

EXCALIBUR

THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

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Thanks to the Muse.



ERIC GODDARD PHOTO

Students interested in forming an active Boycott Kraft Committee are invited to attend a meeting at Monday noon. The place will be announced.

Kraft boycott gets rolling campus support mounts

BURNABY (CUP) — The students and workers at Simon Fraser University have scored what they term "a partial success" in their fight to have Kraft products and non-union lettuce removed from the university's cafeterias.

The cafeteria workers have reached a contract agreement with a contract agreement with their employer, Mannings Ltd., and have succeeded in having a clause included which should prevent Mannings from using Kraft products, or non-union lettuce, or any other non-union products.

The clause was promoted by a group of students who set up an alternative to the university's cafeterias, which are all operated by Mannings. The lunch counter challenged Manning's monopoly contract with the university administration, provided better quality food at lower prices, and promoted the Kraft and Iceberg Lettuce Boycotts.

Both the Kraft Boycott and the Iceberg Lettuce Boycott were called in response to corporate control of the food industry.

The Kraft Boycott has been called by Canada's National Farmers Union in an effort to fight the growing domination of the Ontario dairy farmers by a few large corporations, the largest being Kraft.

Kraft is the largest processor of dairy products in North America. In 1969 its sales topped \$2.6 billion. Its profits are three times those of the next largest corporation in the food business.

But while has been growing, the income of dairy farmers has been declining. In the last few years several thousand Ontario dairy farmers have been forced out of business.

The farmers are not allowed to set their own prices. These are established by a marketing board, which tells farmers where they must deliver their milk. Increasingly, it is to Kraft.

The NFU is using the boycott to force Kraft and the other corporate interests to grant farmers collective bargaining rights. Farmers will then be able to negotiate for better prices and other conditions.

Meanwhile, food service officials at several other Canadian universities have been lukewarm in their support of the Kraft Boycott.

Lynn Brooks, Versafood manager at York, said while he didn't like the word "boycott", Versafood had stopped using virtually all Kraft products — except individually wrapped cheese products and the Swiss cheese used in submarine sandwiches.

Representatives from Kraft have been in touch with Brooks who informed them that his "customers are for the boycott and using Kraft might have ramifications on my service."

But Brooks said the boycott had created increased costs for Versafood, although he didn't have specific figures.

"Kraft has just got into servicing cafeterias and financially they're very competitive. They offer good prices and good service," Brooks said.

Most Kraft products have already been banned from cafeterias at the university of Lethbridge, University of Saskatchewan and University of Manitoba.

Union signs pact in eleventh hour management gains

Workers at York Sunday night backed down in their demands and narrowly accepted a new two-year contract just 18 hours before they were due to go on strike.

The workers, 238 cleaners, housemaids, tradesmen and groundsmen, voted 112-91 to accept a contract that gives them a few improvements, but basically accepts management's wage-benefit offer.

The negotiating committee recommended that the membership accept the proposal. "We squeezed as much as we could get out of them" said Jack Bird, national representative for the Canadian Union of Public Employees, who represent York's Local 1356.

The new wage package is \$4.04 for male cleaners, up from \$3.50 an hour; and \$3.48 for women, up from \$3 an hour. Tradespeople will get between \$5.91 to \$6.66 an hour, up from between \$4 to \$5.90 an hour. All wage increases are to be spread over a two year period. The union had originally asked for \$1 across the board increases.

WOMEN GET LESS

With its offer, management is giving male cleaners 54 cents an hour increase and only 48 cents an hour more to women cleaners. The increases are based on job categories — an issue of contention that wasn't negotiated by union officials and management.

In benefits, management agreed to pay 75 per cent of all benefits, up from 66 2/3 per cent now paid by the university, but down from the 100 per cent demand made by the union.

The union gained an extra quarter day per month for sick leave; five cents extra shift premium for afternoon and evening shifts; and an optional yearly cash return for five unused sick days. They will also get free tuition, a privilege now enjoyed by faculty and staff.

Issues of job security through plant-wide seniority; the hiring of non-union labour for new campus buildings; and the status of overtime — whether compulsory or voluntary, were not resolved in favour of the union.

Job seniority is now defined through the most junior people in a particular job, not by plant-wide seniority as in the past. Overtime is not mentioned in the agreement, but there seems to be a "gentleman's agreement" that it'll be on a voluntary basis if requested by management. And if the university decides to contract out, they must open their books three months in advance.

There have been problems this year with moves to hire non-union labour, suspensions over refusals to work overtime, and lay-offs because of budget cuts.

The question of male-female parity was also raised at the membership meeting Sunday night. One angry woman complained that she had been doing a cleaner's job at Glendon for three years and was still classified as a housemaid. Bird and the negotiations committee claimed they had not known of her situation.

Many of the workers at the meeting were dissatisfied with the split vote. Ron Beaton, acting Local president said; "Money wasn't the issue, We were after the security clause for the protection of the workers. I'm not happy with it all". He said he expected further problems over this issue.

Don Mitchell, head of York's personnel, said; "you have to report it as you see it, but the union backed down completely. But I don't want to see their nose rubbed in it."

LITTLE COST RISE

Mitchell said the combined wage-benefit settlement would cost the university little more than its original six per cent offer. The total cost of union benefits is now under \$2 million, he said, and the increase over two years will raise that cost by less than one per cent.

Bird denied this. He claimed management had come up "substantially" from its original offer and that the overall wage-benefit raise was near eight per cent.

"There are some improvements and I don't think we could have gotten any more by going out on strike. Any wage gains we might have gotten would have been lost in missed salaries," he said.

York faces an \$845,000 deficit for this year, and this is expected to climb to more than \$1 million by 1974-75 season.

Faculty, and staff have also been told they wouldn't get more than a six per cent increase this year. Mitchell said he thought the workers had been "appreciative" of the university's position in agreeing to settle.

But he said he'd been surprised by the settlement all the same. It came at 6:30 a.m. Sunday morning after 37 hours of negotiating since Thursday by union officials and management.

In preparation for the strike, Mitchell admitted secretaries had been offered a 37½ hour four-day week if they stayed after hours to empty waste baskets and tidy offices and classrooms.

Students had not been approached to scab, but would have been welcome to stay on the job if there had been a strike, he said.

Help choose the president

Students interested in applying for a position on the search committee for a new York president are invited to submit written briefs describing their academic status, experience and other pertinent information.

The briefs must be submitted along with your name, address, telephone number and student number by 5 p.m. March 7 to Jamie

Laws, chairman, senate student caucus, c/o secretary of senate, rm. S945, Ross. For further information contact Jamie Laws at 661-2056 or 667-2201.

The senate meets Friday in the senate chambers on the ninth floor of the Ross building to discuss search procedures.

THE FEES STRIKE HAS ENDED:

A mid February meeting of the Ontario Federation of Students voted to end the Fees Strike. The Council of the York Student Federation has ratified this decision.

The success of the Fees Strike across the Province, although somewhat uneven, has proven that students are not prepared to sit idly by while the Government proceeds to undermine the educational system of this Province.

The Fees Strike has served its purpose. The next step now is to examine what the Government should be doing and trying to see that it is done.

The final release of the "Wright Report" (Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario) suggests some alternatives for the government to follow. A condensed version of the 250 page report will be available in the CYSF office (N111 Ross) early next week. Please read it!

PAY YOUR FEES!

MARCH 13 A DAY OF STUDY

The Council of the York Student Federation will be sponsoring a Day of Study, centered around the final report of the Commission on Post Secondary Education on March 13 in cooperation with the Ontario Federation of Students and other student councils across the Province. For further information, contact the CYSF office N111 Ross, 667-2515

WATCH EXCALIBUR FOR FURTHER DETAILS

CYSF drops fee strike study day called for Mar. 13

The fee strike debate raged in CYSF again last Monday with the statement of a graduate council member who claimed that the university might capitulate on the fees issue if undergraduates withheld their fees until the end of this term.

Despite this argument and the fact that York had the greatest student participation in the fee strike of any university in Ontario, CYSF voted six to five, with two abstentions, to end the fee strike during the week of March 6 to 9. CYSF also voted to call a moratorium on March 13 to discuss the financing of universities and student fees.

Opposing the fee strike CYSF president-elect Michael Mouritsen told the group:

"I hesitated to speak at this meeting, but I received a phone call from Professor Yolton on Friday. He told me that he went to the board of governors meeting with his proposed budget. Now the university is 1.6 million dollars in debt because of unpaid fees, though this amount was listed as income on the budget. The board told Yolton to come back when he had his budget in order. If students do not pay their fees, the university will be seriously damaged."

The argument given by Theobald for ending the fee strike was that the action "although locally successful was on a provincial scale a bankrupt tactic." Since only a fraction of a per cent of the province's education funds had been denied them, the Ontario government was not going to budge.

In another motion, CYSF accepted the report of the chief returning officer on the CYSF elections after tabling the section that declared that the two Atkinson college candidates were legally elected until after a conference between CYSF and Atkinson council. Although Atkinson had appointed its own representatives in the past, the CYSF move had political overtones since the two members who were acclaimed for Atkinson, Ron Rosenthal and Wally Gustar, were elected on the United Left Slate.

A motion that the President of York be elected by the students, faculty, and staff was defeated, but resolutions were passed to support both the striking students in Montreal who had been beaten up by police and student demonstrators in Greece, some of whom has been killed.

In a final motion by Ray van Eenoooghe, council voted to sponsor a meeting with a speaker from the National Farmers Union to explain the Kraft boycott.



President-elect Michael Mouritsen.

President airs views on student situation

By ABIE WEISFIELD

Excerpts from a taped interview with student federation president-elect, Michael Mouritsen.

Excalibur: What do the election results mean to you?

Mouritsen: Well obviously I accept the results. I'm very upset at the low turnout of people who were committed enough to vote; that were concerned enough to vote. I received a plurality despite the fact, as Excalibur put it, I squeaked in by 20 votes. I still nevertheless squeaked in.

Excalibur: What are your ideas on implementing the referendum decisions on the National Student Union and the student centre?

Mouritsen: Well, apparently the referendum on the National Student Union — the legality of that referendum is being questioned right now because it wasn't approved by council. But I think that it obviously indicated, by those people that did vote, that a majority want to join. I'm not in favour of joining the National Student Union because I don't see the benefits to be gained from it.

I don't see what benefits we have gained from the Ontario Federation of Students. I'd like to explore the possibility of pulling out of both organizations.

With regard to the student union building, there is no way the provincial government is going to fund the building. They cut off all building programs in the province. I'm certainly in favour of the student centre and I'd like to act on it next year in terms of working out a system of financing it.

Excalibur: What do you mean by the quality of education and what are your plans for implementing your ideas?

Mouritsen: Well, the types of questions that are problems that are covered by the phrase, quality of education, include such things as teaching quality, curriculum development, academic planning, academic standards and hum . . . and these types of things, hum . . . and what . . .

Excalibur: implementing your ideas?

Mouritsen: The way to . . . first of all these are the types of issues that I think — as I stressed in the campaign, that CYSF can do something about and the way it can do something about them is to work through the existing committee structure and the existing corporate structure of the university to . . . hum . . . do you want to stop the thing (tape recorder) for awhile?

Excalibur: Would you like to elaborate on your projections for future CYSF policy?

Mouritsen: I think that CYSF can do much to improve the student image generally and certainly the image of students at York by working on its own (with respect to the OFS) and lobbying with the government because we have more in common, working with the other institutions in this university. We have more in common with professors and administrators at York than we do with students at Brock, at McMaster and Toronto.

Excalibur: In view of the cutbacks in the quality of education here at York; the library budget cutbacks, faculty layoffs, maintenance worker layoffs, and the probable future cutbacks, what are your intentions for the policy of CYSF to deal with these measures?

Mouritsen: Well, I don't think that the quality of education has really been cut back, I think it's just — in a lot of areas — at a very low level.

Excalibur: Do you project any changes along the lines of the democratization of the university governing structure?

Mouritsen: Not any fundamental changes. The university governing structure now is very democratic in the sense that it welcomes the institutional involvement of student representatives. I think the only level at which students are not officially represented is the board of governors although they are not prevented from sitting on the board. They aren't officially represented.

Ed: Board meetings are closed to the public.)

Excalibur: Do you believe the CYSF should take positions on international issues of concern to York students such as the self-determination of Soviet Jews or the sending of Canadian troops to Vietnam and campus military research?

Mouritsen: No I don't because I don't think that the CYSF can claim to . . . first of all these are decisions which have to be made individually. I don't think that the council can claim to represent the students' viewpoints on these issues. Every student is going to have a different viewpoint and I think it's very wrong for the council to claim that it's speaking for York students or even a majority of York students.

Grads seek to maintain advisor post

The possibility that the graduate faculty's student advisor position will be eliminated due to budget cutbacks has prompted York international students to organize in support of the office.

A group of students has submitted a brief to Collie outlining the ways in which the student advisory position has benefited them.

The students feel the present advisor, Mary Junjek, has provided an essential service, particularly for overseas students. Besides meeting incoming students at the airport, she has provided all the advice and help necessary for such students to get established at York. A number of overseas students have expressed their gratitude to Mrs. Junjek for accommodating them at her home until she could get them permanent accommodation.

Graduate Dean Michael Collie asked Mrs. Junjek to take on the advising position on a part-time experimental basis two years ago. This year the position was made full-time.

Collie is still sympathetic towards the position but said it is simply being re-evaluated in light of the senate co-ordinating committee's instructions to establish staff priorities. He said he expected to get feedback on the office's effectiveness and this is occurring now. "I want to make it clear that I don't think the university is doing very much when one person is available for advising these students".

Junjek stressed that although her office is part of the Grad faculty, she is available to any student at York. Her work has been primarily with overseas students however, for whom she holds open get-togethers twice a week in a Grad residence apartment.

"There is a need for someone in this position whether I have it or not" she said. Although ideally York's colleges are supposed to handle student advising, Junjek stated that "international students don't feel they are being looked after by the colleges."

Former YUSA pres says union possible

York's support staff may be receptive to the idea of forming a union within the year, according to former president of the York University Staff Association (YUSA), Alexis Thoman.

She said yesterday, however, greater involvement in the association by the 1,400 support staff employees might give this group more bargaining power within the university and make a union unnecessary.

Thoman, who was replaced by Barbara McCaw in the regular YUSA executive elections yesterday, said the staff will have to accept whatever the university offers if they do not show more concern for the association.

The university administration had budgeted for a six per cent increase for maintenance worker wages but faculty and staff increases were left up in the air by the co-ordinating committee when it proposed a deficit next year of \$333,000.

The faculty association has already said it will not tolerate a salary freeze next year. In the past the association has threatened to withhold grades over increase demands.

Thoman said that the staff are very important to the operation of the university also. She said that if a majority of the members called in sick for two or three days and then worked at a slow pace when they returned they might impress the board of governors they need a pay increase.

Thoman said that when YUSA negotiators meet the president they will be looking for more than a six per cent increase. She pointed out that the cost of living rose approximately seven per cent this year.

York Briefs

Guitar society sponsors concert

The Guitar Society of Toronto is presenting a concert including Edra Bayefsky, Lynne Gangbar, and Art Levine at St. Michael's Choir School, 66 Bond St., March 3 at 8:30 p.m. Admission is \$2 for non-members.

Cuba film today — art and revolution

A documentary, "Cuba: Art and Revolution" which describes the Castro government's development of the fine arts in Cuba, will be shown Thursday, March 1 at 12 noon in Rm. N203, Ross.

What change is good change?

The impact of social policies on local communities across Canada will be the focus of a conference, "What Change is Good Change?" to be held today in the senate room on the Glendon campus of York University. The Glendon Canadian Studies Programme is bringing together sociologists and anthropologists to discuss how local groups influence policies affecting their communities, how communities respond to social policies formulated elsewhere and what the researcher can do when he is caught in the crossfire between local residents and policy-makers. The conference is open to the public. For more information call Stuart Schoenfeld at 487-6118 or 962-5989.

Marxism and revolution with Novack

George Novack, a well known American socialist scholar and writer will be the feature speaker at the forthcoming Regional Ontario conference "Marxism and the Canadian Revolution" to be held at Hart House, March 2, 3, 4. For further information contact the League for Socialist Action, 334 Queen St. W., 364-5908.

Weekend Latin America conference

A round-table conference, Latin America . in the 70's, discussing political conflict, the role of the military, economic dependence and underdevelopment in Latin America, will be held Monday, March 5, 7:30 p.m. in Rm. 202, U of T, 35 St. George St. For further information contact the International Studies Program, U of T, 928-3350.

ERRATA

A front page story in last week's edition (Library Cut By \$35,000, Layoffs Likely) incorrectly reported that the library's budget was cut by \$235,000 this year. The budget was actually cut by \$165,000 by the joint committee on alternatives in November 1972. The budget for 1973-74 will be the same as this year's budget: \$3,670,000.

The second editorial in last week's Excalibur (Students Must Help If Workers Strike) implied that staff members can obtain free tuition for themselves and their families. This privilege is only available to faculty. Staff members, but not their families, can get free tuition if it can be shown the courses would up-grade skills relevant to their employment.

The story (Mordecai Richler Says Canadian Nationalism Makes "Cultural Nonsense") printed last week reported Richler spoke in Winters dining hall when actually he spoke at Vanier as part of the college's Canadian Perspectives series.

Fritz the Cat Special Agent for the CIA



COMIX: The politics of a Crumbly cartoonist

By BARBARA COWARD
Reprinted from The Grape

It's a 35 page 10 x 4 format cartoon strip called SECRET AGENT FOR THE CIA, and its full colour cover shows a stealthy and slimy Fritz the Cat running past the 'slit-eyed hordes' of Chinese rats. In the background, the red sun is rising or setting (probably in this case setting). It sells for a dollar.

This pamphlet from Ballantine Books, New York, skilfully written and illustrated by Robert Crumb merits critical attention for many reasons. First, the cartoon format, which is both acid in character and nostalgic (looking back to the days of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck), is undeniably one of the most popular vehicles of ideology.

The 20-30 year olds of today consumed and lived out the fantasies presented in animated cartoons (television), and the pages of Buck Rogers and G.I. Joe comic books. If support for the military effort in imperialist wars, or a romantic notion of love was needed to bolster the ideological underpinnings of a corrupt capitalist society, then the

necessary groundwork could be effectively laid through the narrative and graphics of comics.

The form which we so avidly devoured in adolescence now reappears, recognizable to our senses (when we pick it up and leaf through, it has the same 'feel' as 10-15 years back), but apparently 'transformed' to fit the 'change of consciousness' which world events of the last decade, the American anti-war movement, and the counter-culture explosion have collectively generated. This pretended change of consciousness is a colossal shock.

Certainly Crumb (his name is appropriate) is a highly successful technician, that is he does his job with impeccable skill. His cartoons sell outrageously well, especially among current and even semi-disaffected members of the counter-culture. They pose as witty satire of the 'establishment'. This coherence of readership and content is the greatest indicator of what Crumb as a writer is doing and not doing. The story behind SECRET AGENT FOR THE C.I.A. corroborates this in

exacting detail: what tends to be a satire against racism, sexism, and myths about the Communist Chinese, is, in fact, patent reinforcement of these very attitudes. Fritz is a furry James Bond, sent to China to get details of the 'secret bomb' which the Chinese are concocting. He is so farout that he is constantly victim to the rape-attacks of assorted women-secretaries (Miss Oglemouse) and Su-Su "Chinese sex-bomb"). And he has such amazing cunning and finesse that he wins Tung Nchiki (get it?). No. 1 scientist of the People's Republic, over to the side of America, by offering him a job as a sports-car designer for G.M. The outcome of this stroke of ideological genius is that the secret bomb

(which is made up of 400 million Red Chinese people, who upon release will over-run America) has its course reversed, explodes in China, thus turning the "Reds" wicked energy upon itself. The narrative concludes with the hero Fritz enjoying the amenities of a secret agent, i.e. women, one after the other in gruesome succession, in his plush New York apartment.

In between these major events are strewn a whole range of grim but informative allusions. The extended metaphor of American cat and Chinese rats is obvious. The Chinese characters speak the conventionally reversed "r" and "l". The military is significantly brutal in their liquidation procedures, and the

scientists appropriately malleable as imperfectly brain-washed workers eager to defect.

The overall effect is quite devastating. Though the exaggeration borders on being, at times, ludicrous, the cynical stance presented by Crumb is attractive to those who find more serious treatment of politics too 'heavy'. Most people say they find Crumb's cartoons hilarious and inoffensive. I'm sure that this vicious attack on the Chinese people will be a real winner.

Leandre Bergeron has also identified the cartoon strip as an important format for information. What he wrote was the people's history of Quebec.

Students occupy over prof firing demand say in staffing decisions

TORONTO (CUP) — About a hundred students occupied the mathematics department office at the University of Toronto Tuesday to protest the effective firing of three popular math professors and a refusal to give them a voice in staffing decisions.

While students occupied, administrators quibbled over the establishment of a parity faculty-student committee to discuss student complaints about their lack of input in decisions of the department.

Math department chairman George Duff has opposed students in their attempts to get on department staffing committees. Duff told a noon rally Tuesday that university rules forbid students to sit on these committees.

Yet last week, Don Forster, university vice-president and

provost, told the sociology department that students could sit on such committees as these are only advisory bodies to the chairman and therefore not subject to restrictive guidelines.

Students have mobilized around the plight of a professor denied tenure last spring and two other professors who have been notified that their contracts will not be renewed when they expire this spring. The professor denied tenure will likely be unable to hold his job once his current contract expires.

Math students have collected more than 1,000 names on a petition asking that these professors be kept on staff and demanding to sit on the department staffing committee.

Arts and science dean Bob Greene said Tuesday he doubted that anyone other than Duff could reverse the firing decisions. He

maintained that both he and U of T president John Evans were unable to interfere.

The move to occupy came after Duff failed to respond to student demands at a noon hour rally Tuesday. Duff dismissed students' praise for faculty; "students rate highest those teachers from whom they learn the least."

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Mass based resistance to the regime

Greek students challenge military junta

By KOSTAS KOSTAKIS

The massive mobilization, and now resistance, of students in Greece has deeply shaken the Greek junta for the first time in its brutal six year history, opening a new phase in the bitter struggle for Greek freedom.

The students have smashed, once and for all, the myth that the Greeks are contented with the small gang of military-intelligence officers who, using NATO plan Prometheus, crushed the popular movement of the '602 by taking over a month before the elections scheduled for May 27, 1967. But more importantly, the students seem to have laid the groundwork for mass-based resistance to the regime.

In Athens, where martial law still reigns, three to five thousand students (one-third of them women) occupied the law school in the heart of the city on February 21. The sit-in was the culmination of a series of protests and strikes which actually began in January at the polytechnical school and spread quickly as students of law, medicine and philosophy at Athens university each in turn added their forces to the movement. Sensing that it was losing its grip on the situation, the junta issued a decree on February 14 providing for the withdrawal of army deferments for those engaged in or "inciting" strike activities.

The following day, thousands of students joined in a peaceful demonstration at the polytechnical school, and the police, cautious before, were finally unleashed by the regime. Over one hundred students were arrested and both students and faculty were beaten viciously as police invaded the building of the school, trashing, for good measure, the Chancellor's office as well. The chancellor and the faculty senate resigned in protest. Hundreds of law students, demonstrating in sympathy at the law school in another part of the city were also greeted by police clubs.

Sunday the 18th, 11 students were tried for "insulting authorities" in a trial which one of the lawyers described as "being conducted under conditions of terrorism." Even the lawyers are being harassed by security police. Several episodes broke out in the courtroom as security police tried to prevent students from following the trial. Former prime minister Panayiotis Kanellopoulos and many other prominent political leaders testified in defense of the students.

When, on the following day, students of law, medicine and philosophy gathered for a protest, they found the Athens university "closed for repairs."

The next day, the 21st, was the day of decision. In thousands they gathered at the law school for a mass meeting and then took over the building. After maintaining their occupation for 30 hours, isolated by heavy police forces from supplies of food and from the thousands of other students and parents who came to support them, they left peacefully having agreed to a ten day moratorium of protest during which professors were to negotiate with the junta. Ignoring the compromise move worked out by students and professors, the junta flatly rejected a reconsideration of the draft decree.

At the same time, the Greek press, which had pushed the junta's press law to its limit during the sit-in, was stopped from publishing any article or photograph relating to the "disturbances." Wire service out of the country was cut off. Not since the first days of the coup had such strict measures been imposed.

What followed on Saturday and Sunday was a transformation from a generally peaceful student protest movement to a mass uprising. The police, confronted by thousands of angry students, now joined in some numbers by their parents, workers and shopkeepers, went wild. Hundreds were injured, many seriously,

and reports began to filter out of student deaths.

And then, the startling news of massive student demonstrations in Salonica began to reach the outside world. With its lack of foreign correspondents, Salonica is more easily hidden from the eyes of the world than the capital. Radio Paris announced the death of two.

The news blackout within Greece has almost quelled any reporting in the foreign press. While BBC and Radio Paris still carry short and tantalizingly vague accounts of "incidents," "clashes" and "injuries", the New York Times of Feb. 26, for example, carried a photograph of students being beaten by police, but no news article. Greece was not among the subjects "fit to print" on Monday.

When the junta took power in April 1967, it seemed to have everything going for it. With computerized efficiency, the coup of colonels struck at all levels arresting politicians, labour and student leaders. American support was automatic, since the National Security Council, according to Marquis Childs, had given the green light for the coup in February. And support continued, extending to American lobbying activities on the junta's behalf by Secretary of State William Rogers when the Council of Europe

moved to expel Greece from its ranks in December 1969, finally deciding that the junta practiced "administrative torture". The U.S. interestingly enough, denies any knowledge of torture in Greece despite the fact that the notorious ESA (Military Police Headquarters) interrogation center is next door to the American embassy in Athens.

Except for the spontaneous demonstration of 500,000 Greeks during the funeral of George Papandreou (leader of the Center Union party) in November 1968, resistance has remained on a low level in Greece. While the junta has remained totally isolated from all strata of the Greek population, active resistance to it has been carried out by small groups. They plant bombs on symbolic targets and are arrested regularly.

While over the almost six years of dictatorship their numbers run into the hundreds and their daring acts and proud court martials have kept the spirit of democracy alive in Greece, they have been unable to shake its structure of power.

The student movement has changed all this and we will not likely have to wait long to see the results of the slogan which became the clarion call of the February uprising: "People — Join Us!"



Students on the roof of the Law school at the University of Athens.

Quebec students continue strike in defiance of court injunction

MONTREAL (CUPI) — In defiance of a court injunction, students at the Université de Québec à Montréal plan to continue their boycott of classes, now in its second month. About 3,000 of the university's 13,000 students voted overwhelmingly at a rally at Paul Sauve arena Monday night in favour of continuing the strike.

The students are striking to protest the university administration's attempts to impose a deadline for payment of academic fees. The students are demanding the right to pay their fees in installments during the three years after they leave the university and only if they find work in their field of study.

They plan to campaign for support among CEGEPS and other universities in Montreal. Besides organizing a study day for later in the week, they will hold a demonstration Friday, March 2 in front of the Pailais de Justice, or "court-house" when 10 UQAM students are to appear on charges of violating the injunction and of causing disturbances while picketing. Students of the Rosemont CEGEP are planning to hold study sessions until the UQAM injunction is lifted.

The strike began on Jan. 26, and on Feb. 16 Rector Leo A. Dorais announced the university was suspending classes and activities for a "period of reflection". The students, with support from the teachers union and the non-academic employees union have kept the university effectively closed since the end of January.

The student strike had forced the administration to withdraw its Jan. 26 deadline for the payment of fees. (The university would have expelled students failing to pay by that time.) On Feb. 6 the Quebec government lifted all province-wide deadlines and said each university could decide for itself how to collect fees.

Last week the Conference des recteurs et principaux des universités du Québec officially withdrew its dictum calling for strict fee payment.

Then the government's tactics changed: on Feb. 21, Quebec education minister Francois Cloutier said the time had come to restore order on the UQAM campus.

On Feb. 22, the Montreal police drove their motorcycles through student lines, injuring at least three students, as the UQAM administration tried to forcibly end the strike which has kept the university closed since Jan. 26.

Only when the riot squad appeared on the scene in the morning did the students disperse, but they returned for mass picket lines in the afternoon.

The university faces a double problem with the student

strike and its support. The administration is currently negotiating with non-academic staff on a new contract, and the workers may legally strike by the end of March. They staged a strike last year and received support from both students and faculty. The faculty strike last year also received student support.

The UQAM administration said Feb. 19 it wanted to consider the student idea of three-year fee payments, but until it devises a new system, it insisted on the old fee deadlines.

Meanwhile the University of Sherbrooke withdrew from the provincial fee regulations and said it wanted to devise a satisfactory arrangement for payment with students. At nearby Bishop's University, the administration has set a Feb. 12 deadline but is reportedly being lenient with students who cannot afford immediate payment.

But the Bishop's administration has sent letters to all debtor students advising them they are expelled from residence and disallowed food services. The administration has devised a new system for next year ordering students to pay their first term fees by September registration and their second term fees by Jan. 15, 1974.

CIA needs grads

WASHINGTON (CPS-CUPI) — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has been encountering difficulties in recruiting competent college graduates for its worldwide operations. The CIA has come under attack because of its past infiltration of campus groups and disclosure of its clandestine operations in Southeast Asia. These factors have hurt the CIA's reputation, and removed some of the glamour of being in the "spy business". The agency continues to need people to staff its worldwide positions, and uses both open and covert solicitation to recruit college students. The covert method used in recruiting students is exemplified by ads placed in daily newspapers for foreign linguists. The ads are usually for employment in Washington, D.C., with a provision that the individual be willing to serve abroad. The student applying for such a job is not told that the employer is the CIA. The work of such linguists generally consists of translating foreign language tapes, but where the tapes come from, and how they are obtained, is left unanswered.

News Briefs

Brock to use deficit financing

ST. CATHARINES (CUP) — The students' union of Brock University has endorsed a report demanding the university administration solve its present financial crisis through deficit financing. A special committee composed of student, faculty and administrative members was mandated to find a solution to the financial crisis. An occupation in protest over the announced firing of five full-time faculty, ended when the university agreed to retain the five. All committee members agreed that although the financial problems are serious, they do not warrant the massive cutbacks proposed by the administration.

U of T and Ottawa emerge unscathed

(CUP) — The University of Toronto (U of T) and the University of Ottawa are the only Ontario universities to emerge unscathed by a province-wide decrease in 1973-74 university applicants, according to raw data released by the Ontario Universities Applications Centre. Seven hundred more students than last year have indicated U of T as their first choice, with about the same members as last year picking Toronto as their second and third preferences.

The much smaller University of Ottawa was the only other university to buck the trend, by receiving an impressive increase of 100 applications.

Qualifications are first consideration

(CUP) — Qualifications are more important than nationality in selecting university professors, says the president of the University of Western Ontario (UWO). The UWO administration is presently under fire from some students and faculty members for releasing several Canadian faculty members from the American-dominated department of sociology. Of the 36 UWO sociology faculty members, 18 are American and 14 are Canadian. Two and possibly four Canadians and two non-Canadians will be released at the end of this year to meet the university's budget problems. Professors are being released in other departments also. Many students and professors believe a subject as culturally sensitive as sociology should not be taught by foreign professors. A total of 61 UWO faculty members will not have their contracts renewed next year and most of these, apparently are Canadian.

U of T gets faculty raises

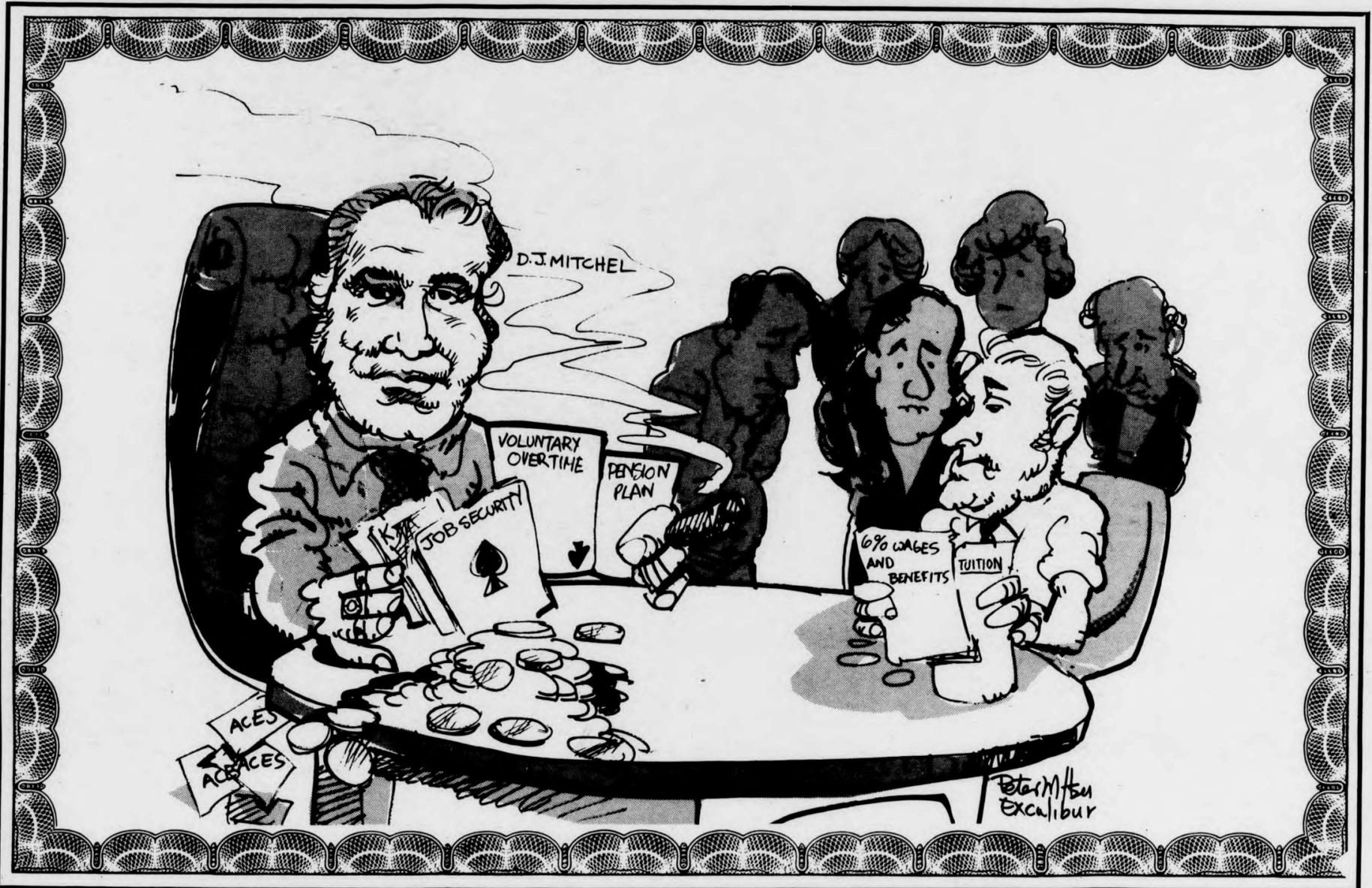
(CUP) — University of Toronto faculty members are joining colleagues elsewhere in gaining salary increases for next year, despite the institution's serious money shortage. The more than 2,100 U of T academics will get an across-the-board increase of 3.5 per cent. Minimum salaries now range from \$9,200 for lecturers to \$18,300 for full professors. The increase contrasts sharply with a 22 per cent cut in the budget of the U of T advisory bureau, a progressive counselling service generally considered superior to facilities provided elsewhere at U of T and on other campuses. Salary money will also be available for merit increases averaging \$700 per person for teachers earning less than \$26,000 a year and \$400 for those earning more, provided they are not already earning more than the ceiling in their rank.

EXCALIBUR

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

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

editor-in-chief, Marilyn Smith; news editor, Jim Daw, managing editor, Lerrick Starr; cultural editor, Lynn Slotkin; photography editor, Peter Hsu; sports editor, Ed Piwowarczyk; cartoon editor, John Rose; CUP editor, Shelli Hunter; staff-at-large, Paul Thomson, Dave Phillips, Valerie Sullivan, Mike Barris, Harold Stein, Peter Matilainen, Nancy Hobbs, Robin Rowland, Danny Zanbilowicz, Jerry Silverman, Carla Sullivan, Marg Poste, Bernie Stein, Ken Myron, Lionel Llewellyn, Harry Stinson, Carl Stieren, Ron Rosenthal, Ray van Eenoaghe, Rob Barlow, Warren Clements, Harry Kitz, Wolfgang Lamers, Mike and Roy (pasties), Business and advertising, Rolly Stroeter; advertising, Jackie Stroeter. Editorial — phone 667-3201, 3202; advertising — phone 667-3800.



CUPE was facing a stacked deck

The strike has been averted and it looks like some last minute dealing decided the game. Now that all the cards have been shown it appears that the York workers were facing a well stacked deck.

Offering secretaries overtime to scab while final negotiations were going on is a clear example of administration double dealing. Pitting one group of underpaid workers against another has proven to be a well-worn tactic employed by those that hold the purse strings.

While some may applaud the university for staying within its decimated budget, Excalibur feels that more humane criteria should have been palliated. No matter whose version of the

figures you compute, the CUPE workers only received a few crumbs more than the six per cent originally offered. Free tuition for workers is a gain in line with a policy long given to faculty and staff.

Considering the contract's two year duration and the seven per cent or more yearly rise in the cost of living, it looks like the workers' families will have a lot more trouble balancing their personal budgets.

It is hard to understand why the

union's negotiating committee endorsed a contract that didn't satisfactorily deal with three of the major issues confronting the workers. The problems of job seniority, contracting out and overtime have all caused much distress this year.

Management still has the right to contract out (for non-union cleaning contractors) for the new buildings on campus. But now they have to open their books 3 months before doing so. The

question of voluntary or compulsory overtime — cause of the suspensions and lock-out recently has been 'resolved' by a non-binding 'gentleman's agreement'. The new seniority clause is also in management's favour by allowing them to lay-off people in any job category.

With a two year contract to go, Excalibur urges all workers to become much more involved in the union and it's executive for a more representative negotiating committee next time.

Elite says end fee strike student opinion not sought

Not with a whimper but a bang. That was the rationale adopted by York's student federation Tuesday night in voting to call off the fee strike.

"It would be disastrous to continue," said president John Theobald in arguing for the end. It certainly would have been disastrous for Theobald; he took out a full page ad in Excalibur Tuesday morning to say "the fee strike is over" even before council had decided that it was indeed over.

That kind of autocratic move has been used by the so-called leaders of the Ontario Federation of Students through the whole campaign. With OFS managing the fee strike, it was doomed from the start — but not because of the root issues.

The OFS tactics — a strategy that never was — revolved hopelessly around march after march on Queen's Park.

Signing a petition is like whispering at a brick wall; picketing Queen's Park is like screaming at that same brick wall — in isolation from other actions, neither has any effect.

Concrete actions through serious study and research of the provincial loan scheme, the inequities of a bursary-scholarship program, and a critique of the learning institution were never fostered by OFS.

Consequently, rank and file students never became involved or committed, in spite of the initial concern they showed by obeying the mass call to withhold fees.

If we accept this decision of the "leadership" — and there's some doubt that students will — the study and research still remain to be done. The government hasn't backed down; the cutbacks will continue.

Eat shit

— said the king. And a 1,000 loyal subjects did, for the king's word was the law of the land.

"Get your ass on over to the staff meeting," said the king, and 1,000 loyal Excalibur staffers did, for they knew they had to report the foul language of the king.

It's happening at 1 p.m. today, in Excalibur offices, Central Square.

The race is on

We're off and running for the selection of next year's editor. Screening sessions begin at noon and 4 p.m. tomorrow, and will continue Thursday and Friday next week. The final choice will come in under the wire next Friday.

If you've contributed to Excalibur this academic year, you're eligible to attend the sessions; but only those staffers who have contributed to at least six issues of the paper may vote.

An eye for an eye

By JIM DAW

Happily, administrative murder has become the rarest of all punishments for crime.

A study reported in 1971, that there are fewer than 250 legal executions a year throughout the entire world (slightly less than half of these in the Republic of South Africa.)

Most of the developed nations of the western world have abolished the death penalty, including Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, all the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal. Belgium retains the death penalty on the statute books, but it has not been used since 1863. It has been abolished either formally or in practice in many Latin American countries including Argentina, Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, most of the federal states of Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela. Israel, Turkey and two of the Australian states do not use it.

LIECHTENSTEIN FIRST

Abolition came to some countries very early. Liechtenstein was the first country in the world to abolish capital punishment in 1798. Netherlands followed in 1870; Italy in 1890; Norway in 1905 and in Sweden in 1921.

Some states in the U.S. were forerunners in the abolitionist movement. In 1846, Michigan became the first jurisdiction in the English speaking world to abolish the death penalty; Rhode Island and Wisconsin followed a few years later. Six other states eliminated the death penalty as the punishment for first degree murder in the 1960s.

Presently, nine of the 50 states, plus two federal territories, have no death penalty at all, while another five have abolished it as the general penalty for first degree murder, although retaining it for a few relatively rare crimes.

Debates on the constitutionality of the death penalty as "cruel and unusual punishment" continue in the courts and the U.S. Congress.

In Canada, we are awaiting a decision on abolition or continuation of the five-year-suspension of the death penalty except for the killing of police or prison guards.

An abolition bill was first introduced to the House of Commons in 1914 by Robert Bickerdike.

ABOLITION INEVITABLE

Professor Anthony G. Amsterdam of the Stanford University law school argued in 1971 before a California criminal justice committee that no one with a sense of history can dispute that complete abolition will come ultimately.

"The question for us now is therefore not whether we shall retain or terminate the death penalty. It is whether, having already historically decided to terminate it, we shall have the courage to terminate it abruptly, or whether we shall insist on killing the few poor souls who remain on death row, the victims of our sloth in discarding an outgrown primitivism. Once the point of history has been reached at which the inevitable end of the death penalty is foreseeable, it is an astounding and unjustifiable atrocity to persist in killing these men," he said.

He called it inhumane, inefficient and uncivilized.

Further, he pointed out that the character of capital punishment has been drastically altered by its infrequent application. In the U.S. an average of 27 men were executed per year in the 1960s.

The number of executions in Canada has been declining steadily. In 1919 there were 28 hangings; 19 in 1934; nine in 1943 and five in 1951. The last two men executed were Ronald Turpin, 29, and Arthur Lucas, 54, Dec. 11, 1962 for killing a policeman. Since 1967 when the death penalty was limited to those convicted of killing policemen or prison guards, all 27 death sentences have been commuted by the cabinet.

"The men who will be executed are not being put to death because they committed murder, as there are so many other apprehended, tried and convicted every year," said Amsterdam.

BLACK AND POOR HANG

"The fashion in which the men who actually die are selected by the discretionary processes of criminal justice reflects, in its most intense and corrosive form, the bias, arbitrariness and discrimination that infects those processes. (In the U.S.) most who die are black, virtually all are poor and powerless, personally ugly and socially unacceptable."

U.S. department of prisons statistics show that of 3,859 persons executed since 1930, 54.6 per cent were black or of some other racial minority and of the 455 executed for rape, 89.5 per cent were non-whites.

(Excalibur was unable to find statistics on the background of those executed in Canada.)

Amsterdam argued also that capital punishment in its present form cannot serve any legitimate social function.

As a result of the public's inability to stomach the killing of more than a handful of the hundreds of murders it cannot be considered "retributive".

The deterrence argument is also weak, he said. A recent authoritative United Nations study has concluded "it is generally agreed between the retentionists and the abolitionists . . . that the data which now exists show no correlation between the existence of capital punishment and lower rates of capital crime."

Graphic by Peter Hsu



THE IRON LADY

Have you seen the iron lady's charms
Legs of steel, leather on her arms
Taking on a man to die
Life for a life, an eye for an eye,
And that's the iron lady in the chair

Stop the murders, deter the crimes away
Only killing shows killing doesn't pay
Yes that's the kind of lie it takes
Even though we make mistakes
And sometimes send the wrong man to the chair

In the death row, waiting for their turn
No time to change, not a chance to learn
Waiting for someone to call
Say it's over after all
They won't have to face the justice of the chair

Just before they serve him one last meal
Shave his head, oh, they ask him how he feels
Then the warden comes to say good-bye
Reporters come to watch him die
Watch him as he's strapped into the chair

And the chaplain, he reads the final prayer
Be brave my son, the Lord is waiting there
Oh, murder is so wrong you see
Both the Bible and the courts agree
That the states allow to murder in the chair

In the courtroom watch the balance of the scales
If the price is right, there's time for more appeals
The strings are pulled, the switch is stayed
The finest lawyers fees are paid
And a rich man's never died upon the chair

Have you seen the iron lady's charms
Legs of steel, iron on her arms
Taking on a man to die
Life for a life, an eye for an eye
And that's the iron lady in the chair

Phil Ochs

Amsterdam added that regardless of its effectiveness as a deterrent compared with imprisonment, "any efficiency is totally destroyed once capital punishment is not regularly and routinely administered."

"What prospective murder, after all, will be deterred by a penalty whose risk is less and less predictable, no more than the risk run by any commuter driving home along a crowded highway?" he questioned.

WHAT IS COST?

Even the argument of the cost to the taxpayer was disputed by Amsterdam. Court costs, additional security measures, the difficulty of selecting a jury and the many appeals pursuant to a murder trial in which the death penalty is a threat are more expensive than keeping a man imprisoned for life. Another study quotes that the recent Sirhan and Manson murder trials have each cost the state of California close to \$1 million. And because of the extra security on death row, condemned men cannot help to offset the cost of their own support by participating in productive activity.

In Canada the cost of keeping one murderer 50 years in prison would be about \$365,000 plus inflationary costs. If a murderer is sentenced to natural life in prison and serves 50 years, each taxpayer will pay only five cents towards the entire support of the inmate.

Part of the public hysteria surrounding the debate on the death penalty was prompted in the Toronto area by the recent killings of two policemen. But empirical studies fail to support the theory that, whether or not the death penalty deters murder in general, it does discourage the killing of policemen. In the U.S. the rate of police homicides during the period 1919 to 1954 was not significantly different for 182 cities in retentionist states (1.3 per 100,000 population) than in 82 comparable cities in states which did not have capital punishment (1.2 per 100,000).

During the years 1961-63, 140 police officers were killed by criminals or suspects, all but nine of them in retention states. In abolition states, 1.31 officers per 10,000 were killed and 1.32 in retention states bordering on them. Detailed analysis of data fails to show any added protection for state police in the death penalty states.

KILLING OF POLICE

In Canada even though the death penalty has been on the books for the killing of policemen during the five year trial period, the number of policemen killed has increased. Before the beginning of the test period, in 1966, there were two policemen killed. There were three in 1967, five in 1968 and five in 1969.

In a study prepared by Ezzat Abdel Fattah of the University of Montreal department of criminology, a table showing the relationship of the victim to the murder, by the percentage of cases, shows that employees as often kill their employers as prisoners do their guards. Employers and prison guards each composed .6 per cent of the total number of victims.

Policemen represented 5.1 per cent of all those killed. The deterrence theory is revealed as illogical when one considers that most murders are crimes of passion for which there is no meaningful decision to kill. And in one study, alcohol was associated with nearly two thirds of criminal homicides.

The Fattah study, showed that between 1867 and 1971 in Canada 72.8 per cent of the victims of criminal homicide were the relatives, friends and acquaintances of the accused.

And of the total, 44.9 per cent of the criminal homicides were the result of jealousy, vengeance, argument, violent sexual desire of emotional problems.

In the case of what one might call "rational killers" — robbers, assassins or professional gunmen — the threat of the death penalty is unlikely to play a large part in their thinking.

NO DETERRENT

Since the penalties for murder, whether death or long prison sentences, are both so severe as to destroy the future of anyone subjected to them, the crime would not be committed by a rational man unless he thought there was little likelihood he would be caught. For this reason, the difference in deterrent effect between the possibility of execution and life imprisonment must be small to the vanishing point.

A recent study in Chicago showed that police and citizens of that city killed 1,993 criminals from the 1923 to 1954, and that in that period of time only 81 were executed. If the risk of death during a criminal act doesn't deter a man, executions afterwards won't either.

It has often been suggested that the greatest argument against capital punishment is the danger of executing an innocent person.

The alternatives to the death penalty also produce more satisfactory results with the guilty parties. Besides protection of society, imprisonment affords the opportunity for rehabilitation (assuming an effective penal system exists.)

A 1971 Washington Research Project pamphlet entitled the Case Against Capital Punishment points out that "murderers are the least likely of all offenders to return to crime when they are paroled or released. They make the best prisoners. In some cases, the worst murderers can be transformed into decent and even exceptional human beings. In situations in which this is not the case, the prisoners can be indefinitely incarcerated."

continued on page 9

Letters to the Editor

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

Radio campaign hurting image

Atkinson college's recent radio advertising campaign truly scrapes the bottom of the barrel. A 'pick up your degree at your local fly-by-night college, bed and breakfast included' approach might be expected from other institutions, I use the word loosely, such as Rochdale college, but not from Atkinson.

These advertisements are not only singularly incompatible with Atkinson's image and ethics of academic conduct, but also misdirected. If nothing else, I suppose Atkinson will gain some additional application fee revenue.

I strongly object to adopting used car dealer methods in attempting to minimize anticipated drops in enrollment. If this type of advertising is all the intellectually inspired output Atkinson can put forth in response to the problem at hand — good luck Mr. Gibson, you too Dean Crowe.

Advertising is necessary, but with a little more taste and thought; and remember, obtaining an Atkinson degree is by no means a joy ride.

ROLF SERINGHAUS

Residence fees shouldn't go up

There has recently been rumours that undergraduate residence fees will be increased next academic year. If our administration officials have any fundamental knowledge of elementary economics, they will immediately know that an increase in fees will certainly drive down the demand for residence accommodation, as it is a very elastic business.

The reason why there has been a deficit in running residences this year is simply that the residence fee is much too high and the quality of food provided is just too bad. Many residence students dropped out in January, they felt that they did not get their money's worth. A further increase will simply mean more vacant rooms next year, which will only aggravate our financial problem.

Another source of dissatisfaction is the food provided. The food prepared by Versafood is just dog food. It has even deteriorated recently. The main dish is getting smaller and

unreasonable restrictions are continually being imposed. In other universities, students are entitled to a second or third helping of the main dish. In York, you should consider yourself fortunate if the supper is sufficient to survive you to eleven o'clock in the evening. Versafood's contract should be terminated and another catering service should be called in.

The university's administration should consider seriously before contemplating any increase in residence fees. It is no use to cry next year that there is an enrolment shortfall in residence and that we are thus faced with a large deficit.

JOHN STEPHENS
Stong College

Don't axe this staff position

There exists in the university a position which bears the title of Student Adviser. Mary Junjek is the adviser at present. There is the possibility that the administration plans to axe this important post as from the next academic year. I think it germane at this time to give a personal view of what this position means and to bring its existence to the notice of a wider range of students. Mary's role deals primarily with the needs of graduate students from overseas and also Canadians, who come here from outside Ontario.

Last August my plane landed at the Toronto International Airport at 9.30 p.m. direct from London. I was some 4,000 miles away from anyone I knew, but as soon as I walked out of the "restricted area" of the airport, there was Mary's smiling face waiting to take me all the way to the York campus. Not only was it a relief to meet a friendly individual at this time, but also an advantage not to have to find a taxi in the state of fatigue in which I found myself.

I set out to write this letter in order to prove my case for an international-based student counsellor, whoever may fill the post, but it would be impossible to give any account which is not biased by having met Mary Junjek. After my arrival, I thought that her most crucial task had been completed, but this perception was to be found to be entirely erroneous. Having come so far from my comparatively friendly middle-class university in "God's own country", it was a great shock to see the alienating concrete that

is York in the light of the following day.

Hence it was a reassurance to go to Mary's office for a bite of lunch. When I arrived, I had a very pleasant surprise in that somehow Mary had accelerated the process of finding me an apartment in the graduate residences. I was to be allowed to move in that very day and I cannot explain how much this meant to a person newly arrived on Canadian soil. And so, Mary had performed two vital services, apart from just being around, within the space of less than twenty-four hours.

But, personally, she was still to play a very important part in my first couple of months at York, as I remained pretty lonely and isolated for some time and even was asking myself why I had bothered coming over here in the first place. The situation could have neared the limits of despair had I not had constant opportunities of discussing my problems with Mary. She really tried her hardest to make me feel at home, and ultimately she, rather than myself, succeeded. Her efforts have then been vital and go a long way towards explaining my current enjoyment of working and living on the York campus.

More particularly I found that the regular get-togethers that she held to be an invaluable method of finding my Canadian feet and of meeting quite a few people of all nationalities with whom, if I might be permitted to say it, firm friendships have been established. I cannot envisage any other method of fulfilling this function, which has meant so much to others besides myself.

Therefore, if the powers-that-may-be at York see fit to eliminate the position of Student Adviser, there will be an awful lot of miserable and lonely graduate students in the years to come. The social costs of having manic-depressive foreigners around the place are too innumerable to mention here. The University should rather be thinking in the direction of appointing an additional counsellor for undergraduates, who may find some difficulty in settling down. Many students want to spend some time in this land of opportunity — or, next year, will it be lost opportunity? Many people certainly hope not.

HOWARD J. WILSON

Editorial trivia and bullshit

Having just completed reading your editorial entitled "Students must help if

workers strike", I have come to the agreeable conclusion that this is the greatest work of diabolical, literary trivia and bullshit that has yet to hit the pages of "DUNG" (formerly Excalibur). Such proposals of helping the strikers are only indicative of a student body which is attempting to attain socialistic proportions while retaining its capitalistic ideals and desires. No one, and I direct this at the U.L.S. and its incorporated subsidiary Excalibur, is willing in any way or perversion to give up the best form of living for a lesser and more restrictive form of existence.

"We shall all be affected — students, teachers, secretaries, administration — everyone." With this we cannot disagree. However, there do exist people in this city who would relish the opportunity to work at the jobs which would be vacated by a strike. Those who elect to go on strike do so on their own risk. The results are purely self-inflicted.

It is my own opinion that the eventual strike should be blocked in whatever means are necessary. The few should not be permitted to control or effect the welfare of the majority.

T. WEDSELTOFT

Mays resigns from Calumet

With this letter, I am tending my resignation from Calumet college and the York university community. I hereby terminate all associations I have had with this institute. I feel that the work that I have been doing as the College Tutorial Assistant and Student Liaison Officer has not been adequate. Much time has been taken away from my major interest writing a book on the North American Indian and I feel that this is too great a sacrifice. Also I am greatly disturbed by the high degree of hypocrisy maintained in the administrative staff of this college.

I am sorry that my association with Calumet college was not a happy one, but perhaps my successor, if there will be one, will gain the appreciation that this office deserves.

This resignation should take effect immediately.

JOHN B. MAYS



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Rag's

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CHARGEX

FREEMAN
FORMAL RENTALS

An eye for an eye

... from page 7

In support of this claim, the study reports that "when studies in nine different states were grouped, it was found that of 1,293 first degree murder parolees, only 21 violated their paroles. Only nine of them were convicted of a second felony, and only one of a second murder."

And "statistics and surveys firmly establish that murderers not executed are no substantial threat to the security of the public — scarcely a threat at all in comparison to those convicted of lesser crimes which no one advocates be punished with death", the report continues.

FEW BREAK PAROLE

The question which will now be brought up, is of course: "What of prison guards?"

"If there was no supreme penalty, life as a prison guard would be intolerable. Conversely, as a prisoner, life in prison would be one of terror and strict security would be routine."

However Dahn Batchelor, a student of criminology at the University of Toronto, answered his own question by saying: "By supreme penalty, I am referring to death. However, the supreme penalty could be life imprisonment in solitary confinement, a punishment more severe than death. This sentence could be meted out to a lifer who killed a guard while in custody."

But this alternative should not be considered for more than the most hopeless cases.

In a letter to the Friends Service Committee of Canada, David Lane, secretary of the home office and member of parliament for Cambridge, England pointed out: "It has never been the practice in Britain to confine all murders in prison until they die. This would in our view be unnecessary and inhumane in many cases. Moreover, one advantage of retaining the prospect of parole for a life sentence prisoner, even more than for other prisoners is that it is an incentive to good behavior."

PAROLE INCENTIVE

Vengeance is probably the final argument for capital punishment but most people would tend to dismiss it as purely barbaric.

Admittedly the desire to take an eye for an eye has deep, unconscious roots and is roused when we feel strong indictive impulses to be legally sanctioned by society.

As George Bernard Shaw once said: "Murder and capital punishment are not opposites that cancel one another, but similars that breed their kind."

Our members of parliament should not be allowed to rule that there are pragmatic ends to be served by killing other people.

1. The Case Against Capital Punishment, The Washington Research Project, in 1971.



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Tootsie pop critic pursues plastic Dolly

By LYNN SLOTKIN

Now that it's all over, I know it would be easier to have an interview with a person suffering from bubonic plague at the corner of Queen and Yonge, than it was to have an interview with Carol Channing in her dressing room at the O'Keefe Centre.

Carol Channing was set to play the O'Keefe Centre in 1970, for two weeks, beginning Monday, March 16. On Sunday, March 15 Miss Channing was on an interview show, The Morning After. Her interviewers were Danny Finkleman and Helen Hutchinson. Some of the interview went like this:

Finkleman: "Hi Carol."
 Channing: "Hello, Danny Finkleman and Helen Hutchinson. Let me guess Helen; does Vidal Sassoon do your hair?"
 Hutchinson: "Why yes. Actually he doesn't do it; his top man in Toronto does it."
 Channing: "Yes, I could tell because it has that look."
 Hutchinson: "Tell me Carol, you have boundless energy, and a reputation for never missing a performance. How do you do it?"
 Channing: "Well, Helen, I don't know. Just to drop two names, the Lunts once told me, 'My dear, find something that agrees with you and stick to it.'"
 Hutchinson: "Do you eat anything special?"
 Channing: "I eat everything as long as there's no DDT on it. I have a violent reaction to it. (Note: she travels with her own cook; her own food; and her own water, to ensure she does not consume any food sprayed with DDT.)"

Finkleman: "Yes, but what about never missing performances? How many performances of Hello Dolly did you do?"

Channing: "Well, I did 1,268 performances. (Note: all of Channings publicity blurbs say she has done 1,273 performances of Hello Dolly — who can you believe?) How do I do it? I don't know. I guess if I'm sick in bed, and I think of all those people who came all that way, well, I get sicker thinking of them being disappointed, so I do it. I find if you're honest with an audience, they understand. I remember I had what was diagnosed as acute bronchitis, so I asked the audience if they would mind me carrying around a hand 'mike' for the show. They were so understanding."
 Hutchinson: "Well, thanks for coming Carol. Good Luck."

Well, I was entranced, captivated. She was warm and funny, and seemed to be truly concerned with people. I felt an interview with her would be a prize for a project I was doing when I was in first year.

On Monday, March 16 I wrote her a letter explaining I was a theatre student who wanted to interview her for a major project. I also enclosed a Tootsie Roll Pop. (Names are easily forgotten. I hoped the 'pop' would stick in her mind.) For the next two weeks trying to get an interview became my all consuming preoccupation.

I couldn't afford losing the letter and 'pop' in the mail, so I drove to the theatre in between classes on that Monday and delivered them to Burt Jones, the stage door guard.

He was about 55, of medium height, and he wore black horned rimmed glasses that made him look mean. The fact that he already was mean didn't enhance his appearance. For some reason I seemed to bring out the worst in him.

The saying, "It's never as bad as you think it's going to be," just wasn't true in Bert's case. I expected the worst from him and I got it.

I handed him the envelope with the Tootsie Roll Pop inside, and asked him to please give it to Miss Channing.

Bert: "Is this another one of those silly suckers?" (Sometimes I would give them to performers playing the Centre who were especially good, nice or special.)

Me: (I was taken aback for a few minutes, but soon gained what was left of my composure, and said in my best university English) "Uh, yes."

Bert: "Well she's not gonna like this."
 Me: (I couldn't have him think I was silly or stupid or whatever derogatory thing he was thinking of. I had to impress upon him how important the letter was. I got up the courage and said, "Well this is a request for an interview.")

Bert: (quickly) "Oh she never handles her mail, her husband does all that." (Her husband is Charles Lowe, her manager.)

I couldn't top that so I left, hurt and embarrassed. I was so upset I talked to myself and cursed Bert all the way back to school. It was a bad beginning.

By Thursday, March 19, I had heard nothing. I read in one of the papers that Channing was worried about a future London engagement at the Drury Lane Theatre, so I wrote her a three page letter containing every piece of information I knew about the theatre. Again, maybe she would be curious to know "what I was about."

I was going to see The Knacker's ABC at the St. Lawrence Centre that night, so I decided to go early in the hopes of seeing Channing or Lowe before the show, to ask about the interview, and to deliver the letter.

I got to the stage door of the O'Keefe at 7 p.m. I hoped Bert wasn't on duty; I didn't need any more aggravation. He wasn't; Ed Trochi was. He was tall, with a protruding stomach, about 55, and a nice man. If it was cold outside he would let me stand inside the door.

While I was waiting, Ed came out and told me Channing was already there. She had been at the theatre rehearsing for her one woman show since 11:00 a.m. but her husband hadn't arrived yet.

Finally, at 7:15 p.m. a tall, distinguished man carrying an attache case came down the street. I knew Lowe's face only from pictures in the papers. (They knew how to get a lot of publicity those two.) But when he passed me I didn't say anything for fear of being embarrassed if I was mistaken. It was him, of course, and I knew it the minute he went into the theatre and out of reach. I was depressed again. I went to see The Knacker's ABC and hated it.

When the play was over at 10:30 p.m. I went back to the stage door of the O'Keefe, to deliver the three page letter to Channing. There were about seven people standing outside the door waiting for autographs. They had their pens ready. I had my letter with an identifying Tootsie Roll Pop, on top, ready.

At 10:50 p.m. a cab pulled up. At 11:00 p.m. Channing peered through the glass stage door, saw the cab, and 'charged' out. She was like a streak, almost completely in black, except for her white wig; black boots, black coat, black sunglasses, and black hat with wild swirls of white wig sticking out of it.

She was terribly nearsighted, so much so that when I handed her my letter with the sucker on top, she thought it was a piece of paper and some kind of obscene pen because she said, "I'll sign, but just let me get into the cab first."

Her husband, who was close behind her was babbling something about her catching cold if she didn't get into the cab. She got in on one side, he on the other.

A little elderly lady handed her program to Channing to sign. "Have you a pen?" Channing asked. "Oh no," said the lady rather pitifully. The program was handed back unsigned.

I handed my letter and sucker to Joe Layton, the director, who got into the cab beside Channing. He handed them to her. Then the cab pulled off and was gone.

At the stage door

I asked Ed what time she came on matinee days. He said about 1:30 p.m.

On Saturday, March 22, at 12:30 p.m. I was standing in front of the stage door, my back to it, facing the street, and a parking lot, and surrounded by lots of pollution, waiting. What did I do while standing in front of the stage door, alone? Well, for some strange reason I looked at my toes a lot. I talked to myself trying to justify why I was there; trying to convince myself that I was doing was important, and to stick it out and not quit; and trying to convince myself that Carol Channing would give me an interview; after all she's nice. Just persevere.

I tried to look as inconspicuous as possible. I brought Dante's Inferno to read so that time would pass quicker, and so I would look like I had some purpose there. In any case, it was impossible. Nothing was more conspicuous than a lone person standing at the stage door, talking to herself while trying to read



Ace critic Slotkin keeps smiling

Dante's Inferno. I couldn't even concentrate on the book because my stomach was in a knot because I was worrying about whether Channing would give me an interview or not.

At 1:25 p.m. I saw my grade 13 French teacher crossing the parking lot towards the theatre. I didn't want her to see me. I remembered I wrote her asking her for a letter of recommendation to get into York. She never sent it. What if she saw me and figured this was what I had amounted to; a 21 year old person who had nothing better to do than stand outside stage doors. I kept out of her line of sight as she went up the street to the front of the theatre.

At 1:45 p.m. I deduced Channing and Lowe must already be inside, so I left. At 4 p.m. I was back at the door, this time facing it, waiting for Lowe (Channing never comes out between shows on matinee days, she sleeps).

To relieve some of the boredom and anxiety of waiting, I took a look over my shoulder, and there on the other side of the parking lot, to my horror and embarrassment was my French teacher, sitting in her car, looking at me. I quickly looked back at the door. I think I was really looking for a hole to crawl into and disappear.

Just then four people passed me on their way into the theatre. One of them mumbled to the others, "Look at the stage door Johnnie." I wanted to die. I was alone and nervous and strangers were being cruel, and my French teacher, I was sure, was boring a hole in my back with her gaze.

It took about five minutes before I got up the nerve to look around and see if she was still there. She was, only this time she had moved up to the near side of the parking lot, still staring. Then it dawned on me. She wasn't looking at me; she was looking at the door. She was waiting for Channing. I guessed she was too proud or snobbish or something to wait at the door. In any case she left after 10 minutes, and I gave a huge sigh of relief.

Ed let me stand inside the door at 4:30 p.m. He was nice.

Ed: "Miss Channing doesn't come out between shows, you know?"

Me: "Yes, I know. I'm waiting for her husband to ask for an interview."

Ed: "Oh you may have problems. Anybody but her. She's been rehearsing every day from 10:00 o'clock on."

Me: "Well, I've got to try."
 Ed: "Nobody can kill you for that."
 Me: (at 5:00 p.m.) "Well I guess he's not coming out. Thanks for letting me stand inside."

He said he was sorry that I was disappointed, but I told him I would try again.

Lotta Dempsey, a writer for The Toronto Star, had a column in the paper titled Be My Guest. The premise was that people would write into her with their dreams of a great day or evening's fun (as long as it was legal) and she (with the help of the Star) would foot the bill. So the person got some free fun, and she got an idea for a column. It developed into something like Queen for a Day).

On Monday, March 23, there in Lotta Dempsey's column was a story of how a 16 year old boy wrote her, asking to meet Carol Channing, a lady he said he idolized for years. Dempsey got him opening night tickets; he went backstage to meet her; he went to the opening night party; and he went to the Variety Club luncheon with her on March 26. I broke my back for a week trying to get an interview, a 15 minute interview, and what happened? Nothing!

That Monday, I wrote Dempsey, told her the situation, asked her to please make an exception and arrange another meeting — a short one — with Channing. I enclosed my phone number and address. By Thursday I heard nothing. Time was running out. The next day was Good Friday which meant no mail, so it looked like I would have to wait at the door again.

I phoned the O'Keefe Centre at 4:45 p.m. on Thursday, trying to find out Channing's rehearsal schedule for the next day, so I'd know when to start my vigil. The lady at the theatre didn't know, but she took my name and telephone number and said she would give the message to Lowe. This looked like my first bit of luck!

From 5 o'clock to 11 o'clock I didn't even go to the bathroom because I might miss the call. A difficult feat since I had the inclination from 6 o'clock on. He didn't call.

On Good Friday, March 27, I was outside the stage door at 9:30 a.m. It was sunny but cold. I forgot to bring a book to read. Because it was cold time seemed to pass slower than usual. Again my stomach was in a knot. I had to get that interview soon, because her last show was the next day.

I looked at my toes and the parking lot. Of course all the while I was reassuring myself that I'd get the interview. It would be against all decency, against all fairness, if she said no.

At 10:15 a.m. Channing's wardrobe mistress, Harriet Beal, came up the street, laden with two shopping bags. I opened the door for her. She flashed a smile and said, "How nice; thank you." A friend.

Then Ed let me stand inside the door, in the warm. Another friend. There was another man, Jules, standing there as well. He was with the moving company that transported the scenery from city to city. In the course of the conversation I told him I wanted an interview with Channing. He said, "These people (Channing and Lowe) are in a world of their own. They're strictly business. They have to be, there's so much of their money tied up in the show."

Ed didn't know what time Channing was due at the theatre. At 11 a.m. he took pity on me, I guess, and asked Miss Beal what time Miss Channing was coming. Not 11:30, not 12 but 2 o'clock she was due to arrive. My life was slipping away. I couldn't go home because by the time I would get there I'd have to come back. I left to find a drug store that was open so I could buy my lunch — chocolate covered peanuts. (This was my pre-Baby Ruth period.) No store was open so I went back to the car to talk to myself in peace, and to wait for death by starvation.

At 12:45 p.m. the familiar knots and butterflies came back to my stomach. I went back to stand by the stage door. At 1:15 p.m. I saw an apparition striding up the street. It looked like the Colossus of Rhodes in black knee-high boots, if the Colossus



Carol Channing only waved good-bye

were ever to stride anywhere in knee-high boots. It wore a black jacket, wheat coloured jeans, sun glasses and great swirls of whitish hair were flying all over the place. It was accompanied by the son of the Colossus of Rhodes. He was tall, with curly blond hair; he wore glasses and he looked like a chicken. He was carrying a tin pan covered by tin foil — I guessed it was food, and I surmised it was Channing and her son Channing Lowe. (Confusing isn't it? I'll refer to Sonny as Chan.)

Do you want to stand here for the rest of your life? Take a chance; hand her a sucker, wish her a good show and see what happens, and don't forget to ask her for an interview I thought.

I opened the door for them; gave her a sucker; and wished her a good show. The famous Channing voice said, "Why thank you." That was it. She gave no sign of recognition for the sucker. Damn. I quickly said, "Miss Channing, may I please have a 15 minute interview whenever it's convenient?" Then she said as she rushed inside, "You'll have to go through the theatre." I asked, "Well who do I see?" She said, "Jack Karr"; then she was gone.

It was Good Friday (what a laugh). Karr wasn't at the theatre, but Ed said he would be there the next day at noon.

By Friday night I was beginning to have my doubts about getting the interview, but I couldn't give up, after coming this far, which come to think of it wasn't very far at all. At 11 p.m. I was at the door again. All the same people came out of the theatre that had been coming out for the last two weeks. They still looked at me as if I was crazy. I just didn't have the energy to care what they thought at that point. Several people had gathered as well. I guessed they wanted Channing's autograph.

Harriet Beal came out. "You're still waiting here?" she asked. "Afraid so." I said. Then she asked, "Well what are you waiting for?" "I want to interview Miss Channing for a project I have to do." Then she said, "Oh, well good luck."

A cab pulled up outside the stage door. Channing, holding a jar of chicken soup (is there any other kind), Chan holding the same tin pan, and her husband holding his attache case, were all huddled inside the glass stage door, looking out; waiting for the cab to stop. The small crowd outside moved closer to the door so they could see Channing and ask for her autograph. I positioned myself near the cab so I could ask for the interview.

Then like a shot all three burst out of the door and headed for the cab. First came Chan with the left-over, then Channing with the soup; a girl asked her if she would sign a piece of paper. Channing said, "Sure I will." But then Lowe, with his attache case, came racing to the cab saying that there was no time and "doctor's orders, no autographs, doctor's orders." Channing was at the cab now, and I was just about to ask her about an

interview when the girl pushed by me, shoved a program into Channings hands; she signed quickly, handed the program back; the door of the cab was shut; and the cab raced off — right into the bumper of the car in front of it. The cab shot back, and then forward on an angle, (this time completely missing the car in front).

The next day, Saturday, March 28 I was at the reception office of the theatre at 11:30 a.m. I learned that Jack Karr was not there and no one knew when he would be. I kept on trying though.

Her director, Joe Layton, praised her to the skies, in an article in The Star, saying that she was a great comedienne — just one look could break up an audience. She worked especially hard to learn her routines, which she memorized by rote (can you believe it you Stanislavsky students, BY ROTE!). He also said she was warm and generous and kind, and boy I thought my chances were still kind of good for an interview.

I decided to prepare myself for a possible meeting by seeing the last matinee. It was also curious to see if she was for real, or just a puppet whose strings were worked by a man carrying an attache case.

My attitude was one of ignored hostility, that is to say, I tried to ignore the fact that I went into the theatre expecting the worst. But the show was fascinating. She had the audience eating out of her hand. She made every line, every gesture seem like she was doing it for the first time, just for the audience. It wasn't the material that was so funny — it was the way it was delivered, with a wide-eyed innocence (a laugh since she's been married three times) a sort of dumbness. No wonder the audience laughed; she represented somebody stupider than they were; stupid yet loveable.

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Two weeks later

In retrospect, she did have some talent. It did take talent to know what people wanted and to give it to them.

In its way, the show gave me hope for an interview. She opened with a song about dreaming. She said that if you dream about something long enough and hope for it hard enough you will get it. That was great. I did all that. Another part of the show dealt with her trying to see Abe Lastfogel, the President of the William Morris agency. She said, "Now, Mr. Lastfogel is a genius, and because he's a genius nobody gets in to see him."

But she did. I figured I had a chance. It just couldn't be a coincidence that all these good signs were looking me in the face. There was hope for me yet.

At 4 p.m. after the show, I went to the stage door to try and speak to Lowe, again. Harriet Beal came out and said to me, "I'm going to get you a bed. Didn't you see her yesterday?" I said, "Yes, but she charged into a cab before I had a chance to ask her." She gave me a sympathetic pained look. I gave her a sucker because she was so nice.

Finally Mr. Lowe came out, carrying his attache case, walking quickly.

Me: "Mr. Lowe, (He looked at me and smiled. Another good sign!) Could I please have a 15 minute interview with Miss Channing?"

Lowe: (almost to himself) "I never got the message. Well, try Jack Karr, he has all that information". (No I don't know what he meant by 'that information!')

Me: "I've already tried. He's not in today. Could I have an interview with you?"

Lowe: "No I'm afraid not. I have to make a long distance call."

Me: "Could I interview Miss Channing at 7:30?"

Lowe: "Oh my God, no not before a show. I'm very sorry." Then he was off.

I figured that maybe if I came back that evening before he went in, he would see how perseverant I was and give me a break and give me an interview. I was weakened. I set out to get a Channing interview, but I'd settle for a Lowe interview. (No pun intended)

I was back at the door at 7:15 p.m. It was freezing out. A tall man who looked like Ray Bolger without the Bolger nose asked me why I didn't stand inside the door where it was warmer. I said the guard, (Bert) might get into trouble. In actual fact I would have — remember Bert and I aren't 'close'. But even he had his kinder moments. At 7:20 p.m. he came outside to put a bottle of some amber stuff in his car. On the way he said, "Miss Channing's already in." I said, "I know. Thank you anyway."

At 7:25 p.m. I was nearly run over by a Red Cross 'lady' driving a Volkswagen. I was on the sidewalk outside the stage door, facing the street, standing beside a No Parking sign, looking at my toes, as usual. Suddenly I saw two headlights attached to a Volkswagen coming up the sidewalk toward me. I decided I had better move to the left quickly or I'd be impaled on the blunt hood for sure.

At 7:35 p.m. I looked through the stage door and saw Charles Lowe walking around back stage. I gave up. I wasn't going to get the interview. So I did what any 'normal crazy' person would have done, after trying and hoping so hard; I cried. I cried because I was freezing, frustrated, humiliated and broken. I tried pulling myself together by drying my face and calming down and I almost succeeded. But then I thought about how Channing had said that if you dream of something hard enough and wish for something badly enough, you would get it; then I thought about all that 'bunk' about God helping those who helped themselves and I cried some more because it was all false. What really was true was that if your success depended on someone saying 'yes' or 'no' it really didn't matter if you were perseverant or hard working or innovative or well qualified. What really mattered was whether you had luck and were the right colour, race, creed, nationality, height, weight, age etc.

I seemed to have been a glutton for punishment. There was no chance for an interview, but I just had to make some contact with that woman. Perhaps I just wanted her to notice me. I wrote her a letter wishing her luck, and saying I hoped we could have an interview some other time. I would also give her a Tootsie Roll Pop. (she would have to know who I was after she saw it, what with all the others I had given her.)

At 11:00 o'clock I was back to give it, and a sucker, to her. There were about fifteen people at the door. I saw Jules and told him I had no luck. He said, "I wouldn't do what you did. Nobody's worth it." I told him I felt she was. Then Channing came to the door, took a look and went back into the theatre. The 'Ray Bolger look-alike' came over to me.

Me: "Are you still here?"

Me: "Well I went home for a little while."

Me: "What are you waiting for?"

Me: "Well I've been waiting for Miss Channing to ask her if I could have an interview, but now I'm waiting to say good-bye". (I gave him a sucker and thanked him for being so nice.)

Me: "This is on the Q.T. but she's going out the side door."

Me: "Oh, you're kidding!"

Me: "No I wouldn't lie to you. She's going out the side door."

Sure enough a cab was rounding the corner. I raced after it and saw it pull into the driveway near the side door. Channing, still in black, but no sun glasses, got in. I handed the letter and sucker to Lowe. He said, "Aren't you sweet?" Then he handed them to Miss Channing and said something to her. Then she did something she'd never done in the two weeks; she turned toward me and smiled and waved. I returned the smile and wave. I followed the cab out the drive way. She was still waving, my letter in her hand. A few more waves and she was gone. Between you and me, I think her husband told her to wave.

What an experience, I realize now that bewigged, stupid, rather talentless, insensitive woman just wasn't worth it. It took time but I eventually saw the light. Those people who passed me by, who were nice, were ten times what Channing could ever hope to be.

Oh well! But listen do you know any avid theatregoer, suffering from bubonic plague at the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets who would like to be interviewed by a 'sweet young thing' who gives out Tootsie Roll Pops?

Chinese education demands social conscience

By ROBIN PORTER

To go to China is to be brought up short. It is to be assaulted by a cacophony of exotic sounds, sights and smells, to confront a system whose values are very different from our own, but also different from what the myth-makers of past decades have proclaimed them to be. This was my experience last June when I had opportunity to spend four weeks in the People's Republic as part of a group of twenty teachers and students organized into the University of Toronto China Tour.

The focal point of our tour was to be an investigation of Chinese educational facilities at all levels, so apart from more general sight-seeing and visits to communes, factories, theatres and other places of interest, we were taken to inspect two kindergartens, three primary schools, two middle schools, two teachers' colleges, three universities (Fu Dan in Shanghai, the University of Peking and the University of Wu Han), and a May Seventh Cadre School.

We covered four thousand miles during our month in China, mostly on trains, and passed through eight cities, Canton, Changsha, Hangchow, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Shih-

chiachuang, and Wu Han. We were quite easily able to see a number of things which had not been placed on our "agenda". Simply by asking if we could do so, we were able to take pictures of anything except military equipment, and although I do have one or two reservations, my overall impression of what I witnessed in China, and of the cordiality with which we were received, is very favourable.

In this article I shall try to convey my image of education in contemporary China, not by attempting to outline the system in its entirety which would be impossible in so small a space, but rather by delineating four characteristics which seem to me to be evident in Chinese education at all levels.

The first characteristic is the effort to inculcate social consciousness in Chinese young people from their earliest days in kindergarten through to post-graduate work in university. In a nation where until only two decades ago a very small fraction of the population monopolized the wealth and power it is understandable that this effort is manifest partly in stress on the class origin of students, and on the continuing class struggle. So in institutes of higher education we encountered frequent reference to the high

proportion of students of "worker peasant soldier" origin enrolled, especially since the Cultural Revolution (1966-69), as opposed to the small percentage of students from former landlord or "intellectual" or bourgeois backgrounds. The responsibility of higher level students to the masses is emphasized and reinforced by the present four-stage method of recruitment to teachers' colleges and universities. This involves voluntary application by the interested student, after two or three years of post-secondary school work in the fields or in a factory, recommendation by the student's co-workers in the unit of production, approval by the local party committee, and examination of the candidate's academic qualifications by the college or university concerned.

In addition the emphasis on class was present in teaching, not only in courses such as History and Politics, but also in material for subjects not directly concerned with social analysis. In one English class there was written on the board: "Your mother is a peasant. My father is a worker. Father. Mother. Party member. Live a happy life." To a westerner this may not appear very subtle. To the average Chinese, for whom the

victory of the Communist Party has meant a vastly improved level of comfort and happiness, it is no more than an expression of the facts of life.

The attempt to inculcate social consciousness is manifest not only in the stress on class, but also in an exhortation to students to "put the people first", to subordinate their own individual interests to the needs of others, and the needs of the whole. The example of self-sacrifice of the Canadian doctor Norman Bethune, who died in China in 1939 ministering to Communist forces embroiled in battle with the Japanese, is one of which Chinese students from kindergarten to university are all aware. Even outside the schools, exhibitions of the legend of Norman Bethune are to be found, and the two which we visited seemed to attract much attention. Throughout China the Toronto group was welcomed as the delegation from the "home country" of Dr. Bethune.

The ideology of collective self-improvement is introduced at a very early age to children in China. At the Dong Fang Hong (The East is Red) Kindergarten in Canton we saw children four or five years of age perform several short plays the theme of which was that each citizen should pull his or her weight in the common struggle to better the lot of everyone. Children are taught devotion to others, and to think of themselves last; a case was cited to us of a child at that kindergarten who, handing out the lunches one day discovered there was one plate missing, and so went without herself so her friends could have enough to eat. There is, finally, an acute awareness among Chinese youth of the responsibility that goes with education. This extends to a willingness, even an enthusiasm, that the state should have the final say in determining the career the graduating student should follow. All these attitudes and models go to make up the social consciousness which is encouraged in Chinese students today.

A second characteristic of Chinese education, which follows logically from the first, is the universal attempt to integrate theory and practice, to eliminate the artificial distinction between book learning and practical work. It is felt to be particularly necessary to stress this aspect of the revolutionary programme in peoples' China, because in the past the traditional Chinese intellectual's abhorrence of manual work and imported Western concepts of ivory tower education both tended to perpetuate the scholar's comfortable isolation from the community. In the new China, manual labour is as honourable as mental work, and the society intends to impress this upon its young citizens as soon as they are capable of comprehending it.

Thus in kindergarten children are given "labour education". In Canton this took the form of an hour per week spent folding



These children attend Re Lu Hsun middle school in Nanking. Exercise and proper health are essential parts of a youngster's schooling.

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and a willingness to put theory into practice

matchboxes, detaching the cork from old bottle tops, putting buttons in plastic bags, and performing other simple tasks which would help develop a positive attitude toward work. (One older professional woman from Toronto was horrified at this child slavery, and wondered out loud what "our parents back in Canada" would think of that sort of thing.) Outdoors the teachers had prepared a garden where the children planted, watered and cared for their own vegetables and flowers.

A Middle school (high school) in Hangchow, in addition to its academic programme, provided vocational training and labour experience for all in its workshop, where students spent a month a year producing small electric motors and supplementary components for supply to a local factory, and on its three acre farm, where students and faculty worked for three hours a week cultivating rye, wheat and rapeseed. In addition this school maintained contacts with eight factories and several rural production brigades where students would be sent to work and learn. In literature courses the integration of theory and practice would be achieved by sending students down to the farms and factories to tell stories, and to record the local oral tradition in writing.

A teachers' college in Canton, the Canton Normal school, also had its workshops, where students of physics, for example, produced marketable radios and oscilloscopes and a farm where students and faculty grew rice and other vegetables, and raised (and house-trained!) pigs. (If the pigs could be encouraged to relieve themselves in the appropriate part of the pigpen, this would ease the collection and distribution of manure.) The students then, participating in these concrete projects to augment production, are able both to come to a greater awareness of the political importance of the education, and to develop their technical expertise. In History and Politics at this college students were sent to the fields and to factories to make an investigation into conditions of labour past and present.

Similar work was being done in a more sophisticated way in the universities, for instance the University of Peking, where History students have recently completed on-the-spot research into the development of a chemical refinery just outside the city, particularly, by means of interviews and consultation of archives, the evolution of the situation of workers from the period before 1949 to the present day.

My third observation about education in China is that it shows evidence of a curious (to Western eyes) blending of discipline and student-teacher rapport. Students are very diligent, they appeared to take their studies seriously, and not, I think, just for our benefit. On not one occasion did we witness rowdy or noisy behaviour, and students stand to answer questions, even in university. Victorian? Not necessarily so. At middle school and higher, students address their teacher as comrade, and are addressed this way in return. Instructors invite and receive from their students criticism of their teaching techniques. The students we saw had a



Peter Mitchell photo

This is Wuhan university located in an important industrial centre 600 miles up the Yangtze river from Shanghai.

tremendous rapport with one another, and with their teachers, and seemed genuinely to enjoy their hours in the classroom. Perhaps the key to this "curiousness" is to appreciate that discipline is so internalized as children grow up in China, that after a certain stage has been reached, (which is, incidentally, quite early), discipline is no longer imposed from above but rather becomes self-discipline in the cause of socialist construction, and thus can go hand in hand with rapport with teaching staff.

A fourth and final characteristic which I would perceive in Chinese education is the importance attached to self-criticism and what I would term the consensus approach to problem solving.

What happens when differences arise, over an issue of interpretation, a decision on curriculum, a question of marks, or anything else?

The normal procedure is for an assembly of all interested parties to be convened to discuss the pros and cons of the matter at hand until a consensus emerges. But, it may be argued, in our own experience this sort of

procedure has seldom worked; how is it more likely that a consensus can be reached in the Chinese case?

In my view it is possible because if discussion is the machinery, then the oil to make it work is self-criticism — a humility, a willingness to compromise based on a recognition of one's own human frailty. I feel it should be stressed that this readiness to confess one's weaknesses is not the sick and repressive reaction of individuals beaten into submission by a tyrannical regime, as has so often been suggested in the West, but rather as I witnessed it positive and constructive, and rooted in a consciousness of the overall harmony of interest or workers in the intellectual realm striving together to build socialism. Since the Cultural Revolution particularly the Chinese have sought to put behind them the old idea of vested interests of faculty and administration against which students must struggle. Contesting lobbies are alien to the present Chinese experience in education, by means of discussion and self-criticism confrontation is largely avoided.

How applicable are these four concepts, the inculcation of social consciousness, the integration of theory and practice, the internalization of discipline, and the consensus approach to problem-solving, to education in North America? While I would not wish to discourage any attempt to translate some of these ideals into practice here I nonetheless feel obliged to suggest that in the present context in North America, where the prevailing ethos has for so long been competitive individualism where so often there has been a distinction between theory and practice, even among radical intellectuals, and where the revolutionary tradition has of necessity stressed dissent rather than discipline, struggle rather than consensus, simply because a revolution has not yet been even partially won, that the applicability of these principles may be somewhat limited.

Robin Porter is a professor of history at Loyola College in Montreal. He spent a month in China as part of the Loyola contingent on a tour of Chinese educational institutions.

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Lyrics tell the real story

Music is part of the struggle — "people" singers

By TOM (BLUE) SIMON

"in the struggle that we face, we know that no one on their own can be free. for those of us that are stepped upon, to walk tall — we need the strength of each other."

This is a verse from a song performed by a band called Horn, part of a cultural/political symposium held Feb. 18 at the University of Toronto. Entitled Art, Culture and Politics it presented both Canadian and American performers and "movement people".

Barbara Dane, a "peoples' singer", talked about performers' responsibility to integrate themselves with the community they are entertaining. She pointed out that by definition political performers care for people but that it becomes harder to communicate with audiences in a global community.

Dane has travelled and sung all over the world including recent tours in China and Vietnam. She talked about the difficulties of breaking through bourgeois culture conditioning — 'hype' — in both her audience and herself; in the 50's she was a professional blues singer.

There was no hype that day. After talking about stripping away technology, Dane sang an old blues song without benefit of guitar or

mike. With the 200 people in the room clapping, the atmosphere more closely resembled Dane's living room than the sterile lecture hall.

She explains concepts of peoples' struggle and Marxist dialectics by singing real songs about peoples' lives. From old black blues to the Mexican student movement and the Greek resistance, it was clear she was expressing gut feelings. When Barbara Dane said she wanted to die wrapped in a red flag with her gun buried beside her — you knew she was serious.

After the last song Dane summed up her ideas of the task of the global village. "Everybody's got the same goddamn imperialism to knock down." The applause showed that the people present agreed.

"Art under capitalism has become a commodity business", Irwin Silber began. He is the long standing editor of The Guardian, an independent radical newspaper in New York. He said to demystify art is to demystify capitalism and explained that art was ideology and therefore the dominant art reflected the dominant class. Art in society is used to reinforce and perpetuate the ruling class. On the other hand revolutionary art should be designed to bring a new class to power — new ideas to the fore.

Silber felt that the dominant art

form in the U.S. today is the development of modern jingoism. He gave John Wayne's Green Berets as an example. The degeneration of authority and the fear of it is shown by the heap of ritual that surrounds it. Silber said he counted 59 marching bands at Nixon's inaugural.

He talked about the counter culture as an oppositional kind of art that has been co-opted by society. It ridicules ritual and ruling class symbolism and "sews the flag to its ass". The problem is "it creates the illusion that some kind of social change is taking place". Describing counter culture as "a new effort of a dying culture", Silber said it diverts political struggle while giving emotional release.

But he still felt there is a genuine counter culture which is the expression of an emergent revolutionary class. He said that revolutionary art should pose alternatives not just expose the contradictions in society. Artists should participate in the working class struggle and at the same time develop their craft. They should ask themselves the question of art for whom.

David de Launey, one of the members of the band Horn, said he did see a positive function for technology. Horn is a Toronto based politically oriented band that has played at many benefits and sets up at picket lines as well as gigging in downtown bars.

He talked about the difficulties of a radical band trying to survive in the music business where the ruling class owns the record companies, distribution agencies, radio stations and the bars. Launey saw lyrics as propaganda whether for one side or the other. He felt that musicians have to take part in the struggle and that their music should reflect their involvement.

Horn's music does just that. Their opening song was extremely moving and reflected their philosophy. It talked about people wanting to love one another and the need to overcome their fears and joining together in struggle. "Who are your lovers when you're on the peoples' side."

Horn talks a lot about the need for unity instead of individualism, and they do it in an exciting moving way. Their music is very diverse — sometimes smooth ballads, then straight rock and roll and often instrumentals that break up all preconceived patterns of rock bands.



Horn, a Toronto based band, faces the problem of all alternate groups trying to put radical politics into its works. Record companies and promoters are only profit-motivated, says the group. Their new album will be released in two weeks. above page 14

Talking at a later date Horn member Bruce Barron said "We don't try to say let's make revolution now, but we try to mirror reality." The record companies are only interested in saleable records, there often is no point listening to the lyrics."

Their first album, On the peoples Side, will be released on special Records in a couple of weeks. The album leaves no doubt as to which side Horn is on.

Rick Salutin began by saying "We are culturally programmed to not take ourselves seriously." Salutin is the director responsible for last year's Toronto Workshop Production of Fanshen and just recently 1837. He said we suffered from "programmed repression" and in 1837 the problem was to convince

Toronto audiences that they do have a history of working class struggle.

Salutin was mainly concerned with the American domination of Canada saying their strategy is "to keep the natives from getting restless." In rehearsing 1837 he was forced to give Canadian actors lessons in expressing anger, he said.

In the discussion period Salutin was accused by a woman in the audience of "down-grading and ignoring Canadian revolutionary history and culture". Silber felt there was a trap in saying all nationalism was progressive. People from the audience talked about the necessity of understanding Canadian imperialism. The discussion ran two hours overtime — showing that people enjoyed this combination of art and politics.

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Women directors and their films

By LYNN SLOTKIN

From March 5 to 9 a series entitled, Women Directors' and Their Films will be shown free at York. There will be two different screenings a day, at 2:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. except Thursday which will have only an evening showing.

On Monday the screenings will be in Lecture Hall I, the rest of the time in Lecture Hall L.

Monday 2 p.m. — Paris 1900 directed by Nicole Verdres —When This You See Remember Me directed by Perry Adato. Both films deal with writer Gertrude Stein.

7 p.m. — Enigma, a short directed by Lillian Schwartz. —An Evening With Joyce Weiland. Weiland will be at the screening of her film Reason Over Passion, and will conduct a discussion about her films and film-making in general.

Tuesday 2 p.m. — Fine Feathers

— Mosaic by Evelyn Lanbart

7 p.m. — Something Different directed by Vera Chytilova

Wednesday 2 p.m. — A short, to be announced.

— Dance Girl Dance directed by Dorothy Arzner. This is a 1940's film starring Maureen O'Hara and Lucille Ball, and it introduced Arzner as one of the leading directors of the '40's.

7 p.m. — Things I Cannot Change directed by Tanya Ballantyne MacKay.

— It is hoped that MacKay will be here to lead discussion about her work.

Thursday 7 p.m. — Opera Mouffe directed by Agnes Varda.

— La Vie Revee (winner of two Canadian film awards) directed by Mireille Dansereau. She will be at the screening.

Friday 2 p.m. — Orange, a short (shown at the Erotic Film Festival).

— The film is beautiful, and will do to the orange what porno films did to the banana. It's directed by Karen Johnson. Wanda directed by Barbara Loden.

7 p.m. — Pamela Douglas will be bringing two of her films

Review of poetry in poetry

By JOHN OUGHTON

Each year the Layton vineyard yields some fine wines and well-bottled vinegar.

This year's vintage is flawed by anti-woman acidity but balanced with generous bouquets for friends & foes alike.

To a poet-award committee: "One day you'll butter my bread with your excrement."

For Lovers and Lesser Men is distilled from sun

of sex and earth's fine irony, the prejudices are part of the flavour, and

Age that sours many a Bacchus only gives this one more body.

The poet's still got his grapes, and merits the corkscrew of your attention.

In vino veritas.

YORK UNIVERSITY

Coming at it from the south after I've passed several oil refineries and desolate warehouses

I do not know on certain grey mornings whether I'm approaching a university or a more civilized version of Bergen-Belsen

Especially if one of the chimneys should be belching smoke into the air"

Irving Layton, Lovers and Lesser Men. McClelland & Stewart, \$2.95

Culture Briefs

Cabaret opens in Absinthe

The new Cabaret opens to-night in Absinthe Coffee Shop, Winters. Show times are 9 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Admission is free and everyone is welcome.

Chinese student art exhibition

There will be an art exhibition of Chinese student art in Winters Art Gallery, to-day from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Students needed for Crossfire

Screen Gems needs students for its TV program Crossfire. The premise is that a guest comes on the programme and either relates some facet of his life or defends his ideas. The students act as interrogators, finding out more about the man and his ideas. For further information come into Excalibur.

Masquers present second production

The York Masquers will present their second production, The Bacchae, by Euripides, from to-night to Sunday night. Show time is 8:30 p.m. Advance student tickets will be on sale to-day in Central Square from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Those tickets will be \$1.50. After those times tickets will be \$2 for students; \$2.50 for general public.

Two Canadian films to be shown

Two Canadian films, Going Down the road and Rip-off will be shown 7 pm Thursday in CLH L. Don Shebib director of both will speak afterwards.

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



York's an attractive place for holding conferences and conventions. Delegates include businessmen, bagpipers, and, in 1975, the Shriners.

University

The greatest wacking resort in Canada

"It's like being the manager of the greatest wacking resort in Canada."

The resort in question has room accommodation for 1800 people, eight dining rooms seating anywhere between 150 and 300 people each, a couple of hundred electronically equipped meeting rooms, plus lounges, shops, swimming pools, and tennis courts.

The "resort" is York University.

The manager is Jack Moore, hired by the University in 1969 as Conference Director and Ancillary Services Director.

Business is business. And York is into the conference business to the tune of one-half million dollars gross revenue for the period of May 1 to September 1.

The "conference and convention business" pays off in other ways too. If business is good at both the York and Glendon campuses over the summer months resulting in excess revenue, the money is poured into the food services and residence coffers. The result is food and residence service costs remain stable.

According to Moore, should the operation just break even over the summer, the university still makes money. Staff is kept on the job, operating costs are met, and the food services operation can buy at a cheaper rate by purchasing larger quantities. And the better the profit during the summer, the less chance of a fee or price increase over the winter.

Universities first got into the conference and convention business by default. People

were looking for facilities, the universities had them and weren't using them over the summer months the months when most Canadian campuses look their best.

York decided to go after this business and, for all intents and purposes, seems to be getting its fair share. There was a better than 80 per cent increase in dollar revenue from conventions and conferences in 1972 over 1971.

But what makes York attractive for these functions?

Moore suggests a variety of reasons.

"The mere fact that York is a university has a lot to do with it, the connotation of education and learning, the learning atmosphere, the availability of instructional aids. A convention or conference is (or should be) a learning experience, with an emphasis on learning, not on the social aspect."

No doubt price has something to do with it too. Moore indicated that the university's prices are considerably less expensive than commercial properties (hotels) because of the lack of frills like a T.V. in every room and a private bathroom for guests. Conventioneers use the residences and the cafeterias, just like students do, unless there is a specially catered meal.

He was quick to point out, that in this time of cost cutting for business, an inexpensive convention or conference is a bonus, especially when delegates don't have a tendency to miss or skip sessions because of the availability of various downtown distractions. The structure and geographical locations of the campuses are more conducive to the conferences. But, he added, the campus can be a swinging place during the summer now that the campus has its share of pubs.

Glendon is an attractive spot, says Jack Moore, because of its trees, older buildings and attractive grounds. Practically all the Saturdays in June are already booked for weddings.

Both campuses offer plenty of open space and complete recreational and athletic facilities, attractive to groups holding basketball seminars, aquatic meets, and sessions for athletic trainers. The Federation of Ontario Naturalists meets at Glendon.

Delegates seem to like York. As Moore says, there's substantial return business, some on an almost traditional basis, such as the Ontario Department of Education Principals' course which will again have 200 people on campus for the month of July.

Groups that have some form of educational background or format have priority at York for the use of facilities, but York has accepted a variety of other groups as well — companies holding sales seminars, for instance, or industrial training sessions.

And who can forget the 1200 bagpipe competitors who were housed on campus during the Scottish festival at last year's C.N.E.?

Equally colorful should be the Shriners who have already reserved facilities for 1000 members at their 1975 Imperial Council Session of the A.A.O.N.M.S. to be held here on campus.

A number of conferences are arranged for on-campus groups too, such as the Centre for Continuing Education, the Green Bush Inn, and the Department of Physical Education.

Although May 1 - September 1 is the prime time for holding conferences, functions can also be held during the academic year. Eight hundred educators concerned with teaching reading at all levels were on campus last week for the Reading '73 Conference.

Most events are booked only a year in advance, but the university already has several (such as the Shriners Convention) booked for two years hence. Hotels in the Toronto area, incidentally, are booked two to four years in advance.

All of which adds up to the fact that York must be doing something right when it comes to offering modern conference facilities.

It was the first university, for instance, to ever take out an ad in a commercial publication in Canada and the United States advertising these facilities.

And, says Jack Moore, it has paid off beautifully.

—From an article soon to appear in the Alumni quarterly, *Communique*.

Over 280,000 lbs. of waste paper recycled on campus since April

What does 280,000 lbs. of waste paper look like?

Physical Plant can answer that question. They've collected more than that since York's paper recycling program got underway last April.

During the academic year, York produces 5 tons of garbage a day, half of which is paper that could be reclaimed for recycling. The main aim of the campus recycling program, according to Cedric Dobbin, Superintendent of Grounds, is to keep recyclable paper out of garbage containers.

The program has been most successful in the 25 buildings which have participated this year. Special cardboard boxes have been provided by Physical Plant to each office for waste paper. The boxes are emptied into burlap bags every Tuesday and Thursday by the cleaning staff. The paper is then sorted, baled and delivered to the purchaser, Abitibi Paper Company.

Prices paid for the waste paper depend on the quality ranging from \$45 per ton for IBM cards to less than \$10 per ton for newsprint and corrugated cardboard.

Financially, the program has just fallen short of breaking even. Operating costs including pick-up and baling of paper plus delivery to Abitibi totalled \$6,547 for the period of April to November, 1972. Revenue, including saving of refuse pick-up time totalled \$5,044. Up until now the program has been concentrated in offices, but if extended to include the entire campus, as proposed for next year, the revenue for York would be substantial.

In a reciprocal arrangement with Abitibi, York buys back recycled paper. Most of the paper used at York is recycled — from paper towels to high quality white bond stationery made from IBM cards. Recycled paper is slightly more expensive because of competition from saw mills.

Once de-inked, paper in combination with chemicals can take many forms. When compressed and mixed with rosin (also obtained from trees) it can be made into wooden fibre for use in shelves, roofing and walls.

The Grounds Department at York mixes recycled paper with fertilizer before spreading it on grass.

The wheels that support York's huge garbage containers are made of compressed paper. They can support as much weight as steel wheels, but will not damage the floors

they roll on.

Enriched with nutrients, recycled newspapers are even fed to cows which means as one student says, "We aren't the only ones who re-hash the news before swallowing it."

Negotiations with CUPE workers last fall and rumours of a possible strike delayed plans for a campus-wide campaign to boost the recycling program. During a strike no paper would be collected, baled or delivered.

Plans for next year include special coloured containers for waste paper to be placed in study and lounge areas. Physical Plant hopes to claim all discarded campus papers which are now thrown into garbage cans because special receptacles have not yet been provided.

Also being considered is an automatic baling machine which would be fed by a conveyor belt.

City of Toronto Alderman Ying Hope, Chairman of the Toronto Recycling Action Committee said recently in a letter to the Toronto Star that paper companies are willing to build recycling facilities only if they can count on a regular large supply of wastepaper — about 200,000 tons per year.

According to Physical Plant, "York



Campus newspapers will be recycled.

University should be in the progressive position of being an established supplier of waste paper to the present and future market. It should make every effort to encourage the entire York Community to take part in this most essential program for the dual purpose of cutting costs of refuse disposal and making our exemplary contribution to the problem of pollution control and the environment."

Winters' program success

Mardi Tyndall and Doug Tindall (no relation) are Winters Residence students concerned with improving the environment.

They contacted Physical Plant last summer about the pilot project of paper recycling at York. The Grounds Department said they would supply them with jute bags to hold waste paper and would pick up the bags every week. The rest was up to them.

Mardi and Doug placed signs in Winters' six common rooms and in the main lobby asking students to please place scrap paper in the boxes provided. The boxes were then emptied into the jute bags.

Within a few weeks the entire residence was involved and Winters' voluntary program was a success.

Winters is the only undergraduate York residence with an organized program of waste paper collection, but several concerned students such as Ron Jacobs in McLaughlin take their own waste paper to special boxes in

their college residence offices.

Physical Plant plans to provide containers for waste paper to all residences next year as part of a regeneration campaign.

The graduate residence apartments are in their second year of a paper recycling program started by Bob Watson and carried on by Phyllis Stevens.

Tenants bundle up newspapers and other recyclable paper and stack it in the residence basement. York's Grounds Department later collects it.

The program in the graduate residences has been a success "if the amount of newspapers in the basement is any indication," says Doug Moore, president of the Tenants Association.

Non-resident members of the York community are urged to bring newspaper and other waste paper to the back of the Workshops Building, Monday to Friday, for baling and recycling.

On Campus



A chance to hear Molly Bloom's famed soliloquy in French is offered next Monday when Mlle Yvette Bodin gives a reading in the Atkinson Common Room.

Special Lectures

Thursday, 1 p.m. — (Philosophy Club) "The Structure of Problems" by York Professor J.N. Hattiangadi — S615, Ross.
2 p.m. — (Graduate Studies) "The Kinetics and Mechanism of the Chemiluminescent Reaction of O Atoms with H Atoms" by Saul Tickin, candidate for Ph.D. degree — 317, Petrie.
3 p.m. & 8 p.m. — Introductory Lecture — on Transcendental Meditation; plus slide presentation — 3 p.m. lecture will take place in S165, Ross, 8 p.m. lecture is in S205, Ross.
4:15 p.m. — (General Education Lecture Series) "The French Elections of March 1973: What is Really at Stake" by Glendon Professor Alex Macleod — 245, York Hall, Glendon.
Friday, 11 a.m. — (Program in Dance) "The Function of the Canada Council and How it Relates to Professional Dance" by Madame Monique Aupy, Dance Awards Officer, Canada Council — S872, Ross.
1 p.m. — 4 p.m. — ProSeminar, Organizational Studies — "Interorganization Bargaining and Coalition Formulation" by York Professor Ed Overstreet — 201, Admin. Studies Bldg.
2 p.m. — Faculty Research Symposium — "Systems Analysis and the Criminal Justice System" by Dr. R.G. Cassidy, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs (Ottawa) and Visiting Associate Professor of Operations Research at Queen's University — 038, Admin. Studies Bldg.
7 p.m. — (York Investment Club) "The Budget: The Actual and Intended Impact on Various Industries" by Roger Saube, Imperial Oil Economic Analyst, Corporate Planning Services — 402, Admin. Studies Bldg.
Monday, 4 p.m. — (French Literature) "Joyce and Mallarme" by Madame Helene Cixous, noted French novelist and Professor of English Literature at l'Universite de Paris VIII — SCR, Founders.
8:30 p.m. — (French Literature, English Department, Stong, Bethune, Founders and Calumet Colleges) Mlle. Yvette Bodin will give a performance in French of Molly Bloom's soliloquy from James Joyce's Ulysses — Common Room (140), Atkinson.

German historian to speak on the Third Reich

German historian Hans Mommsen will be on campus Monday speaking on "Political Concepts of the German Resistance Against Hitler".
 Mommsen, a Professor at the University of Bochum, West Germany, will be the guest of Atkinson College.
 The fourth in a family line of well-known German historians, Mommsen at one time played an active role in the Institute for Contemporary History, Munich, West Germany, generally regarded as the leading institution of research on Nazi history.
 Mommsen is presently considered the leader of the group of young West German historians whose specialty has been a critical re-examination of the Third Reich and the factors contributing to its rise.
 Mommsen will give his lecture sponsored by Atkinson College and the Goethe Institute, Toronto, at 4 p.m., March 5, in Room K, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Wednesday, 12 noon — Stong Fellows Series — George Dunn, Director of York's Safety and Security Services, will speak on "Scotland Yard" — 106, Stong.
3 p.m. — (Association of Economics Students) George Cadbury, Chairman of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, will speak on problems of population and the upcoming International Convention on Population (Geneva, 1974) — S869, Ross.
7 p.m. — 10 p.m. — (York Flying Club) "Defensive Flying" with members of the Canadian Armed Forces Search and Rescue Unit — refreshments served — F, Stedman.

Films, Entertainment

Thursday, 12 noon — (Division of Language Studies) "Cuba: Art and Revolution" a documentary (English) dealing with the emphasis that Fidel Castro's government has placed on the development of the fine arts — N203, Ross.
7:30 p.m. — (Legal & Literary Society) "Fortune in Men's Eyes" — admission \$1.00 — Moot Court Room, Osgoode.
8:30 p.m. — Play (York Masquers) "The Bacchae" (by Euripides) will be performed March 1, 2, 3, and 4; tickets are on sale in Central Square and cost \$1.50; tickets at the



Henryk Tomaszewski's spectacular Polish Mime Ballet Theatre Company comes to York next Wednesday for a sold-out evening performance. Acclaimed as the most original choreographer Eastern Europe has

produced since Nijinsky, Tomaszewski incorporates elements of dance, gymnastics, ritual and mime into his work. The performance is part of the 192-73 Performing Arts Series.
 door are \$2.50, students — \$2.00 — Stong Theatre (Junior Common Room, Stong).
9 p.m. & 10:30 p.m. — Cabaret Theatre — 013, Winters.
9:30 p.m. — Osgoode Pub — featuring writer and composer Crawford and Wickham — JCR, Osgoode.
Friday, 8:30 p.m. — (Winters) "Klute" (Jane Fonda, Donald Sutherland) admission \$1.25 — I, Curtis.
9 p.m. — Orange Snail Coffee Shop — featuring Andrew Russell — 107, Stong.
9 p.m. & 10:30 p.m. — Cabaret Theatre — 013, Winters.
Saturday, 8:30 p.m. — Absinthe Coffee

House — featuring Jamie Snider — 013, Winters.

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

Monday, 7 p.m. — (Program in Film) "Windjammer" directed by Bill Colleran and Louis de Rochemont III (member of York's Program in Film, Faculty of Fine Arts) — L, Curtis.

7:30 p.m. — Winters Concert Series — a violin and piano recital with Carol Lieberman and Leo Barkin of York's Program in Music, Faculty of Fine Arts) — SCR, Winters.

Monday — Friday, 2 p.m. — 5 p.m., 7 p.m. — 10 p.m. — Women directors and their films — 15 international films and guest directors — Admission free — I, L, Curtis.

Tuesday, 12 noon — (Instructional Aid Resources) "No Strange Land" a documentary dealing with the contemporary use of drugs — E, Curtis.

4 p.m. — 6:10 p.m. — (Humanities 391) "Tom Jones" — extra seating available — I, Curtis.

6:15 p.m. — 8:35 p.m. — (Humanities 178) "Gospel According to St. Matthew" — extra seating available — I, Curtis.

Wednesday, 4 p.m. — 7:35 p.m. — (Humanities 392) "Exodus" — extra seating available — I, Curtis.

7:30 p.m. — Play (English 253) "Our Town"

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



Tossy Spivakovsky will give a concert on campus, March 9, the last event of the 1972-73 Performing Arts Series. He replaces the Israeli Pro Musica who have cancelled their engagement.

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

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

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

8 p.m. & 9 p.m. — Hatha Yoga Club — JCR, McLaughlin.

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

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m. — Roman Catholic Mass (Study Group) — S717, Ross; also same time, place on Fri.

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

Coffee houses, Pubs

Absinthe Coffee House — 013, Winters (2439); Ainger Coffee Shop — Atkinson College (3544); Argh Coffee Shop — 051, McLaughlin (3506); Atkinson Pub — 255, Atkinson (2489); Buttery — Founders (3550); Cock and Bull Coffee Shop — 107, Stong (2208); Comeback Inn — Atkinson (2489); George Coffee Shop — N108, Ross (3535); Green Bush Inn — Winters Dining Hall (3019); Lichen Coffee Shop — 112, Bethune (3579); Open End Coffee Shop — 004, Vanier (6386); Orange Snail Coffee Shop — 107, Stong (3587); Osgoode Pub — JCR, Osgoode (3019); Pizza Pit — 124, Central Square, Ross (3286); Beer Lunches — Grad. Student Lounge, Ross (Tues.); JCR, Stong (Thurs.); Atkinson Cafeteria (Tues., Wed., Thurs.); Tap'n Keg Pub — JCR, Bethune (Wed.).

Athletics and Recreation

Friday, 3:30 p.m. — 5 p.m. — Water Polo — York Pool; also 9 p.m. — 11 p.m. Mon., 5:30 p.m. — 7 p.m. Wed.
8:30 p.m. — 10:30 p.m. — Boxing Club — Judo Room, Tait McKenzie; also 7 p.m. — 9 p.m. Tues.
Monday, 12:15 p.m. — 12:45 p.m. — Conditioning for Men & Women — Mon., Wed., and Fri. — Tait McKenzie.

Miscellaneous

Thursday, 12 noon — Kosher Lunch — 106, Central Square, Ross.
12:30 p.m. — International Lunch — N904, Ross.

Tomorrow the last day for

Arts Council nominations

Nominations close at 5 p.m. tomorrow for 25 two-year vacancies plus a number of one-year vacancies on the Council of the Faculty of Arts.
 The Council is a standing committee of the Senate and membership consists of 500 teaching staff and 50 students.
 Any regular or special Arts student who maintained standing in his previous year of study is eligible to nominate himself for Council membership (first year students are also eligible).
 Further information and nomination forms may be obtained from the Assistant Dean's Office (Room S932 Ross), the Information York desk in Central Square, or the York Inquiry Service in Steacie.

Notice regarding search for a president

Pending approval of Senate and Board of Governors, there will be two full members and one alternate member representing the students of the York community on the 10 man committee of search.

The Student Caucus as the representative student component of Senate will be meeting to select and nominate students to membership on the committee.

The Student Caucus invites letters of application from the student community at large. We request that you write no more than two typewritten pages of 500 words.

You may wish to consider the following questions in your letter of application: What year of study are you in at York? Why do you want to be on this search committee? What do you think you can contribute to the work of the committee? What related experience do you have?

The written briefs must be submitted along with name, address, telephone number and student number by 5:00 p.m. on March 7, 1973 to Mr. Jamie Laws, Chairman, Senate Student Caucus, c/o Secretary of Senate, Room S945 Ross Building.

Those who submit written applications are invited to a personal interview and/or discussion of the role of the committee on Thursday, March 8, 1973 at 7:00 p.m. in the Senate Chamber on the 9th floor of the Ross Building. Only those who have submitted written applications by 5:00 on March 7th and are students holding sessional validation cards will be considered. We hope to make our final selection of students at this time.

The Student Caucus hopes to pick the best candidates available on campus and therefore encourages all interested students to apply. Should you desire further information, you may contact Jamie Laws at 661-2056 or leave a message at 667-2201.

Classified Ads

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

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Athletic council sets March election date

By MARG POSTE
York's Women's Athletic Council, a student body with a good deal of power with regard to women's athletics at York, will be holding elections for all positions during the first two weeks of March.

Any full-time female student may nominate a fellow student for a WAC position. The nomination form, available from the Physical Education Office at Tait, must be signed by the nominee and the nominator.

Nominations for executive positions opened on February 26th and will close on March 2nd with elections to be held on Monday March 5th. On this date sports convener's nominations open and remain so until Friday, March 9th when the elections will be held.

No previous organizational experience is necessary to hold a position on WAC. Persons wishing to run for sports conveners positions should attend the meeting of the Council on March 7th at 6:30 in the classroom at Tait McKenzie to become better acquainted with the Council and its programmes.

WAC works to promote general interest and maximum participation in athletics for women students at York University. The Council sponsors competition with members of the Association, promotes competition with other organizations and educational institutions, and lends support and co-operates with any athletic organization within the university upon request.

WAC consists of the usual form of executive found on most governing bodies. President, past president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, awards co-chairman, director of public relations are all elected positions. Also included on the

Council are sports conveners who are responsible for varsity sports.

WAC has the power to set priorities regarding what teams and what sports will represent York at the intercollegiate competition level. Representations for new teams are required to be made to Council for its decision regarding sanction for competition.

One of WAC's other functions is to inform the university community of the events taking place in women's athletics. In order to properly carry this out, a great deal of co-ordination is needed among the various teams, council, the Women's Athletic Co-ordinator and the news media. It is here that the sports convener makes her mark as she becomes the liaison between the team and the Council.

The various programmes and meets York hosts are basically student run with the guidance of Miss Mary Lyons, co-ordinator of Women's Athletics, who supplies background information on various issues which allows the Council to make their collective decisions.

MEN'S HOCKEY SCORING

PLAYER	Goals	Assists	Points
A. Avery	12	26	38
D. Dunsmuir	14	22	36
P. Cerre	11	19	30
B. Jenkins	10	19	29
G. Greenham	10	18	28
D. Wright	11	11	22
J. Hirst	9	11	20
M. Travis	5	8	13
R. Maeck	4	7	11
A. Sanderson	7	2	9
J. Poray	2	6	8
R. Ball	0	7	7
C. Christie	4	3	7
M. Quinn	3	2	5
M. Spence	0	5	5
R. Ayres	2	3	5
S. Mitchell	3	1	4
A. Barnes	0	2	2
J. Titus	0	1	1
Total	107	167	274

Score Board

Synch swim team places third

York's women's synchronized swim team, had a third place finish in the OWIAA finals held here at the Tail pool this weekend. The York squad, coached by Miss Pat Murray, were outpointed by Queen's and Waterloo, who finished with 41 and 39 points respectively in a field of ten competitors. Barb Lyon and Deb Campbell headed the York contingent in the competition which consisted of four categories: solo, figures, team and duet. Lyon and Campbell were narrowly beaten by the Queen's representatives in the duets. Lyon placed second in figures and fourth in solos while Campbell was sixth in figures and seventh in solos.

Osgoode Owls are Cager champs

In interfaculty basketball, Osgoode Hall Owls again won the championship by defeating Winters College two games to one. Winters had previously upset the pennant-winning, undefeated Calumet 'F's (16-0) in the semis while Osgoode defeated Stong. In the consolation final, Stong defeated a disheartened Calumet squad.

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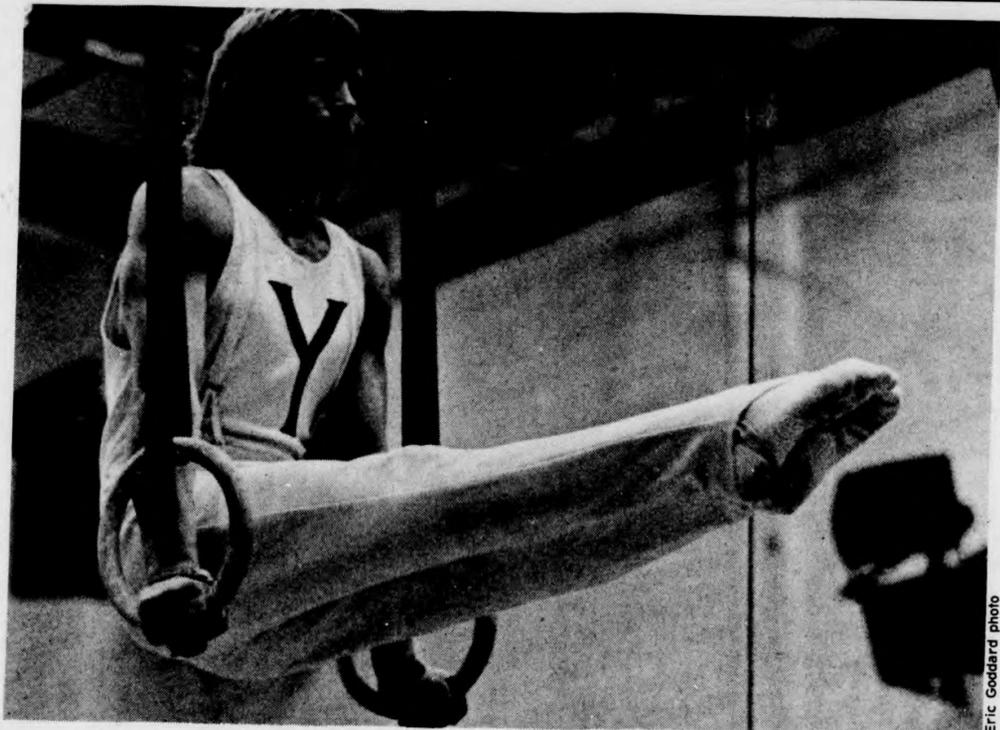
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Sports

Sports Editor Ed Piwowarczyk



Eric Goddard photo

York gymnasts secure title

Scott Tanner displays a winning form on the rings at the OUAA men's gymnastics championships held here at Tait McKenzie this past weekend. The York squad was presented with the Caron trophy for turning in the top team performance in accumulating 235.2 points. It marked the second successive year that the Yeomen have been presented the award. In the six-team meet, McMaster placed second with 226.8 points, Queen's was third with 199.3 points and

the University of Toronto finished fourth with 179.1 points. The top individual honours in all-around competition went to Steve Mitruk of McMaster, who scored 53.85 points. Mitruk was followed closely by two York representatives, Tom Kinsman, who finished the competition with a total of 52.3 points, and Dave Hunter, who registered a final point count of 49.3.

V-ball men meet top foes

By MARTY HERSON

SUDBURY — Five top Canadian volleyball teams represented their athletic unions in vying for top national honours here at the CIAU finals. York represented the OUAA, the competitors included the York Yeomen, the University of Winnipeg Wesmen, Calgary Dinosaurs, Sherbrooke University's Vert et Or, and the University of Moncton. The Yeomen's first match Friday

was with the Defending champions, University of Winnipeg who proved to be too strong for the Yeomen, winning 15-7, 15-3. The Yeomen then recovered to defeat the Moncton squad 15-7, 15-9.

York then had to defeat Calgary for the Yeomen to win to have a chance for the finals, but the Calgary squad stopped York with scores of 15-13, 15-1.

Saturday the Yeomen played their last match with Sherbrooke and bowed out 15-7, 15-3.

The University of Winnipeg won the CIAU volleyball title for the third successive year by defeating Sherbrooke 3-2 in the best-of-five final.

The University of Calgary was third with a 2-2 won-lost record. York had a 1-3 record and University of Moncton lost all four of its games.

Hockey Preview

Blues should retain OUAA crown

By ALAN RISEN

After an impressive undefeated season (17 wins, no losses) the Toronto Varsity Blues must be rated odds-on-favourites to repeat as OUAA hockey champions.

But several other teams — Western, Waterloo, Laurentian and York have all showed strong potential this year and any one of them may play the giant-killer in the playdowns.

Results of the quarter-final matches were not known at presstime so here is a rundown of all eight teams with playoff berths. Teams are listed in their order of finish.

EAST

TORONTO VARSITY BLUES

The Blues demonstrated overall balance and superiority this year by tallying the highest goals for (152) while allowing fewest goals against (41) en route to an undefeated (17-0) record. Only in exhibition games have they been defeated — by Sir George Williams of the Quebec League, St. Mary's in the Maritimes and Cornel of the Ivy League. They have the leagues leading goal scorers in Bill Buba and Kent Ruhnke and one of the best goalies in college hockey in Bruce Durno.

LAURENTIAN VOYAGEURS

The Voyageurs will host the Queen's Golden Gaels in series B in the east. This should be the best quarter-final match up. The Voyageurs have a hardnosed squad that like to play tough and are always hard to beat at home. But they will be facing a strong Gael team that has really come on since Christmas with the additions of Jim Sunstrum and John Adair who have become Queen's top scorers. In the first meeting between

these two clubs Laurentian won handily 8-3 in Sudbury. But the second meeting, the re-inforced Gaels knocked over the Voyageurs 6-2. If anything should tip the balance in this game it will be the fine goaltending of Laurentian's Dave Tataryn.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN GAELS

The Gaels finished in third place, edging out the York Yeomen by defeating the Voyageurs in the final game of the season. The additions of Adair and Sunstrom give the Gaels a potent attack to go along with a better than average defense.

YORK YEOMEN

The biggest problem to face the 1971-72 OUAA Eastern division pennant champions has been inexperience. With only four regulars back from last year, coach Dave Chambers has had to go with a largely rookie contingent. In spite of this the Yeomen began the season with a surprising nine game win streak (including exhibition matches). But as the season progressed top teams such as Toronto, Western and Laurentian took advantage of York's shortcomings. Lack of experience, size, and a suspect defense led to losses — six losses — all to the top teams in the league. Injuries and retirements further depleted the York line-up as goalie Doug Hutchison, defenseman Al Barnes, and forwards Barry Jenkins and Paul Cerre are all gone for the season. The latter two hurt the most as Jenkins and Cerre killed penalties and played the power play as well as taking a regular shift on the first line. As a result York entered Tuesday night's contest with 11 students from first year and only two regulars from last season. Only a superlative effort could advance York in the playoffs. But it must also be

remembered that York gave Toronto its hardest games of the regular season in losing 8-5 and 7-4.

WEST

WESTERN MUSTANGS

Playing very strongly in the second half of the season, Western went on to easily capture the western division pennant. Led by Gary Coons and Peter Fraser who were one-two in the league in scoring the Lancers topped their division in team scoring. Together with an enviable defense, this gives Western the best chance of upsetting the Blues for top honours.

WATERLOO WARRIORS

The best defense in the west (63 goals against in 17 games) allowed the Warriors to beat out Guelph for second place. On offence Waterloo scored 114 goals, second best behind Western in their division and third overall in the OUAA. The Warriors are a good team and must also be rated a chance for top laurels.

GUELPH GRYPHONS

The Gryphons were unimpressive in their third place finish this season as their 9-6-2 won-loss-tied record would indicate. In the important statistics, Guelph scored 105 goals and allowed 77 against. Their top scorers were Dave Farago and John Marshall. They should beat a weak Windsor squad in the quarters. They have little chance, however, of advancing past the semis.

WINDSOR LANCERS

The Lancers are the weakest team in the '73 playoffs. With a record of 9-8 they managed a playoff berth mainly because of the incompetence of the other three teams — McMaster, Lutheran and Brock. Their season should end in the quarter-finals.

Blues sound end for York puckmen

By ED PIWOWARCZYK

York's hockey Yeomen saw their season come to a close Tuesday night when they went down 8-2 to the Varsity Blues in quarter-final playoff action at Varsity arena.

Hindered by injuries and inexperience, the York squad fell behind 5-0 in a disastrous first period which saw the Blues open scoring in the first minute of play.

Bill Buba and Ivan McFarlane both notched two goals in the opening frame, with Neil Korzack becoming Varsity's third two-goal man with his third period output.

The York markers came from the sticks of Steve Mitchell and Andrew Sanderson.

Playing the entire game between the pipes for the Yeomen, netminder Greg Harrison faced 21 shots in the first period, when the Blues were allowed to have their own way with the puck. The York netminder cannot be faulted for the deficit as the Blues controlled the play in the period, and went around the defencemen and their checks.

The Yeomen were not able to generate any kind of offence in that period and managed only four shots on goal.

York recovered in the second period to put some spark into their play with Mitchell's goal, scored when the Blues were about to be assessed a penalty. The Yeomen were better able to keep up with the Blues and hold them in check in the period, keeping the level of play on even terms.

Varsity opened the scoring for the final frame at the 25 second mark on Korzack's first goal of the evening. Sanderson replied with a backhander two minutes later for York, but the Blues put two more in to close scoring for the game.

In their final game of the regular season, the Yeomen were downed 7-4 by the Blues. Bob Munro and Kent Ruhnke led the Varsity attack with two goals each, while Al Avery, Chris Christie, Doug Dunsmuir and Sanderson were the York goalgetters.

PUCKNOTES: The Blues outshot the Yeomen 60-18, an exaggerated figure in the opinion of this writer . . . John Wright, an all-star centre with the Blues last year and now playing for the Vancouver Canucks, was impressed with Harrison's goaltending.

Second season ends for York's wrestlers

York's wrestling team finished their second season of competition finals held at University of Windsor. The Yeomen tied for fourth place with the cross-town rivals University of Toronto, who had ten wrestlers competing. Last year York finished fifth.

The Western Mustangs placed with Waterloo second and Guelph third.

York was represented by John Galli, 142 lbs., John Page, 157 lbs., Tony De Thomas, 177 lbs., Mario Raponi, 190 lbs. and the light-weight

Bill Howes at 115 lbs.

The pleasant surprise of the meet for York was Bill Howes. After two matches the first day, Howes emerged with no bad points against him as he pinned his foes from Queen's and Toronto.

In the finals De Thomas against Chris Hall from Guelph, last year's winner in the OUAA and CIAU heavy-weight. A very close match which went the full nine minutes of fighting saw De Thomas take a 6-4 decision.

Because of the upset De Thomas fought well enough to earn the coaches' award as the most outstanding wrestler of the meet.

De Thomas, representing the OUAA, placed third in the CIAU finals which were held in Guelph last weekend.

Foul shots make Windsor squad b-ball champs

By RON KAUFMAN

History repeated itself Saturday at the University of Waterloo Athletic Complex when Jerry Sovran and the Windsor Lancers won the OUAA Basketball Championships with a last second 76-75 victory over the host Waterloo Warriors.

The Warrior-Lancer final was a see-saw affair throughout, the difference being Sovran's two foul shots with three seconds showing on the clock. Sovran, the Lozynsky Brothers (Walt and Bill) and the Coulthard brothers (Chris and Bruce) led the Lancers while Mike Moser and Tom Kieswetter were the pick of the Warriors. Moser, from Kitchener, returned home this year after playing his freshmen ball for Brown University in the States.

Waterloo reached the finals with a surprisingly close 73-61 victory over the Carleton Ravens while the Lancers advanced via a 104-60 rout of the Laurentian Voyageurs. Both games showed the superiority of western division teams over the east, in terms of starting players, bench strength and, most importantly, coaching.