemning many millions of Americans to an early death." The year 1973 was the year in which Americans finally came to understand the direct threat to their existence posed by environmental deterioration.

And 1973 was also the year in which most people finally comprehended the indirect threat. Even the president of Union Oil Company and several other industrialists publicly stated their concern over the reduction of bird populations which had resulted from pollution by DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons. Insect populations boomed because they were resistant to most pesticides and had been freed, by the incompetent use of those pesticides, from most of their natural enemies. Rodents swarmed over crops, multiplying rapidly in the absence of predatory birds. The effect of pests on the wheat crop was especially disastrous in the summer of 1973, since that was also the year of the great drought. Most of us can remember the shock which greeted the announcement by atmospheric physicists that the shift of the jet stream which had caused the drought was probably permanent. It signaled the birth of the Midwestern desert. Man's air-polluting activities had by then caused gross changes in climatic patterns. The news, of course, played hell with commodity and stock markets. Food prices skyrocketed, as savings were poured into hoarded canned goods. Official assurances that food supplies would remain ample fell on deaf ears, and even the Government showed signs of nervousness when California migrant field workers went out on strike again in protest against the continued use of pesticides by growers. The strike burgeoned into farm burning and riots. The workers, calling themselves "The Walking Dead," demanded immediate compensation for their shortened lives and crash research programs to attempt to lengthen them.

It was in the same speech in which President Edward Kennedy, after much delay, finally declared a national emergency and called out the National Guard to harvest California's crops, that the first mention of population control was made. Kennedy pointed out that the United States would no longer be able to offer any food aid to other nations and was likely to suffer food shortages herself. He suggested that, in view of the manifest failure of the "Green Revolution," the only hope of the UDCs lay in population control. His statement, you will recall, created an uproar in the underdeveloped countries. Newspaper editorials accused the United States of wishing to prevent small countries from becoming large nations and thus threatening American hegemony. Politicians asserted that President Kennedy was a "creature of the giant drug combine" that wished to shove its pills down every woman's throat.

Among Americans, religious opposition to population control was very slight. Industry in general also backed the idea. Increasing poverty in the UDCs was both destroying markets and threatening supplies of raw materials. The seriousness of the raw material situation had been brought home during the Congressional Hard Resources hearings in 1971. The exposure of the ignorance of the corruptions economists had been quite a spectacle — a spectacle brought into virtually every American's home in living color. Few would forget the distinguished geologist from the University of California who suggested that economists be legally required to learn at least the most elementary facts of geology. Fewer still would forget that an equally distinguished Harvard economist added that they might be required to learn some economics, too. The overall message was clear: America's resource situation was bad and bound to get worse. The hearings had led to a bill requiring the Departments of State, Interior, and Commerce to set up a joint resource procurement council with the express purpose of "insuring that proper consideration of American resource needs be an integral part of American foreign policy."

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Eco-catastrophe...

Suddenly the United States discovered that it had a national consensus; population control was the only possible salvation of the underdeveloped world. But that same consensus led to heated debate. How could the UDCs be persuaded to limit their populations, and should not the United States lead the way by limiting its own? Members of the intellectual community wanted America to set an example, they pointed out that the United States was in the midst of a new baby boom: her birth rate, well over 20 per thousand per year, and her growth rate of over one per cent per annum were among the very highest of the developed countries. They detailed the deterioration of the American physical and psychic environments, the growing health threats, the impending food shortages and the insufficiency of funds for desperately needed public works. They contended that the nation was clearly unable or unwilling to properly care for the people it already had. What possible reason could there be, they queried, for adding any more? Besides, who would listen to requests by the United States for population control when that nation did not control her own profligate reproduction?

Those who opposed population controls for the United States were equally vociferous. The military-industrial complex, with its all-too-human mixture of ignorance and avarice, still saw strength and prosperity in numbers. Baby food magnates, already worried by the growing nitrate pollution of their products, saw their market disappearing. Steel manufacturers saw a decrease in aggregate demand and slippage for that holy of holies, the Gross National Product. And military men saw, in the growing population-food-environment crisis, a serious threat to their carefully-nurtured Cold War. In the end, of course, economic arguments held sway, and the "inalienable right of every American couple to determine the size of its family," a freedom invented for the occasion in the early '70s, was not compromised.

The population control bill, which was passed by Congress early in 1974, was quite a document, nevertheless. On the domestic front, it authorized an increase from \$100-to-\$150-million in funds for "family planning" activities. This was made possible by a general feeling in the country that the growing army on welfare needed family planning. But the gist of the bill was a series of measures designed to impress the need for population control in the UDCs. All American aid to countries with overpopulation problems was required by law to consist in part of population control assistance. In order to receive any assistance each nation was required not only to accept the population control aid, but also to match it according to a complex formula. "Over-population" itself was defined by a formula based on UN statistics, and the UDCs were required not only to accept aid, but also to show progress in reducing birth rates. Every five years the status of the aid program for each nation was to be re-evaluated.

The reaction to the announcement of this program dwarfed the response to President Kennedy's speech. A coalition of UDCs attempted to get the UN General Assembly to condemn the United States as a "genetic aggressor." Most damaging of all to the American cause was the famous "25 Indians and a dog" speech by Mr. Shankarnarayan, Indian Ambassador to the UN. Shankarnarayan, pointed out that for several decades the United States, with less than six per cent of the people of the world had consumed roughly 50 per cent of the raw materials used every year. He described vividly America's contribution to worldwide environmental deterioration, and he scathingly denounced the miserly record of United States foreign aid as "unworthy of a fourth-rate power, let alone the most powerful nation on earth."

It was the climax of his speech, which most historians claim once and for all destroyed the image of the

United States. Shankarnarayan informed the assembly that the average American family dog was fed more animal protein per week than the average Indian got in a month. "How do you justify taking fish from protein-starved Peruvians and feeding them to your animals?" he asked. "I contend," he concluded, "that the birth of an American baby is a greater disaster for the world than that of 25 Indian babies." When the applause had died away, Mr. Sorensen, the American representative, made a speech which said essentially that "other countries look after their own self-interest, too." When the vote came, the United States was condemned.

This condemnation set the tone of U.S.-UDC relations at the time the Russian Thanodrin proposal was made. The proposal seemed to offer the masses in the UDCs an opportunity to save themselves and humiliate the United States at the same time; and in human affairs, as we all know, biological realities could never interfere with such an opportunity. The scientists were silenced, the politicians said yes, the Thanodrin plants were built and the results were what any beginning ecology student could have predicted. At first Thanodrin seemed to offer excellent control of many pests. True, there was a rash of human fatalities from improper use of the lethal chemical, but, as Russian technical advisors were prone to note, these were more than compensated for by increased yields. Thanodrin use skyrocketed throughout the underdeveloped world. The Mikoyan design group developed a dependable, cheap agricultural aircraft which the Soviets donated to the effort in large numbers. MIG sprayers became even more common in UDCs than MIG interceptors.

Then the troubles began. Insect strains with cuticles resistant to Thanodrin penetration began to appear. And as streams, rivers, fish culture ponds and onshore waters became rich in Thanodrin, more fisheries began to disappear. Bird populations were decimated. The sequence of events was standard for broadcast use of a synthetic pesticide: great success at first, followed by removal of natural enemies and development of resistance by the pest. Populations of crop-eating insects in areas treated with Thanodrin made steady comebacks and soon became more abundant than ever. Yields plunged, while farmers in their desperation increased the Thanodrin dose and shortened the time between treatments. Death from Thanodrin poisoning became common. The first violent incident occurred in the Canete Valley of Peru, where farmers had suffered a similar chlorinated hydrocarbon disaster in the mid-'50s. A Russian advisor serving as an agricultural pilot was assaulted and killed by a mob of enraged farmers in January 1978. Trouble spread rapidly during 1978, especially after the word got out that two years earlier Russia herself had banned the use of Thanodrin at home because of its serious effects on ecological systems. Suddenly Russia, and not the United States, was the bete noir in the UDCs. "Thanodrin parties" became epidemic, with farmers, in their ignorance dumping carloads of Thanodrin concentrate into the sea. Russian advisors fled, and four of the Thanodrin plants were leveled to the ground. Destruction of the plants in Rio and Calcutta led to hundreds of thousands of gallons of Thanodrin concentrate being dumped directly into the sea.

Mr. Shankarnarayan again rose to address the UN, but this time it was Mr. Potemkin, representative of the Soviet Union, who was on the hot seat. Mr. Potemkin heard his nation described as the greatest mass killer of all time as Shankarnarayan predicted at least 30 million deaths from crop failures due to overdependence on Thanodrin. Russia was accused of "chemical aggression," and the General-Assembly, after a weak reply by Potemkin, passed a vote of censure.

It was in January, 1979, that huge blooms of a previously unknown variety of diatom were reported off the coast of Peru. The blooms were accompanied by a massive die-off of sea-life and of the pathetic remainder of the birds which had once feasted on the anchovies of the area. Almost immediately, another huge bloom was reported in the Indian Ocean, centering around the Seychelles, and then a third in the South Atlantic off the African coast. Both of these were accompanied by spectacular die-offs of marine animals. Even more ominous were growing reports of fish and bird kills at oceanic points where there were no spectacular blooms. Biologists were soon able to explain the phenomena: the diatom had evolved an enzyme which broke down Thanodrin; that enzyme also produced a breakdown product which interfered with the transmission of nerve impulses, and was therefore lethal to animals. Unfortunately, the biologists could suggest no way of reversing the poisonous diatom bloom in time. By September, 1979, all important animal life in the sea was extinct. Large areas of coastline had to be evacuated, as windrows of dead fish created a monumental stench.

But stench was the least of man's problems. Japan and China were faced with almost instant starvation from a total loss of the seafood on which they were so dependent. Both blamed Russia for their situation and demanded immediate mass shipments of food. Russia had none to send. On October 13, Chinese armies attacked Russia on a broad front

How far have we gone

Next week.



—Courtesy The Globe and Mail

Shot from chimneys through and through — people

An open letter to York and its people

As most of you already know, York University has added a new faculty — Fine Arts. Its arrival comes at a time when artists the world over are seeking to define and redefine their goals, their ideas, the very nature of their respective arts.

To this end, the Faculty of Fine Arts is inviting to the campus this year a series of artists and critics who are leaders in this process of redefinition. Some will give full-scale performances (like mime Marel Marceau and India's young master of the sarod, Ashish Khan, who will be here with Alla Rakha). Others will give readings and will be available for discussions of their work (like poets Allan Ginsberg and Irving Layton). Still others will deliver major lectures and will afterwards discuss their views with their audiences (Nathan Cohen, who will speak on Canadian theatre and Richard Schechner, director of New York's controversial *Dionysus in '69*). To round out the series, three weekends of major films are scheduled, ranging from W. C. Fields and Alfred Hitchcock classics to works by Jean Renoir and Stanley Kubrick.

We in the Faculty want this series to be for everyone in and around the Toronto area, but most of all we want it to be for York and its people. We will offer you special benefits and special discounts and we believe you will be getting a series of significant programs at reasonable prices. Remember, though, our seating at Burton Auditorium is extremely limited so we urge you to subscribe to any or all these programs as soon as possible. Our box office will be open daily from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. beginning Monday. Additional details are available in our brochure which can be obtained in Burton Auditorium or in Room 297 BSB.

The Faculty of Fine Arts is here

Approach avoids specifics

Students denounce poli-sci theory

By BOB ROTH

Fifty students converged on a meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association at York, July 5, to denounce the methodology of contemporary behavioural political science.

Members of the York, Glendon College, Toronto and McMaster Student Movements distracted an audience of 200 political scientists listening to guest speaker David Easton, when they marched into the Vanier College dining hall carrying balloons, flowers and signs denouncing systems analysis

theory.

Easton's systems analysis theory centres around the examination of a political system by learning how it functions and how it handles various external and internal stresses.

A leaflet distributed by the students charged that Easton's theoretical approach to political science "reduces politics to an abstract system of inputs and outputs" and refuses to talk about specifics such as U.S. imperialism and the oppressive nature of capitalism.

Easton's "quest for a scientific politics reflects the need among American bourgeois political scientists for high-level rationalizations of their work," the leaflet said.

"Classical liberalism no longer suffices as a defence of capitalism. In the age of state monopoly capitalism, new centres of power and new manifestations of power (ie, imperialism) require justification."

Easton defended his approach as "not reactionary" and "not counter-revolutionary." Following his speech he debated with the students, who had remained quiet throughout his talk.

University of Toronto graduate

student Andy Wernick, told Easton that his method of analysis had "no concept of totality."

By isolating social problems and examining them separately, Easton's theory "rules out analysis which relates these together," Wernick said.

Wernick also denounced "the general professional mentality" of behaviouralists. The belief "that somehow social scientists are neutral" is used to defend "their own lack of commitment," he said.

A professor argued that the people who make use of the information compiled by political scientists are not the people interested in solving social problems but rather the people in power who use that information to control and manipulate people.

Easton, a Canadian who has studied and taught for the most part in the United States, has returned to Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. for a salary of over \$52,000.

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Tennis champ Frannie Stone does and so is EXCALIBUR as we think of all the work that goes into putting out York's campus-wide weekly student newspaper. Next issue we jump to our 24-page base.

We need reporters — lots; a couple of photographers — preferably with their own 35 mm cameras and with some experience in a darkroom; a body or three to handle the sports side at York; people to write in the culture/arts pages.

Freshmen especially are welcome.

Until we move to our new office in the Central Square, you'll find us in the basement of Steacie Science Library (where all the books aren't). There are signs pointing to the office downstairs at each library entrance.

See you today at 2 p.m.

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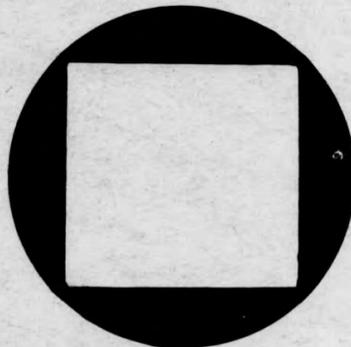
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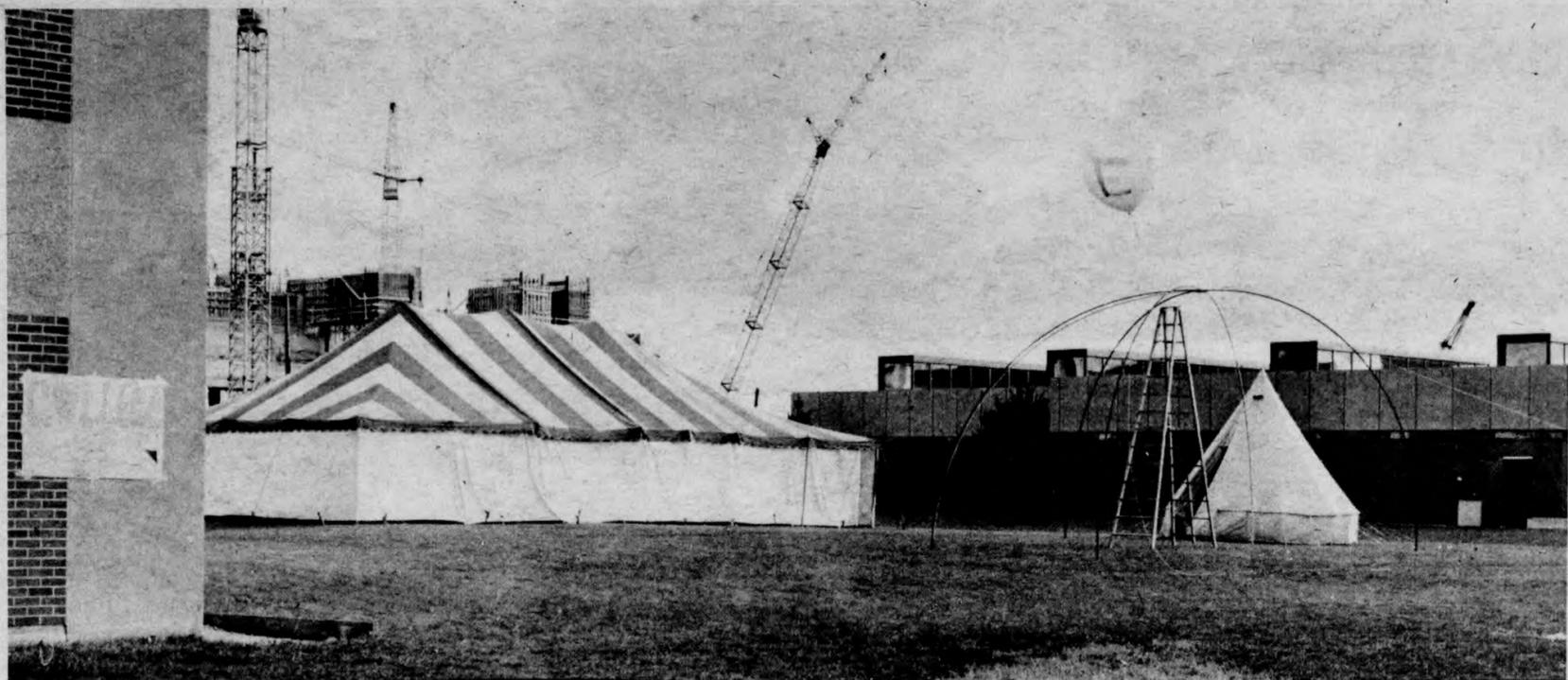


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College E between Farquharson and Steacie: York's newest addition (?) to a bureaucracy that may be more alienating than humanizing

The college system: more bureaucracy

By MIKE BLUMENTHAL
and BOB WALLER

The College System

From The York Calendar

One of the distinguishing features of York University is that it is developing a "College System".

Faced with the fact that the University must, by sheer weight of projected student enrolment, become a large multifaculty university, York's planners decided that, if the basic ideal of closest possible relationship between teacher and student was to be achieved, one of the ways would be to build the University on the basis of smaller units — that is, colleges.

Every freshman enrolling in the University is assigned to a college. During their undergraduate years, students are associated, for much of their formal work and extra-curricular activities, with their college.

Each college has its own dining hall, seminar and small lecture rooms, Junior Common Room, and residence. The residence is divided into houses, each of which have their own common rooms and recreational facilities. Approximately 20 to 25 per cent of students have the combined advantages of a small college and the intellectual vigour and excitement of a large University.

Much of the academic instruction is led by members of the faculties who are Fellows of the various colleges. Moreover, each college has its own Master, Dons, and tutors.

The University's 20-year Master Plan calls for the completion of 12 colleges in three clusters of four colleges each. The cluster-system makes it possible to serve four dining halls from one kitchen with two serveries.

Membership in the colleges is deliberately designed to ensure a cross-section of the student body in each college. Thus, while each college will develop a character which may differ from the others in minor ways, no basic academic or social differences will mark the various colleges.

The president of York University, Murray G. Ross, was and is the principle promoter of the college system as a balance between the advantages of the traditional British college (e.g. Oxford) and the contemporary U.S. multiversity (e.g. Columbia).

The British college is renowned for its intimate atmosphere and usually a low student-teacher ratio. On the other hand, the U.S. multiversity, because of its physical size, has the advantages of great financial resources, vast research facilities and professors with international reputations.

The British college is an anachronism in an advanced technological society. In an age of mass production and consumption it is inefficient in filling the quotas of a hungry society. Also, it is accessible only to the children of the very rich and the very powerful.

The multiversity grew out of the demand from a highly industrialized capitalist society to train its youth to be productive in the economic sphere. This need was filled by sprawling campuses, which were essentially education factories or degree mills, operated along lines similar to a modern corporation.

The failure of the multiversity has been manifested most obviously in widespread student alienation and subsequent growing student revolution to change the situation.

Through the college system the York administration hopes to solve the problem of student alienation. By limiting the number of students in each college to approximately 1,000 (perhaps up to 1,300 this year), and by making the college the centre of cultural, athletic, academic and administrative affairs for the students, the administration hopes to induce the student to identify with his college and the other members of it.

This year, they hope to make the colleges, to a minimal degree, academically relevant by instituting one college course in first year.

Last year, the college system came under attack. Students, faculty, and even administration admitted that the college system has not solved the problem of student alienation at York.

The proponents of the plan appealed to the students' patience, saying that it was only a matter of time until each college will have produced a tradition which can be recognized as unique and with which the students will be able to identify.

In other words: "Let us gird our loins," and with a conscious effort the system will work.

There is much heated discussion over the problems of the college system. What I wish to do is to outline some of the basic problems and pose some of the questions that we will face this year.

The first question to be asked is whether the college is a separate, discreet unit. Are the academic, cultural and social spheres relevant to the college unit, and if so, to what extent can the college offer a full set of alternatives?

The college is greatly divorced from York's academic sphere. Except for one college course in first year, there are no courses

directly linked (by bureaucracy or perspective) to the college itself. The student will most frequently find himself in a lecture hall or classroom outside "his" college among students of all other York colleges.

Nor are the student's social and cultural spheres really encompassed in "his" college. Many students belong to clubs in other colleges (usually situated there because of space allocation), spend time in other college coffeeshops, read the newspapers of other colleges and mingle in other college common rooms.

In other words, to date every college has failed in its bid to become an obvious social or cultural centre for the students who have been assigned to it.

The second question is whether the present forms of hierarchical governing structures are alienating.

Each college has its own bureaucracy, including a student council. These structures tend to keep students bored and consequently passive and unaware. They do not encourage active participation in decision-making despite the number of committees open to student representation. Students realize that the power never evolves to the committee level but is maintained in the hands of the administrators on top.

The student council, though it makes some claims to representivity is guilty of this, too. Although student bureaucrats are constantly looking for students to do various jo-jobs they would rather not do themselves, the members of the college realize their real power resides merely in a once-a-year election in which it is mainly the office-seekers who do the talking.

This situation is compounded by a powerful university-wide bureaucracy directly controlled by the board of governors, the president and the senate. Only the senate has student representation — and only one of the 10 student members (Glendon's) is elected.

Obviously, there is a great deal of duplication of work and expense between the dual bureaucracies — not to mention increased alienation of the people the bureaucracies are supposed to serve.

The college system vis-a-vis government, although only partly to blame, has not promoted democracy or active participation in decision-making and must be seen as one of the prime agents of alienation at York and also one of the severe hindrances to the success of the college system.

Another very important question is whether a university which has instituted a college system, but which maintains the same uncritical course content and individualistic, oppressive middle class culture is really less alienating. This is especially relevant when it has been shown by sociologists that the roots of our alienation relate directly to the content of our education and our culture.

The question then is: Can this university prevent dehumanization without a critical evaluation of its academic content and its culture?

For instance, a student taking political science is told to ignore the concepts of power and class in favor of the myths of pluralism and income distribution. The student in

sociology is taught about family and labor relations in ways that do not relate to his own oppression or that of the working class. The scientist or engineer who wants to create things that will serve people and ease their material hardships is smothered and perverted by a scientific establishment almost completely controlled by the West's ruling elites.

This situation yields much the same results as psych services' headshrinkers — rather than encouraging discussion and action to change a system which is too often irrational and immoral, the emphasis is on molding you to fit into the status quo.

This is one of the grossest sins that the rulers of York have perpetrated on the student body.

The last question to be asked is whether the extra financial cost of maintaining a college system is worthwhile. It costs an annual 20 per cent more to finance — what with duplication of services, including committees, bureaucrats and classrooms.

It would be nice to publish exact figures on what it costs to run York. Unfortunately, the financial books are closed to students and faculty, not to mention the community at large.

Not only does this university waste more money than others in Ontario (sorry, it's only an educated guess), but its source of revenue is the same — the community at large, especially the working classes.

The lower income groups pay a higher proportion of taxes (Carter Commission) and yet receive the least amount of services (CUS Means Survey, 1965). By costing more — mainly because of the college system — York places an even greater burden on the shoulders of the working class.

Rather than being a service to the community, York is a liability — it takes away resources, but does not return them.

The question of "why a college system" still demands an answer. Those of you who have been at York realize that alienation here is as strong as at any university and has not been solved by the college system.

What the college system has done is to serve the interests of the administration. York could serve the community, the Canadian people — but to do so would require a restructured university; one which, to begin with, would spread real decision-making power equally among students, faculty and staff and not between central bureaucracy and college bureaucracies.

What the college system has done at York is to set up tremendous bureaucratic barriers to a true service university. The college system has succeeded in dividing the force which should be the vanguard in restructuring the university — the students.

This is obvious in the continuing and bitter petty hassles between the college councils and the Council of the York Student Federation. As long as the students fight among themselves, the administration knows that they will never feel the full critical gaze of an awakened aware student body.

Unite and fight bureaucracy. You (we) have nothing to lose but your (our) paper chains.

YSM's counter-handbook a real bargain at 15 cents

By DAVID McCAUGHNA

I certainly feel sorry for those poor creatures coming into first year at York. The registration procedure is such a harrowing experience I'm surprised so many survive.

I recall vividly my first registration here. After spending three or four hours running from advisors to department heads to secretaries, and constantly encountering new regulations and restrictions, I was in such a despairing fury at the whole place that I was strongly tempted to call it quits right there and go home.

It is certain that the majority of students put up with a great deal of bureaucratic hocus-pocus when they first arrive, not to mention the initial disappointment they are more than likely to feel after their first few weeks at York. So the York Student Movement's introductory "handbook", Brave New School, must surely be a cruel blow to the university novice.

Brave New School is a hard hit-

ting critique of the university structure. In the two years I've been at York there have been quite a few improvements but, God knows, the place is still a long way from being perfect.

The York Student Movement is a group of hard-working students who are dedicating a great deal of time and energy towards changing the university. They are an admirable group who feel the frustration of being in the clutches of a large university which seems to look at the educational process as how many BA's they can produce for "x" dollars. Brave New School dissects the structure and content of the university which they feel is "not adaptable to real human needs and desires."

The handbook covers a large number of topics from social science courses to the liberation of women. It has an interesting diary of the progress that has been made by student activists on the campus. An illuminating unique handbook, Brave New School is a bargain at 15 cents.



Frantic singer and pianist Little Richard guaranteed to play at Revival

Groups lined up for Revival

By PAT KUTNEY

Kim Fowley is coming to freak out Toronto and prepare us for the Rock Revival Saturday at Varsity Stadium.

Kim, a six-foot five-inch mass of hair and outlandish clothes, confesses to producing the Coasters records, singing on the song "Alley Oop" and other accomplishments in the entertainment field. He will be in TO for a week in advance to spread his insanity and get people's heads together over the concert.

But! To the meat of the Revival. Promoters Johnny Brower and Ken Walker have taken time and money to ensure the most representative rock 'n roll artistes from past and present. The old rockers booked are those who have endured to this day. And certainly not by coincidence, as they were just about the only performers who consistently provided exciting and worthwhile material while pop music went through the doldrums in the interim between Bill Haley and the Comets and the Rolling Stones.

And who are they? Gene Vincent, in his first North American appearance in nine years. Bo Diddley and Chuck Berry, whose rhythms are the basis for most of the good pop music being put out today. Toronto is getting to be known as Chuck Berry City as this will be his seventh performance in Toronto this year. AND the two most frantic singers and piano players: Jerry Lee Lewis and Little Richard. For those Little Richard fans who have become rather disenchanted because of his two "no shows" in the last 15 months, he is guaranteed to play at the Revival.

Also present will be the foremost exponents of rock 'n roll today: Chicago Transit Authority, Cat Mother and the All Night Newsboys, and broom-wielding, can-throwing Alice Cooper.

The Beatles and the Rolling Stones have been invited to attend, and Bill Wyman and Mick Taylor of the Rolling Stones are coming. The other Stones and the Beatles are being contacted by John Peel, a top British disc-jockey.

Oh, yes, the Doors will be at the Rock Revival too.

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Bid to speak sparks free speech hassle

By BOB WALLER

An attempt by Glendon student union president Bob McGaw to make an unscheduled speech at the college's first graduation ceremonies on May 31 sparked a brief free speech controversy.

A bid by Principal Escott Reid to prosecute McGaw was refuted by an investigating committee when it recommended that people be allowed to make unscheduled "statements of opinions" at future Glendon functions.

Although the Council on Student Affairs (COSA) ruled on June 23 that McGaw's actions were "discourteous", the advisory body of

seven students and five faculty members recommended that "channels be created for all future Glendon College functions to allow the statements of opinions in a courteous manner for a limited period by those in attendance."

By doing so, the committee endorsed the stand taken by McGaw in a statement circulated at the meeting which said: "It is my hope that COSA will recommend that future formal gatherings provide for the recognition of speakers from the audience."

McGaw said "this follows upon the assumption that all members of the community have the right to make their beliefs known at any formal gathering which concerns the quality or direction of life at Glendon College."

There were no formal charges against McGaw, who did not appear before the committee. The convocation incident was discussed at the request of Reid who asked COSA in a memorandum "to consider what penalties should be imposed on Mr. McGaw."

Reid was reported to have been very angry after McGaw attempted to answer the turgid rhetoric of university orator Edgar McInnis' convocation address. Although

McGaw did cause an unscheduled break in the ceremony, he waited until McInnis had finished speaking.

At that point senate and board secretary William Farr cut off the sound system and called a premature end to the ceremonies.

The recommendation of the committee to ask that steps be taken in the future to allow unscheduled speeches was felt by some members to be in opposition to the wishes of York President Murray Ross' offices.

History lecturer, I. M. Abella, chairman, mentioned that between May 31 and June 23, he had received "frantic phone calls" from the president's office that "urged action in case this incident opens the way for students to speak at other university functions."

Abella said regarding McGaw's actions: "We are supposedly an experimental college, yet our convocation ceremony was the most tradition-bound thing . . . deep down, I feel there is justification for what McGaw did."

Abella also told the committee that he and other faculty members had asked members of the Glen-

don graduating class if they were angry or offended enough to lodge a formal complaint against McGaw with COSA. All asked refused to do so, he said.

While the formal committee was meeting, 10 Glendon students formed an ad hoc board of inquiry into the incident and drew up a statement which "condemned and censured Principal Reid and President Ross for their reaction to Mr. McGaw's attempt to speak to the Glendon College convocation."

The student statement said that "the repression of freedom of speech in this instance can only be seen as an indication that Glendon College, like Canadian society, will only accept dissent on its terms, and will not tolerate challenges to its established ideas and structures."

It went on to say: "Not only do Ross' and Reid's actions show that they do not accept the principle of free speech in the university, it also shows that there is no qualitative difference between the suppression of legitimate non-violent protest and the use of police against demonstrators at Simon Fraser University last fall. In each case an effort was made to

single out and punish individual leaders."

Three other Glendon students who distributed water-melon slices among the graduates when McGaw attempted his unscheduled speech were not discussed by the committee or mentioned in Reid's memorandum to COSA.

Reid said the student union did not ask for a speaker at the convocation and that neither of the two student members on the sub-committee responsible for the ceremonies had recommended a student should be invited to speak.

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Congress votes opposition to northern corridor plan

PORT ARTHUR (CUP) — The Canadian Union of Students pledged itself to a fight against the concept of the Mid-Canada Corridor as "the legitimized theft and rape of Canada's natural resources," at its Port Arthur congress.

The corridor concept is backed by several provincial governments, universities and large corporations, and would create an urbanized, industrial strip of land just south of the Arctic Regions.

The congress noted the plan would, in effect, be another tentacle of American control of Canada, and added "any nation which values its independence and sovereignty must have control of the development and dispensation of its natural resources."

The corridor concept also ignores ecological parameters, the delegates said, and is "structurally committed to exploiting the Canadian land, people and re-

sources for corporate profit."

"The founders (of the concept) want to turn the north into another urbanized, polluted jungle of insanity," said Jim Harding, a teaching assistant at Simon Fraser University.

"They want to create capital wealth — and we know that has little to do with the fulfillment of being a human being, with human liberation."

He urged CUS to make fighting the corridor concept its major priority in the coming year because "this has a reality, unlike many of the resolutions that have come out of the conference."

"They know what they want to do. We don't, because we are afraid of committing ourselves."

CUS will help purchase and distribute prints of an anti-Corridor film prepared by a group opposed to the concept, and act as a clearinghouse and distribution centre for related research and information.

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WOW!

a Record Sale

Sly and the Family Stone
Chicago Transit Authority
Dylan
Guess Who
etc.

at the Central Square Bookshop
(The York University Bookstore)

The drawing was to
be 12
part. Always a
if
him
ed

He always wanted to explain things.
But no one cared.
So he drew.
Sometimes he would draw and it wasn't anything.
He wanted to carve it in stone or write it in the sky.
He would lie out on the grass and look up in the sky.
And it would be only him and the sky
and the things inside him that needed saying.
And it was after that he drew the picture.
It was a beautiful picture.
He kept it under his pillow and would let no one see it.
And he would look at it every night and think about it.
And when it was dark, and his eyes were closed,
he could still see it.
And it was all of him.
And he loved it.
When he started school he brought it with him.
Not to show anyone, but just to have with him like a friend.
It was funny about school.
He sat at a square, brown desk
Like all the other square, brown desks
And he thought it should be red.
And his room was a square brown room.
Like all the other rooms.
And it was tight and close.
And stiff.
He hated to hold the pencil and chalk,
With his arm stiff and his feet flat on the floor.
Stiff,
With the teacher watching and watching.
The teacher came and spoke to him.
She told him to wear a tie like all the other boys.
He said he didn't like them.
And she said it didn't matter!
After that they drew.
And he drew a tie. And it was the way he felt about morning.
And it was beautiful.
The teacher came and smiled at him.
'What's this?' she said
'Why don't you draw something like Ken's drawing?
Isn't that beautiful?'
That his mother bought him a tie.
And he always drew airplanes and rocket ships like everyone else.
And he threw the old picture away.
And when he lay alone looking at the sky,
It was big and blue and all of everything,
But he wasn't anymore.
He was square inside
And brown,
And his hands were stiff.
And he was like everyone else.
And the things inside him that needed saying
didn't need saying anymore.
It had been pushed.
It was crushed.
Stiff.
Like everyone else.