

Students protest

Soc. Sci. 175, Ridpath dropped

About 10 students met with York president David Slater yesterday to protest the cancelling of Soc. Sci. 175 and the non-renewal of course director John Ridpath's contract.

Spokeswoman Susan Hayes said they wanted to bring the matter to his attention although they haven't seen departmental chairman Melvyn Hill or arts dean John Saywell. Brenda Engelhardt said she'd already tried to reach Saywell but was refused an appointment. Saywell was busy.

Slater said they have to exhaust all proper channels before he would take any action. She was later told that the earliest she could see Hill was Friday at 4 pm.

She said there were other courses with much worse records in the counter-calendar which could have been dropped.

Hill said on Monday the course had great problems in faculty coordination in the course and that several had asked to leave it. He said there was no explicit move to fire Ridpath from the department by removing his course. But Ridpath hasn't been offered a new course to teach and Hill said, "It's not the done thing." Ridpath has to approach Hill or other faculty.

A Soc. Sci. course evaluation had placed Ridpath as the best teacher. Fifty-six percent said his tutorials were excellent and 25 percent felt his lectures were excellent. No other faculty member came close.

Hill said the "snap judgements" made on the Soc. Sci. 175 questionnaire on teaching were more questionable than the more comprehensive survey run by the department. It doesn't assess faculty teaching capabilities.

He said Ridpath had been asked to restructure the course and submit for Soc. Sci. faculty approval. But an informed source said Ridpath didn't have the time to work on it because he was working on his Phd dissertation.

The sources also said at Soc. Sci. faculty meetings Feb. 23 and March 2, Hill was asked to reconsider his decision to drop the course. He said he interpreted this as a vote of censure against him and the motion was dropped.

Ridpath asked for the course to be reinstated and the arguments at the meeting were described as "somewhat acrimonious if not vitriolic." Ridpath's request was tabled by Hill. Although a first year course committee had asked that Soc. Sci. 184 and Soc. Sci. 175 be dropped, Hill decided to keep Soc. Sci. 184. Hill refused to make public a copy of the report although he said the meetings and documents used were public. The counter-calendar lists 184 as only slightly better than 175.

But informed sources say that the chairwoman of the first year courses committee, Sally Zurker and professor David Shugarman have made accusations against Ridpath and the running of Soc. Sci. 175 which Hill refuses to make public. Zurker teaches Soc. Sci. 175 and only 5.6 percent of students rated her lectures as excellent and 23.8 percent rated her tutorials as excellent in the questionnaire. She had one of the lowest teacher ratings of 10 evaluated.

Ridpath was away all week and unavailable for comment. Soc. Sci. 175's Tuesday lecture was cut short 20 minutes to allow professor John Hutcheson to reassure students that the department was not out to get rid of Ridpath.

Both students and faculty have complained that the course is too general. But Excalibur's sources say, "This course is a mess but no worse than others. The question is: why is Ridpath's being singled out?"

New counter calendar puts Soc. Sci. last

Of the 390 courses rated in this year's counter-calendar, 10 of the 29 Social Science courses listed were rated 3 (1 is excellent and 5 is poor).

Social Science had the worst record and was followed by Natural Science with six courses rated 3 out of the 12 courses listed. Psychology was third worst with five courses rated 3 out of 19 listed.

Council of the York Student Federation sponsored the counter-calendar with 390 courses rated although 100 courses were not. Fourth year arts and all science were not rated either.

The courses receiving the worst rating, 4 out of a possible 5 were computer systems 303 which received the comment "course was irrelevant and incoherent." Two first year general education courses, Soc. Sci. 176, poverty and progress, and Soc. Sci. 187, students and the university: analysis and action, received ratings of 4 and a vote of non-recommendation.



Soc. Sci. 175 student Susan Hayes talks with York president David Slater about canned professor John Ridpath and the terminated course. About 10 talked to Slater Wednesday morning in a low-key discussion. They see Soc. Sci. chairman Melvyn Hill at 4 pm Friday.

EXCALIBUR

THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY
MARCH 23, 1972 VOL. 6, NO. 32

New budget scene

Secretaries, facilities cut

It was a gloomy senate planning committee that discussed the 1972-73 budget Friday and told tales of what the massive government cutbacks will mean to York. The Treasury Board hands down the provincial budget

Tuesday, the guesswork will be over and York will have to cope.

York president David Slater predicts higher student fees and lower grants to the universities.

"The fat has to be squeezed out of the support side of York's operation in order to make arrangements for next year that will be attractive to students," he commented.

The tentative operating budget for next year has undergone one cutback. A second cut will be discussed tomorrow.

Dean of arts John Saywell said the cutbacks will mean faculty cuts and the dismissal of 30 secretaries. Tutorials will be cut 30 to 45 percent and the teaching load will be increased, he said. Faculty sponsored conferences and speakers will be abolished and services cut 30 percent.

Atkinson dean Harry Crowe protested cuts in the Atkinson academic budget. Twenty-two new part-time faculty members were originally on the budget but that has been cut back to 18. Crowe was told to cut back still further but says that's impossible with the 18,700 course registrations at Atkinson next year.

Administration vice-president Bill Small said cutbacks will change the cleaning standard, repair and renewal levels in physical plant operations. The decrease would affect the administration side of York as well, he said. Safety and security, computer services and instructional aid will also be slashed. A freeze and reduction in all ancillary services is also predicted.

Library director Tom O'Connell says cuts in the library budget will mean no student

handbooks, fewer tapes in the music room and decreases in films, rare books, and periodical subscriptions. Book binding and the art collection will also suffer and there will be no administration studies library.

Slater commented on the cuts in secretarial services, "York already spends \$800,000 more than the system average in Ontario on this service. In an analysis by faculty, there are relative riches in some faculties not found in others. I have no second thoughts about turning the screw three times more in those faculties."

Slater agreed that the budget squeeze meant a revised five-year plan for York with an overview of graduate schools included.

"And the plan can't be the sum of opinions of people in a discipline or the opinion of the program chairman," he added.

Zok! Oxford gives truth

When a group of students presented a list of non-negotiable demands, the warden of Wadham College, Oxford wrote:

"Dear Gentlemen,
We note your threat to take what you call 'direct action' unless your demands are immediately met. We feel it is only sporting to let you know that our governing body includes three experts in chemical warfare, two ex-commandoes skilled with dynamite and torturing prisoners, four qualified marksmen in both small arms and rifles, two ex-artillerymen, one holder of the Victoria Cross, four karate experts, and a chaplain.
The governing body has authorized me to tell you that we look forward with confidence to what you call a 'confrontation' and I may say, even with anticipation."

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Fees up, rally on Tuesday

The Ontario Treasury Board hands down its report Tuesday and the education budget guesswork can stop. University students across Toronto have planned a mass rally at Queen's Park at 1 p.m. to protest the changes in loans and tuition fees.

University of Toronto professor Phyllis Grosskurth said Monday Ontario Treasury Board documents recommend hikes in undergraduate tuition fees to \$935 and \$975 a year. The document also gives the loan ceiling as \$1,000, she said.

Chuck Hanley of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations said Monday he couldn't see a rise in tuition fees this year but that they would probably come next year.

Grosskurth said the recommendations came down from the Treasury Board to the Committee on University Affairs but were approved by the Cabinet in November as ways of cutting back on education costs.

CUA is an advisory board to the government. Grosskurth quit the committee in the fall saying they were not advising, only rubber-stamping Treasury Board decisions.

Another leak from government sources states that graduate fees will rise from \$485 to \$728 for next year. This is accompanied by cuts in graduate grants from \$3.5 million to \$3 million.

The grad cut-backs are part and parcel of other recommendations given to the Ontario Committee on Student Awards by the Treasury Board recently.



Some people may be studying so hard in the library that they begin to think they're caged in, or at least their view of the library has become somewhat distorted. Photo by Lerrick Starr

Sept. election called but ULS to impeach Theobald



John Theobald



Bryan Belfont

ULS gets 1,256 on petition

The United Left Slate got 1,256 people to sign the petition calling for a new Council of the York Student Federation election.

CYSF president Michael Fletcher told a crowd of about 100 at the Central Square bearpit that "Those 1,200 or 1,600 people had damn well turn out to vote."

He later said he doubted that the turnout for the second election would be any higher than the first.

Both Fletcher and ULS presidential candidate Bryan Belfont blamed student apathy for the poor turnout two weeks ago. About 2,000 people voted or roughly 14 percent of the electorate.

Fletcher said he had tried to create student interest by working to build up CYSF and promote student oriented activities such as Winter Carnival.

Belfont said students should be made aware of local political issues and that CYSF meetings should be changed to 2 p.m. Thursday so that students could attend more easily.

The Council of the York Student Federation president elect John Theobald announced yesterday that he will call for a new election in September.

He said this was in view of the recent controversy over alleged election irregularities.

Although he called on the losers — Bryan Belfont of the United Left Slate, Phil Petrelli and Chuck Brand to work with the new CYSF this summer, ULS campaign manager Ron Andrews said 619 names would not be difficult to get to impeach Theobald as president.

Andrews demanded how Theobald could legitimately take office when 1,256 people had signed petitions for a new election.

Grad rep John MacCallum said no petition for election was legally binding but only a referendum was.

ULS spokesman Tony DeFelice said there was no way a three-man rump (Theobald-MacCallum-Sinclair) could over-rule CYSF president Michael Fletcher's earlier decision to hold an election March 29 and 30.

He felt the ULS had no choice but to impeach Theobald.

CYSF communications commissioner Neil Sinclair said if there was going to be a new election then it should be a "good" one. And that was impossible this spring.

He wants CYSF to set up a task force to look into election procedures at York and the best way of tabulating the Atkinson vote.

He felt CYSF would now permanently set aside a fixed amount of the budget to properly run any elections. He said no election was going to cost under \$1,000.

Fletcher had agreed to a new election after Belfont had produced the petition of 1,256 names calling for a new election.

No quorum was present at Monday's meeting. However the decision was finalized by the CYSF executive Tuesday.

Other interim solutions to the dilemma of the election results included a summer council of all contenders and a new election in the fall. CYSF rejected this and said too many new students would be just coming into York at that time.

YORK BRIEFS

Senate rejects brief to Wright Com.

The senate refused Tuesday to accept an administration written brief as its submission to the Wright Commission on grounds of its inadequacy. Instead the senate told its delegates to protest the shortage of time given to respond to the Wright Report and to demand another hearing. The York hearing was scheduled from 11 a.m. to 12 noon yesterday. Details were unavailable at press time. Faculty objected to the York brief saying it didn't explore and develop a sound critique of the report. Glendon economics professor David McQueen objected to "the ineffable snottiness" in the tone of the brief. The senate's representative on the Council of Ontario Universities Howard Adelman, said the committee had set a May 4 meeting with the Wright Commission and that York should meet with the commission just before that. Adelman said he had information that it was not the commissioners but ex-chairman Doug Wright, now deputy minister of social development who was setting the commission dates.

Film on U.S. deserters here

WCKT TV in Miami hopes to make a documentary on U.S. military deserters and draft dodgers in Canada next week. Any such people interested are invited to phone the secretary of the Council of the York Student Federation secretary by tomorrow. The reporter making the film is A.C. Nesbitt.

Hoppe settles with York security

Carter Hoppe says he's settled most problems with York's security after an incident March 15. He was physically held to the ground by campus cops Harry Larkin and Paul Brewer when he demanded to leave with his impounded car. Larkin and Brewer had reportedly done it for his own good because Hoppe was really drunk and angry that his car had been towed away for illegal parking. He refused to pay the \$5 towing costs which he termed as York's "legal form of blackmail." Safety and security director George Dunn later told Hoppe that when students refuse to pay the costs, the security police usually let them go. The cops also asked them to sign a statement that no damage has been done to the car. Hoppe has only one final step to finish — he owes York about \$100 in parking tickets.

York goes after non-union labor

Non-union workers employed with cleaning firms at the minimum wage may be used for maintenance in all new York buildings administration vice-president Bill Small said Tuesday.

York's support staff system will also undergo an overhaul. The moves are all part of an austerity program brought on by government cutbacks in university spending. York is tightening up across the board but the physical plant and support staff will be hardest hit.

Small said York is about to put out tenders for cleaning firms and if the prices look good then a cleaning firm will take over the new business administration building.

Under its present contract with York, the Canadian Union of Public Employees local 1356 cannot contest York's move. Any strike action before the contract is up Dec. 31 would make the union liable for \$1,000 a day and every worker \$500 a day. The contract only stipulates that cleaning firms cannot go into buildings already operating.

In the support staff side of things the pooled secretarial service already in operation will find itself supplemented by an IBM system that corrects and types out reports at 790 words per minute. A steno pool with specialized areas of operation and contracts shorter than 12 months are other plans. As old staff resigns, new people will not be hired on to take their place.

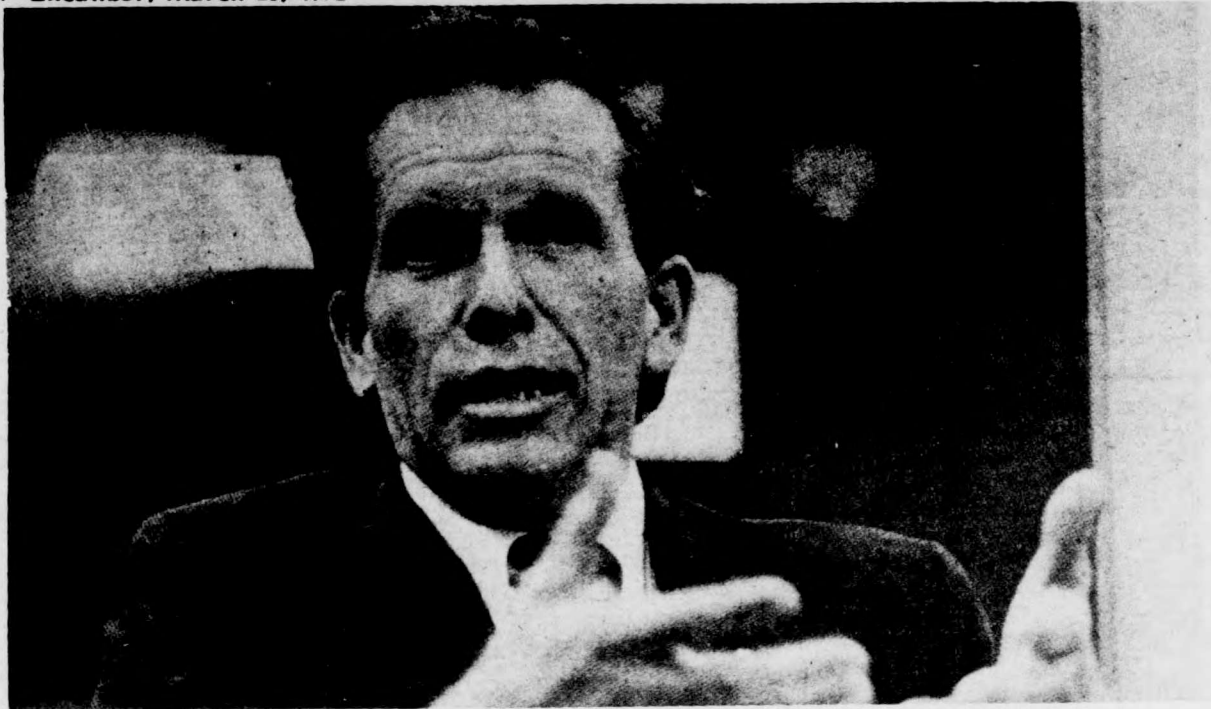
Both CUPE and York University Staff Association officials are alarmed by York's plans.



Phil Petrelli



Chuck Brand



ROBIN MATHEWS TODAY AT 2 PM

Nationalist Robin Mathews is speaking at 2 pm today in Stedman Lecture Hall F. The co-author of *The Struggle for Canadian Universities* is joined by the people's poet Milton Acorn, the art critic and teacher Gail

Dexter. The teach-in is held by the York 85 percent quota committee and deals with the struggle for Canadian culture and the alleged non-hiring of Canadian faculty in the Fine Arts department.

Staff meets today at 2 pm

Fed up with the lunchtime blues?

Come'n over to the Half Way House in historical Pioneer Village — Relax with a cool draught in a warm early-Canadian atmosphere.

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NEWS BRIEFS

New elections at U of T in April

New elections will be held April 4 and 5 at the University of Toronto for positions in the Students' Administrative Council.

In a referendum last week, 2,600 voted to reopen nominations and reject the acclaimed Young Socialist Slate and 1,120 voted against. About 1,315 voted for a spring election and 1,163 for one in the fall. Two thousand, three hundred and forty five voted in favor of abortion reform and 1,067 against. About 21,000 were eligible to vote in the elections.

Colleges of education bulging

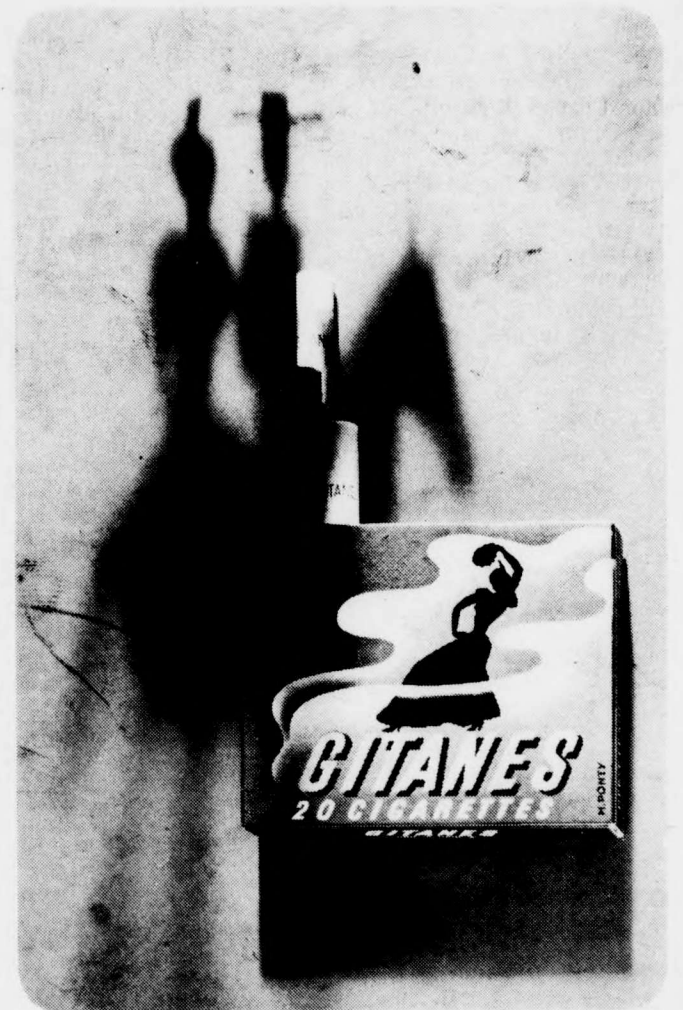
The Althouse College Students Council of the University of Western Ontario has warned that unless students really want to teach, then don't enter any college of education. In a statement to Canadian University Press papers, the councils state that the colleges are given a per capita grant to maintain their staff and are filling up to keep themselves in operation. The Ontario government is therefore spending huge amounts of money to train teachers that aren't needed, the council says. It notes that the employment picture is worse than last year with large boards of education such as Waterloo and Simcoe hiring few or none at all. Althouse is in a state of mass paranoia, the council says and then warns that teaching itself is no bed of roses even if you do get a job.

Student lists refused at UBC

The director of the University of British Columbia's School of Planning has refused to give the Planning Students' Association lists of the school's new applicants. The PSA wants to send out additional information to those concerned with MA program in planning and the PSA can be reached at: The School of Community and Regional Planning, UBC, Vancouver 8.

PQ launches financial campaign

Le Parti Quebecois has launched a financial campaign with a goal of \$300,000 in mind. National Assembly representative Claude Charron says the money will be used to set up new regional offices along with documentary information centres throughout Quebec. The PQ is the only Quebec party which discloses where all of its funds come and depends almost entirely on subscription fees and voluntary organizations. Contributions are now sent to the PQ, Permanence Nationale, 5675 Christophe Colomb, Montreal, P.Q.



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"Will be one of the dirtiest in history"

Lawyer claims plot to deport Pagan

By ANDY MICHALSKI

The lawyer for Puerto Rican Independentist Humberto Pagan Hernandez, Roberto Maldonado told a small group of students Thursday that there was a U.S. - Canadian plot to deport Hernandez back to Puerto Rico where he may face death.

Maldonado charged that "If this is allowed to go on, then this will be one of the dirtiest plots in International history."

Just before a three-man appeal board hearing would deliver its judgment on Monday, an extradition hearing was called for Monday by the U.S. under the terms of the U.S. - Canadian treaty.

Maldonado explained that under Canada's immigration laws, Hernandez could never be deported unless it could be proven he was under no danger. At the proceedings so far, witnesses such as the Roman Catholic arch-bishop of Puerto Rico Antulio Bonilla-Parilla said Hernandez would face certain death from either the police or right-wing vigilante squads.

One witness the crown brought in was a Puerto Rican attorney (also a noted law professor) but he was never called to the witness box. Maldonado said this was because the attorney would admit that the law applied to everyone except Hernandez.

His lawyers have now applied for a postponement of extradition proceedings by the Carleton county judge who will decide with written statements whether there's enough evidence to have Hernandez sent back to stand trial.

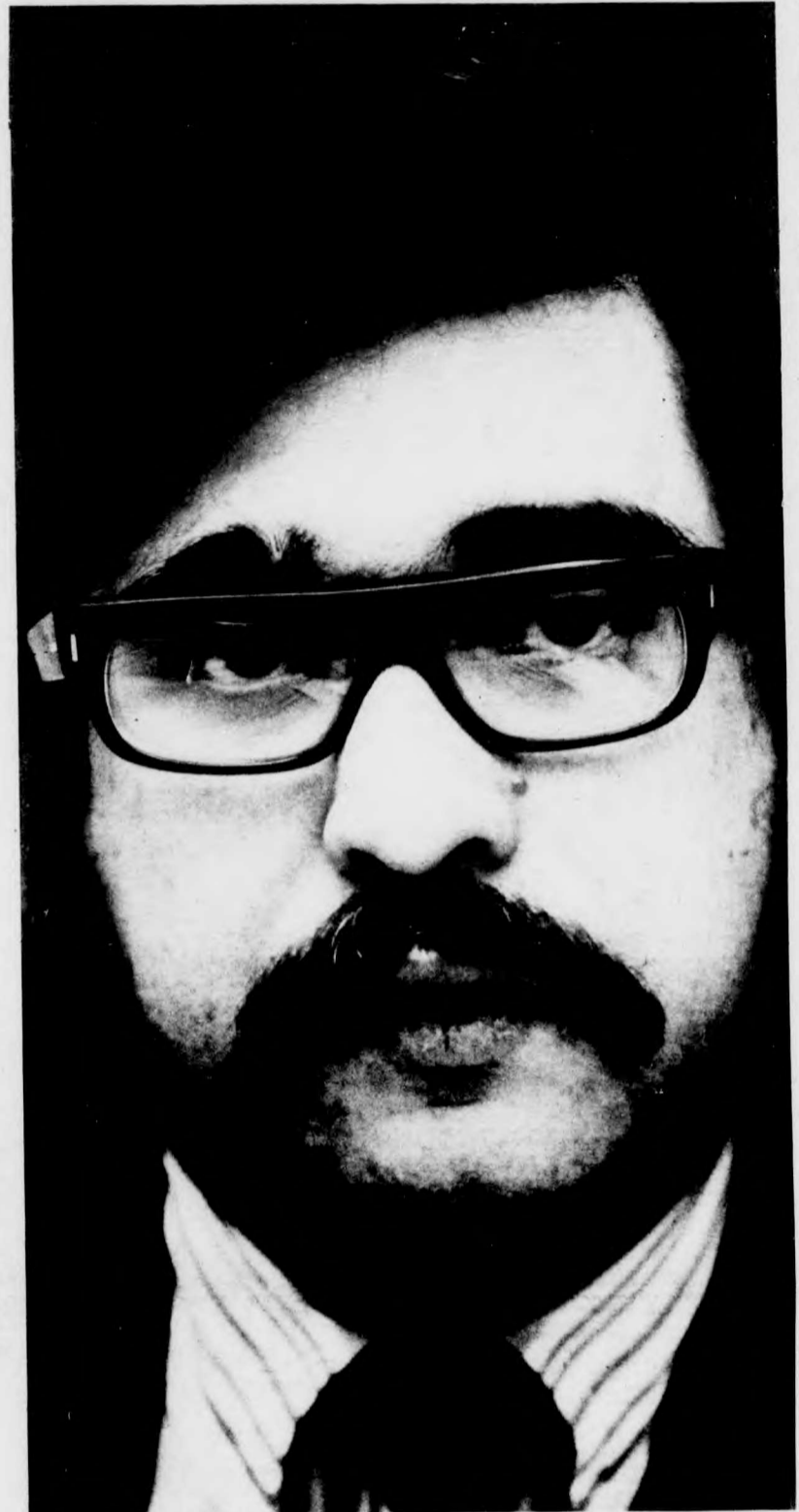
Since the U.S. has made the extradition request, Hernandez' lawyers feel that if his case is defeated, Hernandez would be placed in chains and sent on a flight to Puerto Rico. If the extradition warrant is refused, Hernandez could be deported to Chile or Cuba which say they would accept him.

Maldonado told the York students that it's not Hernandez himself that the U.S. in Puerto Rico want, but rather the ideas he represents.

Hernandez is accused of killing a police officer at a riot at the University of Puerto Rico March 11 last year. Two police officers and an ROTC cadet were also killed.

Maldonado is known for his defence of radicals and political prisoners in Puerto Rico. He testified at the Hernandez' hearing that he was beaten by police at their station when he tried to reach students arrested in the March riots. The beating resulted in a fractured spine, two skull fractures and multiple contusions.

He was secretly moved among apartments of friends to keep him hidden from hostile police, right wing agents or even right wing doctors. (See pages 10 and 11).



Humberto Pagan's lawyer Roberto Maldonado.

Photo by Lerrick Starr

Versafood faced with large deficit of \$69,000 in next year's budget

By HARRY STINSON

Versafood's planned \$20,000 profit for this year has been cut to \$10,000 with the 20 percent instead of the usual 12 percent vacancy rate in residences.

Versafood is now faced with a \$69,000 deficit in next year's \$2,000,000 budget which is absorbed by York after Versafood gets its management fee of about five percent.

Ancillary services assistant director Charles Kirk offered last Wednesday a new 10 meal per week plan at \$385 per year to the food services committee but he says he hopes it won't catch on because it means less profit with administration costs the same on all plans. Students free to pick 10 out of any 21 meals would create a more unpredictable volume of turnover. The 21 meal per week plan is \$525 per year (\$16.94 per week), the 19 meal plan, \$480 (\$16.45 per week) and the 14 meal plan, \$480 (\$15.48 per week).

York maintains a \$50,000 back-up fund but Versafood fears shortages on the monthly cash balance when it comes time to cover food orders worth more than this cushion.

Versafood director Ed James said the 10 meal plan would not get seconds. He estimates that York day students are making off with \$20,000 of illicit second helpings and side orders every year.

Several other universities have experimented with the 10 meal plan and all-cash set-ups. According to Versafood and York administrators, too many problems result from this plan. York would have to start from scratch if such flexibility was to work, Versafood says.

Day students are already offered a \$360 seven meal per week scheme. If resident students were to sign up for the 10 meal plan and make their own lunches, student committee members estimated the savings to be \$95.

Underlying the whole predicament is a groundswell of discontent among residents over the cost of campus living. Many vow they will return only as a last resort if food plan costs and board fees do not drop.

An average 83 cent meal available under the plan represents better nutritional and monetary value compared with the average 75 cent

counter-snack meal. The snack prices help subsidize pay for the 140 Versafood employees.

Twenty-one and 19 meal plans offer a 22 percent discount, with 15 and 10 percent on the 14 and 10 meal plans. Versafood makes this up in a missed meals factor. Introducing more subsistence level plans might reduce this factor, Versafood says.

With an eight month lease on a nearby townhouse, students calculate that three people can enjoy better accommodation and feed themselves for \$900 compared with \$1200 residence fees. York is challenged to make up the \$300

difference in services and attractions.

A recent report by Kirk speculated on the conversion of residences into small apartments and the provision of large kitchens on varying floors. A close watch is out on the Glendon proposal to install kitchens in D and E wings of Hilliard Residence. However, the Glendon plan forces residents to accept a 10 meal plan plus kitchen fees. The final cost works out to be \$15 more per year than the 19 meal plan. That extra cost does not include costs for food to be prepared in the kitchens. Glendon residents want a no meal plan to accompany the kitchen proposal and are rejecting the Versafood proposal.

Coffee rises to 15 cents Versa will make \$23,000

Coffee will cost 15 cents a cup beginning May 1. Ancillary services assistant director Charles Kirk made the announcement last Wednesday in the food services committee meeting. He says the move would cause an immediate increase in student coffee shop business and increase Versafood revenues by \$23,000.

He said he expects the protest to subside with the York's population increase. No reactions on the scale of last year's 15 cent coffee boycott are expected. Last year, Council of the York Student Federation blocked the move by setting up a 10 cent coffee booth outside the Central Square coffee shop.

By the terms of the Versafood

contract, York sets Versafood policy, bears the debts, or reaps the profits.

Although the price of coffee remains constant, Versafood points to rising cream and sugar prices coupled with overhead wage squeezes. They claim it costs seven and a half cents to turn out a 10 cent product. This is inconsistent with their cost proportion policies, they said.

A student committee member said the equivalent figure for student coffee shops is closer to five and a half cents per cup.

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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.

controlled circulation: 12,000

Social Science 175 and York

Once again Social Science is in the news. It happens just about every spring. When we asked former chairman David Hoffman to comment about the complaints, he refused. It's not much wonder.

The Council of the York Student Federation counter-calendar course rating put Social Science at 2.9 (1 being excellent and 5 poor). That's not very good when you consider that every student has to take one of those courses.

Soc. Sci. 175 has a 2.9 course rating — so it's about average. Compared to Soc. Sci. 176 at 4.0, it does rather well. The course director John Ridpath gave an honest evaluation when he said the course had a major problem of faculty team cooperation and coordination.

In a more comprehensive look at Soc. Sci. 175, 63.8 percent listed Ridpath as good to excellent in delivering lectures and 75.8 percent listed him good to excellent in running tutorials. This was far and above what any other member within Soc. Sci. 175 could muster.

But the course has been dropped since a departmental committee decided to drop the course. Soc. Sci. chairman Mel Hill refused to give a copy of the committee's report even though the information used was technically public and all meetings public. Putting it mildly, something fishy is going on. It's called departmental politics or who can I get rid of with the least bit of shit hitting the fan.

John Ridpath is a threat to the Soc. Sci. department. He's a good teacher but he's vulnerable because he doesn't have a list of paper degrees behind him. It's the old pseudo liberal trick of saying "We like you John but you just don't have the qualifications."

Politics has a lot to do with Soc. Sci. The complaints that surround it every year over the quality of teaching there

are notorious throughout York. Not that Ridpath could change a department, mind you, but he's certainly cracked its confidence.

Hill's answer that nobody is being forced out is another liberal bullshit move. Now tell me, professor David Shugarman doesn't cut short a Tuesday Soc. Sci. 175 lecture for J. Hutcheson to give a 20-minute spiel on how Soc. Sci. isn't really trying to give Ridpath the boot, just for nothing?

If it's anything that angry Soc. Sci. students did yesterday in visiting York president David Slater, it was prove there's a need for an ombudsman to

ensure students get a fair shake in deals with faculty slackards. Going to the president of York with a complaint about professors is like going to the president of General Motors about a car defect: you get lots of nice words but no action.

York's faculty are paper people, hung up on paper degrees like crooks on good counterfeit money. Their social value is limited and definitely worthless to any student. Their actions are best portrayed by the fact they defeated a senate motion to place a token student on the tenure and promotions committee to help judge a faculty's teaching ability. It's all very much like an all-white

Rhodesian committee looking into "discrimination" there.

The faculty — like racist whites — are afraid of criticism. They are gutless liberals who hide behind complex rationalizations that fool no one but themselves and their pawns.

The Soc. Sci. dilemma will be here again next year and the next. Like York's perennial financial problems, the annual event will be based on the same premises. The only winners are the paper faculty that hang onto their degrees as tokens of their own esteem — which in reality, is quite bankrupt.



Wright report response

Yesterday it was time for York to make its position known on the omnipotent Wright report. On Tuesday, its senate showed its better side by rejecting a report compiled by administrative studies dean James Gillies and written by administrator T.K. Olson.

So far then, York's only submissions come from political science professor Naomi Rosenbaum for the Ontario Committee on the Status of Women and professors Esther Greenglass and Jo-Anne Stuckey.

York's official brief was quite something to read. A few excerpts will show just how bad it was:

"Normal people do not wish to spend most of their lives reading books and getting involved in long, esoteric discussions and abstract ideas about theories and basic research. University professors do — and they prefer to be around students who share some of these characteristics and enthusiasms. Most of the undergraduate students do not. The result is that the professors would prefer to have most of their students at some other institution than their own."

Ivory tower elitism anyone? Here's some more:

"Universities are places for intellectually and creatively gifted people

and that is important and worthwhile for both the individuals and for the society."

Very nice rhetoric. And their concept of all this? —

"The reality is that the university is there for higher education and many students are there for just more education."

They're quite right. Faculty aren't normal. Nobody normal could come up with a statement like that.

"An institution which must preserve, create and criticize to be effective, cannot endure being fettered by bureaucracy and rigid controls."

We agree. But that really sounds so self-righteous — like the one here at

home is so perfect that students have no problems with the same criticisms levelled here.

And finally, York is so liberal again when it says, "The commission seriously over-estimates the proportion of costs in post-secondary education now paid by the taxpayer because it neglects many private costs that now exist."

Well that's quite true but then the taxpayer now pays 87 percent of the costs and the other 13 percent is pretty well paid by the student. They want to keep mixed financing. York doesn't call for free tuition. That would be "too radical". Besides, York couldn't keep an elitist liberal image. Too bad.

Counter calendar

The counter calendar is finally out. Council of the York Student Federation has produced a basically good document for students to follow. With early pre-registration this year, it gives an accurate picture of what courses are all about.

Our criticisms are two: first, some

courses were left out; and second, the organizers could have solicited more advertising to cut down the costs of the book to CYSF.

But all round — it's one solid achievement which CYSF can hang its shattered hat on.

Mass rally on Tuesday at Queen's Park to protest awards program and fee hike

Mass rally - Tuesday, 1 p.m. Queen's Park — to protest changes in the Ontario Student Awards Program and higher tuition fees.

- Loan ceiling of \$1,000 — this means the first \$1,000 is a loan.
- \$500,000 in graduate grants — where will the teachers come from?
- No part-time student loan scheme — if you can't get a job, and don't have the money to come to university, you cannot get a loan.
- \$30 a week for room and board — residence at York is \$40 a week.
- Plus: Proposed tuition fees for undergrads \$935 - \$975. Proposed tuition fees for grads \$728.

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NAKED CAME POLONSKY:

By JOE POLONSKY

Pebbles Levson was a moderately pretty but very bright Marxist. Her boyfriend Irpple Tomine was a reasonably handsome, trifle pimply, but very calm mystic. Oh, how they argued. Over breakfast, over dinner, liberation strategies would be vehemently discussed.

Pebbles would say, "I'm for the Weathermen."

Irpple would rebut, "I'm for the elements."

Pebbles would add, "I'm for the Chicago Seven."

Irpple would respond, "I'd prefer the seven steps of the Apocalypse."

In dismay Pebbles would scream out, "Tear down all high rise development."

Irpple would just smile and add "There are different orders of high rise development."

Suddenly the phone rang. Both Pebbles and Irpple ran to answer it. If there was one thing they agreed upon, it was electricity. Irpple got the phone first. Rather than in typical waspish fashion answer the phone with a typical Anglo Saxon hello Irpple said "Which M are you for." (What Irpple had in mind of course was what side of the liberation coin was the person on the other end of the line for? Marxism or mysticism).

The voice on the other end of the line responded, "Money, Man, that's where it's at." Another M had intruded into Pebbles' and Irpple's world. You see the guy on the other end of the line was their friend Noah who was this starving jazz musician downtown who had to play in all these awful bar gigs to make enough bread to support himself so that he could practise his jazz.

Paul continued, "Listen Irpple I've got to tell you about this insane gig I did last weekend. There were all these show-biz types there and you'd think that show-biz types in 1972 would be cool and hip, but they are not cool and hip rather they are all egomaniacs. And not only were they egomaniacs but they were always on, always witty, always singing, always dancing. Furthermore they were always being decadent. Drinking, smoking, orgyng. I tell you what with just being a normal hippie like myself, I was totally freaked out."

Irpple was beginning to bite his fingernail.

Paul continued, "Nihilistic decadence man, that's where it's at for all those cats. All I want is money, man, so I can play my jazz and not go through that every week."

Irpple told Noah he was busy and could not talk anymore and would phone him back.

"Irpple," Pebbles asked somewhat bewildered by the change in her mate's complexion. "What's the matter? What side of the coin did Noah pick? Is he for history or against it?"

"Most of the Goddamn people are just too damn unrefined to make any sort of revolution!" Irpple shouted.

This threw Pebbles back a little. In all the circles in which she travelled, revolution was always a polite piece of conversation. Just the other night she and a friend had discussed the revolutionary potential of Blake's poetry and Picasso's painting.

"Why can't people be more couth?" Irpple pleaded.

This threw Pebbles back a little further. Karl Marx had always seemed very couth to her. And wasn't Mao a poet?

The phone rang again. Both of them were by now in a confused state but their opinions on electricity had still remained positive. They both dashed for the phone and once again Irpple beat her.

This time Irpple didn't dare ask the big query. "Hello," he timidly said.

The voice responded, "Boy you are one of the most bourgeois phone answerers I know. Always taking the normal path, eh, buddy boy."

Poor Irpple. The voice was his art history prof, and the only cosmic Leninist on campus.

"Listen Irp., do you and the little woman want to come down to city hall tonight to lend support to Sewell's motion of replacing Beaujelaiss at city council dinners with Bright's '79, the people's wine? Then afterwards, I thought we could come to my place, listen to a bit of music, have a bit of sherry and do a bit of yoga."

Irpple informed Pebbles of his prof's invitation to a bit of radical activity.

"Oh Irpple, I just don't have the time for any of that, I have my 20-pager on Rousseau and the French Revolution."

"You're right Pebbles. I have my collage to do on spiritualism in Nazi Germany."

Irpple went back to the phone. "I'm sorry but we'll have to call a raincheck. It's that time of year you know".

★ GOOD EATS ★

Egyptian cuisine has not quite become an in foreign food among Torontonians. But the day may not be far off, if the graciously dedicated owners of the Stone Cottage Inn have their way and keep up their standards.

Loacted in a picturesque stone cottage, it is a good-sized former steak hosue that has been gradually and patiently converted over the last five and a half months. It is licensed, but they'd rather concentrate on the food, which in my view, is a welcome and laudable change.

But the food, you say, what about that food. First, starbe yourself for a day. The key at The Stone Cottage Inn is not to try and bluff your way through it. Put yourself in the waiter's hands. They know what they're talking about and will set you up with a delicious and typical meal.

Because we arrived at an off period, the Gourmet was recommended. This consists of a sampling of just about everything, and you are at the mercy of the chef and waiter as to exactly what that means that night.

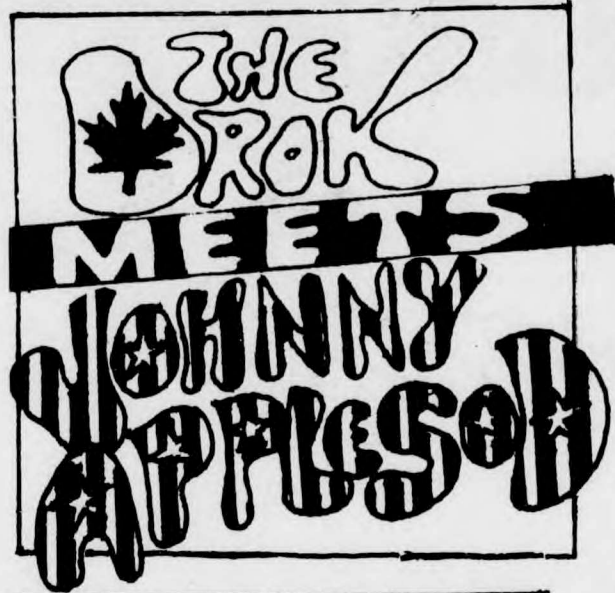
The appetizers started the meal on a perplexing note: The French onion soup, cheese topping, lacked the traditional gooeyness, though the soup itself was marvellous. The comprehensive salad had carrots, lettuce, pickles, onions, olives, chick peas, and tomato with an oil dressing. But then we get down to business. The hot, garlic bread, topped with sesame and featuring the occasional uneven concentration of salt, was accompanied by four dips: chumus (ground chick peas, garlic, and lemon, a yogart and cucumber concoction, Taheena, purportedly untranslatable but good, and Fata (fantastic, orangey goat's milk cheese dip).

Meanwhile, a hot eggplant and zucchini mixture was being ladled onto our side plates. It was followed by two Dolma-rice and ground beef rolled in a grape wine leaf, and some kubba, dense cakes of cracked wheat, with a tasty centre of pine seeds and fine ground beef.

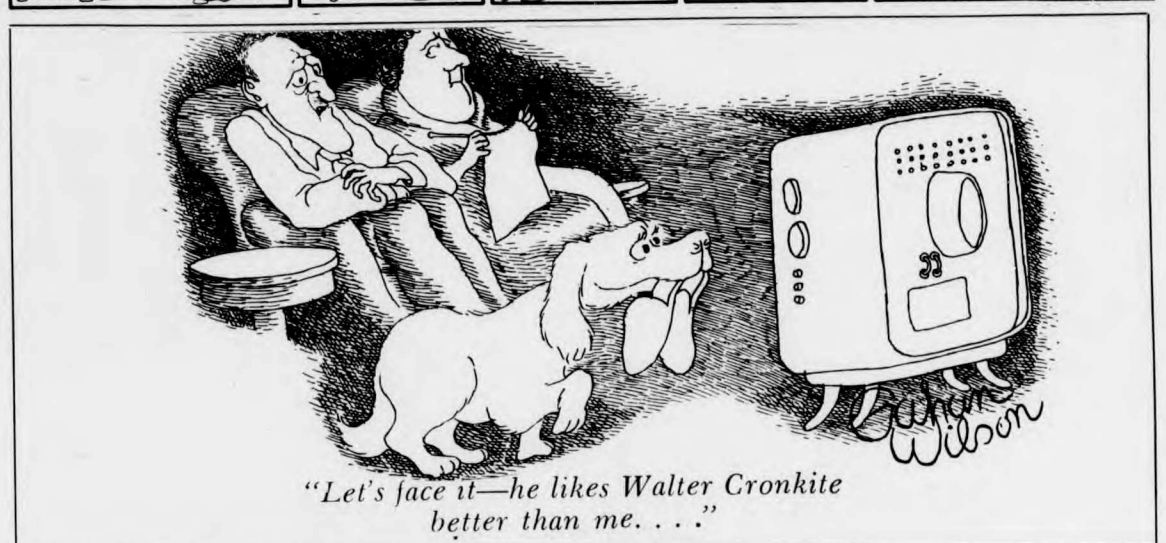
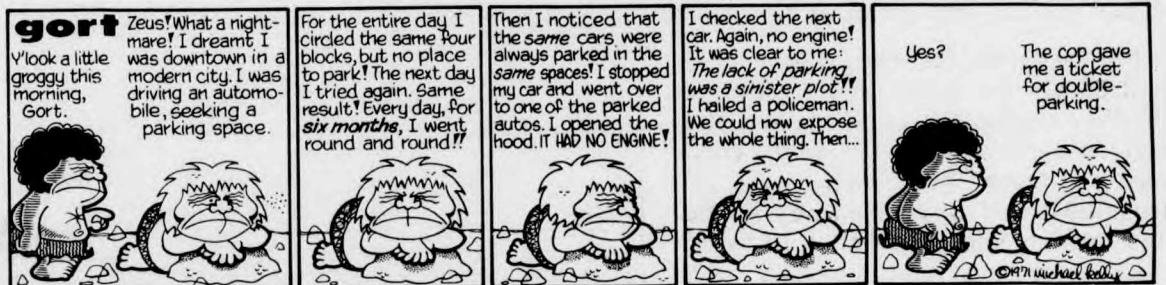
The main course was a mixed grill type shish-kebab, grilled beef and onion, lamb chops, and Kofta, an Egyptian 'hamburg' of lamb and ground beef were among the items piled on the plates. They came with a pilaff of the most deliciously seasoned and prepared rice — ask for more, and you'll get it. To round it all off, a mound of okra (a middle eastern vegetable) in a thick and mouth-watering sauce of tomato, onion, garlic and indescribably tender beef.

For dessert (though you may be feeling somewhat full by now), try the Bacclava, a delicate pastry with a sugary-almond centre, or Mish-mish, a nut-crowned apricot custard creation which bears a deceiving resemblance to an apricot baby food sundae.

In brief, the food here is abundant, delicious, fascinating, and filling. The spicing is artful, but should you want things a little hotter, just mention it at the outset and then order the Omar Khayam Special. Though the service is at times a trifle overwhelmingly too fast — as you helplessly watch the courses pile up around you, the staff is super-friendly, helpful and obliging. Plans are afoot for take-out facilities, but until then, the-trek out to far-off Kingston Road and Eglinton is well worth the trouble.



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McGill students organize to protest council—paper conflict

MONTREAL (CUPI) — Students at McGill University are organizing to oppose student council's decision to reject the unanimous choice of this year's McGill Daily staff for editor of next year's paper.

In a five-hour marathon session March 15, council elected law student Timothy Denton over the Daily's choice Nesar Ahmad by a one-vote margin in the second of two secret ballots.

Earlier the council had passed a 14-point "contract" laying down rules by which next year's Daily editor must abide. Student Society president Gabor Zinner who had drafted the document, defended it to the meeting.

Claiming that his remarks were not meant to prejudice the council against the Daily's choice for editor, Zinner launched into a detailed criticism of this year's Daily saying that it had neglected the coverage of campus events and had promoted a "monolithic" political position.

Ahmad voiced the concern that "certain ethics in journalism are involved here, such as the right of any newspaper to autonomy."

However Denton — who has no newspaper experience — came out strongly in favor of the contract.

After four hours of heated debate including an unsuccessful attempt to reject both candidates and re-open applications for the editorship, a motion for the ratification of Ahmad was proposed. A motion to vote by secret ballot was passed.

The first ballot ended in a tie, the second gave Denton an 8 to 7 vote.

The students in the audience then shouted for an open vote but were ignored by council. The meeting was hastily adjourned after a call came from the audience to convene a meeting of those wishing a "free and open Daily." About 125 people gathered in an adjoining room and began planning resistance to the council decision.

At this meeting Ahmad called for all students to mobilize support for a free and open Daily and charged that the council meeting was characterized by "red-baiting."

Sociology professor Marlene Dixon who supported Ahmad's candidacy described a meeting that she and other faculty had had earlier with Zinner, "at which he made it clear that he supported Denton and wanted the Daily to 'help him fulfill his mission of keeping the Students' Society from falling apart.'"

Earlier Denton had told council

that "The process of dissolution of the McGill community is being perpetrated by people with an interest in destroying this community. The role of the Daily editor next year will be to restore some kind of belonging to this place."

A student at the organizational meeting said, "We played by their rules and we lost. It's been useful because now we know the enemy."

Gateway represented on editor investigation

EDMONTON (CUP) — The student newspaper at the University of Alberta The Gateway will be represented on the commission investigating the method for selection of its editor.

At a U of A student council meeting on March 6 Council agreed to place two members of the Gateway staff on the commission.

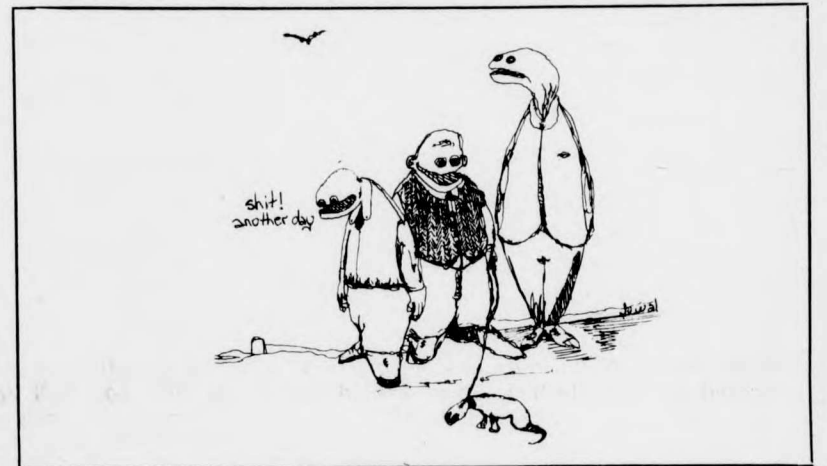
Engineering rep Howard Christenson who made the motion explained that since two people who had voted in favor of the personnel board's choice of editor had been put on the commission, some attempt

should be made to balance it.

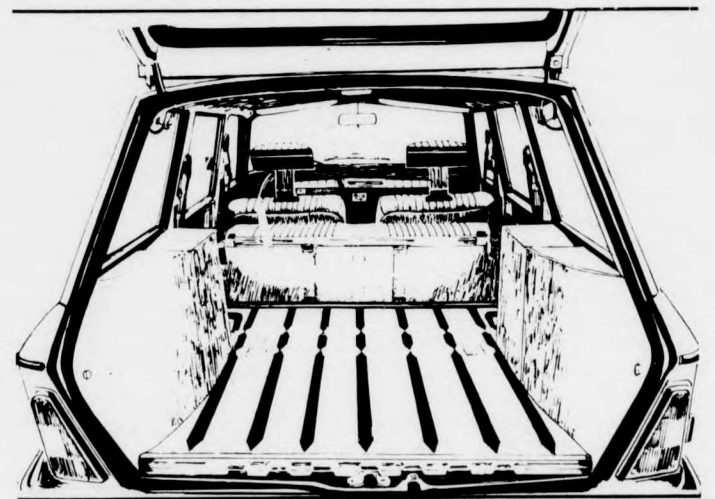
Gateway editor Bob Beal said, "We are faced with a dispute between the newspaper and the student council and it is necessary that either both sides be represented or neither be represented on any body formed to solve the dispute."

Council passed the motion unamended.

The commission was created to look into the method of appointment of future Gateway editors and the last dispute of a Gateway editor who had no support among the staff.



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York's Soc. Sci. has no regard for student opinion

We are very much concerned about the fact that York's Social Science department has a complete lack of regard for student opinion. Not only are students subject to a monopoly educational system but they are not even given the opportunity to evaluate the faculty and methods of the system.

This fact has come to our attention through an incident which occurred in Social Science 175. Apparently it was decided very early in the school year that Soc. Sci. 175 would be dropped from the curriculum and course director John B. Ridpath would not be kept on the staff. The real reasons for this incident and the persons responsible for these decisions have remained elusive.

Ridpath was told the reasons for these decisions were:

(i) the course concept was too general and the students could not relate to it;

(ii) he, as a teacher, was not considered to be competent enough to be kept on the staff.

However, the facts have proven to be to the contrary. Last year, a course survey was taken and the results showed that generally the students liked the course and specifically, they thought that Ridpath was an excellent teacher. Another survey was conducted by some of the students in Soc. Sci. 175 this year and the results were that:

(i) more than 50 percent of the students in the course thought that it had good to excellent potential;

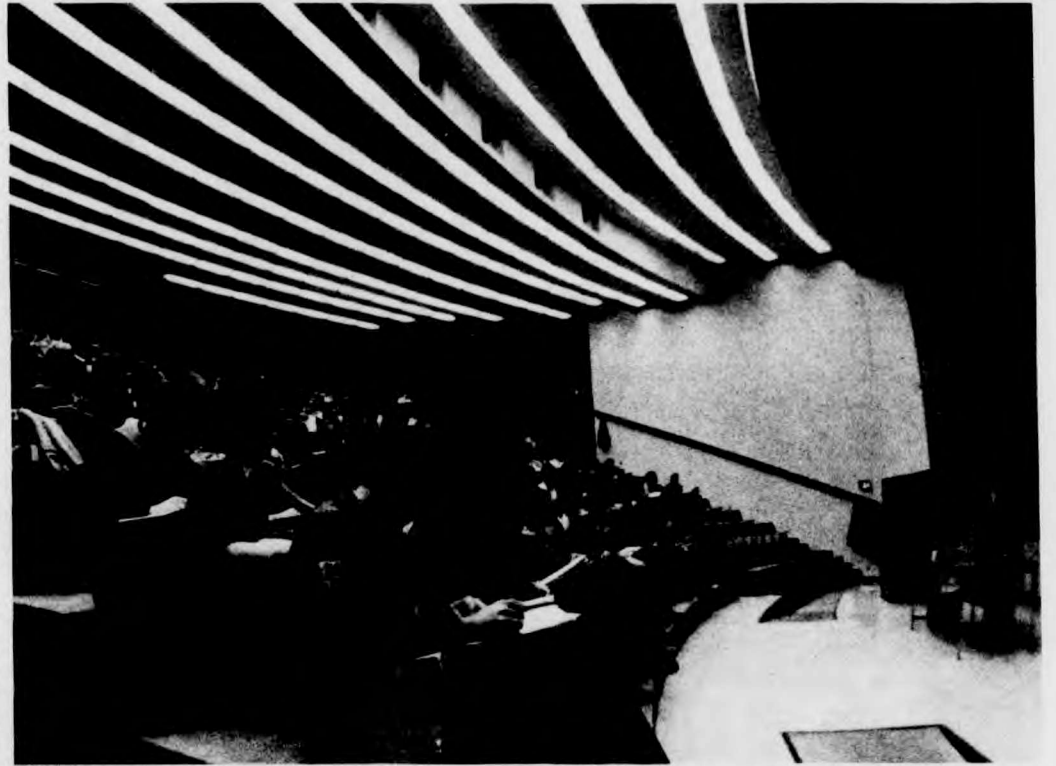
(ii) Ridpath was rated as the best lecturer in the course (one of the other lecturers, who is being kept on the staff, received a very bad rating);

(iii) in his tutorial sessions, Ridpath received an evaluation of excellent in more than 50 percent of the criteria suggested and good in another 20 percent, giving him a total rating of 70 percent good to excellent (no other tutorial representative received more than 35 percent excellent, plus another 15 percent to 20 percent good).

The only conclusion that can be drawn from this disgraceful attitude on the part of the Soc. Sci. is that there are other motives or criteria for these decisions which are being withheld. It is obvious that student opinion has not been taken into consideration in this matter.

This kind of injustice is disgusting in any field of activity and is inexcusable from an institution of higher learning which claims to be a hallmark of knowledge and truth. York is definitely defeating its purposes by dropping Soc. Sci. 175 from the curriculum (and by not keeping Ridpath on the Soc. Sci. staff). We hope that this letter may serve to enlighten other students of the problem and will encourage effective action in regard to the issue.

Susan Heyes
Natalie Orenzuk
Brenda Engelhardt
Soc. Sci. 175



Professor David Shugarman's Soc. Sci. 175 class was cut short 20 minutes on Tuesday so that Professor J. Hutcheson

could explain why the course was being dropped. Photo by Lerrick Starr

Upset over last week's CYSF edit

I am writing in regard to the statement in your editorial of March 16, 1972, page 6, "The five CYSF members — Michael Fletcher, John MacCallum, Bev Fink, Neil Sinclair and Dennis Lee had already made up their minds before the meeting had begun. They wanted no new election. They wanted no United Left Slate heading the CYSF".

This is simply untrue. First of all, I voted for the United Left Slate's Bryan Belfont in the election. I wanted him to win. Your statement "They wanted no United Left Slate heading the CYSF" is therefore not only ludicrous but unresearched (thanks for asking me).

I voted for NO new election for a variety of reasons. First there are no election rules (or no one seems able to find them) so how are there irregularities? Don't irregularities arise out of regularities? Second, there was as much bullshit in last year's election as this year's, the only difference is that this present year's was more blatant.

But these are not the major reasons for my voting to veto a new election. I did not feel we had time in this academic year for a new election. Granted we could have put CYSF into a receivership (into the hands of the colleges) for the summer. Considering the fact that I am in favor of a central government with a faculty system, I could not give the colleges added power.

Also I felt that if there was a new election, Stong and College G would pull out. Calumet is already out. This would make a totally College Complex One, CYSF. I had known when I voted for Belfont that his anti-college attitude would probably result in a few colleges withdrawing. The question now became one of how many colleges could withdraw before CYSF would collapse. After working for CYSF for an entire year, I could not turn around now and crucify it, either at the hands of the colleges or by withdrawals. So, Andy Michalski, your editorial was up to its usual standard of audacity. I phoned you after I saw your article to complain. You told me it was on your editorial page and there was nothing I could do short of sending a letter. I don't care what page it was on and I don't particularly want to sue you (even if I could).

The damage is done. It would appear to me that no matter where in the paper an item appears that it is up to Excalibur to print as near to the truth as possible. If not, what does this campus need you for? There are enough gossip and scandal sheets in the world already.

Beverly Fink

And some more election irregularities

I saw the following election irregularities:

- (1) An unlocked ballot box at Stong.
- (2) Balloting took place in beer lunch, on Thursday.

(3) John Theobald was present at poll and watched each voter I call this indirect pressure.

(3) Unlocked ballot box opened, to facilitate entering of ballots.

(4) Polling employee is alleged good friend of Theobald.

(5) No attempt made to determine validity of College affiliation.

(6) Very poor poll supervision.

I found the way this election was run very unsatisfactory.

Dave Boyer,
Stong.

Would the silkscreen thief return the goods?

This is my plea to the person who removed my work, about 15 poster-sized, silkscreen prints of three dancing figures and some other prints that a friend of mine did, that were mine also, from the room S167 in Ross where I was working on them. I would appreciate very much if you would return the prints, my prints and the prints of Toller's that were with mine.

To you those prints mean nothing, an attractive design or a fast buck, if you are that type; but to me those prints mean everything. You obviously are not an artist. You would have never taken my work if you were. You would have understood the great attachment an artist has for anything he creates. You would have seen the great amount of work and care I put into printing them and realized how much they meant to me.

I developed them from a mere sketch, carefully prepared the screen, laboriously worked on printing them, putting up with the frustrations of the printing process, experimenting, changing, altering, always striving to attain the desired effect that I had in the back of my mind, waiting painfully and patiently to see it come out on paper.

After an average five to six hours printing session on them, I would trudge home physically and totally exhausted. Finally after over a month of working on them, I finished them March 14 and discovered them gone on Thursday.

It was nice of you to wait until I had finished them before you took them. It makes it only harder for me to bear. I had a brief chance to see my efforts completed; to realize my mistakes and start developing ideas for improvement on certain prints; to be relieved that finally all my hard work on them was at an end for a time, until I started again to develop a certain print further; to be pleased that my inspirations worked out to meet my hopes and to be optimistic for the prints that had failed; to be proud and happy with my work and be able to say, "Here, this is what I can do".

By taking those prints, you have taken all this away from me. I am left with absolutely nothing. I'm depressed as hell about it too. I have nothing to show for all those hours of work and frustration. I have nothing to show to my art professors as work for this term,

consequently I will have no studio art mark. Studio art is my major. If anything, those prints are priceless for the worth of that mark.

I have neither the time, nor the money, nor the heart to do it all over again. Please, if you have any sense of humanity in you, please put those prints back from where they were taken. I beg you to return them. I ask no more and add this one warning: if the prints aren't returned by the Friday after this publication appears, I will consider them stolen and proceed to take serious action.

Rhonda Svarick
Fine Arts.

Ukrainian students want language taught here

York students have become involved in introducing Ukrainian language courses into the language and linguistics department. A petition of 54 signatures was presented to the faculty of arts dean, John Saywell. This petition expressed the desire of York students to establish and enrol in a Ukrainian language course in the next academic year 72-73.

Presently there are about 80,000 Canadians of Ukrainian descent in the Toronto area and surrounding suburbs. Many of these young people arrive at York only to discover that Ukrainian language courses are not offered. Recently action has been taken in several Toronto highschools to implement Ukrainian language studies. The result has been that four Toronto highschools will commence teaching Ukrainian this coming fall. York students have recognized this need for Ukrainian language in the curriculum. The Ukrainian Canadian Association of York have sought student and faculty support and produced a petition of 250 names endorsing their support on this request.

The principle of this issue lies with the manner and effectiveness the administration exhibits in handling such a matter. This issue pertains to the question of to what extent York administration is receptive to student requests. As yet it is not known for sure whether the Ukrainian language courses will be passed. The onus rests with Saywell to meet the requests of the student body.

Natalie Orenzuk,
UCSA Rep.

Why didn't gov't keep promises on airport site

Among the many issues and questions raised by the March 2 announcement of the Pickering site for Toronto's second international airport, one of the most important is that of the way the decision was arrived at. The choice of the Pickering site came as a surprise to everyone.

After assurances from government that there would be consultation with citizens of any proposed site before the final decision was made, the decision was announced suddenly, from behind closed doors, and without any gesture toward keeping the promises that had been made. This leads to a

number of serious questions. Why were those promises not kept? Why has there been no public discussion of various alternative sites? Why was Pickering, an area of excellent farmland, cohesive communities and historic buildings, chosen over all other sites?

There are more questions raised by this rather strange way of doing things. Does Toronto really need another airport at all? If so, where are the reasons? Again, no answer from government (although since the public uproar in the Pickering area, federal transport minister Don Jamieson has promised to give details for the reason behind this choice). Where is the projected increase in air traffic to come from? Isn't it reasonable to suppose that it will indeed increase if a whole new airport is built? What about alternative modes of transport, high-speed trains, for instance, for the Toronto-Montreal run that comprises a large proportion of the flights leaving Malton?

And what will happen to Montreal's new second-largest-in-the-world airport, St. Scholastique, if this one is built? If St. Scholastique is already going ahead, why does Canada need yet another international airport of a size equal to that new being built in Montreal?

There are more questions about the unexplained workings of government on this issue. If, according to the Toronto-centered Region plan, the Pickering area was zoned agricultural, why is an airport being put there? Why is the plan being reversed to include not only an airport but a new town, to be called Cedarwood, of 200,000 for which an additional 25,000 acres are to be expropriated? What will happen to the greenbelt which is supposed to be kept between Steeles Ave. and Highway 7, when the connecting line between Malton and Pickering airports is built? What about other access routes which will have to be built to the new town and airport?

In view of these rather important questions, to which there is no satisfactory answer, and in view of the widespread resistance to the new airport among citizens in Pickering and elsewhere, a citizens' group called People or Planes has been formed, with headquarters near Brougham. They are trying to get the plan stopped, at least until these and other questions have been answered.

One of the most effective means we have of letting our opinions be known to government is to write letters and lots of them. The Pickering group is trying to get as many people as possible to write letters, especially letters to MP's and MPP's, with questions such as those above. Representatives are required to answer such questions. Below is a list of people to whom to write.

A group of students in Environmental Studies is interested in this issue and has been in contact with the "People or Planes" group. For more information or discussion, call Tim Lash (635-3150) or Howard Baker (635-3160). We need all the help we can get. In the meantime, write letters!

Ilze Jaunzemis
Environmental Studies.

Here's an inside view from behind the tourist glamor of Puerto Rico



This is how Puerto Rico is sold to tourists — but the nation is one of the poorest in the world



When the Spanish were driven out the U.S. moved in

By HUMBERTO PAGAN HERNANDEZ
 Humberto Pagan Hernandez is a leading figure in the Puerto Rican Independence struggle and is now undergoing a deportation hearing in Ottawa which may mean he will be sent back to Puerto Rico — where he will surely be killed. This is a summary of the conditions and history of Puerto Rico which was written in a letter to the Ottawa underground paper, the Usually Reliable Source — the only way it could be sent out of jail. He was not allowed any books on the subject so all statistics are from memory.

The scene now
 Puerto Rico is a Latin American nation located in the Caribbean 500 miles from the South American continent. Its population is 4,500,000, of which 1,500,000 (31 percent of the population) are exiled in the ghettos of New York and other American cities. The deepest root of the problem (Puerto Rico is the only nation in the world with one third of its population living outside of its borders) is that Puerto Rico is a colony of the U.S.

This means Puerto Rico is a nation where imperialism has intervened militarily, economically, politically, socially and culturally.

The problem for Puerto Rico now is the survival and liberation of the workers which constitute 90 percent of the Puerto Rican population.

Puerto Rico has lost its economic base. The invading U.S. army turned the nation into a U.S. colony when Puerto Rican bourgeoisie betrayed the people and backed the imperialists. The U.S. then absorbed this bourgeoisie, the rest of the country economically. (The U.S. monopolies actually control 87.5 percent of the Puerto Rican economy).

This has converted Puerto Rico into a nation exploited in the extreme. The U.S. has created a system of colonial capitalist exploitation which shows profitable results for the monopolies but has converted Puerto Rico into one of the poorest nations in the world.

The colonial exploitation of Puerto Rico is exercised in the following ways:

- 1) Direct military and political control from Washington (13 percent of Puerto Rico is occupied by American bases — two of them atomic, Ramsey Air Force Base and Roosevelt Road Naval and Air Force Base). This territory was occupied by the U.S. government without paying one cent to the Puerto Ricans. As well, all the laws applied to Puerto Rico are imposed by the U.S. government.
- 2) Control of all communication (radio, tv, press, etc.) by government and U.S. monopolies.
- 3) The exploitation of natural resources (copper, tungsten, nickel, gold, manganese, etc.) and the land.
- 4) The exploitation of workers.
- 5) The monopoly control of the economy — production and distribution of the wealth.
- 6) Special laws which provide favorable conditions for investors. (American factories for example, don't pay taxes nor do they pay for light, water, etc.).

And the results
 These conditions and others have caused the Puerto Rican people the following maladies:

- i) Total destruction of agriculture, obliging Puerto Ricans to buy all their foodstuffs from the U.S.
- ii) Accelerated inflation: The cost of living is 25 percent higher than in Canada or the U.S. but the salaries two times lower.
- iii) Deficit in the trade balance of \$1,235,000,000 in favor of U.S. monopolies.
- iv) A greatly increased level of poverty: the annual per capita income in Puerto Rico is \$500 for 74 percent of the population and for 25 percent, it is \$100. Under U.S. poverty levels, 90 percent live in extreme poverty.
- v) A very unequal distribution of wealth: eight percent of the population receives 51 percent of the national income while 25 percent receives 2.9 percent and 67.3 percent receives 48 percent. Therefore 92 percent of the population receive 49 percent of the national income while 8 percent receives 51 percent of it.
- vi) Chronic unemployment: 31 percent of the working class is unemployed. From 1,073,000 employables, there are 320,000 unemployed and 35.2 percent of the workers are underemployed.
- vii) Lack of housing and medical services: 35 percent of the population lives in slums. Just outside San Juan there is one doctor for every 1,300 inhabitants and one half of these doctors are private. For the entire country only 12,000 hospital beds are available, one bed for each 250 inhabitants. Forty-five percent of the hospitals are private and there are towns and villages without a doctor or pharmacist. A great proportion of deaths occur to

people suffering from curable ailments.

While the population suffers the U.S. monopolies extract billions of dollars in profits annually. The national debt further increases the outflow of capital to the U.S.

This means that while people are dying of hunger, the U.S. capitalists are stealing all the riches of the nation. The colonial education which the U.S. supports is so unequal that 17 percent of the people are illiterate. English is the compulsory idiom in the schools despite the fact that the mother tongue of the Puerto Ricans is Spanish. The Puerto Ricans must give allegiance to the American flag and serve in America's armies yet they are not accorded the basic human dignities an American citizen expects.

Puerto Rico has one of the greatest histories of suffering and heroism in the Americas. The people of Puerto Rico account for more than 100 years of struggle for freedom first against the Spanish Imperium and now against American imperialism.

A general history
 After 375 years of Spanish colonialism and various insurrections for independence, the Puerto Rican people rebelled on Sept. 23, 1868 and established the Republic of Puerto Rico. The Spanish troops answered with blood and violence. The Puerto Rican patriots were defeated by the Spanish colonialists. The fight of the people continued and in 1897 Spain was forced to recognize Puerto Rico as an autonomous nation.

Puerto Rico was invaded in 1898 by the American Army the Spanish-American War. In spite of the great resistance of the patriots fighting in city and mountain, the troops imposed their way and Puerto Rico became a U.S. colony. The first action performed by the Americans was to destroy the national government and to derogate all the liberties enjoyed by the Puerto Ricans and impose military government under General Miles.

In 1917 the U.S. government imposed compulsory military service and U.S. citizenship. This produced large protest movements.

In 1934 a general strike of workers and peasants took place — commanded by a martyr and hero of the Puerto Rican people: Don Pedro Albizu Campos.

The colonial police commanded by Colonel Riggs took harsh measures: massacres took place at Rio Piedras (four dead and hundreds wounded) and political prisoners were murdered. The end of that repression left hundreds of Puerto Ricans in jail or dead. In 1937 in one of the many independence demonstrations, the police fired with grapeshot on the people killing 21 and leaving more than 200 wounded. All the Independentista leaders were jailed.

On Oct. 30, the people stood in arms and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico for the second time. The U.S. government sent 26,000 soldiers and police to stamp out the rebellion. For weeks there were battles throughout the country. The U.S. Air Force used their planes to strafe and bomb the occupied Puerto Rican cities. More than 10,000 people were sent to concentration camps, dead and wounded were counted by the thousands. The U.S. Army had crushed the rebellion. In 1954 the Puerto Rican patriots attacked the U.S. Houses of Congress wounding 17 congressmen with gunfire. This was to protest the repression by the U.S. government.

In 1965 Don Pedro Campos was assassinated in prison and this produced demonstrations. The fight for independence continued. In 1967 the colonial police opened fire against a student-worker demonstration in the capital, killing one worker and wounding about 80 people. The same year another student leader, Rafael Varona was assassinated by the U.S. army.

In 1968 the extreme right achieved political power. The government took off its "liberal" mask and began a savage repression. That year the underground Revolutionary Army was organized in Puerto Rico.

In 1969 the country was convulsed by large worker-patriot demonstrations: 1) The students burned ROTC (Regular Officer Training Corps - U.S. Army) offices. 2) Campaigns of resistance against compulsory military service were organized and more than 18,000 refused induction into the U.S. army. This same year the CIA and the government (through the police) organized a group of clandestine fascists known as "Los Vigilantes". They were dedicated to assassinate Independentista leaders and to destroy the property of Puerto Rican patriots. The revolutionaries replied

to these terrorist actions by attacking the huge American monopolies and military bases.

The repression intensified. In a student demonstration the police opened fire on the students leaving one dead and about 85 wounded. Shortly after, Julio Roldea (a patriot) was murdered in jail by the U.S. police. The government ordered a massive jailing of "Independentistas". A great part of the revolutionary patriots went underground then. The press in Puerto Rico celebrated this repression as a triumph.

And in 1971
 A grave crisis began. By military action the underground revolutionaries inflicted losses in excess of \$50 million on American companies. On March 11 students and workers were confronted by the colonial police and U.S. ROTC cadets. Sixty-one patriots were wounded as were 24 police and cadets; two police and one cadet were killed during the battle. The terrorists of the right (vigilantes) attacked and destroyed the homes of thousands of patriots.

They blew up the offices of patriotic organizations throughout the country. The socialist leaders went to the United Nations to denounce this terrorism

A profile Just what makes a revolutionary?

(CUP) — Humberto Pagan Hernandez was born in the slums of Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, in April, 1951. His father, a construction worker, was involved in the violent struggles for independence of the U.S. colony in 1950. He had been arrested, jailed, and sent to a concentration camp.

Hernandez grew up in a family that was opposed to U.S. imperialism and the capitalist system because — as part of the working class, they lived with its heaviest forms of oppression. Both his parents now belong to the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party.

Hernandez tells of his father's cousin murdered by police in 1934 for his activities as an independentist and his mother's cousin jailed in the 1950 rebellion and not released until 1969.

It was in the Dominican Republic revolt of 1965, says Humberto, "when I really realized that we had to struggle for independence. Puerto Rico was being used by the United States as a counter-revolutionary base against Latin American nations — our own brothers."

In 1967 while still in high school, he actively joined the independence movement. In 1968 at the University of Puerto Rico he became part of the Federation of University Students for Independence. He was first arrested at this time while posting and charged with damage to public property. The charges were later dropped.

The UPR has become a centre of the independentist movement and the police were particularly wary of any trouble there. On several occasions students died from police bullets and dozens more wounded. Hernandez was arrested seven or eight times more, with more than 20 charges resulting from political activity. Twice he was beaten.

In 1969 he was elected to the UPR student council and to the Central committee of the Federation of Students. In his hometown of Aguadilla, he became a director of an area independence organization.

In the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic of 1970 he participated in a demonstration at the Ramey atomic base protesting the presence of the U.S. military in Puerto Rico.

When he tried to stop the beating of a picketer thrown onto the base by an FBI agent, says Humberto, "They broke my head again."

On Oct. 11, 1970, young independentist Julio Roldan, arrested and jailed in New York, was found dead in his cell. There were massive protests in Roldan's hometown, also Aguadilla, where he was

initiated by the colonial government. Hundreds of patriots were in jails.

The crisis continues to intensify. At this moment the workers have paralyzed the communication, transport and port systems. The government increased repression throughout the country. The right terrorists attempted to assassinate the socialist leaders of the country. For 1972 it is expected that the repression of the patriots will be extremely severe (because the independentista Puerto Rican Party is prepared to join with other patriotic groups in the country to contest the elections — using them as another front.)

Meanwhile the workers and patriots of Puerto Rico are prepared to continue their day-to-day fight for the independence and national liberation of Puerto Rico.

The conditions of exploitation have produced a high level of misery, the U.S. military occupation of Puerto Rico, chronic unemployment (31 percent), illiteracy, political repression, theft of the human and natural resources of the country, fascism, etc. All these ills are inherent in the colonial capitalist system which for most of the century, has kept the workers and people of Puerto Rico under U.S. imperialism.

brought for burial. The victim of police brutality deeply affected Hernandez then 18.

A battle between police and students broke out March 11, 1971 on the San Juan UPR campus. Such clashes had occurred frequently over the last couple of years, sparked by the induction of Puerto Rican youths into the U.S. Army, the presence of a Regular Officers Training Corps (ROTC) squadron on the campus and the growing sentiment in favor of independence from the U.S. empire.

Bullets flew, but Puerto Rican sociologist Luis Falcon now with the University of New York, says they came from only two sources: the police and the ROTC. In the pandemonium, two police officers and one ROTC student were killed. One of the policemen was Lt. Col. Juan Mercado, the chief of the Puerto Rican riot squad.

A week later Hernandez says: "I was at home with my parents when two (police) agents I recognized, burst inside. They beat my family up. With no warrant they took my father away and arrested my friends for being in my home — but they were released after interrogation — and you know what interrogation means in Puerto Rico."

Hernandez was charged with the murder of Mercado after being beaten and tortured when he refused to turn state's evidence in return for his freedom, then released on bail.

Late in August he left Puerto Rico for New York. He was looked after by draft assistance people until he entered Canada last September.

When in Ottawa he was followed by the RCMP until he was arrested and placed in the Carleton County Jail on Sept. 30 after entering the country illegally. He has remained in jail ever since.

Letters and articles he has written as well as poems (Hernandez is also a liberation poet) have been opened or not delivered. All his mail is given first to jail personnel. Much of it has never arrived at its destination. He is allowed one book at a time but has difficulty finding the material he would like to read.

Hernandez was visited in the Carleton County Jail by agents he feels were either CIA or FBI, who questioned him about the state of the independence movement and its supposed links with Cuba. They showed him pictures of Chinese, Cuban and Soviet ambassadorial staff to see if he recognized them. In their paranoia, he grinned, they suspected him at 20 of being "a master espionage agent" co-ordinating underground movements in Puerto Rico, New York, and Canada.

What's up Doc? — terrible but funny

By EDNA NEWTON

What's up Doc? is a film catalogue of every cliché comic line and slapstick routine ever used. It's a terrible film — but it's funny. It's strictly mediocre, but with so many things crammed in there's something for everyone.

The big disappointment is that Peter Bagdonovich, of The Last Picture Show fame could write, produce and direct such a nothing film, and that Barbra Streisand and Ryan O'Neal would star in it.

Streisand sings the title song, that Cole Porter mouldy oldie You're the Tops, and a few bars from As Time Goes On, a smaltz number usually reserved for Andy Williams. That's all, nothing of quality.

Having never seen Love Story or Peyton Place, I had no preconceived notions about O'Neal, which is just as well. His performance is bound to be a disappointment for O'Neal fans.

The plot of the film centres around forward-girl-getting-bumbling-but-

hunky doctor of music — in the midst of espionage, jewel robberies, and competition for a study grant.

The main set is one floor of a plastic San Francisco hotel where all these types have their rooms and the same overnight bags containing their various treasure. For O'Neal the academic, its his igneous rocks, for Streisand, her pyjamas and toothbrush, for the spy, top secret files, and for some grand dame, her jewel collection.

The possibilities for silliness and slapstick after that are limitless. There's the classic chase scenes — on foot, in cars; the classic mix-ups and the classic lines. At one point, Streisand turns to a no personality slob and says, "has anyone ever told you you're sexy?" — They probably never will. . . .

There's laughs of that sort and some very funny cameo performances. The humor is infectious, but eventually the infection runs rampant and kills the film.



Barbra Streisand in What's Up Doc?

Dirty Harry is an action packed film

By DION McGRATH

The incredibly paranoid reaction of the critics to Don Siegel's Dirty Harry is an almost perfect case study of the unthinking liberal, totally unable to cope with a meaningful social statement. True, Dirty Harry is pro-cop propaganda but it is also the work of a major artist at the height of his powers, and one of the most honest films ever made on a social theme.

To call the film pro-cop propaganda is not to imply that it is the kind of dishonest, idealized representation typical of such television programs as Dragnet — the cop as everybody's friendly community helper. Siegel presents the cop as a legalized criminal ("The city of San Francisco does not pay criminals not to commit crimes; we pay a police force instead.") whose one justification is that he is a necessary evil in urban society.

Siegel's conception of the cop is expressed by the various meanings given to the nickname Dirty Harry. Harry Callahan (Clint Eastwood) is the guy who gets all the dirty jobs no one else is prepared to do. He is nasty, brutal, and friendless and his police methods are pragmatic but vindictive and frequently extra-legal. The causal relationship between the nastiness of Harry's job and the nastiness of his personality is clearly expressed through the characterization of his partner (Reni Santoni), a sympathetic liberal cop, complete with degree in sociology, who resigns after his first case. The implication is clear: a sane, normal human being cannot survive in the nightmare world where a homicide cop must work. Cops are brutal because they are called upon to do a job that only a brute would perform.

From this base, the film presents its main thesis simply by matching up Harry the nastiest cop we can reasonably imagine, with the nastiest criminal we can reasonably imagine. For anyone with any moral values, there is no question which is preferable. The killer (Andy

Robinson) is depersonalized into an allegorical representation of evil incarnate, a nameless sadist who lives in a football stadium and murders out of sheer enjoyment.

The main plot of the film is the struggle between Harry and the killer — two snarling beasts, one having on his side a limited good, while the other stands for pure negation — played out against background of San Francisco. Siegel's feeling for the urban environment is remarkably sensitive. The cement landscape becomes a fantasy world in which the monstrous brutalities of the story-line seem like the natural order of the things. With characteristic perversity, Siegel uses incidental visual symbolism to suggest that Harry is a Christ-figure.

The entire film presents Harry and the killer as sharing an essential identity. Harry's brutality and his contempt for regulations, whether legal or bureaucratic are clearly of the same order if not the same degree as the murderer's. The only difference is that Harry's anti-social drives are channeled into a form of some social value, while the killer's actions are wholly destructive. The visual style constantly emphasizes the parallels between the two characters and the final shooting of the killer is a visual echo of the first murder.

On the technical level Siegel is here at the top of his form and has given us one of the most exciting and action-packed crime movies ever made. It has one of the best crane shots in the history of the medium (a straightforward conversation between Harry and his partner's wife, transformed by the ominous downward and forward movement of the crane into an incredibly unsettling experience in rising tension) and the best helicopter shot I have ever seen in any film.

But what makes Dirty Harry a major work of art is its anguished and disturbing vision of a world in which police are inescapably necessary and inevitably brutal.

CULTURAL BRIEFS

Theatre students put on Weiss play

Senior performance students of the Program in Theatre will present The Song of the Lusitanian Bogy March 25, 27, and 28 and 8:30, and March 26 at 2:30 in Burton Auditorium. The play was written by Peter Weiss, the author of Marat Sade. It deals with the third world dilemma. Original music, film arrangements and choreography have been created to build the multimedia presentation. Tickets are free and may be obtained at Burton Box Office between the hours of 11:00 am and 2:00 pm Monday to Friday or by telephoning 635-2370.

Four Vanier students publish a book of poems called Poems

Four members of Vanier College have recently published a small book titled simply Poems. The book contains about half-a-dozen poems by each of the people involved: Graham Field, Richard Truhlar, Gary Bell, and Larry Densmore. In the belief that people publish their poetry basically in the hope of getting reactions, the following comments are offered. My intent is not to hurt anyone's feelings, nor to place the poets in question in any sort of hierarchy of talents.

Larry Densmore's poems evidence a good ear for language and a willingness to experiment with words. Lines such as "A grass snake, seeing us in the heat, swam criminal along the side of the house" have a welcome quality of surprise and invention. The poem Waiting is a skilful evocation of that period just before taking off when you expect "things to come such as the ground ready to swell." The flaws in these poems largely arise from the problem of fitting imagist techniques into a contemporary voice; the poem Crowds fails because the connective "or" is not the best way to conjoin various images of one thing, due to the term's extremely neutral nature.

Gary Bell's poems convey a concern with social and interpersonal forces. Their language is often fairly close to that of prose. This deliberate eschewal of rhetorical fireworks goes well with the content of a poem like The Silence. It tends to lessen the intensity of poems dealing with more concrete subjects however, by saying too much; a poem like Frog would have more impact if it were haiku-length, and Impression No. 10 would similarly gain from compression. The personae of Mr. Emery and Tom are nicely established in the poem Station, but the closing lines "Emery just went to see God; and fell into her blackness", in their evocation of the old joke about God, insult both the reader's expectations and the

poem's more serious aspects.

Richard Truhlar is trying to place contemporary themes into established forms such as the sonnet. This is an extremely difficult thing to accomplish well; the poet has to be sure that his choice of a form does not lead to distortion or needless peroration on the inspiration. The latter pitfall is evident in a poem like Mantis; there are just too many images of death and destruction piling up and the last lines completely miss their intended effect because of this. Some of the rhymes and alliterations used seem forced, but the best poems John Of The Golden Locks and A Fearless Wind have original

images and musical qualities.

The last poems in the book are the work of Graham Field, who also hand-lettered the book. They are the most ambitious in terms of length and technique. Field also tries to use rhyme; most of it works, but a combination like "soma-home of" is somewhat jarring. An Iconography of Morning is the most successful poem, and is a good effort at working a sustained metaphor into a lyrical poem. The last lines "The people push out from the shadows of tall buildings. Faces find new clarity. A small child sings" are especially good. Field's best poems have commendable precision of expression.

Jimmy Blummer's Surd Sandwich has no filling

By LYNN SLOTKIN

Tarragon Theatre is presenting an evening of mediocre entertainment until April 1. For the first part of the evening Jimmy Blumer sang some of his songs. There was a sameness about them, both in tune and subject.

The rest of the evening was taken up with Blumer's play Surd Sandwich and after seeing it one can conclude the original title was Absurd Sandwich. This is absurd theatre, not at its best or worst, just mediocre.

The play is in three loosely connected sections. The first is about the rules people have to abide by whether or not they make sense. The second is a clever scene about a wife who tries unsuccessfully to set a table for four, and her husband who tries unsuccessfully to pack his car with seven pieces of luggage. Well I said it was absurd theatre. The last piece is about mediocrity, how people seem to blend into the woodwork and how they can't cope with the situation.

Robin Cameron and Les Carlson were marvelous as the wife and husband. They were both very serious in their delivery which made the situation even more humorous. Ron Ulrich was quite effective as the dartman. His quiet manner and deadpan expression made him seem sinister at times and angelic at others. Bob Coltri showed remarkable talent as a mime; he was extremely loose of limb.

The whole problem with the play was the play. I'm sure Blumer wanted to say something but it got lost in too many words that didn't make sense. If you want to make a statement about how mediocrity is easily forgotten you don't write a mediocre play which in turn will be forgotten as soon as you leave the theatre. If Blumer zeroed in on what he really wanted to say, and cut away all the stuff that wasn't necessary, the play would be infinitely better. As it stands with Surd Sandwich — frankly I prefer peanut-butter.

At York to promote his new movie

Cliff Robertson believes in the truth

By RON GRANER

Actor Cliff Robertson was at York recently to promote his new film *J.W. Coop*. A member of the audience asked, "I noticed that J.W. Coop has the initials 'J.C.'" Robertson, director, producer, writer and star of the film, thought a moment and responded that there were no hidden symbolic meanings in the film. There is abundant use of symbols but they are skillfully used to point out the personality of the hero.

J.W. Coop is the story of a vanishing breed, the rodeo rider. Without being mushy or overtly dramatic *J.W. Coop* cuts a clinical view of the rodeo rider, his world, his way of life and his way of death.

J.W. was born in a small town in the midwest where his father, an oil worker, died following an accident due to insufficient safety precautions on the job. Memories of his father haunt *J.W.* throughout the film. He is determined not to give his life to a company that doesn't know he exists, so he hits the rodeo circuit to make his mark the hard way.

After a stint in the service he hits the rodeos again. When he runs out of money he passes cheques which he intends to cover but can't, and is jailed. Finally, after ten years he is released. It is here that the film begins; *J.W.* is on his way home.

All this detail is incidental, as the film concerns itself with a view of simple people that make up middle America. The story line is incredibly brief, yet strangely compelling. The actors do not use dialogue to tell their story, they use instead meticulously prepared characterization. Often the characters are not acting but playing themselves. The result is a story that rings true.

J.W. returns home to find his mother senile; his home decayed.

He hits the road again, 'time hungry'; ten years have passed and he must catch up. On the way he meets a vast assortment of people; a young hippie (Christina Ferrare) with whom he eventually falls in love, a young inexperienced state trooper, a gregarious truck driver, southern bigots, Texas sheriffs, and the rodeo people themselves.

The appeal of this film is subtle. It avoids any issues and trendy approaches to box office. It is not a great love story, nor anti-establishment, nor obsessed with violence. The film simply traces the career of a cowboy as he tries to reach the finals in the rodeo circuit. 'Grand Champion' is what he is after and he won't let go until he has reached it.

After an ending (that severely injured the stuntman), there is little that we could ask about the rodeo life.

Cliff Robertson was on hand to talk about the production of the film and to answer questions from the large audience. Robertson started his acting career in the Catskill Mountains for \$5.00 a week and room and board. To keep acting and eating he worked as a longshoreman, a taxi driver and a busboy. Eventually he was acting full time. He starred on Broadway with Helen Hayes and acted in Tennessee Williams' *Orpheus Descending*.

Robertson's first self-produced film *Charlie*, based on the television play *The Two Worlds of Charlie Gordon*, won him an Oscar. Seven years of research went into *Charlie*. Robertson spent a great deal of time working and helping retarded children. "After a background like that there was no problem in presenting the character of *Charlie*. All I had to do was follow the

characteristics I had for each mental age *Charlie* progressed through. At this stage he would be seven, at that twelve then thirteen."

Six years of homework preceded the filming of *J.W.* while Robertson tried to amass the capital needed. Eventually production started with all the actors, but Geraldine Page, working for scale. "I would not permit her to work for that small an amount!" said Robertson.

The entire film was brought in for \$736,800, with the production working out of one truck and the cast sleeping in \$8.00 motel rooms. The whole movie was shot in 33 days on locations at Red Bluff, Oakdale, Sonora, Woodlake, Angels Camp and Porterville Rodeos. Effective use was made of these locations but don't look for any Academy Awards in the camera work.

The appeal of this movie lies in its character portrayal. What saves the photography, which obviously must have been done by necessity on the most primitive of conditions, is an absolutely super editing job. I sometimes found some of the effects a bit obtrusive though. Changes of scene were usually accomplished by a very abrupt jump cut with only the barest visual hinge. I caught myself gasping, confronted with a Brahman Bull magnified seven fold, seconds after looking at *J.W. Coop* lounging against a door.

Nevertheless Robertson has made a fascinating work out of a subject that few would admit to be their prime passion. With a little more money and a little more time who knows, Robertson might have done for rodeo what Hemingway did for the bullfights.



Cliff Robertson at York.

Illich, Frye, Vanier some of the contributors

Readability found in Alternatives in Education

By CATHERINE MACK

Readability is not a virtue one usually associates with Ontario Institute of Studies in Education publications. How can one explain then, the fact that *Alternatives in Education* is readable, even one might say entertaining?

Perhaps that the material was given first as lectures? Or that the lectures were given to celebrate the opening of the new building? (At such moments even OISE personnel might feel an exuberance that could lead to a desire to communicate.)

The most probable explanation is that the stature of the contributors, J. Vanier, I. Illich, Northrop Frye, Vinh Bang and N. Postman is such that they need no cloak of verbiage.

It is perhaps significant that the first lecture by Postman calls for an examination of the language of education which he contends needs radical subtractive surgery.

Language being the tool of thought one can concede that a new language might reorient our thinking about education. It is only when Postman gives an example of his new thinking, 100 students organized into teams of 10 being educated on the streets where "the action is" that one feels compelled to answer: Come now, Mr. Postman each high school in Ontario has approximately 1,500 students, if you wish to be treated seriously make your suggestions in terms of those numbers. No one has ever suggested that education couldn't be better for a few.

Vinh Bang's alternative is a proper use of Piaget's theories which he complains have been largely misused by educators. "The techniques used to study thought processes cannot simply be adopted as techniques for the teaching-learning situation." He mentions in particular conservation, pouring scorn on educators who think that they should develop a systematic program to teach conservation as if it were an item in a grammar or arithmetic curriculum.

Vinh Bang sees the need for the establishment of a body of intermediate research... research in educational psychology, based not solely on the theory of Piaget but dependent also upon the contributions of experimental, effective and social psychology and other branches. He concludes with a plea for a clinical approach to education for which Piaget has provided a theoretical foundation, which we should now project onto the reality of the schools. One could observe that the teachers needed for his "clinical approach" will doubtless need more than one year of teacher education.

Northrop Frye in his usual reasoned manner manages a full share of bon mots. — Of compulsory universal education — How did benevolence produce a prison? Of OISE — a cross between an occupying garrison and a colonial governor's mansion. Of education — of all superstitions... one of the most dismal and fatuous is the notion that education is a preparation for life... Education should be defined as the encounter with real life.

Of the seminar — students expect and ought to get something better from their tuition fees than merely the sound of their own ignorance coming back from the four walls.

Jean Vanier on Educators and the Mentally Deficient asks "What can we do in a society that tends in so many ways to stimulate the thirst for abstract knowledge and books, but frequently, so frequently closes its heart to people?" Those who have heard him speak will be moved by the words "Peace comes... by sharing. Sharing my knowledge. Not teaching, sharing."

By now Ivan Illich's demands for the de-schooling of society are common knowledge. In this lecture his generalizations are made with all the finesse of a highway snowplough. However he is the only lecturer who took seriously the title *Alternatives in Education*. He suggests four distinct channels or

learning exchanges that could contain all the resources needed for real learning: Things, models, peers and elders. As he amplifies, one senses that his approach is more suited to the small and middle sized community than our cities. Such sensing is intensified when he cites Tanzania's "plans to integrate education with village life" as one of his arguments.

It would be unjust to omit men-

tioning that Patrick Suppes' exploration of computers and their potential is moderate in its conclusions and thankfully without the exaggerations that computer buffs too often affect.

To reiterate, a readable book, which while it provides few real alternatives has a sufficiency of catalytic material to generate some in the reader's mind.

Alternatives in Education — The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education c. 1971, Fifth Anniversary Lectures, Northrop Frye — Jean Vanier — Ivan Illich — Neil Postman — Patrick Suppes — Vinh Bang Bang (authors). Edited by Bruce Rusk. Publisher General Publishing Company Limited, Toronto, 133 pages, \$2.25.

Horn's Dirty Thirties — it's a fascinating book

By MARILYN SMITH

The *Dirty Thirties*, Canadians in the Great Depression is a new collection of essays, letters, newspaper stories and recollections taken from the era and put together by Glendon history professor Michiel Horn.

It's well done and fascinating reading. The format of primary sources gives the reader realism viewed from the armchair. Beginning with the economics creating the situation, the book moves into the levels of individuals and the effects on their lives.

Government policies — or rather the lack of them — is presented through excerpts of reports, parliamentary dialogue and sundry other sources. Back to back with these are the distress letters sent to then prime minister R.B. Bennett describing the mounting back taxes, ill-health and hardship — all in real-life bad grammar and misspelled words. Bennett often responded with personal \$5 contributions from his own fortune. It's rumored babies named after him received silver cups. These are probably stockpiled in pawn shops across the country.

Horn's selective editing puts the

and breadlines against the big business busts and economic problems of tariffs lack of foreign markets and the inflexibility of the Canadian banking system.

The result is a book wide enough in scope to appeal both to the scholar and general reader. The book is bound to become a standard text in Canadian universities. Students will welcome this encompassing short-cut to research material.

The eye-witness account of the On to Ottawa Trek in 1935 of unemployed single men and the transcript of their unfruitful meeting with Bennett is frightening witness to the paranoid Communist plot fear. Foreign-born Canadians came under a lot of fire during the 30s, especially the central Europeans in the hard-hit prairies. Yet the prejudice was often disguised by communist or socialist labels.

Attempts to unionize or strike received harsh government - implemented retaliation. The example of Ontario premier Mitchell Hepburn's reaction to the 1937 Oshawa strike when General Motors workers attempted to form a union was "this government is going to maintain law and order at all costs." He created an army force of army veterans and

University of Toronto students. They were called Hepburn's Hussars or Sons of Mitches.

The case for unions is developed with the back-to-back accounts of GM record profits in 1937 along with the fifth consecutive wage cut in five years for GM workers. Then there is John David Eaton's memory that the Depression meant taking your girl and friends out on the town for \$10. Meanwhile, his women sewing factory workers were making \$1.75 for every dozen dresses they produced. When the women attempted to unionize, they were locked out.

Horn lets the book run the gamut of conditions during the thirties. The times were harder for some, and merely belt-tightening for others. Attempts to explain the economics of the situation are there, but Horn is no economist. As a historian he rates highly. His historical overview through organized source material creates a sensitive account reviving memories in all those who lived through the Depression. To all others it gives a real sense of the distress of the times.

The Dirty Thirties, Canadians in the Great Depression edited by Michiel Horn, Copp Clark, 728 pages, \$5.95.

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America should get charged with theft on first album

By STEVE GELLER

America: (Warner Bros. 2576). On their first album this young trio should get charged with theft. The Neil Young-like vocal and arrangement on their current single A Horse With No Name is only a prelude to the imitation of the Crosby Stills, Nash type harmonies which consistently plague the most unoriginal piece of work since that of the Monkees.

A Clockwork Orange: Soundtrack (Warner Bros. 2573). This album was produced by Walter Carlos (of Switched on Bach inventiveness) who with this album has established himself as the forerunner of electronic music. Featuring selections from Rossini, Beethoven, as well as Carlos himself, the soundtrack from A Clockwork Orange stands as another milestone in the field of progressive classical music.

Genya Ravan: (Columbia

Records C31001). On her first solo album since leaving Ten Wheel Drive, Genya Ravan displays the poise and overall quality that should make her one of the foremost blues-jazz singers for years to come. Genya reveals a remarkable versatile character as she gives her interpretations of pieces differing from A Bird On a Wire to the up-tempoed Takuta Kalaba Turn On Your Love Light.

Sly and the Family Stone: There's A Riot Goin' On. (Epic Records KE 30986). This album is really the first LP released by Sly that has any new material on it in quite a while. Although he seems to have mellowed somewhat, Sly has put together some works of a musical quality that many may not have thought him capable of doing. Not a fantastic album by any means, There's A Riot Goin' On will definitely appeal to anyone who has liked Sly's material

in the past.

Laura Nyro: Gonna Take A Miracle (Columbia Records KC30987) Laura's first album in about two years features no new compositions; rather, many Mowtown classics such as the title tune, Jimmy Mack, and Spanish Harlem comprise the entire album. A very dull, depressing album to say the least, Laura Nyro has put out an LP of personally selected material that reflects the attitudes of ghetto living that gave rise to the Detroit sound of a few years ago.

Next Wednesday, March 29, 8 pm Mainline will appear in concert at the Green Bush Inn (Room N108 Humanities Social Sciences Building).

Up and coming concerts in Toronto include The Moody Blues, Joe Cocker, Dave Brubek, and Jethro Tull.



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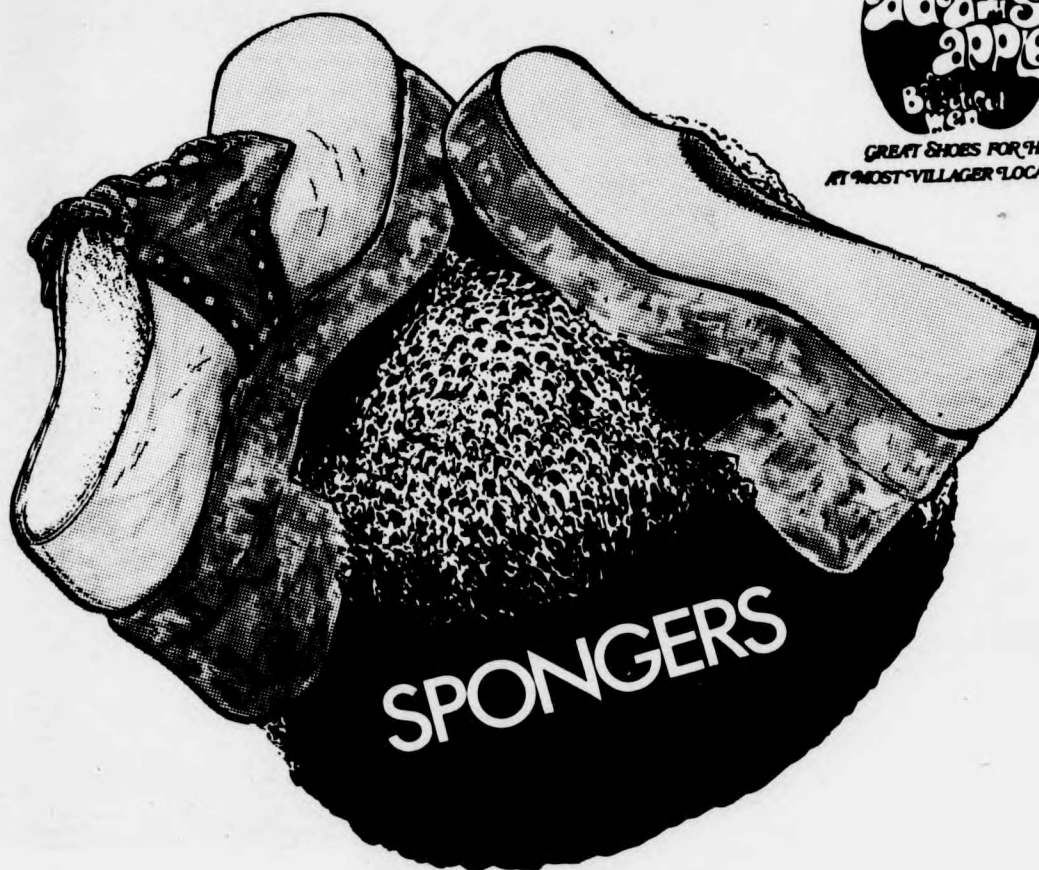
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Northern Journey

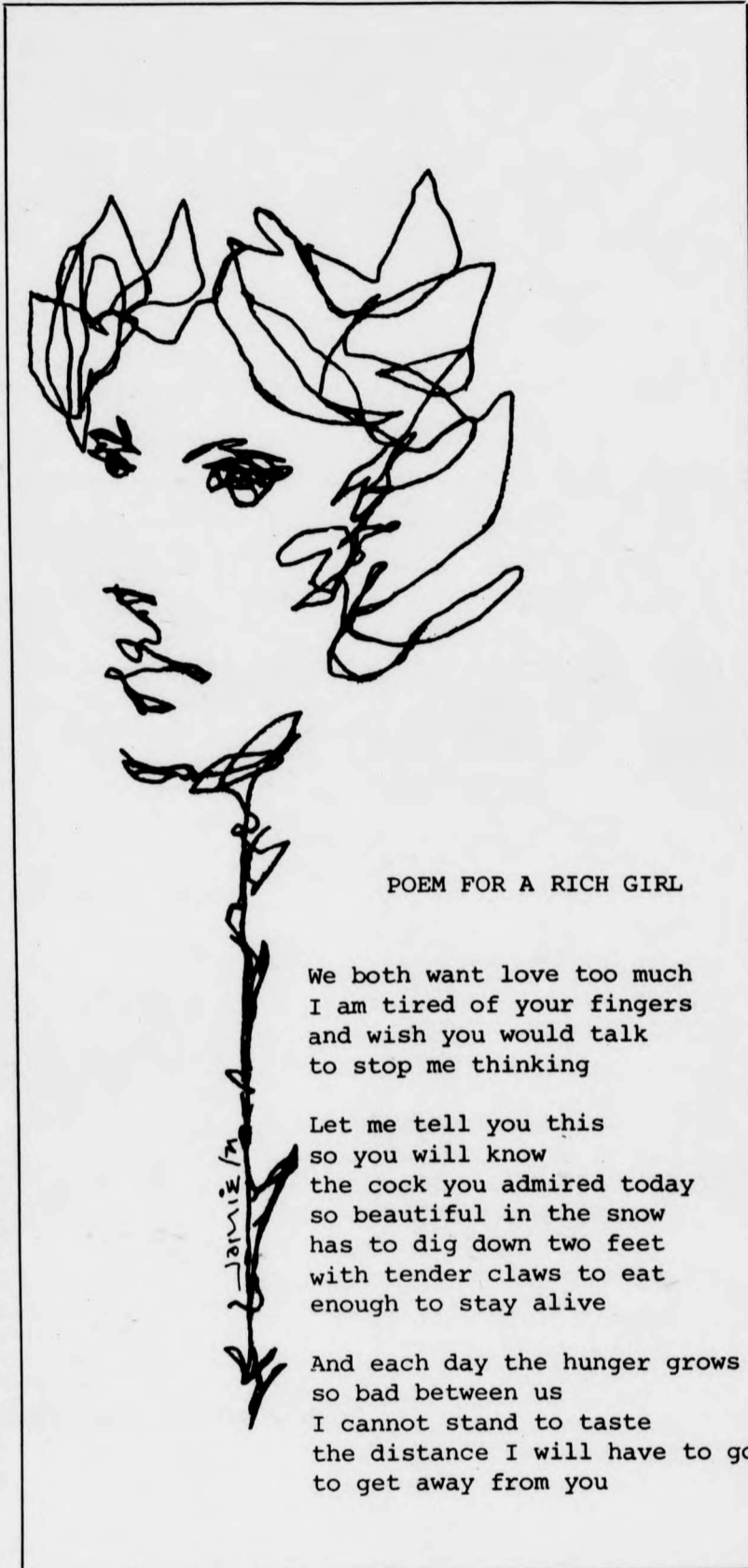
By JOHN OUGHTON

Northern Journey is a promising attempt to further what co-editor Fraser Sutherland calls the "small, rather fragile island" of Canadian literature. The book's contents vary from a "polemical essay" by Sutherland entitled In Defence of Laura Secord (and cultural nationalism), to concrete poetry, to the first chapter of Fetish Girl, a novel by Sylvia Bayer which claims to be "the first book ever written for rubber fetishists." Sutherland and his co-editor Terrance MacCormack have crammed a wide variety of authors and styles into the 110 pages of Northern Journey. Some of the more famous names included are Birney, Souster, Al Purdy and John Glassco; younger hit names on the literary charts like Pat Lane, Lionel Kearns, George Johnston and Lionel Kearns also appear.

In Defence of Laura Secord, Sutherland offers some points about Canadian culture which if not exactly original are well worth repeating. The main thesis of the essay is that Canadian culture is worth encouraging, whether its products are aimed at a mass audience or the more rarefied atmosphere of the culterati. Sutherland, who states that he'd like to "view scenes of sexual abandon set in Lunenburg," writes in an engaging and mostly logical style. Although it's hard to take some of his asides seriously, such as his assertion that "a serious poet could probably learn a good deal" from Gordon Lightfoot's songs, Sutherland's main arguments are well constructed.

The book is pleasant to read. Good use is made of the photo-reproduction method employed; the format contains a variety of typefaces, drawings, photographs of the contributors in the first edition of a "collect Canadian Writers Card" series and a feature-length cartoon entitled Jim Canada. The latter item is one of the best comic comments on biculturalism to have yet appeared — the text reads like cereal-box Franglais with lines like "you save, sergeant but I could not pay the fine suddenly, I have to pay for my hypothetical farm."

At the list price of two dollars, Northern Journey is a good buy. One might wish that the editors had been a little more selective in their quality control; the calibre of a couple of their own poems and the story Something of Eagles by Raymond Souster, compares badly with the rest of the material.



However, there are some outstanding items — particularly Pat Lane's poems and John Metcalf's story Going Down Slow — which more than balance the anthology's weaknesses. The book is in general

put together with humor and obvious care; it's a good effort by any standards, Canadian or otherwise, and we can only look forward to hearing more of the editors and their contributors.

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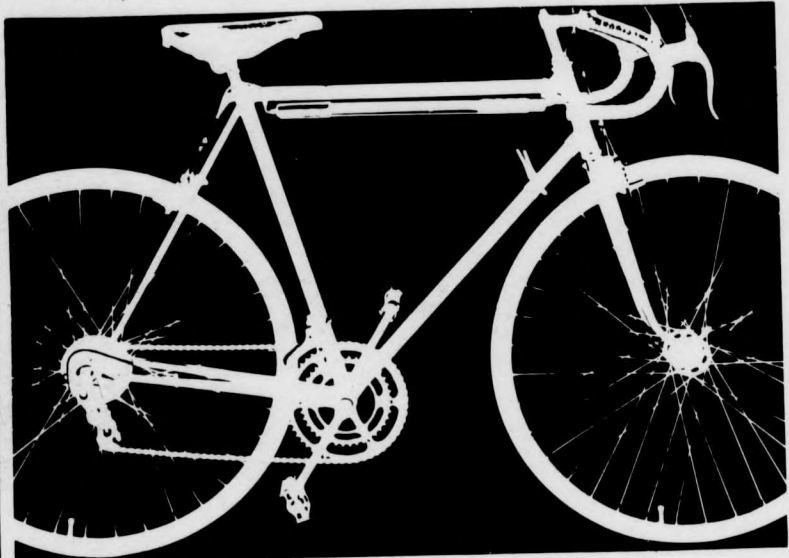
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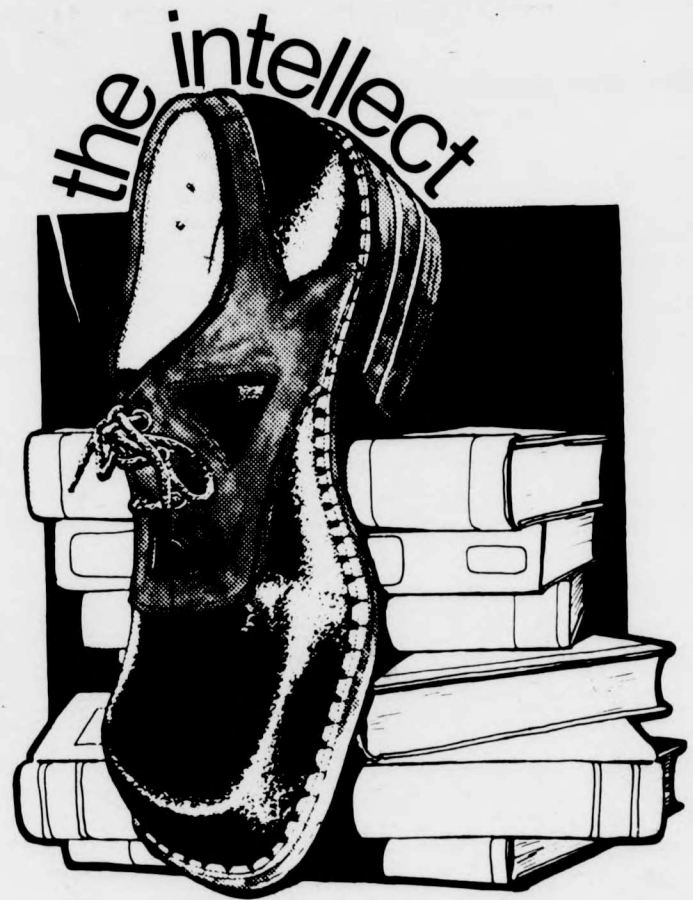
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Football Yeomen may get CNE stadium

By TIM CLARK

York's football Yeomen may get a football stadium after all if the Physical Education department Bud Price's idea takes hold. The Canadian National Exhibition has offered York the grandstands with the new Tartan Turf for the fall schedule on a one year trial basis.

The CNE's assistant general manager David Garrick approached Price and said York would not be charged for the use of the stadium. CNE would pay its costs from the gate receipts and split the remaining profit with York on a 50/50 basis.

York students would pay \$1 and others, \$2. All profits from the concession stands would go to the CNE in the deal.

Price believes the stadium would be a great drawing card for York sports and said "The fans will be protected from the bad weather which is so inherent at York field."

He hopes that the stadium would draw more people from the city to the games especially alumni from York and the competing schools. The big game would be York's encounter with University of Toronto in the exhibition schedule. Buses would be made available at the York campus for students going to the game.

Price hopes to put on a half time show for each of York's three home games. Exhibitions could be staged by York's champion gymnastics team and the field hockey and rugger teams with commentary by an announcer.

Football coach Nobby Wirkowski feels that the stadium "would be good for York players and would help in recruitment. It would be a hell of a good thing for York and we should look at it."

York would pay for the game's advertising in the Toronto papers.

There is also a lighthearted possibility that the restaurant under the grandstands will be opened for the games under the name of the Yeomen Pub.

Price and Wirkowski both agree that the decision to go to the CNE will depend on York student reaction and Price wants student opinion. He said the prime issue is the cost to the student since the CNE is not charging York for the use of the stadium.

York students should write letters to "CNE for York" c/o Excalibur and drop them in any campus mailbox or bring them into the office in Central Square. Because the decision must be made soon the deadline for these letters is Monday at 6 pm.



TOP ATHLETES AT YORK

Diver Cathy Lane and hockey star Steve Latinovich were both presented with trophies on Tuesday night as top male and female athletes at York in the past year. Photo by Tim Clark

Stong breaks Glendon's string, wins York Torch

By AL RISEN

Stong ended a five-year domination by Glendon in York inter-college sports by winning the York Torch last Tuesday.

The Torch, which is emblematic of college sports supremacy at York was won on the basis of Stong's 4292 points which it accumulated in 21 events over the season. Winters College finished a close second with 4270, only 22 points behind.

In Stong's first year of existence it finished in fifth place. That was two years ago. Last year in only their second year season, it finished second to Glendon but were the best on the Keele Campus.

This season saw a fierce rivalry between Stong and Winters and it wasn't until the final event of the year, table tennis, that Stong was assured of the championship.

In winning the Torch, Stong captured seven championships in 21

events: women's cross-country, women's volleyball, women's basketball, men's curling, men's soccer, archery and table tennis.

It received outstanding individual performances from Dick Barclay who scored 232 out of a possible 240 in archery; Wayne Moxon whose pressure shots sparked the men's curling team; and Satyakama Maharaj who won the men's singles in table tennis and then combined with Judy Kolt to take the mixed doubles.

The final team standings were:	
Stong	4292
Winters	4270
Glendon	3350
McLaughlin	2971
Osgoode	2594
Founders	2212
Vanier	1904
College G	1419
MBA	977
Calumet	923
Grads	690

By PHIL CRANLEY

Inscribed on his Varsity Athletic Award mug, was the name of someone else — Steve Catinovich — perhaps an allusion to his speed on skates; and on the Murray Ross Trophy awarded to the Yeoman of the Year, York's best athlete for 1971-72 found his name misspelled again — Latinovitch.

But regardless of that slight oversight, Steve received a standing ovation from his fellow athletes and athletes, in recognition of his tremendous achievements this year in the college hockey wars.

In his acceptance speech, at the Athletic Awards Banquet on Tuesday night, Latinovich said, "This is the greatest thrill of my life." And with the quiver in his voice, he may have meant it.

There were many highlights to Steve's season. Selection to the league all-star team, the CIAU all-star team, and Canada's Student

National Team, (three goals against Russia) scoring 7 goals and 3 assists in one game against Ryerson; finishing second in league scoring (only ten points behind the leader) after missing the first three league games waiting for an eligibility ruling; captaining the Yeomen to first place (by one point) in head-to-head competition with the Varsity Blues, in the OUAA's Eastern Division.

York hockey fans have been wondering what will become of Steve Latinovich BA Lib.

Well at the moment Steve is pretty certain to accept a five-months player-coach job in Bern, Switzerland.

The offer includes an apartment and board for himself and his family, plus the use of a car, plus a salary equal to three-quarters that of a first year NHL pro.

The five months period ends in late February, 1973 at which time the Latinovich clan will commence a European junket. After that, Steve

plans to article and eventually practise law in Toronto.

But what about giving the NHL a try? We think Steve's curiosity will get the better of him and we certainly hope to see him playing hockey again (where we can watch his artistry) — this time in an NHL uniform.



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We sleep, satisfied at having at least survived another day, at times an accomplishment in itself.

But for a special corps of workers, the day begins at almost the time most heads hit the pillow. They're the night people — the security men, cleaners, engineers and other support staff who oil the machinery of the University for the thousands who pour in after 9 a.m.

They're sometimes joined by scientists working on research projects, and at the end of term by students cramming for an exam or finishing the overdue essay that must be in before the prof. arrives in the morning.

But for this second group, being a night person is an aberration, a break in the pattern of at least moderately regular hours. It's generally a challenge and sometimes even fun.

A way of life

For the regulars, it's a way of life, sometimes from a preference for working when the rest of the world sleeps, at a time when they won't be disturbed by the noise or confusion that arrives with dawn.

More often it's from necessity because there's a job to do that pays the rent.

York has three million square feet of floor space to clean, 10 miles of roads and walkways to plow when the snow hits, and a multi-million dollar plant to maintain and protect.

And yet the night people number less than 150. In a walk around campus in the early morning you can almost believe the place is a citadel, visited only on feast days.

It's possible to stand in front of the Ross Building for an hour and see perhaps three people — and those are likely to be a security officer, a shadow moving between two residential complexes, or occasionally someone trying to find out what the campus is like at night so he can write about it for a newspaper.

The only other sign of life is likely to be a mouse scurrying across the snow from one hole to another.

Inside, the pace is different but the mood is similar. With a small staff — four security officers, 112 cleaners and three men in the Central Utilities Building — there's ample work to do.

Nobody rushes

But nobody rushes. Partly because of a well-established routine; partly because that routine is rarely broken by the kind of interruptions common in the daytime.

The night cleaners take two 15-minute breaks and a half-hour for lunch. Aside from these times, when they doze, play cards or simply chat with each other, they may see only one or two people in the course of a shift.

Dave McVeigh, night caretaker in the Ross Building who spent 25 years as a butcher before coming to York, said yesterday morning "very few people really want to work nights — I'm not crazy about it — but we really have no choice. This is when the work has to be done."

"But it must be hard for people with young children...and it screws up your whole mode of living really. You can't go out in the evening, even to a show, if you have to be at work at 11 o'clock."

And many of those on his staff do have young children. A high percentage of the caretaking staff at York is made up of Italian immigrants, usually in Canada only a short time.

Many of the women go home from work just in time to prepare breakfast and see the kids off to school. They catch a few hours of broken sleep, often sandwiched between household and family chores.

And family relations are less than ideal if one partner works nights and the other days. One man at York gets home in time to say goodbye to his wife — as she heads to a secretarial job on the campus. They've been married a year.

Some enjoy it

Still, some enjoy night work. Ann Lamb, who was on the night shift this week in the Emergency Services Centre, said simply: "I like it. This is the first full-time job I've had since I was married and I find it a nice change of pace after working days for a while."

Like the security and engineering staff, she's on shift work, and draws the "graveyard" shift only once every six weeks. Night cleaners have the same hours year round.

"I just hate getting up in the morning — but I love to go to bed then. Everybody else is getting up to go to work and I'm just snuggling in. It's great."

Bill Selles, on the other hand, who's a shift engineer in the Central Utilities Building, replied with one word to a question of how he liked working nights — "lousy".

"But," he said, "you can't help it. Somebody's got to be here."

"Here" is monitoring the complex control systems that show how everything from the air conditioning to the water pipes are working. There are 12,000 check points throughout the campus hooked up to the control panel shown above and should any of them fail, an alarm sounds immediately.

They rarely do, but there, as with security, ESC or the cleaning staff, trouble at night usually comes in batches.

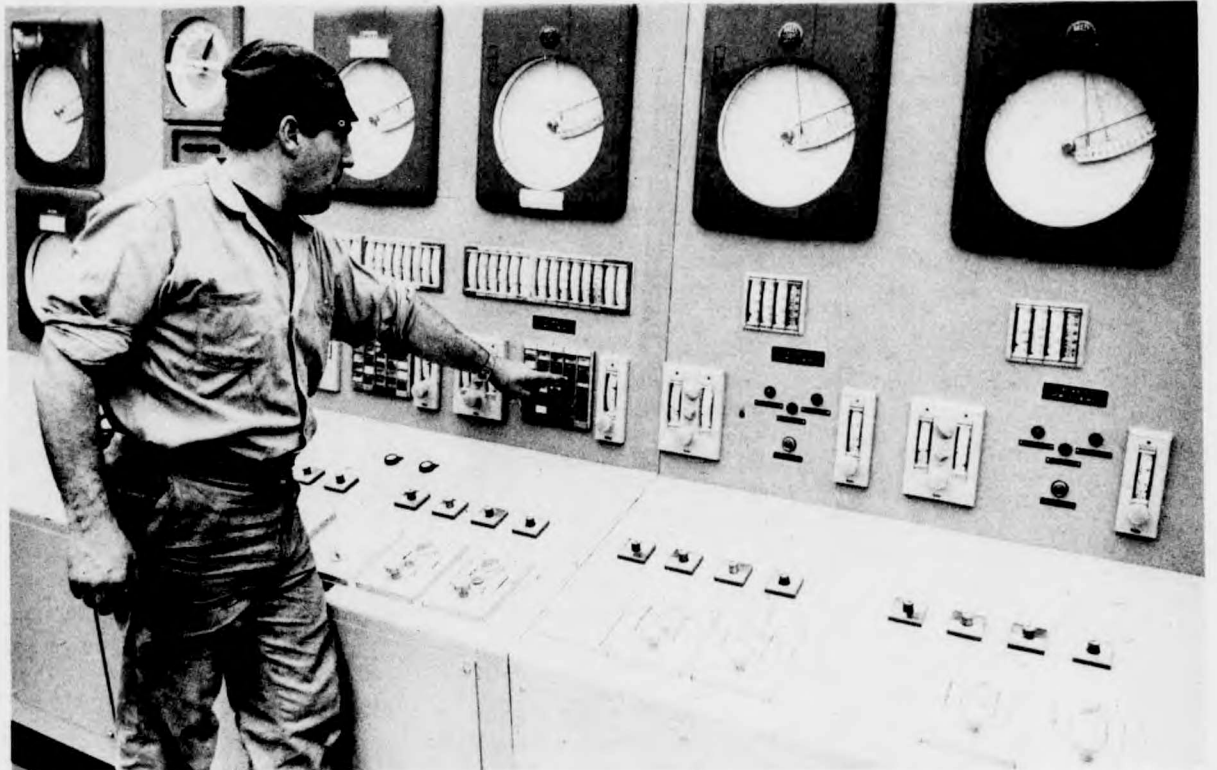
A fire alarm coupled with an accident and report of a theft could tax the resources of twice the security staff on hand if they happened at roughly the same time, and according to Mrs. Lamb, once a serious call comes to the ESC it's usually followed closely by one or two others that are unrelated.

Bulk of work routine

Still, the bulk of the work at night is routine, "enough to keep you busy so there's never a question of boredom" according to virtually everyone interviewed.

There are problems with loneliness, particularly among cleaners who often sing to keep themselves company and in some cases with nervousness among those working alone in remote areas of the larger buildings.

But generally it's a world of quiet equilibrium at night completely different from the daylight hours.



Shift engineer Bill Selles checks the control panel in the Central Utilities Building. It's the nerve centre of the campus maintenance systems,

hooked up with 12,000 check points in the York buildings.

Aside from the chronic drunks in the Excalibur office on press nights, people appear to work steadily and competently, whether they're in the Student Clinic or manning the ESC

switchboard.

On the basis of one night consciously walking the campus simply to observe, it's possible to see it as a place of total schizophrenia. And

among other things, for all the family and personal uprooting caused by regular night work, if you do meet someone, it's possible to talk to them without an excuse.

Odds & Sodds

Indian classical music finale

Students of Trichy Sankaran (classical drum), Shambhu Das (sitar), and John Higgins (vocal) will join together for a grand year-end performance of Indian classical music on Wednesday, March 29 from 3:30 to 6:00 p.m. in the McLaughlin Junior Common Room. A demonstration of the traditional Indian learning process will be integrated with the sequence of musical compositions of increasing complexity and difficulty. Indian snacks and coffee will be served. The event is co-sponsored by the Program in Music and McLaughlin College.

Early music recital

York's Studio for Early Music of the Faculty of Fine Arts will present a recital of early music next Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. in the McLaughlin College Dining Hall. Admission is free, with all interested persons welcome.

Calumet proposal up for discussion

The Senate Sub-Committee on Campus Planning is preparing its recommendation to the Academic Policy and Planning Committee concerning the proposal for the Calumet College building. Representatives of a number of

groups having particular relationships with the colleges will be at a meeting next Tuesday at 10 a.m. in the Senate Chamber, S915 in the Ross Building.

Other members of the York community are welcome to attend. Copies of the Calumet College Draft Statement of Program Requirements have been placed at the reference desk in the Scott Library.

Sale, craft forum at Bookstores

A craft forum coupled with the York Bookstores' annual spring sale continues today and tomorrow with sessions on horticulture and wine-making. Denes Kiss, superintendent of the campus greenhouse will be in the York store today, with Sandy Mammott of Vintage Craft discussing wine-making tomorrow. Thousands of regular stock books and special purchase titles are being offered at sale prices.

Student exhibits at Winters

Today through Friday April 7, Winters College Art Gallery is holding an exhibition of paintings,

prints, sculpture and drawings by York student Stewart Simpson. In past years, along with his serious work, Simpson has done many of the cartoons for Excalibur and Pro Tem at the Glendon Campus. Gallery hours are 12 noon to 5 p.m. Monday to Saturday.

Atkinson program meetings

The following program meetings will be held for Atkinson students this weekend: Saturday — sociology from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and psychology from 2 to 5 p.m.; Sunday — English from 2 to 5 p.m. The meetings will be held in the Atkinson Common Room.

Lifeguard wanted at Glendon

A summer lifeguard is required for July and August by the Glendon College athletics department. Applicants must have their bronze lifesaving certificate. Pay is \$2 per hour. Hours Monday through Friday are noon to 1:30, 4 to 6 and 6:30 to 8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 1:30 to 5 p.m. For further information and application forms contact Mrs. Anne O'Byrne at 487-6151.

Symposium on citizen power

York's Urban Studies Program is hosting a symposium on citizen participation in urban planning and government tomorrow in Curtis Lecture Halls.

The morning and afternoon sessions, entitled What is Citizen Participation and Alternate Ways to Give Citizens a Voice in Policy-Making, take place in Lecture Hall G, and will involve addresses from and discussions with Toronto planners and politicians, academics, and representatives of ratepayers' organizations.

Times and names of speakers are noted in the On Campus section of these pages. The symposium is free and open to anyone wishing to attend.

Quote of the week

There is no earthly hope for a man who is too lazy to acquire enemies.
Robert C. (Bob) Edwards,
Calgary Eyeopener, June 15, 1918.

New magazine on stands

Waves, a new magazine designed to provide a forum for writers of all persuasions, styles and disciplines, has recently been published by members of the York community.

Although in the first issue of Waves York authors predominate, the editors hope the magazine will become broadly-based, reflecting and contributing to the Canadian scene by publishing committed opinion and commentary.

The publication is available for \$1.00 at campus bookstores. For further information contact Waves, Room 141, Petrie Science Building.

News Beat

First 'Tree Day' in April

6000 trees to go in campus woodlot

The first steps toward the creation of a total arboretum concept for the York campus will be taken this spring with the planting of 6000 trees in and around the University's four natural woodlots.

Part of a plan prepared by a group of concerned faculty and student members of the York community, the project also calls for the clearing the woods of debris, cutting natural walkways through them, building bridges where needed and labelling the more than 60 species of trees found in the lots.

Inventory last summer

Last year, a group of students, many of them teachers enrolled in a summer biology course, took an inventory of virtually every living tree and shrub on campus.

They found the woodlots deteriorating as drainage patterns were interfered with and automobile exhaust fumes took their toll of pollution-sensitive varieties near parking lots and roadways.

They also had some criticism of the stereotyped arrangements of ornamental shrubs planted in the past few years, and recommended the University design an overall plan for the creation of an arboretum — defined as a living collection of plant specimens, primarily trees, set out in a pleasing environment.

Their recommendations were echoed by an Arboretum Project

Committee, headed by biologist Michael Boyer, which has been meeting for the past year with campus planners.

The meetings went well, and the University has agreed to provide the committee with the trees, machinery and other equipment to do the planting and work in the lots.

Volunteers needed

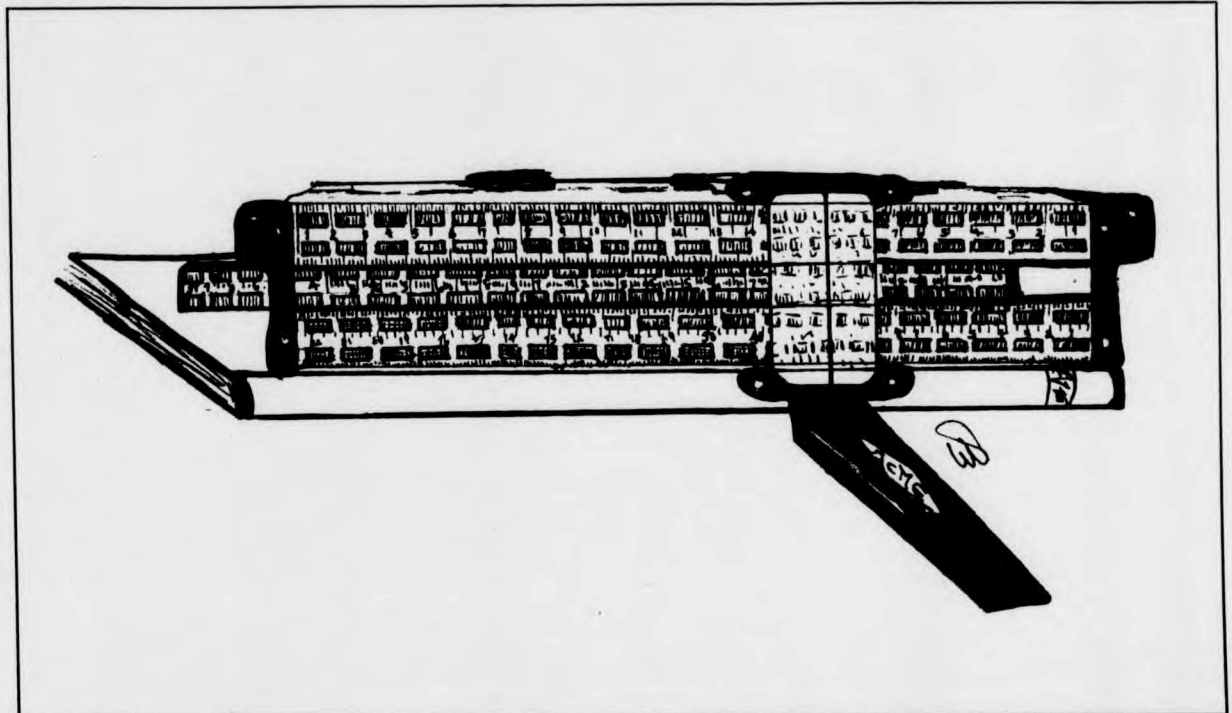
The problem now is to find volunteers to work in the woods, and April 15, a Saturday, has been designated the first "Tree Day" of the season.

Beginning at 10 a.m., the first trees will be planted, and staked, and the task of cleaning the woods will begin. On Friday, April 14, a briefing session and party will be held in Vanier College.

The senior tutors of College Complex One have agreed to act as co-ordinators for the volunteers, who the organizers hope will come from the ranks of faculty, students and staff members and their families.

In all, the woodlots cover 18 of York's 600-odd acres. All are located located on the east side of the campus — in front of Founders College, immediately behind Osgoode Hall Law School, on Keele Street to the south of the Central Utilities Building, and again on Keele south of the main entrance to the campus.

They contain thousands of trees



ETV program highlights

Following is a selection of programs being offered on ETV Channel 19 in the next seven days. They are not always listed in TV guides and may be of interest to members of the York community.

Friday at 9:30 John Norwich tells the story of the three months between Napoleon's escape from Elba and the final catastrophe at Waterloo on *Chronicle*; Saturday at 8 p.m. on *Toronto and History*, the cameras visit the old Grange building on Dundas Street and Sunday at 9 p.m. Daniel Barenboim conducts the New Philharmonic Orchestra in a complete performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony on *Barenboim on Beethoven*.

Next Monday at 9:20 p.m. *Landmarks* takes a look at firehalls in Victorian Toronto, and Tuesday at 11 a.m. *Canadiana* retraces the journey of the Voyageurs west from Thunder Bay in commemoration of Manitoba's Centennial.

including an old and salvageable apple orchard, a mature maple stand, and a bewildering variety of herbacious plants ranging from wild raspberries to poison ivy.

In short they are the remnants of a vast natural forest that once covered the area, but has been eroded in recent centuries by farming, the search for firewood, and now development and the automobile.

Anyone who wants to help on the project is asked to call Tom Cohen, senior tutor at Vanier College, at 635-2339. The dates again: Friday, April 14 for a briefing session and party; Saturday April 15 for the first "Tree Day" at York University.

On Campus

Films, entertainment

York Campus

Thursday, 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. - Beer Lunch — Junior Common Room, Stong College.

4:00 p.m. - midnight - Green Bush Inn — Cock & Bull Coffee Shop; also 8:00 p.m. to midnight at Founders Dining Hall.

9:00 p.m. - midnight - Comeback Inn — 2nd floor, Phase II, Atkinson College.

Friday, 7:00 p.m. - film (Winters College Council) "The Graduate" — admission with weekend film series tickets; general admission \$1.25; Winters students with ID cards \$1. — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

7:00 p.m. - film (Vanier College Council) "Citizen Kane" — no admission charge — Room A, Curtis Lecture Halls.

7:30 p.m. - film (Glendon Liberal Club) "Love Story" — admission \$1.25 — Room L, Curtis Lecture Halls.

9:30 p.m. - film (Winters College Council) "Charly" — admission with weekend film series tickets; general admission \$1.25; Winters students with ID card \$1. — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Saturday, 7:00 p.m. - film (Winters College Council) "Charly" — admission as above — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

7:30 p.m. - film (Glendon Liberal Club) "Love Story" — admission \$1.25 — Room L, Curtis Lecture Halls.

9:30 p.m. - film (Winters College Council) "8½" — admission as in Saturday listing at 7:00 p.m. — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Sunday, 7:00 p.m. - film (Winters College Council) "8½" — admission as above — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

9:30 p.m. - film (Winters College Council) "The Graduate" — admission as above — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Monday, 12:00 noon & 4:00 p.m. - films — (Natural Science 175C) — selections from the BBC "What is Life?" series; 12:00 noon - "Making Good Copies" and "Catalyst";

4:00 p.m. - "How to Build an Enzyme" and "Chemicals in Control" — Room D, Stedman Lecture Halls (extra seating available).

4:00 p.m. - 5:55 p.m. - film (Division of Humanities) "Marat-Sade" — extra seating available — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

6:00 p.m. - 7:40 p.m. - film (Division of Humanities) "The Magician" — extra seating available — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

Tuesday, 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. - Beer Lunch — Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor, the Ross Building.

12:00 noon & 4:00 p.m. - films (Natural Science 175C) selections from the BBC "What is Life?" series;

12:00 noon - "DNA under Control" and "Energetic Electrons" 4:00 p.m. - "DAN" and "Evolution" - extra seating available - Room D, Stedman Lecture Halls.

7:00 p.m. - film (English Department) "The Birthday Party" — no admission charge — Room I, Curtis Lecture Halls.

7:00 p.m. - film (Department of Sociology) "The Incident"

— extra seating available — Room L, Curtis Lecture Halls. 9:00 p.m. - midnight - Comeback Inn — 2nd floor, Phase II, Atkinson College.

Wednesday, 4:00 p.m. - films (Natural Science 175C) selections from the BBC "What is Life?" series - extra seating available — Room D, Stedman Lecture Halls.

4:00 p.m. - midnight - Green Bush Inn — Cock & Bull Coffee Shop; also 8:00 p.m. to midnight at Founders Dining Hall. 9:00 p.m. - midnight - Comeback Inn — 2nd floor, Phase II, Atkinson College.

Glendon Campus

Wednesday, 4:15 p.m. & 8:00 p.m. - film - "Salvatore Giuliano" (Italie 1963; realisateur - Rosi) — Room 129, York Hall.

Special Lectures

York Campus

Thursday, 2:00 p.m. - (Stong College Fellows Series) "Progress in Music" by Dr. Mordecai Sandberg — Music Room (019), Founders College.

2:00 p.m. - Public Lecture (Faculty of Graduate Studies) "Laser Amplification Processes in CO 2 Glow Discharges" by George Tsong-Jer Yeh, a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy — Room 317, Petrie Science Building.

3:45 p.m. - Psychology Colloquium - "Children with Uneven Cognitive Development" by Dr. Herman Witkin, Educational Testing Services, Princeton — Room 291, Behavioural Science Building.

4:00 p.m. - Mathematics Colloquium - "Relation Modules for Groups" by Professor Karl Gruenberg, University of Illinois — Room S203, the Ross Building.

4:30 p.m. - (Co-ordinating Committee on Communist and Slavic Studies) "Dickens and Dostoevsky" by Professor Nikita Lary of York's Division of Humanities — Founders Masters Dining Room.

Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. - Symposium on Citizen Participation (Urban Studies Program).

9:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon - "What is Citizen Participation?"; Chairman: Earl Berger, Social Planner, Urban Studies Program, York U. Speakers: Cornell Ebers, Q.C., President, South Rosedale Ratepayers Association; Don Keating, Riverdale Community Organization; Mel Lastman, North York Controller; and David Rotenberg, City of Toronto Alderman; Commentators: Tom Philbrook and Frances Frisken of York University;

1:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - "Alternate Ways To Give Citizens a Voice in Policy-Making"; Chairman: Alex Murray, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University; Speakers: Karl Jaffary, City of Toronto Alderman; Edmund P. Fowler, Glendon's Department of Political Science; Ellen Adams, Board of Directors, CORRA; and Ray Spaxman, Deputy Director of Planning, City of Toronto; Commentators: Reg Lang and Michael Goldrick of York U.; both sessions will take place in Room G, Curtis Lecture Halls - for further information call Mr. Homenuck at 3317 or Mrs. Frisken at 3691.

11:00 a.m. - (East Asian Studies) "Longbow Revisited" by

William Hinton, author of Fanshen, who recently visited Longbow Village in China - Room N102, the Ross Building. 12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m. - (Department of Physical Education) "Sport and Social Change" by John Loy, researcher and commentator in sports sociology, University of Massachusetts - Room C, Curtis Lecture Halls.

2:00 p.m. - (East Asian Studies) "The Current Situation in China" by William Hinton - Room S869, the Ross Building.

Monday, 7:30 p.m. - Poetry Reading (Stong College Fellows Series) "A Celtic Miscellany" by Tim Brownlow — Room 106, Stong College.

Wednesday, 4:00 p.m. - CRESS Seminar Series - "Visual Illusions" by I.P. Howard, York's Department of Psychology (the colloquium will be preceded by a film beginning at 3:30 p.m.) — Room 317, Petrie Science Building.

Clubs, Meetings

York Campus

Thursday, 2:00 p.m. - Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship — Room 105, Vanier College.

3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - Kundalini Yoga Classes — South Wing Common Room, Atkinson College.

4:00 p.m. - Ukrainian Club Meeting — Room 110, Curtis Lecture Halls.

4:30 p.m. - Monthly Meeting of the Senate — due to space limitations, tickets must be obtained from Room S945, the Ross Building — Senate Chamber (S915), the Ross Building.

Friday, 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - Badminton Club — Upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

Sunday, 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Badminton Club — upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Fencing Practice — Judo Room, Tait McKenzie Building.

Monday, 12:00 noon — Meeting for persons interested in the Status of Women at York University (bring own lunch) — Master's Dining Room, Stong College.

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

4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Kundalini Yoga Classes — South Wing Common Room, Atkinson College.

Tuesday, 1:00 p.m. - York University Progressive Conservatives — general meeting — Room S128, the Ross Building.

5:00 p.m. - Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship — Room 112, Vanier College.

7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. - Boxing Club — Judo Room, Tait McKenzie Building.

Miscellaneous

York Campus

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

Tuesday, 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. - Christian Counselling & Religious Consultation — for Lutheran students; telephone Rev. Judt at 635-2437 or 633-2158 — Room 221, McLaughlin College.

How to churn out an essay

Due to popular demand, we have been asked to reprint this feature on how to write essays by Jay Shepard.

He's a 20-year-old freelance and term paper writer who briefly attended York. He has no degree but says he has "this knack for writing A essays without even trying, no matter what the subject."

By JAY SHEPARD

One of the worst hassles in high school or university is essay writing and it has caused the downfall of many erstwhile geniuses. However, with an ordered, logical approach to essay-writing, even the worst writer can consistently pass and often get B's and A's. If you believe me, read on.

Here follows a summary of how to write an average essay, from start to finish, in the most logical order I could think of. From research to final draft, the keynote is order and logic.

Before starting, you generally have to choose a topic. You have a wide choice here: choose the one the prof likes best; choose the hardest; choose the easiest one; or, choose the one that most interests you. In most cases, the last method is best. If a topic interests you, your essay will be better. Simple as that.

By the way, it helps if you read the topic before you write, so that your essay has something to do with it.

Research

There is only one overriding concern in the research end of the essay: the person who doesn't know his subject, nine times out of 10 doesn't get the marks. Let us not kid ourselves, the professors have spent many years studying the things you write about and bullshitting past them is not going to be at all easy. Oh, it can be done, but it's generally much easier to do things the orthodox way in the first place. Certainly the gamble is less.

The first major type of research is interviewing and here there are three points to remember:

1. Don't be afraid to ask people to be interviewed. Most people like to air their views, or even just talk to someone new. Besides, very few people bite.
2. Make notes if you can't remember all that is said. Remember, you are out to get the truth, not a garbled version of what you think was said.
3. The idea in an interview is for the other person to talk, so shut up.

Another more difficult type of research is what is termed observational. In science, this often involves lab experiments or studies, where you are asked to observe what happens and form conclusions and make explanations. In the sociological and psychological fields, it involves observing the behavior of a single person, or a group of them, either from inside or outside the group. In either case, there is one dominant rule: Never report what would or should have happened; only report what actually did happen. If you want to write on the basis of how things should have gone, then you can either keep trying the experiment or whatever until it works out, or use books for reference. Never say you observed something when you didn't.

For the more timid or more overworked student, two other avenues of research are open: periodicals and books. These are much easier than the first person methods, but generally require better writing for the same marks. The average prof is impressed by in-person research and forgives many other faults in an essay because of it. However, due to time and facilities, it is often necessary to write an essay relying on secondary sources. Library research can be very complex, but a few points stand out in the mind:

1. Take your time. Give yourself a whole afternoon in the library, rather than a couple of one-hour stints.
2. Don't be afraid to ask for assistance from the librarians (not the assistants). In the larger libraries (where you should be), the librarians generally know their way around pretty well.
3. Get comfortable. If there are easy chairs, sprawl out in one with your books around you. Relax. Libraries should be very easy-going and relaxing places.
4. Don't overlook smaller periodicals, clipping files, house organs and scholarly works. Often they will have really new insights into your subject.

These are the main methods of research. However, often the best essays come from totally unorthodox methods of information gathering, ones that have required imagination and creativity. Don't sell originality short: if you have a new idea or approach, try to use it. Film, encounter

sessions and a number of other original ideas have produced A and A+ essays for people whose writing ability is limited. Fear not your own head. Use it. That's what it's there for.

Outline

When you have bribed the prof to give you an A regardless, then you can dispense with an outline. Until then, think of it as totally essential. A clear, well-thought-out outline will more than half the time mean the difference between a pass and a failure and almost always will make the difference between a B+ and an A.

Take a look at your material — notes, interviews, questionnaires, (if any), and anything else you have; think hard about the subject; play around with it in your mind; let it form ideas and connections. Often a natural order for the essay will form itself from this. A historical essay, for example, is often naturally chronological and anything else spoils it. Similarly, an opinion essay using a syllogistic chain (A causes B, B causes C, etc.) has its own built-in pattern. If such a

with this is governed by your skill as a writer. The better writer needs only a sketchy point form, but the poorer writer should put down every single point he wishes to say, in the order he intends to say them.

The outline cannot be stressed too much. Ask anyone who regularly gets high marks on their essays and the vast majority of them will be working from outlines.

Introduction

Don't fool around with introductions. They are dangerous things when not in the hands of experts and most people should get rid of them in a hurry.

Except in opinion essays (and even then, sometimes), the introduction should be a brief statement of what is going to be said in the essay. No points should be made, or arguments put forward. Two or three sentences is quite enough and short ones at that.

The only exception to this hard and fast rule is the literary essay, one in which the style is all-important. Generally an opinion essay, this type is probably the hardest to write and

going to turn you right off and you'll never make your point. If anything, understate your points slightly. A reader often likes to think that the conclusions are coming from his head and a good teacher sees this technique.

4. Avoid adjectives and adverbs, in favor of nouns and verbs. The latter have much more power, so use more of them and less of the others. Also, any good prof will recognize the use of descriptive words for padding in a short essay. Remember, if your essay is good, the length doesn't matter.

5. Don't plagiarize anyone. You can rest assured that the professor is well-read in your essay topic and is apt to spot copying on first glance. Result: good-bye course.

6. Original forms — don't be afraid to use them. If point form or numbered points are necessary, use them. Can you imagine this article if all my points were in paragraphs? However, don't use these other methods because they're easier, or faster, and never use them if the prof says he doesn't like them.

7. Most important, don't be afraid to revise and rewrite. If something isn't quite right, make it right. This is marks you're talking about, not just a lark. A professional writer will spend as much as 10 times as many hours on revisions as on the first draft. That's why he gets paid for writing.

Of course, there are more points to consider: spelling, grammar, and all that nonsense. Above all, try not to be boring, but still make your points. Actually, it's not all that difficult, as writing a couple of essays this way will soon tell you.

Conclusion

The easiest conclusion is a rephrasing of the introduction. Say what you have told the reader, in case he didn't get it the first time. This works when your opinions (secondary conclusions) are contained within your points.

If this is not the case — if your points lead up to one big conclusion — then make it and sign off quickly. In this situation, the "Big Point" should be in the last or second to last paragraph.

The same problems apply to conclusions as they do to introductions. The easiest way to solve them is to make your conclusion short and get it out of the way fast. It is to be hoped that, in the future, introductions and conclusions will somehow be miraculously abolished. In the meantime, cultivate a healthy fear of them, for your own protection.

Presentation

Perhaps a friend has come to you some time with their handwritten rough draft of an essay and asked you to read it, even though the handwriting is totally illegible. This should tell you something about the format of your final draft.

It would be useless to go into all the weirdo rules that some profs have for essays: size of margins, placement of footnotes and all sorts of nonsense that has nothing to do with learning. The only way you find out those things is to ask the man. Then follow his rules. It can't hurt.

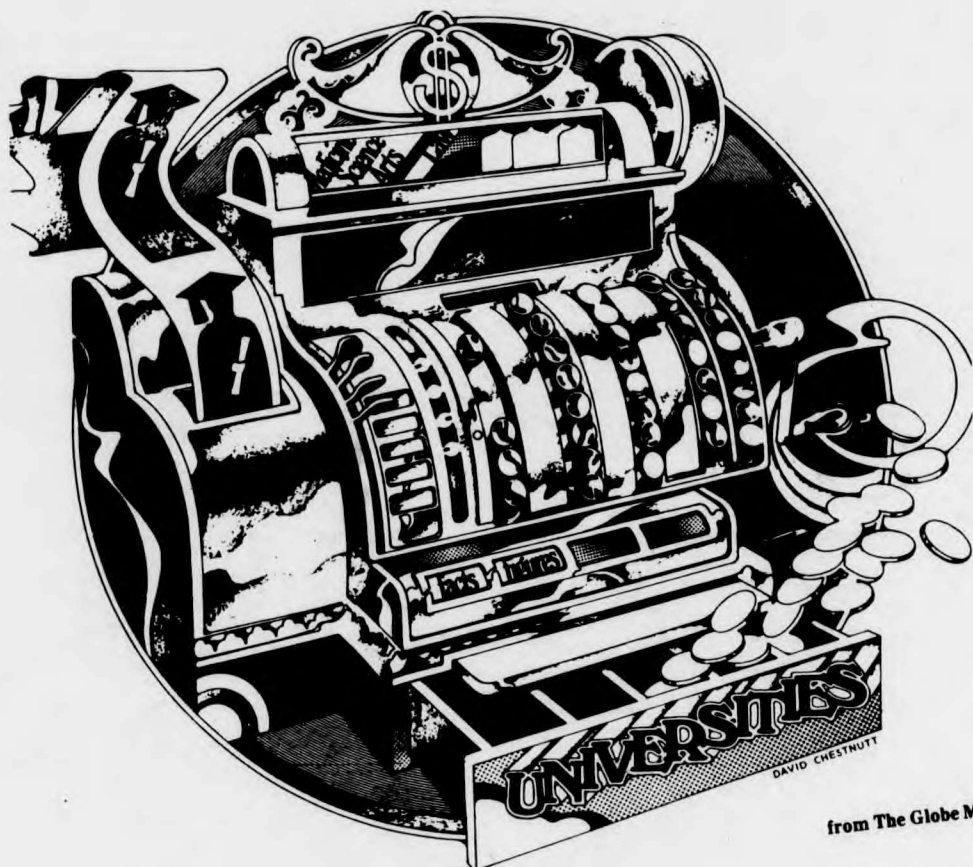
But there are a couple of overall things that you can do to help your marks. A typewritten essay will get about half a mark (C+ to B-) more than a handwritten essay, no matter how good your longhand is. Type double-spaced, on one side of the paper only. If there are more than five pages, you should have a title page (name, class, title — that sort of stuff). Don't forget to number every page and put your name on every page. Better than all of this, if you have the bread, is to get a good typist to do it up properly. They cost about two bits a page and do a great job.

Incidentally, a coffee ring on your title page may make it look like you were working into the early morning hours, but it won't get you any more marks.

Let's face it, writing a good essay is not the easiest thing in the world. If it was, there wouldn't be so many failures. But a little more effort and an analytical approach generally will solve the essay-writing problem for the average student.

If you need more detailed help, there are three methods. First is the private tutor. Usually a grad student or some other person will do it for three or four dollars an hour. If you can't afford this, try the writing workshops. Contact Michael Rehner, in S712 of the Ross Humanities building for York's writing workshop on campus. They aren't as good, but better than nothing and usually free. Failing these two choices, the library has lots of books on the subject, most of which are boring and totally useless. The best of the lot, in my opinion, is *Elements of Style*, by W. Strunk. Only 70 pages and good ones at that.

By the way, don't be afraid of writing an essay. After all, the worst that can happen is that you flunk.



pattern comes up in your essay, use it without argument.

Failing this, there are several stock methods of ordering your facts. Pick the best one for your essay;

1. Chronological.
2. From the weakest (least important) point to the strongest (most important) point.
3. From the strongest point to the weakest.
4. Strongest, then weakest to second strongest.
5. Second strongest, then weakest to strongest.
6. Random order (all points equal and unrelated). Avoid.

Once you have chosen the best order, fit in your points. Pare out those you don't need and put aside those that don't fit into your order. When you have finished this, the topics should flow freely from one to the other.

There are often things that don't fit. Most often it is some related topic that must be included, but is not part of the main topic. Such things are best put between your last point and your conclusion. Alternatively, they can be disposed of right at the beginning, but this is more difficult and less effective.

Add to your outline an introduction and a conclusion and you have a basis for writing. All that remains for your outline is to put down a couple of the major points for each topic, as reminders. The detail you go into

introductions are the hardest part. No one can help you with this. There is only one thing that can be of guidance to you: don't be flashy. As we will see later, simplicity, clarity and brevity pay much higher rewards than florid, adjective-ridden prose. If your introduction is short and to the point, leave it. Don't spoil a good thing.

Contrary to public belief, the body is not the hardest part of writing an essay. Frankly, if you have followed the previous points with any degree of success and you speak English, you already have a pass essay guaranteed. The body of the essay generally writes itself and shouldn't take too much time or effort. In order to increase that pass to a B or an A, though, there are a number of pointers that help:

1. Clarity. Strive for it. In an essay, there is not a single more important aspect than being understood. Try something out on a friend who doesn't know the subject, if you are in doubt as to how clear it is.
2. Related to the first point, avoid redundancies. With a few exceptions, repetition of arguments and points bores the reader and your mark goes right down. Also, a redundant piece is often very confusing and we can't have that.
3. Avoid using superlatives and overstatements. If you continually say something is the "best", or the "greatest", people are