

# Ecology — the last fad

# Excalibur

Vol. 5, No. 2 THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY September 24, 1970

## Citizenship at York

### Senate vote on secret statistics

By DAVID CHUD

A heated debate arose at Tuesday's university senate meeting when some senators demanded that this year's statistics on the citizenship of York faculty and graduate students be kept secret.

One senator said making the statistics public "opens the ground for the witch-hunters" and senate should not "bow to the whims of the few rabble-rousers."

Following a forty-five minute debate, the senate, York's highest academic body composed of senior faculty and administrators, decided to postpone decision on the matter until today's regular meeting.

The meeting is at 4:30 in the ninth floor senate chambers, Murray Ross building.

Last year's release of the statistics created a controversy at York when it was discovered Canadians were a minority in many departments.

In sociology, for instance, 92% of Ph.D. candidates were non-Canadian. Many were American.

At Tuesday's meeting the student council distributed a memo charging the administration with "doing a great disservice to the members of the university community as well as to the public."

"Our energies should be directed towards seeking out and seriously analyzing the areas of study in which foreign influence is greatest. As students we are concerned with the content of education at this university, and as a starting point it is necessary to be aware of how citizenship and educational training of professors and aspiring professors are related to what is actually taught in the classroom."

"Furthermore, the lack of openness in releasing this data impedes rather than enhances the development of a spirit of cooperation and community within York University."

Harry Crowe, dean of Atkinson College, proposed a motion that the information be included in the report, but the motion was referred to today's meeting after long debate.

Earlier on Tuesday Slater, in explaining the reason for the confidential statistics, told Excalibur:

spoke several times in favour of making the statistics public.

Student Senator Norm Gibson argued, "This is a matter of importance to the senate and the university. The Ontario government asked for the statistics. If they are important to the government they should be important to this senate."

"I don't see how individuals could be determined by looking at the figures," Gibson continued, "but even if they could I don't see what difference it makes. Why should someone be embarrassed about his citizenship?"

Donald Solitar, mathematics department chairman, answered, "The government didn't ask for the

information for educational purposes. This is a political issue and they want the figures for political reasons."

Gibson replied, "I don't pretend to know why the Ontario government wants them. But are we going to start now excluding information that 'could be political' from the senate?"

The issue arose Tuesday when the Council of the York Student Federation protested the university's deliberate omission of the statistics in a brief prepared for the Ontario government's Committee on University Affairs.

Each year the university prepares such a brief requesting operating funds for the year. This year the CUA asked all universities for such faculty information as "country of residence in year previous to appointment, citizenship status at birth, country of first degree, country of last degree."

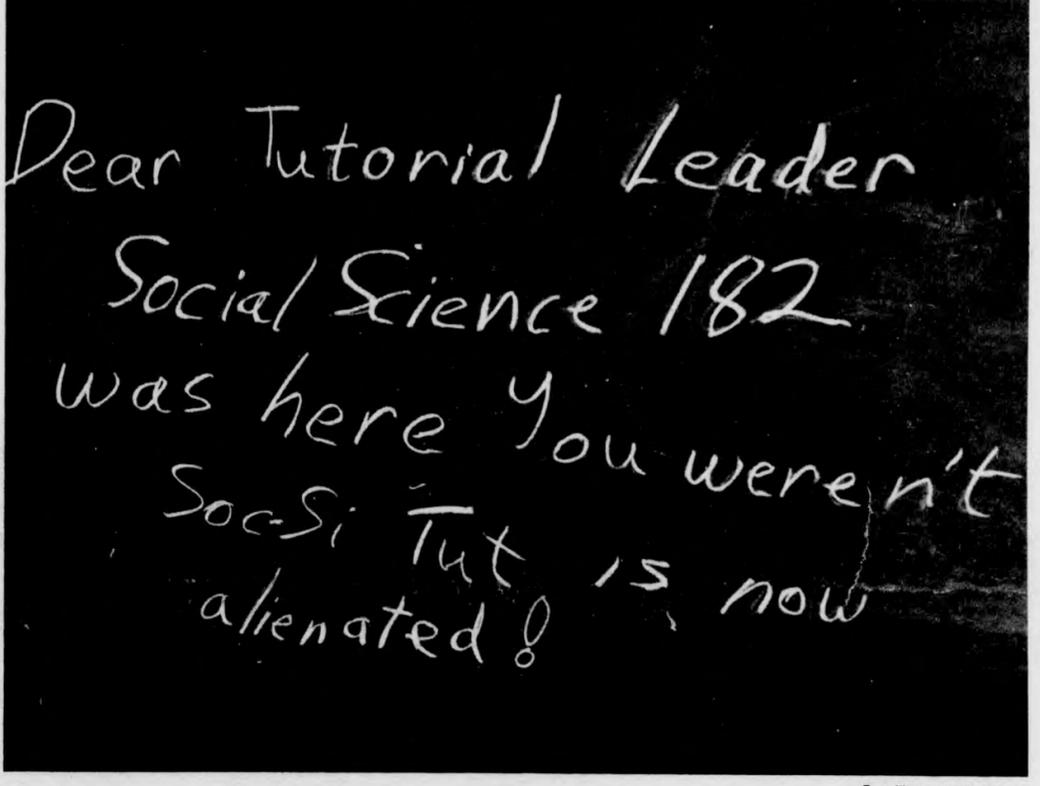
"The main consideration is the privacy of individual students and faculty members. As far as I'm concerned the only confidentiality that I feel strongly about is this one. Secondly, every individual is unique and we must be careful to group statistics into meaningful categories."

When reminded that in some departments the information could be obtained anyway, for example by any student member of the hiring committee in political science, Slater asked, "Don't you consider that odd?"

Later he said, "some departments don't give a damn about the privacy of individuals."

However, Slater said his mind was open on the subject and he would consider releasing the information.

At the senate meeting Slater



Excalibur — Tim Clark

In the draft brief, prepared by president David Slater and other top university officials, York said they would give the statistics for York as a whole, but would not break it down by department or discipline "for reasons of confidentiality."

At the senate meeting Slater

### Vote on Glendon French

By DAVID STARBUCK

Glendon College Faculty Council will vote today on a motion to abolish compulsory French and suspend the prerequisite of Grade 12 French for admission to Glendon. It is generally expected that the motion will pass handily.

The compulsory nature of French studies at Glendon has long been linked to the continuous decline in enrollment since 1967. In addition student discontent with the French courses has steadily increased.

way of resolving its enrollment difficulties, Glendon would be made into another faculty of arts college.

Several students circulated a pamphlet calling for a general meeting to discuss the implications of the task force. They believe that the task force threatens the continuing unique nature of Glendon as a public affairs, bilingual, liberal arts college. They are also concerned that students have no meaningful participation in these decisions affecting the future of Glendon.

### Saywell charges Kolko victimized

Dean of arts, John Saywell, Tuesday blasted the Canadian government for not granting landed immigrant status to radical American historian Gabriel Kolko.

cept that Kolko's remaining in Canada is "not in the national interest."

Kolko, who received a tenured position with York's history department, is scheduled to teach this year.

Kolko has been a constant critic of U.S. foreign policy and advocates "profound social change" in the U.S. which he says is trying to create "total world economic integration not on the basis of equality but of domination."

Saywell charged that the "Ottawa bureaucracy" is denying the immigrant status needed to teach only because of Kolko's "radical politics" since he meets all apparent qualifications.

Saywell said he was "shocked" when Kolko was refused immigrant status.

"My only conclusion is that the Ottawa bureaucracy said, 'Oh, boy, it's trouble and who needs him,'" Saywell said.

"It had never entered my head that he would not be admitted into the country."

"We have no intention of letting it be and we will do everything we possibly can to exert pressure."

York has appealed the ruling and is presently awaiting the outcome.

Saywell was more optimistic last week that the status would be granted, but said his source in Ottawa this week "didn't sound as positive as he had before."

Although scheduled to teach at York this year, Kolko would be breaking the law should he do so without immigrant status.

"We're not letting him meet with his classes," Saywell explained.

Should the appeal on immigrant status fail York will aid Kolko in applying for a work permit which would also allow him to teach, Saywell said.

### Library workers walk out on heat

By RUTHIE CHUD

York library workers walked off their jobs Monday afternoon because of unbearable heat in their

building. Following a mass meeting in the morning to protest the 90 degree heat the staff went home with permission of their department heads.

Library director Thomas O'Connell, who was not consulted before the walk-out, was unavailable for comment at press time.

Not only was the cooling system turned off in the library, as in the rest of the university, but the heating system was also tested over the weekend creating the excessive heat.

A spokesman for D.A. Dawson, Assistant Director of Physical Plant, said, "The date for shutting off the cooling system throughout the university was advanced this year to save money because the budget of the physical plant was drastically cut."

Monday afternoon physical plant consented to shut off the heating and tried to alleviate the heat by pumping in air from outside, which by this time was about 80 degrees.

### Yippie yowlings

(CUP) "Fuck Canada," shouted American Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman to a group of Alberta students.

"The whole world is at war with the USA. Canada is the only country in the world which has surrendered without a shot."

Hoffman was speaking to university students in Calgary and Edmonton Sept. 8-9 to raise money for the appeal trial of the 'Chicago conspiracy 8' when he made the charges.

He told Canadians their role was to aid American draft dodgers and act as a secondary supply base for them.

He envisioned Canada as a buffer zone for draft dodgers, a place to rest before heading back to "the belly of the monster."

A student in Calgary drew the loudest applause of the day when he protested that "the rebellion in the U.S. is not the same as what we're rebelling against and Canada is not the States."

Another audience member pointed out that Canada's difficulties are related to U.S. domination.

Several Edmonton students who heard the same talk felt Hoffman's attitude towards Canada was strangely similar to that of non-radical Americans.

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# Caretakers demand new union

By BRIAN MILNER

Militant workers at York are trying to replace the American-based Building Service Employees' International Union with a well-known Canadian union.

Six workers took up a petition in May to oust the union and quickly obtained 130 signatures, about half the membership.

A vote taken Aug. 5 to decertify or sanction the union won't be counted until the Department of Labour rules on a union motion to let 34 vacationing workers vote.

"CUPE (Canadian Union of Public Employees) is behind the whole thing," Don Barkley, BSIU business manager said.

"These guys (dissident workers) show up with lawyers ... and we can't even afford them."

Barkley bluntly described the workers' actions:

"Disenchanted employees got together in conjunction with an outside union to throw us out.

"As far as I'm personally concerned the ringleader is a paid hand."

Walter Zampolin, 29, an Osgoode night cleaner hired last December, is the shop steward leading the fight against the BSIU.

"I'm not an organizer, I'm just a fed up worker," Zampolin said.

Grievances have multiplied since last December when a strike motion was defeated by one vote on the advice of the union. The problems then were mainly wages and the pension plan.

Now, besides wages, workers are concerned about the work load,

promotion practices, alleged union neglect and the "white-shirted" supervisors.

The work load is considered "extremely heavy" by many of the cleaners. (The union also includes tradesmen and parking attendants.)

One worker reports that he formerly had 28 washrooms to clean on one nightshift. He now estimates his workload at over 20,000 sq. ft. per shift, including washing, sweeping, and buffing.

Zampolin claims the union agreed to an unlimited work load: "The union doesn't seem to have any say at all ... nobody bothers putting in any grievances any more."

Barkley, who took on the job of repairing his union's damaged reputation in March, said Tuesday that "the workload problem and the representation problem exist because of a communication gap between the union and the employees.

"Union meetings (to discuss policy) are open to them, but these people haven't attended ... problems have carried on, been exaggerated ... and are essentially untrue.

"In all the cases of grievances that have been brought to the union's attention the problem has been corrected," he said.

"In Canada we try to run an industrial participatory democracy ... with the as workers part of the decision-making process of the union ... eventually the university."

To improve "worker understanding of union objectives" interpreters were brought in to help Italian speaking employees (a majority) in the spring. They were not present at the December strike vote.

The building services union sends out all notices in both languages now. Barkley has un-

dertaken to meet with workers individually if necessary. But, as he says, it may be too late.

The BSIU has good reason to suspect CUPE. Two contracts, the Toronto Separate School Board and the Simcoe County Board, have been lost to CUPE.

"CUPE has an excellent con-

tract with the Toronto Board of Education and they're flaunting it around," Barkley said.

But CUPE is also a Canadian-based union and this has influenced at least some of the workers.

"We want a Canadian union for Canadian employees," Zampolin said.



Chess-nuts, anyone?

Excalibur - Tim Clark

## Canada briefs

### Drug busts mainly fined

OTTAWA (CUP) — Almost 100 per cent of those convicted for marijuana and hashish possession are being punished with fines not jail sentences, justice minister John Turner said last week.

Speaking to a group of Roman Catholic lawyers in Toronto, he said that since the proclamation of the Criminal Records Act two months ago the nation's courts were handing out summary rather than indictable convictions.

The chief difference between the two types of convictions is severity of sentence. Summary convictions usually carry a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a \$500 fine while indictable offences usually mean anywhere from two years to life in a federal penitentiary.

"We do not want to send an entire generation to jail and we're not doing so," he said.

Turner also pointed out that if there is a summary conviction an individual can apply in two years time to have his record wiped out.

### Simon Fraser boycotted

BURNABY (CUP) — The Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association has advised its members not to accept employment at Simon Fraser University.

The CSAA has also issued an appeal to sociology and anthropology departments at other Canadian universities and abroad to offer positions to faculty wishing to leave SFU.

The move follows the recent refusal by SFU president Strand to abide by an investigating committee's ruling that there was "no cause for dismissal" of the seven radical professors Strand fired earlier this year.

The committee called for the reinstatement of the suspended faculty members.

Other academic associations that have already called for a censure of SFU through the Canadian Association of University Teachers include the American Sociology Association and the American Anthropological Association.

### No funds for Canadian studies at Waterloo

WATERLOO — Powerful administrators at the University of Waterloo are sabotaging a Canadian studies program by stripping it of adequate funds, the student newspaper, the Chevron, reports.

According to the report, a group of professors drew up a "thin, sensible budget, with no padding added" of \$20,000 for the program and presented it to then-acting arts dean Warren Ober, who told them there were not enough funds in the arts faculty budget for the project.

However, the report says, "Ober and Jay Minas, who was academic vice-president at the time, told President Petch there was enough money in the arts faculty budget and it would not be necessary to take any out of the academic development fund.

"They were either lying to the Canadian studies group or to Petch and after further checking it was found that they were lying to Petch. There were not enough resources in the arts faculty budget."

## Student psychology course gives self-determined credit

By MIKE SAVAGE

The Philosophy of Humanistic Psychology is the name of York's newest student-run course.

Organized by the psychology students union the course was open to anyone who has already taken any psychology course.

The course, limited to 15 persons, is already filled.

Henry Grayman, a student organizer, said, "This small number will maximize cohesion and allow for democratic process. The only requirement is that students attend 80 percent of course meetings which will be held at least once a week."

Howard Halpern, another student organizer, said the course "is not a counter-course. It is a course in its own right and lasts a full year."

There is, however, another

course, Philosophy of Humanistic Psychology 11, which the psychology union, in room 249, of the behavioral sciences building, is now organizing.

Both courses will "call upon resource people, rather than having the professor tell you where it's at," Grayman said.

A student can join either course by signing for psychology 389 or psychology 489 and making a contract with a psychology professor to participate in the course.

The student agrees to cover a specified amount of work and, on completion, receives a grade or a pass specified in the agreement.

The course "does not have to be a do-your-own-thing course ... It's for students interested in working together, who believe students can help each other learn," Halpern

said. The student-run courses were intended to be organized and listed in this year's calendar. A proposal to this effect made by a student to the undergraduate curriculum committee in March was rejected.

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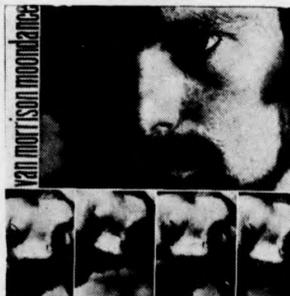
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## Campus bus service cut

By Murray Meldrum

The university has drastically cut bus service this year between the York and Glendon Campuses. The service is being cut in half because the residence overflow is no longer a problem and the university doesn't plan to duplicate TTC service, the administration says.

A 44-seat bus will make round trips every two hours between the two campuses on weekdays.

The bus leaves Glendon's York Hall at 8:10, 10:10, 1:10, 3:10, and leaves the main campus for Glendon at 9:15, 11:15, 2:15, and 4:15.

The two York stops are outside Founders College and near Burton Auditorium. The bus leaves the Founders stop ten minutes before the above times.

C.G. Dobbin, superintendent of grounds, has already received

student complaints.

The bus, he says, is operated basically to carry faculty with commitments on both campuses, internal mail, library books, stationary, and duplicated material.

The bus serves a communication rather than a transportation function, he says.

The only students the university feels duty-bound to provide inter-campus service for are those with classes on both campuses.

"The service was never meant to compete with the TTC," Dobbin said, "but students have never been refused the opportunity to hitchhike with the service if seats were available and will not be refused this year."

Last year a more extensive service was operated due to an overflow of students from the main campus who lived at Glendon and

took most of their classes at the York Campus.

"The university felt obligated to get these students to their classes and back," Dobbin explained.

"The service was used enough to justify the cost but not to capacity."

B.A. Dawson, Assistant Director of Operations and Engineering, said last year's service, consisting of hourly round trips with two small 9-seat buses and one 44-seater, cost about \$15,000.

"The reduction is just one of many cutbacks that the university has been forced to make this year in order to lower their operating costs for this fiscal year in light of reduced operating funds for this year," Dawson said.

"However, the university may operate some sort of evening and weekend service if the demand warrants it."

## World Briefs

### Chilean Marxist fears plot

SANTIAGO (Guardian) — Salvador Allende, Marxist vote-winner of the recent presidential elections charged on Sept. 12 there was a plot to assassinate him and he could identify the plotters.

"The names will be available if anything happens to me," he said.

Allende won the presidential election Sept. 4 over two other candidates but his election must now be ratified by the Chilean Congress.

There is some speculation that the United States may intervene or sponsor a coup should Allende take power.

Allende intends to nationalize U.S. copper interests in Chile.

### U.S. trains army for portuguese

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN (CUPI) — Six lieutenants who deserted the Portuguese army said they had been trained in West Germany by U.S. army guerilla experts for action in Portuguese colonies.

The six, who are seeking political asylum in Sweden, said they deserted and came to Sweden last week after receiving postings to Guinea and Mozambique, both Portuguese colonies.

The officers said they were trained as military engineers, but were posted to combat units after requesting to leave the armed forces for political reasons.

### Hamlet gone; gov'ts hit

PHNOM PENH (Guardian) — Some 20,000 Buddhist clergy and laymen recently issued a denunciation against the U.S.-backed Phnom Penh and Saigon governments for destroying an entire Cambodian hamlet and killing nearly all its inhabitants.

The incident, according to the Buddhists, took place June 26 when eight Cambodian planes circled Cong Pong Bung hamlet in Kompong Cham province and dropped hundreds of bombs and napalm.

The people could not escape, the statement said, because South Vietnamese tanks tightly encircled the area. Troops then entered the hamlet and hurled hand grenades into the air-raid shelters. In some cases whole families were killed in the shelters.

"The enemy troops also looted gold, silver, other treasures as well as poultry from the masses and raped the women," the statement said.

### Vote on police control

BERKELEY (Tribe) — Fifteen thousand people have signed a petition demanding community control of police. This will be placed on the ballot next November.

The community control petition sets up three separate police departments, all under control of a community council: one for the black community, one for the university community and one for the rest of Berkeley. Under the plan, all police must live in the city of Berkeley.

## HEADQUARTERS

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The Societe de Musique Contemporaine du Quebec, now entering its sixth season, in a program of contemporary works never before heard in Toronto. The first company in Canada to present contemporary music programs under proper conditions, the Societe began with an initial grant of \$15,000 from the Quebec government. It has already presented more than 40 works by Canadian composers. Under the direction of Serge Garant, the group has been hailed as "one of the finest companies of its type in North America".

FROM THE ELECTRIC EAR

FEBRUARY 22nd (MONDAY)

Members of New York's most exciting new electronic music group, The Electric Ear, in a full evening's work entitled HOW MUCH BETTER IF PLYMOUTH ROCK HAD LANDED ON THE PILGRIMS. Created by David Rosenboom who describes the work as "a living computer mix," the piece will be having its Canadian premiere at York.

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## Consumer pays cost

# Bookstore bubble bursts

Interview with S.A. Zalewski, manager of the York bookstore, compiled by David Chud.

**EXCALIBUR:** Where does the bookstore fit in as far as the rest of the university bureaucracy goes?

**ZALEWSKI:** The bookstore is a service under the ancillary services provided by the university. We are under J.R. Allen the business manager of the university and are also responsible to the vice-president for finance. As well we are responsible to the bookstore committee (made up of faculty administration and students) for service factors.

**EXCALIBUR:** What do you see as the function of the bookstore?

**ZALEWSKI:** I see these functions: 1) To provide the community with instructional materials, particularly books for classroom use. 2) To provide books to the community at a competitive purchase price for individual consumption.

**EXCALIBUR:** What are your problems as a bookstore manager?

**ZALEWSKI:** The biggest problem is to fulfil our major function, which is selling books, in a way which is acceptable to the consumer and at the same time allows us to fulfil our practical responsibilities to the university. This includes trying to run the store on as close to a break even basis as possible. This has proven to be almost impossible.

It's natural for the students to assume that since book prices are rising the store is making a profit but prices are rising selectively because the publishers have raised their prices in selective cases.

**EXCALIBUR:** Why are you selling stereo sets and radios, etc.?

**ZALEWSKI:** We sold cassette tape recorders last year and we had a very good response. We've decided this year to move into original art, prints and the larger appliances. Although they're really marginal to education we feel they're legitimate products for us to sell. The student response will be the telling factor in these cases.

**EXCALIBUR:** Doesn't the fact that the rate of profit is higher on these items have something to do with the fact that you're selling them?

**ZALEWSKI:** Yes that's true. Selling these products allows us to provide books to the community at a more reasonable rate.

**EXCALIBUR:** But aren't you really saying that it's

impossible to provide books to the community at a reasonable rate and that your solution to the problem is to pass the cost on to the consumer by selling these other products?

**ZALEWSKI:** What's the alternative?

**EXCALIBUR:** Why don't you go the other way, to your boss the business manager or the vice-president for finance and tell them that it's impossible to sell the books at a reasonable rate and that they should look for a solution that doesn't involve the consumer?

**ZALEWSKI:** That would mean that the university would have to go to the government for an additional grant and if they received money for us it wouldn't be fair to the private businessman. Anyway we never eclipse our primary function which is to provide books. We plan no more than 20% of sales at any time on non-book items. Right now we are well below 15%.

**EXCALIBUR:** How does somebody become the manager of the York University bookstore?

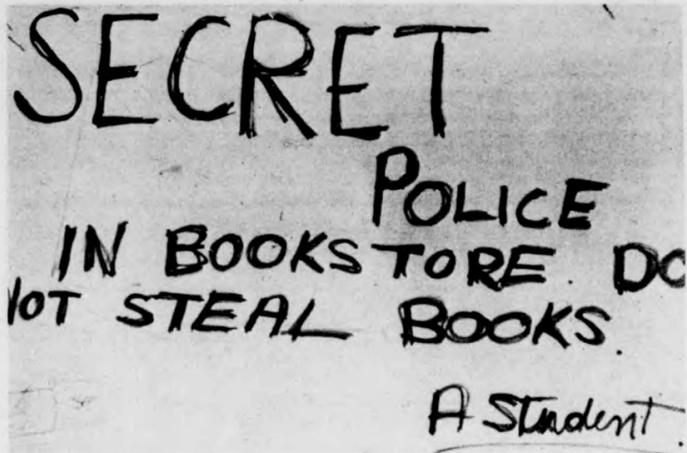
**ZALEWSKI:** I dropped out of the University of Buffalo and answered an ad in the paper for a management trainee. What they wanted was a book clerk. I spent three years at U.B. as a stock clerk and slowly worked my way up doing various jobs in the bookstore there. Later I took a job setting up the bookstore in a new community college in Niagara Falls, New York. I also worked in the bookstore at Cornell and for private publishers. When I was working for one publisher my territory included Toronto. I liked it here so when I saw the ad for the York bookstore I applied.

**EXCALIBUR:** Was there any other reason for coming here?

**ZALEWSKI:** I belong to the United States Air Force Reserve. My major reason for coming to Canada was a personal political one. Second it was a vocational one. Joining the reserve and not deserting was the most difficult single thing I've ever done. It's not consistent with my personal beliefs and yet I'm not willing to make the withdrawal at the price that would be necessary.

**EXCALIBUR:** What do you think about the talk that has been circulating about a union of York students who work part-time at the university?

**ZALEWSKI:** It may be a very good and legitimate avenue of making working students, especially those with specific skills, available to those departments of the university who can use them.



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### Nominations - Science Student Faculty Liason Committee

Nominations for the committee are open September 21-28. 3 Names are required for nomination form. Forms may be obtained from Room 247 Farquharson.

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Margles

# Excalibur

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

## Citizenship statistics must be released

Today York's senate decides whether or not to release information on the citizenship and educational training of faculty members and graduate students — and it's no secret why many professors want these figures kept secret.

Last year when these statistics were released people at York discovered that many arts departments were controlled by Americans and American-trained Canadians.

Students began to see a relationship between these statistics and the lack of Canadian content in most of their courses. They noticed that American professors were ignoring Canadian issues simply because they were unfamiliar with them.

Some students, in fact, challenged the nature of York's education right in the classroom, demanding professors

put Canadian content into their courses.

This year, however, it has become apparent that certain professors, both American and American-trained Canadians, hope to suppress information in an attempt to undercut the nationalists on campus.

These professors will, no doubt, claim their academic freedom to teach what they want is being violated — their freedom to ignore Canadian problems (although the Canadian taxpayer pays their salaries) and their freedom to withhold from Canadian students that information and those intellectual tools needed to build a decent society in this northern half of the continent.

Yes, some of us would like to limit professors' "freedom" and we hope the first step towards that limitation will begin at today's senate meeting.

## Letters to the Editor

### Profs and Z steal you "blind"

I think it high time that the York bookstore be exposed for the crap that it is; and the faculty in general be made aware of the almost criminal negligence it perpetrates.

I spotted no less than six different paperback editions of Moby Dick on the shelves, all no doubt required by different professors. But surely the binding, the print size, the weight and the aesthetic appeal of a given edition at \$2.45 don't make that Melville any better than his poor (75¢) cousin. They all start out with "Call me Ishmael" and proceed right along, unabridged, until the Rachel finds another orphan in place of her lost children. In text only the introductions are different; and if a prof seriously recommends Melville for his course because some other men wrote something clever about Melville's symbolism, I must question that professor's value as a teacher. Clearly the introductions can be competently covered in a lecture without necessitating an entire class' purchase of an expensive edition.

Perhaps it is only ignorance. Perhaps the faculty has really never paid attention to the fact that any fiction available in

Bobbs-Merrill, Rinehart or Riverside (with the exception of maybe a dozen titles) is available in Signet, Washington Square or Bantam; that Delta is just an expensive Dell edition; and that Fitzgerald and Hemingway, who seem always to be read in expensive Scribner's editions, sit on my shelf in 85¢ Penguins, all purchased at the Book Cellar (Yorkville and Avenue Road). But if ignorance is the case, it is only the meagrest of excuses, and can have no continuing validity.

There is yet another reason the faculty may cling to expensive books, and that is uniformity. A prof wants to be able to refer to page 37, line 8, and he also wants a book to last several years and a dozen readings, which lets out 35¢ Washington Square editions of Huck Finn. But even so, in one English course of mine, the recommended editions (the cheapest the prof knew of) totalled \$18.95. I bought them for \$20.55. No matter how you look at it, vellum finish and steel engraving cannot outweigh the amount of good reading that \$8.40 can buy.

But the true responsibility lies with the York bookstore, who have been supporting this operation for a long time. Of course they never draw attention to a



Yippee leader Abie Hoffman in his recent Alberta speech delegated Canadians to the role of serving American draft dodgers. (See page one.) This indicates that even the American left (anti-imperialist, yet) has internalized the master race mentality inherent in American culture. Rather than developing their own strategy geared to Canadian particularities the Canadian left is supposed to play a subsidiary (branch-plant) role to its American parent. Sorry, Abbie, the times they are a changin'.

cheaper edition because the mark-up on it is lesser. No, no, the bookstore is just another marvellous service like Versa Food — so full of defects that only its monopoly allows it to exist. In talking with an employee the other day, I learned that, for example, a shipment of hardcovers came in when the paperback editions were ordered, and consequently one course is paying an extra seven dollars per copy because of the bookstore's laziness (and greed?).

Further, the bookstore is well aware of how cheaply editions may be bought, but for various reasons, doesn't help the profs out in picking the cheapest. Moreover, the bookstore could easily be buying books directly from the publishers, since they order in large enough quantity, yet, again out of laziness, does all the purchasing through a couple of wholesale distributors, which is why they can't afford to cut the cover price substantially.

If it weren't for the fact that the bookstore carries books that no place else does, I'm sure there would already have been several boycotts. As it is we are stuck way the hell up shit's creek, with nothing we can do to save ourselves.

Obviously this problem exists primarily in the lit, hum and soc sci courses. Although some of the most outrageous examples I have yet learned of is the half year science course whose prof is requiring \$17 hardcover texts for each semester, when he knows very well that there are paperbacks available at \$8.

To a certain extent there are some who don't consider this a problem, figuring that if a kid can afford university, he can afford an extra \$40 a year on special editions. That's a pile of crap. The only real alternative a lot of people have is to rip-off the bookstore, which a lot of people are willing to do. And that brings it all home to the faculty. How are they going to live on the royalties of their books' sales, if their students are making a habit of stealing them?

There is a great deal of equity involved. Everybody ends up broke and with a lot of unwanted books on his hands. Except the bookstore. It just ends up broke.

We must break the bookstore's monopoly, and we must also educate the spendthrifts on the faculty. And the time is now when the shelves are loaded with deluxe editions.

Dan Merkur  
Excalibur Staff

### Zalewski passes the buck, for book buck hike

Dear Sir,

There is a serious inaccuracy in Mr. Zalewski's (York bookstore manager) paid editorial of today's date (Sept. 17). Section 34 of the Combines Investigation Act makes it an offence for a supplier to specify the price at which his goods shall be resold. Mr. Zalewski cannot therefore be right when he tells us (with the aid of red ink) that "all book prices in the YORK BOOKSTORE are set by publishers or

dealers, never the bookstore. . ."

A supplier may recommend a retail price, but the bookstore is free to ignore it with impunity and, in my opinion, should do so if it feels that the mark-up is excessive.

Jacob S. Ziegel  
Professor of Law  
Osgoode Hall Law School

### Yellow journalism but with imagination

Dear Sir,

I wonder whether any of your readers were gullible enough to believe that York University was "ordered" (by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania) to comply with a state law calling for the keeping of files on the political activities of Pennsylvania students attending York.

"York told to comply with U.S. state law" (Excalibur, 17 September) is surely one of the most imaginative pieces of 'yellow journalism' since the Hearst newspapers covered the sinking of the Maine.

How about another installment next week entitled, "Pa. State Troopers Headed for Border" or "Slater Confronts Keystone Cops."

Christopher Maurer, '73

(Ed. note: Anyone doubting the accuracy of our news report may view the Pennsylvania document in question in the EXCALIBUR office.)

### Convocation report incomplete without audience reaction

Dear Editor,

I noticed that in reading your account of Mr. Blumenthal's speech on convocation day, you left out a few interesting facts. You did not mention that the audience's reaction was that of anger and outrage, and that Mr. Blumenthal should spoil their day with his outburst of distorted facts and insults.

When the chancellor did remind Mr. Blumenthal that his five minutes were up (as indeed they were) he also invited those who were interested in listening to the conclusion of Mr. Blumenthal's speech to stay in their seats. NO ONE STAYED!

Marion Fralick

(Ed. note: Audience reaction to Blumenthal's speech is somewhat debatable. Prof. Gwen Matheson in a statement said she and "several of us in the audience protested loudly" when Blumenthal was cut off; see her account in the student handbook, Manus, pg. 27. Also, no one stayed because Blumenthal, himself, left.)

Letters not published this week will be held over to the next edition with apologies

## Excalibur

September 24, 1970

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# Drug abuse council for youth too slick

By BRIAN JOHNSON  
Reprinted from the Toronto Citizen

To listen to Nicholas Leluk, you'd think he was a born used-car salesman.

As executive secretary of the Council on Drug Abuse, he gets defensive when the public and press find bugs in what he's selling.

Critics charge the council is a front for drug companies and is becoming the laughing stock of the youth it's trying to reach through a barrage of poster, TV, and radio campaigns that ask "Do you know what you're doing?"

Pointing at a recent Time magazine article that criticized CODA, Leluk rasped: "It's a goddam smear campaign. But I don't give a shit if they call me a square and a member of the Establishment."

Leluk doesn't pretend to be hip. He's a 35-year-old pharmacist who joined CODA after spending 11 years working with Charlie Hammond, chief of the Narcotic Control Division of the federal government.

Unlike the new community relations policemen — dubbed Metro's Mod Squad — he doesn't wear any camouflage. He prefers natty business suits.

But then Leluk spends more time talking to businessmen, politicians, and parents than to young people. One of his major tasks is to find \$1,500,000 for CODA's ambitious campaign.

CODA's job is to provide public information on drugs, Leluk says. "We don't do any moralizing. It's just straight facts."

Yet, CODA's drive has veered away from pure facts into sloganeering and scare campaigns.

Its stark black-and-white posters are slick Madison Ave. morality tales with an explicit message: "Clean up mind pollution," "Sniff, smoke, pop, shoot, die," "You can hide drugs from everyone but yourself," and "Drugs are for the sick."

Leluk is quite proud of the posters, which were designed by Vickers and Benson, a large advertising agency that has done over \$20,000 worth of work for nothing.

The posters are intended to attract young people and parents into drug stores, where the council has set up racks of pamphlets containing information on drugs.

"If we turn off one kid through his own decision," Leluk says, "we think we're doing something."

## Turning off kids

But the campaign may be turning off more kids from CODA than from drugs. When 200 young people previewed the promotional material last July, they said it was too slick to relate to youth. However, the

campaign has been a big hit with parents.

CODA's approach to the drug problem is often insulting to those who consider themselves "users" rather than "abusers" in their families:

"... Loss of interest in school or social relationships... development of furtive habits... wearing of sunglasses at inappropriate times to hide dilated or constricted pupils... long-sleeved shirts worn constantly to hide needle marks on the arms."

Although youth have charged CODA is out of touch, the business community doesn't seem to mind.

In fact, Leluk is relying on that sector to provide 1,000,000 for CODA's budget.

The largest donation so far — \$25,000 — has come from Koffler Stores Ltd., a drug manufacturer.

Murray B. Koffler, the firm's president, was CODA's principal founder in 1968 and is now chairman of the council's board of directors.

"But we're not a front for the drug industry at all," Leluk insists.

## Seed capital

The drug industry provided the seed capital for CODA, which is now looking to a broader base of business for funds.

Seven of CODA's 15 directors are from drug companies.

CODA's board of directors also includes: Frederick Eaton, president of Eaton's of Canada; E.G. Burton, vice-president of Robert Simpson Co.; John F. Bassett, vice-president of The Toronto Telegram; J. Dean Muncaster, president of Canadian Tire Corp.; Michael Harrison, vice-president of Southam Press Ltd.; and Leon Weinstein, former president of Loblaw Groceries Ltd.

"Drugs are becoming a very big problem in companies," Leluk says.

CODA sends a special booklet to businesses, from which it hopes to raise money. It's entitled, "Take a look at what the competition is turning out."

The booklet says drug abuse is "an emergency situation."

"We have tough competition to beat and we can only do it if we all work together," it urges businessmen.

The council is also looking to the federal and provincial governments for \$300,000. He's optimistic he says, since he already received verbal promises of money from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and federal Health and Welfare Minister John Munro.

"Historically government has always been able to work well with the private sector," Leluk says, "and we are the private sector. We are a unique organization. Even the Americans have told us this."



Nicholas Leluk, executive secretary of the council on Drug Abuse, with his pamphlets.

# Psych Services seen as irrelevant

By KAREN HOOD

Psychological services — what a forboding name that is.

When I first heard of its existence back in first year, I couldn't imagine what it was. If you look up psychological in the dictionary it says: "mental processes and feelings." It follows from here that this department must service your "mental processes and feelings."

But that sounds horrible. So mechanical. All kinds of visual pictures spring up. Men in white uniforms. Electrodes. Rats.

Anyway, it's pretty difficult to figure out just what psych services is and once you have figured out what it is, it's just as difficult to figure out why they are here.

Granted, some of the people in psych services like Peter Waxer and Bill Whitehouse are good — they are really trying to do something with it. However, too many of them are too busy justifying the existence of the department to make it a relevant thing.

## Rap about suicide

About a year and a half ago, I had a talk with Sandra Pyke of psych services. One of the things that we talked about was suicide.

I wanted to know whether they had any way to handle crisis calls of that sort and whether there were very many of them. She said that as far as they knew, there had not been any suicides. I thought that that was pretty good.

Well, after that, I kept hearing about people who had committed or had tried to commit suicide. Although I could never find out whether these things really happened, it left a rather disquieting feeling about Pyke's words.

I asked other kids about this and they said the fact that psych services didn't know about any attempted suicides just epitomized how much they knew about what was really happening on campus. But then, psych services is only open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the week and not much happens during those times except classes.

## A new idea

This was a very discouraging experience. If you were around last year, you probably heard of Road — the student-run drug centre and the Birth Control Centre. Some of the people who worked in these centres and some people from the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research Foundation met a few times over the summer to think of new ways to handle these things.

We came up with the idea of having just one centre where people could come for birth control counselling or information, for sex education, drug analysis, drug information, drug crisis situations, pregnancy tests, abortion referral or for a talk if you just wanted to rap. We wanted to get a modern library together on birth control, drugs and sex. We wanted to compile information about the services on and off campus for referral if we come up with things we couldn't handle. We had lots of good ideas and lots of good people to work with.

We needed money. We also wanted ideas. I asked John Becker, the assistant vice-president in charge of student services, if we could meet with some people from health services, psych services and the administration. Niven Thompson from health services, Becker, Dr. Pyke from psych services, and three of us met late one afternoon. Archie, a really good person from the Addiction Research Foundation came along to help us out.

We had a paper drawn up with all the details of the centre and its financial needs. Becker seemed to think that our plans were pretty good. Dr. Thompson was really enthusiastic — kept coming up with suggestions and said he would help us in any way he could.

## Been done before

Becker asked Miss Pyke what she thought of it all. She started with the birth control part.

"Psych services had done all this before. Duplication of effort. Psych services plays an active role in conception control."

I was surprised. I had never heard of psych services doing this sort of thing before. I asked why this service was never mentioned in their pamphlets.

"Personal counselling! This was all part of their personal counselling program." Oh?

I asked her whether she thought people who wanted birth control information would think of going in to psych services for personal counselling.

Her reply? I only remember that it didn't answer my question.

Before I go on with this, I want to make it clear that we had no intention of cutting up psych services. All we wanted was to exchange ideas and receive some help.

She moved on to talk about crisis situations. "Psych services had this well in hand. Emergency numbers were given to the switchboard and printed in Excalibur."

I asked her whether she knew the switchboard closed at

10 p.m. and whether she thought people freaking out would have their newspapers handy.

Her reply — I don't remember. It all sounded the same. Then she launched into the drug situation.

"Although there was nothing last year, there is going to be a program this year." Our centre? "Duplication."

## Duplication good

Bill Whitehouse who was quite involved in the psych services drug program spoke. He said essentially the services would be different and that any duplication that existed would be a good thing. He thought our idea was good and that the programs would compliment one another very nicely. Again, I don't remember her reply but she didn't look too happy.

Dr. Pyke left the meeting. After all, it was past five o'clock. I really didn't mind — she had not once offered an encouraging word or a suggestion.

The rest of us stayed for quite a while. As it turned out, the others at the meeting were going to try to scrounge up some money and come up with some more ideas. In terms of the future existence of our plan, things were looking O.K. In terms of psych services, things were looking rather depressing.

## Doesn't service feelings

All of this has caused me to do a lot of thinking about psych services. Their general approach seems best epitomized by their desensitization programs. "Do exams bug you? Well, come right in and we'll help you to train your head and body so they won't bother you anymore."

Psych services doesn't service your mental processes and feelings. It services a production-oriented society. Our society wants people who won't get too bothered about ugly things like pollution or poverty. People who will help show a profit on the companies books. The training for this role begins in the school system. Psych services wants to help get you through it all. They want you to "fit in," even if they have to chop your beliefs up so you can fit into a slot. If you think exams are dehumanizing and anti-intellectual, don't blame it on the system. Blame it on yourself. You haven't adjusted properly.

Unless psych services begins to question the things in our society that are causing people to get screwed up and tries to change them for the betterment of the people in our society or university, it will never be more than the irrelevant department that it is now.

# Teach-in begins serious study

**By MURRAY MELDRUM**  
Experts on underdeveloped countries are converging on Toronto for a two month teach-in that began Sept. 18 at the Central Technical School.

The teach-in, Crisis in Development, has been designed to replace the old teach-in concept of large, impersonal forums with small study groups.

A two day forum last weekend introduced participants to the world's development problems from a conventional Canadian perspective.

Mitchell Sharp, Minister for External Affairs spoke Friday evening on Canadian Foreign Policy in the Third World.

A panel including CBC newsmen Larry Zolf and MPP Steven Lewis, candidate for the Ontario New Democratic Party leadership challenged Mr. Sharp's ideas.

These and other participants will

now take part in an eight week study program.

The first four weeks of the study will be a consideration of basic theoretical concepts of international development to provide a common information base for further study.

It is hoped that the second half of the study-in will result in examination of such areas as Latin America and South Africa with research into the possibilities of effective action for change.

The second weekend forum, from Nov. 13 - 15, will concentrate

on the more radical views of the crisis, stressing the point-of-view of the underdeveloped countries themselves.

Speakers will include Ivan Illich, the well-known priest-philosopher of Cuernavaca, Mexico; Harold Cardinal, the radical Canadian Indian spokesman and organizer; and William Demas of the Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat.

Teach-in organizers said a very serious attempt had been made to involve people outside the academic community by

recruiting group units for the study program from outside.

Many of the 50 study group leaders are former CUSO volunteers.

The teach-in this year is geared to make its participants more aware of the crisis in underdeveloped nations of the world and in the poorer sections of Canada and initiate some action for change.

Further information can be obtained from the International Teach-in Committee at 922-6854 or 922-6444.

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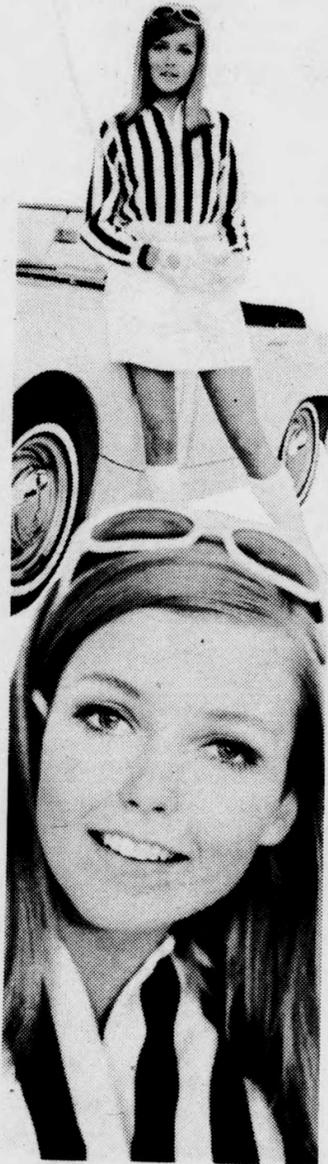
### AD HOC

So I'm sitting on this creek bottom, just rusting a bit, see...

And along comes this fish hook and it pulls me out of the water.

Then I hear this guy swearing like mad at me. "Damn pollution! Damn people!" he says.

Next thing I know I land in this rose bush. Well, at least I don't rust anymore...



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## SUPER DISCOUNT DRUGS

Central Square - Humanities Building

# 1001 ways to cook crap *by a welfare mother*

Reprinted from Community Concern, the Just Society Movement newspaper.

In all the low-income publications I come across I see either a recipe column or mention of some groups of ladies forming to stretch the food dollar. Maybe some of you have wondered why you've never seen a wiener or hamburger mentioned by the Just Society Movement in our Welfare Rights mag., or Community Concern.

For many years people have tried to say the problem with poor people is they don't know how to budget properly. It's been said so often that even some poor people believe it and seem to be out to prove to the world that they aren't "those kind of poor people". They are different, better, smarter, more deserving. So a lot of otherwise intelligent people have their energies diverted into safe little projects that take the heat off the real problems.

Why can't you ladies leave it to the home economists? I'm sure they sincerely think they're doing a great service with their ridiculous columns of low-income recipes. I appreciate the way they always tell you the cost of one serving is 14-3/4 cents. They have yet to tell me where to buy 17-1/3 cents worth of cheese for grating, or how I get hold of a roast of beef

to have leftover chunks of beef. Nowhere has any 'expert' told me how to buy food when half my rent has to come out of the food budget, or I need to take food money to buy drugs for a sick child.

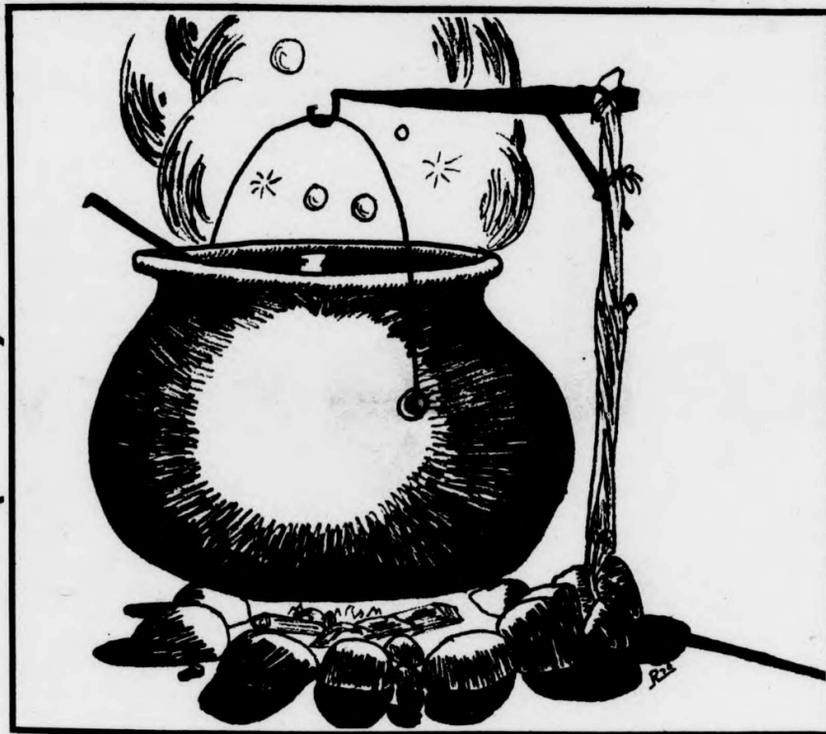
How about food stores like Food-City who refuse to cash welfare cheques unless you spend what they consider to be one week's groceries and in reality can be as much as 3/4 of your monthly allowance for food. Even if you had a car to take the stuff home or had sufficient freezer or storage space, you still would have to hang on to some money in case of some emergency through the month. I could go on and on but it's not necessary. After all, we know the 'experts' know bugger all about poverty.

I've seen people laugh when we talk about hunger in Canada — hunger in Toronto. They look at some poor fat woman and say "She doesn't look very hungry." Well, isn't that bright! Maybe she loves salads, but they are expensive for welfare budgets. The kids need something that sticks in their bellies. The people who laugh have never known what it does to your guts to hear your child crying for food and have nothing to give him. So we eat bread, macaroni and potatoes. If we can buy meat at all, it's cheap and has a lot of fat. We feed our children first and then, yes, we eat all the leftovers, because we can't stand to waste food. That fat, my friend, is the fat of poverty.

The truth is that we are the best financial jugglers around. Even John Anderson, the commissioner of welfare for the city of Toronto, has admitted that. Our food budgets don't come anywhere near amounts quoted in different guides as being the minimum necessary.

Last fall the Dept. of National Health and Welfare expressed with surprise the fact that there is malnutrition in Canada. The Hon. John Munro said at the time they'd have a four year study on it. Another example of responsible government! We of the Just Society Movement are sick of the kind of political structures that ignore people's needs. We are sick of an economic system that destroys many for the sake of a few. The wealth and the power in this country are held by less than 10% of the population.

As long as we spend our energies trying to be interior decorators in slums struggling to bring up our own family on less money than a foster parent gets, aspiring to be connoisseurs of trash, we will remain powerless. They'll have more studies concerning our problems with the attitude that we are the problem. As long as they study poverty, they don't have to ask the right questions. In that way, there's no danger they will come up with the right answers. Poverty is profitable to some people. When will they study wealth in this country?



## STONE SOUP

Adapted from MARSHA BROWN

Three travellers trudged down a road in a strange country. Besides being tired, they were hungry. In fact, they had eaten nothing for two days.

"How I would like a good dinner tonight," said the first.

"And a bed to sleep in," said the second.

"But all that is impossible," said the third. "We must march on."

On they marched. Suddenly, ahead of them they saw the lights of a village.

"Maybe we'll find a bite to eat there," said the first.

"And a loft to sleep in," said the second.

"No harm in asking," said the third.

Now the peasants of that place feared strangers. When they heard that three travellers were coming down the road, they talked among themselves.

"Here come three travellers. They are always hungry, but we have little enough for ourselves." And they hurried to hide their food.

The travellers stopped first at the house of Paul and Francoise.

"Good evening to you," they said. "Could you spare a bit of food for three hungry travellers?"

"We have had no food for ourselves for three days," said Paul. Francoise made a sad face. "It has been a poor harvest."

So it went all through the village. Not a peasant had any food to give away. They all had good reasons. One family had used the grain for feed. Another had an old sick father to care for. All had too many mouths to fill.

The villagers stood in the street and sighed. They looked as hungry as they could.

The three travellers talked together.

Then the first traveller called out, "Good people! We are three hungry travellers in a strange land. We have asked you for food and you have none. Well then, we'll have to make stone soup."

The peasants stared. Stone soup? That would be

something to know about.

"First we'll need a large iron pot," the travellers said.

The peasants brought the largest pot they could find. How else to cook enough?

"That's none too large," said the travellers. "But it will do. And now, water to fill it and a fire to heat it."

A fire was built on the village square and the pot was set to boil.

"And now, if you please, three round smooth stones."

Those were easy enough to find.

The peasants' eyes grew round as they watched the travellers drop the stones into the pot.

"Any soup needs salt and pepper," said the travellers as they began to stir.

Children ran to fetch salt and pepper.

"Stones like these generally make good soup. But oh, if there were carrots, it would be much better."

"Why, I think I have a carrot or two," said Francoise, and off she ran.

She came back with her apron full of carrots from the bin beneath the red quilt.

"A good stone soup should have cabbage," said the travellers as they sliced the carrots into the pot. "But no use asking for what you don't have."

"I think I could find a cabbage somewhere," said Marie, and she hurried home. Back she came with three cabbages from the cupboard under the bed.

"If only we had a bit of beef and a few potatoes, this soup would be good enough for a rich man's table."

The peasants thought that over. They remembered their potatoes and the sides of beef hanging in the cellars. They ran to fetch them.

A rich man's soup — and all from a few stones. It seemed like magic!

"Ah," sighed the travellers as they stirred in the beef and potatoes, "if only we had a little barley and a cup of milk! This soup would be fit for the king himself. Indeed he asked for just such a soup when last he dined with us."

The peasants looked at each other. The travellers had entertained the king! Well!

"But — no use asking for what you don't have," the travellers sighed.

The peasants brought their barley from the lofts, they brought their milk from the wells. The travellers stirred the barley and milk into the steaming broth while the peasants stared.

At last the soup was ready.

"All of you shall taste," the travellers said. "But first a table must set."

Great tables were placed in the square. And all round were lighted torches.

Such a soup! How good it smelled! Truly fit for a king.

But then the peasants asked themselves, "Would not such a soup require bread — and a roast — and cider?" Soon a banquet was spread and everyone sat down to eat.

Never had there been such a feast. Never had the peasants tasted such soup. And fancy, made from stones!

They ate and drank and ate and drank. And after that they danced.

At last they were tired. Then the three travellers asked, "Is there not a loft where we could sleep?"

"Let three such wise and splendid gentlemen sleep in a loft? They must have the best beds in the village."

So the first traveller slept in the priest's house. The second traveller slept in the baker's house. And the third traveller slept in the mayor's house.

In the morning, the whole village gathered to give them a send-off. "Many thanks for what you have taught us," the peasants said. "We shall never go hungry, now that we know how to make soup from stones."

"Oh, it's all in knowing how," said the travellers, and off they went down the road.

*There are two ways of conquering a foreign nation. One is to gain control of its people by force of arms. The other is to gain control of its economy by financial means*

*- John Foster Dulles, Former U.S. Secretary of State*

# How the multinational corporation hurts Canada

By Bob Roth



Sources for this article include, Canada: Economic Dependence and Political Disintegration, by Kari Levitt; Close the 49th Parallel Etc., edited by Ian Lumsden; From Gordon to Watkins to You, by Dave Godfrey with Mel Watkins; various magazine and newspaper articles.



Three years ago a group of eight economists led by Professor Melville Watkins set out to determine the impact of the multinational corporation on Canadian society. They came up with a provocative report — a report that has been gathering dust on some obscure Ottawa shelf ever since.

We have forgotten that the Watkins report — endorsed unanimously by its authors — gave us 10 to 15 years to alter a trend that threatens to destroy the very existence of the Canadian state. The danger they warned us of was the increasing presence and power in Canada of the U.S. multinational corporation.

Yet today, years afterwards, when we should be at stage two, working towards an alternative to domination by U.S. corporations, we find we are still debating the primary issue. The time-worn questions have persisted: What exactly is a multinational corporation? How does it function? So what if 60 per cent of our manufacturing industry is foreign controlled, how does that hurt Canada? Don't we need U.S. capital?

Perhaps these questions have not been answered for many of us. Perhaps we were content to leave it to the "experts" in Ottawa to define the problem more clearly and find solutions. They have not.

In fact we have not come far since 1967. Since that time hundreds of Canadian companies have succumbed to the onslaught of U.S. takeovers. How can we, as Canadians and as York students, halt this devastation of our economic and political sovereignty? The first step — a step that should have been taken years ago — is to obtain a working knowledge of our historical experience, our present situation and our possible alternatives.

The following series, of which this article is the first part, is being written in the hope that it will in some small way contribute to that understanding.

## Colonial History

Historically we have always been the hinterland of some imperial metropolis. In the past Britain and France were the imperial centers of power with Canada supplying resources such as lumber, fish and fur to keep the empire functioning. Today the center of power lies directly below our border. About one-third of goods produced in Canada are exported to the United States. These commodities are mostly resource-based such as nickel, pulp and paper, iron ore, lead, and others.

In addition, foreign corporations, predominately American, control major sectors of our economy, manufacturing, mining and smelting, petroleum and natural gas.

The insatiable desire of the United States to control the resources not only of Canada but of the entire world becomes a frightening reality when one realizes that the United States, with 6 per cent of the world's population, consumes 50-60 per cent of the world's consumable resources.

Jack Behram, a leading economist, has indicated



that multinational corporations, largely American, will control one-third of the total output of the non-communist world by 1986.

## Planned Free Enterprise

Perhaps the most dangerous aspect of the multinational corporation is that it has virtually eliminated risk, competition and many other so-called "free enterprise" safeguards that allegedly protect the consumer.

To secure high and growing profits and reduce risk the corporations engage in long range planning and in effect completely reverse the supply and demand theory. The corporations take the initiative in deciding what to produce and then engage in huge advertising campaigns designed to convince the consumer that he really needs new improved Flash toothpaste because only it has the new ingredient XKE-5.

As Galbraith puts it, the corporation "reaches forward to control the markets that it presumes to serve and beyond, to bend the consumer to its needs, and in so doing it deeply influences his values and beliefs."

This attempt by U.S. corporations to influence Canadian "values and beliefs" is the source of the present conflict in our universities between Canadian nationalists and their continentalist opponents.

The Americanization of our universities is a natural development of the Americanization of our economy. They have our bodies. Now, they want our minds. In the words of economist Kari Levitt: "... the profitability of the parent corporation is assisted by every influence which eliminates cultural resistance to the consumption patterns of the metropolis (United States). The corporation thus has a vested interest in the destruction of cultural differences and homogenization of the way of life, the world over."

For the large corporations money is not a problem. In 1957, a year of recession, not one of the hundred largest companies failed to make a profit. The problem, which they are earnestly trying to solve, is a shortage of completely conditioned consumers.

As an executive of Proctor and Gamble Company admitted: "Our problem is not access to capital and I believe this is true of most American companies. Our problem is the development of ideas that will justify the investment of capital."

## Corporate Liberalism

Just as Christianity accompanied and justified the old colonialism, Levitt says, "the new colonialism of American expansion is carried by the ideology of materialism, liberalism and anti-nationalism. By means of those values it seeks to disarm the resistance of national communities to alien consumption patterns, and the presence of alien power..."

What a coincidence that the anti-nationalist, destroy-the-nation-state line now coming out of our universities fits so snugly with the aims of the giant U.S. corporations. This connection is clearly exemplified by a remark made to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce by an American Under-Secretary for State, George Ball:

"The multinational corporation is ahead of, and in conflict with existing political organizations represented by the nation states. Major obstacles to the multinational corporation are evident in Western Europe and Canada, and a good part of the developing world."

Clearly, the American attempt to break down the Canadian state is succeeding. Our business class has become assimilated to the point where it is now the greatest apologist for the U.S. multinational corporation.

## Branch Plant Mythology

An example of this absorption into the American system is the case of Proctor and Gamble where Canadians have served as general managers of branch plants in France, Morocco, Mexico and Britain. A Proctor and Gamble policy statement proudly proclaims: "The important thing is that in

the total organization they were neither helped nor hampered by their nationality."

Why have the Canadian people until recently tolerated this absorption? Quite simply we have been sold a false bill of goods by our own assimilated economic and political elite. We have been fed myths concerning our great need for U.S. capital and "good ol' American know-how."

Levitt's research has disproved many of these myths. On our need for U.S. capital she writes:

"... over the period 1957 to 1964 U.S. direct investment in manufacturing, mining and petroleum secured 73 per cent of their funds from retained earnings and depreciation reserves, a further 12 per cent from Canadian banks and other intermediaries and only 15 per cent in the form of new funds from the United States. Furthermore, throughout the period payout of dividends, interest, royalties and management fees exceeded the inflow of new capital."

In other words 85 per cent of the funds available to U.S. subsidiaries in Canada was obtained in Canada and the outflow of profits to the U.S. was greater than the inflow of new capital. In essence Canada is a net exporter of capital.

As for our lack of American "know how" the Proctor and Gamble example is proof enough that Canadians can handle responsible jobs.

Some apologists for the multinational corporation argue that without U.S. investment we would not have advanced as far technologically. On the contrary, it is this very dependence on U.S. technology that has hindered the development of Canadian technology.

Canadian expenditures on research and development for example are smaller in relation to its Gross National Product (1.1%) than that of most countries of Western Europe and very much smaller than expenditures in the United Kingdom (2.3%) or the United States (3.4%).

This situation is created because over half the research in the United States is done by industry. Hence branch-plants in Canada do little research rather relying on their parent for technological innovations.

## Allegiance to the U.S.

Clearly the main obstacle to the viability of the Canadian economy is the branch plant's sub-

servience to its parent. The branch plant does not owe its allegiance to Canada, the Canadian people or for that matter to itself. It is the chosen instrument of a foreign organization. Consequently the branch plant's role is not to make a profit, necessarily, for itself but rather contribute to the profitability of the unit as a whole.

This results in a process called "verticle integration" whereby a multinational corporation through its subsidiaries controls both the source of the raw material and the market. This of course virtually eliminates any market controls that might exist in a laissez faire situation and the corporation is able to fix prices fairly arbitrarily.

A good example of this verticle integration is that of U.S. steel interests. As one U.S. steel producer with iron ore mining operations in Canada explained:

"As you no doubt realize, the only subsidiary functions which we have in Canada are related to iron ore operations. We do not construe this operation as an independent function but rather as one of several essential functions of an integrated steel manufacturer."

Hence, the parent can fix the price for its raw material, iron ore, and in turn the subsidiary has a guaranteed market in the parent.

Implicit in this however is that Canadian resources are being sold at under-valued prices since the parent often finds it more efficient to collect the profit at its end of the verticle integration process than have bits and pieces of profit scattered all up and down the line. This means that in theory the branch plant can run on a break-even scale or even a loss, since its function is not to make a profit but rather to supply the raw material. The parent can then make the profit by charging exorbitant prices for the finished product.

This means that not only are Canadian resources being sold at below their potential market value but taxes that could be levied on increased branch plant profits are not materializing.

## Consumer Plants

In the case of the manufacturing sector of the Canadian economy branch plants play a different role. They essentially become instruments whereby U.S. styled goods can be sold in the Canadian

market at tariff protected prices and at the same time provide the parent with a market for machinery it produces for the subsidiary. An executive of Joy Manufacturing Company explained his firm's operation this way:

"the surprising volume of exports to our foreign subsidiaries results first from the sale from parent factories of critical components for machines made abroad and, second from Joy International's constant pressure on each subsidiary to import new Joy products brought out by the parent company."

To give a hypothetical example of how this operation might work, let us suppose a parent company sells \$2 million worth of machines to its subsidiary in Canada. The subsidiary would then sell \$2 million worth of U.S. type goods on the Canadian market to cover its costs and break even. The result: The multinational corporation has made \$2 million through sales on the Canadian market but because the subsidiary itself did not make a profit it can beg for and probably receive, tax concessions, loans and other financial assistance from the Canadian government — or should we say, the Canadian taxpayer.

This theoretical example is not unrelated to actual everyday experience. In an article on the multinational corporation Business Week magazine said:

"The goal in the multinational corporation is the greatest good for the whole unit, even if the interests of a single part of the unit must suffer. One large manufacturer, for example, penalizes some of its overseas subsidiaries for the good of the total corporation by forcing them to pay more than necessary for parts they import from the parent and from other subsidiaries."

Now we can see the overall picture: The goods imported by the hinterland country (Canada) are overpriced, the goods exported are underpriced. One need not be an economist to understand the harm this does to one's balance of payments. Also to be considered is the loss of tax revenue to the hinterland country that occurs because full profits are not allowed to accrue in the subsidiary.

This kind of parent subsidiary relationship is quite common in Canada as has been pointed out by C.W. Gonick, a member of the Manitoba legislature and of the NDP's Waffle movement:

"Data compiled for 266 of the larger foreign-owned companies in 1964 and 1965 indicated that these firms alone account for about one-third of both Canadian exports and imports. If all subsidiaries and foreign affiliates were included, the proportion would be even greater. A study comparing the import propensities of non-resident owned firms and resident-owned firms has shown that foreign-owned firms are more import-oriented, less inclined to use local suppliers. Moreover, 70 per cent of all purchases are from parent companies (about 50 per cent of all sales of subsidiaries are to parent companies)."

## Canada Underdeveloped

It is also interesting to note that the nature of Canada's export trade resembles more that of an underdeveloped country than an industrial one. A study of 13 industrialized countries of the Western world, for instance, showed that end-products accounted for 60 per cent of exports. For Canada the ratio is 19 per cent.

Although this situation is incompatible with the building of a strong diversified economy, it is most compatible with the American craving for raw materials and natural resources.

One of the most devastating aspects of the multinational corporation's intra-company trade is that it cannot be controlled by market forces. Consequently efforts by the Canadian government

to control inflation or correct balance of payments problems are ineffective.

Thus, as Gonick points out, "devaluation of the Canadian dollar in the early 1960's, for example, did not affect these (intra-company) imports. They actually increased by 17 per cent in 1963, whereas total Canadian imports rose by only 7 per cent."

Another problem created by our branch-plant economy is the creation of too many product lines at high unit cost. Because U.S. corporations in Canada can use the advertising spill-over of their parents, and since the parent has already absorbed most overhead costs related to product differentiation and promotion, it becomes profitable for the foreign companies to assemble or sell a large range of their products in Canada. This creates what is called the "miniature replica" effect.

The resultant inefficiency to Canada of this effect is exemplified by the case of the refrigerator industry. It has been estimated that the Canadian national market of 400,000 refrigerators per annum would be efficiently served by two plants. In fact, we have nine, seven of them American and these subsidiaries almost duplicate in number the plants producing refrigerators for the much larger U.S. market.

## Raw Materials for War Machine

Why our political elite has tolerated this kind of destruction to the viability of our economy can only be answered properly in another article, but why the United States has warped us in such a fashion is obvious.

In the 1930's the United States was virtually self-sufficient in iron ore. Now it must import about one-quarter of its needs. The U.S. was also self-sufficient in lead. Now over half of its supplies are imported.

The need for raw materials to keep the American industrial-war machine functioning has become crucial and Canada, unlike any other U.S. colony, is both near and politically secure. The flow of Canadian oil supplies to the United States, for instance, would be much easier to maintain in time of war than would the flow of Middle East or even Latin American supplies.

On the other side of the coin is the necessity of export markets for U.S. goods. This should not be underestimated since exports to foreign subsidiaries usually bring a higher rate of return than do domestic sales. This is because most of the overhead costs have already been born by domestic production. As Gonick explains:

"For example, a study of a U.S. Steel company shows that the break-even point is 40 per cent of capacity. At 100 per cent of productive capacity the rate of profit is 13 per cent. But it is the last 15 per cent of the corporation's output that accounts for 35 per cent of its profits. Since exports by the typical giant American corporation account for anywhere between 5 and 20 per cent of its total output, these can be of crucial importance for the overall profitability of the corporation."

These latter aspects of U.S. domination — the fact that they need us, our resources and our markets — should not be overlooked. There is much talk from continentalists about the so-called severe economic repercussions that would result in Canada's throwing off the colonial yoke.

But we too are working from a strong bargaining position in this continental poker match. If, in addition, we allied ourselves with the struggles of other U.S. dominated countries we would hold a set of aces.

And there is still time left to win. That is if we can stop the Pierre Trudeau and Joe Greens from throwing in our hand before the game is over.

(next week: historical examples of U.S. domination)



# Hendrix The final experience

By STEVE GELLER

Friday, the eighteenth of September, nineteen hundred and seventy will be remembered. Jimi Hendrix, perhaps rock's most electrifying guitarist-composer-singer died in London England of an apparent overdose of drugs.

Hendrix, only in his mid-twenties, collapsed in the morning at home in the Notting Hill Gate section of London and was taken to the St. Mary Abbots hospital for emergency treatment. Hospital doctors were unsuccessful in attempting to revive Hendrix who died without regaining consciousness. A preliminary report confirming the cause of death will be established when doctors carry out a postmortem examination.

Hendrix was the recent owner of a million dollar recording studio, Electric Lady, which had turned out albums for such top groups as Led Zeppelin and Voices of East Harlem. His new album, "Suns and Rainbows", was scheduled for release in the near future.

Jimi Hendrix was an individualist. He created music rather than interpreting it. Hendrix hit the top of all pop's charts in early 1967. He never fell from that position because his talent, ability, and ingenuity never failed him. He loved music and lived music, and was always trying to do something new with a guitar.

His stage presence and delivery will never be forgotten. He will always be remembered for performing with a completely empathetic attitude towards his music which was delivered via guitar played up-side-down, behind his back, on his belly buckle, with his feet, or with his teeth.

Musically, Hendrix's material was nothing short of incredible. With a type of controlled insanity, Hendrix and his group The Jimi Hendrix Experience, helped lead popular music to the wild, colourful world of psychedelics.

Mellowing somewhat in the later stages of his career, Hendrix took on a type of blues premiss and combining with Miles Davis bore "Band of Gypsies" who released one fine album of the same title.

In all of his endeavours Hendrix managed to master his music with all the class that was characteristic of him.

Jimi Hendrix was a product of an exploding youth culture and reflectively was a musician of his time.

His music appealed to the entire youth culture, bearing no racial overtones and not arising from a predominately black root. In every respect Jimi Hendrix was a prophet unto the Aquarian age in which he lived. His loss is a sad one and will be greatly felt throughout the music world.

"Purple haze all through my brain,  
Lately things don't seem the same.  
I'm acting funny. I don't know why,  
Excuse me while I kiss the sky."

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who could play the  
slow echoes  
acid of time  
farewell.

what variations  
on the old one way  
to silence  
don't the sunrise slow  
to closed eyes  
burning guitar pyre  
of dying moon  
being and becoming  
the result of motion  
Hendrix is dead  
echoes we are  
fast  
myths of flesh

John Oughton

## Naked came Polonsky

# The Butcher and the Column

By the time this newspaper finds its way onto the brave freshman's sturdy clipboard, nestled somewhere in between THE ELECTRIC KOOL-AID ACID TEST and THE YOUNG SOCIALIST, said freshman will have endured, orientation week included, ten days at York University. In these ten days he will have puzzled at the maze of ramps and hallways in the college complex, witnessed his dreams of taking MAN IN SEARCH dashed, and will have probably not really got to know one new person.

Ten days, eight to nine thousand people, and not a new friend in the place! But for the third year man (getting pretty close to that B.A.) these past few days should have been sufficiently tolerable except for that occasional pang of "What am I doing back at this place, when only a month ago I was smoking dope in Amsterdam, getting stoned on hash in Morocco, and dropping acid in Spain."

Well, for one third year man, these past few days have produced a disaster of the proportions that would make Richard Needham quit the Globe and become an accountant. Somewhere in between the time I pressed that last "H" on the typewriter, and the time EXCALIBUR made its descent from the printing machines, my first column of the year got butchered. For four days I had urged the freshmen on to the staff boxes of this newspaper. For four days I had informed the freshmen of the little known fact that I had my own column in EXCALIBUR. And what happens? They butcher my column. My column comes out of the printers unrecognizable from the way it went in. Sure, last year when I wrote about politics, economics and sex, not one column got butchered. But my article on Joe Namath? Destroyed!

I go for supper. A few people say hello. I cringe. What they really meant to say, I mutter to myself, is "Boy was your column awful this week. Washed up at 21, man?"

I line up for registration. An English professor forces a "Good Day". What he really wanted to say was "My God, my lad, the injustice you have committed to Her Majesty's English shall never be pardoned by me or anyone else on the faculty, as long as I have my say in running York University."

I cannot look anyone straight in the eye. I feel like a maiden sneaking into the Humanities Building through the back entrance because she has banned her bra for the first time. But a friend, Harry Levine manages a peek. The maiden looks down in anguish and cries to herself, "Why the hell can't they stay still?"

My mother! What is she going to think? After 16 years in school and her son cannot write 800 words coherently. What about my intellectual brother? His five-year-old daughter? My cousin the professor who I have never met? What if he read it? What if he writes home to all the relatives? And what if just one of those cousins, one of those malicious cousins, goes and tells (OH GOD, perish the thought) the Polonsky patriarch, grandfather the rabbi — the scholar? I am ruined. I was never that far ahead of my 20-year-old first year law cousin from Chicago, in the first place. But now?

"I'm sorry," said the managing editor. "We didn't mean to butcher it. After all, it was our first issue. It will be better next week, or the week after."

So, my fine first year friends, relax. You are lost somewhere near the Buttery. You are stuck with a man in a primitive society rather than a man in search. You have not talked to anyone in ten days. You have not even said the word "revolution" once since you have got here. Well, what about my column? What about me? What about my old grandfather the rabbi — the scholar?

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Just Men

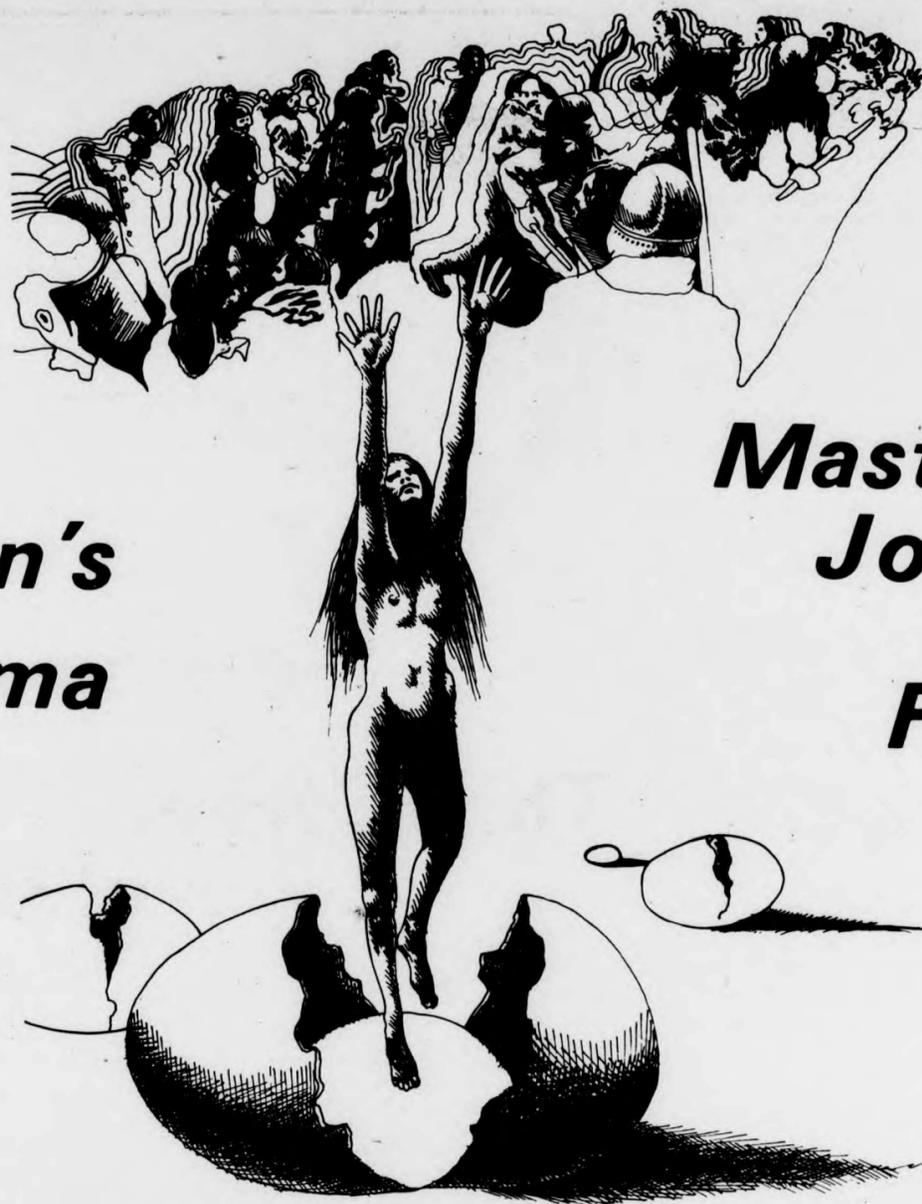
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# The Woman's Dilemma

# Masters and Johnson vs. Freud

By DANA DENSMORE

(LNS) Masters and Johnson, in their book *Human Sexual Response* proved conclusively that there are not two orgasms (an immature, masculine clitoral orgasm and a mature womanly vaginal orgasm) as Freud postulated in *Three Essays of Human Sexuality*.

All orgasms take place in the clitoris, whether they are induced through direct stimulation of the clitoris, through indirect stimulation of the clitoris during conventional intercourse, or occur as a result of fantasy of mystical concentration.

"Frigid" women, that is, women who are unable to have "vaginal orgasms," are not suffering from a psychological block, but are responding in a perfectly predictable way to anatomical considerations. The clitoris simply does not get much stimulation during sexual intercourse.

The entire concept of frigidity should have been killed by the Masters and Johnson report. Women fail to achieve the vaginal orgasm because there is no such thing, and not because they are neurotic, unable to adjust sexually to their womanhood. And yet the propaganda from doctors, psychiatrists, and marriage counsellors continues to terrorize women with the same threats, and the women's magazines continue to play them up.

### The power of sexual surrender

In April, 1969, *Pageant* magazine ran a book excerpt from a "popular" book by a "female doctor, Dr. Marie Robinson." It was called *The Power of Sexual Surrender*. *Pageant* states in the introduction, ". . . More than 40% of American married women are either totally or partially frigid — and (Dr. Robinson says) that this frigidity destroys the possibility of happiness in marriage." Moreover, according to Dr. Robinson, "it also endangers the health and happiness of her husband and children."

These are strong threats. More is involved here than a fleeting physical gratification. Her whole marriage, and the health of her husband and children, depend on her making the necessary adjustment to escape frigidity.

Those doctors and marriage counsellors who have realized that clitoral stimulation is necessary for a woman's orgasm have urged that the husband not seek only stimulation for himself, but to seek out the ways in which to give pleasure to and stimulate his wife and enable her to experience orgasm. Dr. Robinson deals with this: "A common myth exists that the husband is to blame for the frigidity problem. This is highly unlikely. In saying this, I am running counter to a vast body of published information that says any failure of a woman is due to the faulty technique of her husband. This is simply not true. While a husband, through tenderness and understanding, may help a woman face the nature of her problem, he cannot, through any mechanical means, get her over it. Neither can any man other than her husband."

Now, having made it clear that the frigid woman

has no hope of happiness in her marriage and will, in fact, ruin the health and happiness of her husband and children, and making it clear that the failing is entirely her fault and has nothing to do with anything her husband might be failing to do (such as stimulate her) Dr. Robinson proceeds to describe the "normal" woman who is able to experience orgasm.

### Essential altruism

"This woman is very much at home in the world. She is very, very glad to be a woman, with all the duties, responsibilities and joys it entails. . . She also gets profound delight in giving to those she loves. Psychiatrists call this characteristic the hallmark of the truly feminine character, 'essential feminine altruism.' When a woman does not have this altruism available to her, or when she denies that it is a desirable trait, life's continuous small misfortunes leave her in a glowering rage, full of self-pity. Sexually, she almost always reaches a climax during the act of love. . . Lest you think that her altruism makes her a martyr, let me say no. In her quiet way she is self-centered. She has self-love, takes pride in and loves her body. She likes to be clean as a cat and neat as a pin. . . And once children are here she gets her supreme joy out of home-making."

If a woman is not essentially altruistic, life is difficult for her only because such altruism is demanded of her. Men are not essentially altruistic and they get along in life better than women do, are even better able to cope with the world and its small misfortunes. The climax she reaches "in the act of love" is obviously a vaginal one; the act of love is the husband stimulating himself by contact of his penis against her vagina. She has self-love, but predictably this has nothing to do with her mind, or will, or character, or interests intellectual or spiritual. Her self-love is something between keeping herself clean so as to be acceptable to him and narcissism. In any case, self-love for a woman is love of her body. And she takes her supreme joy in home-making. Joy. Her joy. Again, a woman doctor telling other women to stay home.

Dr. Robinson then discusses the partially frigid woman, "who trembles on the verge of sexual maturity, but cannot quite step over the line." This probably strikes a familiar chord in a lot of women who are trembling on the verge of orgasms during vaginal intercourse, but can't quite step over the line because the indirect stimulation just isn't enough. Dr. Robinson continues, "In love she has all the normal responses except that she can't come to orgasm or at least does so quite rarely."

Then (in April 1969) the Freudian two-orgasm propaganda again: "In still another type of woman, the orgasm takes place on the woman's clitoris exclusively. She does not feel the orgasm in her vagina, which is really the center of sexuality in women. This clitoral woman is very definitely suffering from a form of frigidity which is extremely widespread." I'll bet it's widespread.

### Resentment against the male

Dr. Robinson then gives a case history of a "classical clitoral woman." "Toni herself was a driving competitive woman who was very successful in the business world, having graduated from a leading woman's college. . . Sexually Toni took the lead, just as she did in social matters. (Please note that this is a reversal of the usual pattern in sexual love: it is usually the man who initiates sex.) Her orgasms were never deep of satisfying, because she had a real fear of vaginal feelings. This type of woman very early 'learns' that womanhood is dangerous, a slavish and humiliating role. Only men are powerful and secure; she identifies with them exclusively." It appears that "clitoral" woman are just those smart enough to know where their orgasm is. Apparently, however, Toni wasn't aggressive enough to demand direct stimulation from her husband. This is probably the reason her orgasms were "never deep or satisfying" — the orgasm resulting from direct stimulation is usually more intense.

"Now that we have seen the misery frigidity causes, you might ask, 'How does one change?'"

"My answer is that, since the log jam called frigidity is held in place by two basically neurotic attitudes — a neurotic attitude toward man and a neurotic attitude toward real womanhood — these attitudes must be changed."

"Sometimes a person can do this by feeling his (sic) feelings. For example, a patient of mine kept complaining about her husband's sloppy habits; she was always picking up after him. As she talked and talked, it turned out that she wasn't angry, she was enraged and furious. She felt he was sloppy not merely because he was but because deep down he wanted to humiliate her, enslave her, because he felt she had nothing to do but pick up after men. Men considered themselves superior, she went on. All they wanted from a woman was sex." As you search out these negative feelings, Dr. Robinson says, you will discover they are only feelings, not reality. "Usually they have been picked up unconsciously in childhood."

### She is ready to surrender

"When the frigid woman has divested herself of the destructive fears and attitudes about men she previously held, a profound change begins to take place inside her. . . we say, she is ready to surrender. This means, in the broadest sense, that she is prepared at long last to become a woman. . . And because they are feminine tasks, household work and keeping the children busy soon lose their irksome and irritating quality and become easy, even joyful. . . Soon, if a woman has truly pursued the goal of self-surrender with her husband's help, the ability to achieve orgasm must inevitably arrive."

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# College cafes grow

By BRIAN PEARL

York's college coffeehouses are well-established institutions, which isn't surprising since they have a large, captive clientele of residence students miles from any competition. What is surprising is that they are growing this year by leaps and bounds.

Innovation seems to be the key word to describe this growth because the size of the cafes is not only increasing, but their services are changing as well.

All of last year's shops are back, including the Green Bush Inn, our only pub last year. This year though, the Inn wants to stay open all week as a licensed club, using the Buttery in the hall between McLaughlin and Founders Colleges, and have nightly entertainment as well.

The big new addition is a discotheque next to the Cock and Bull near the Founders common room. The new room will be open every night 'till 1 a.m. and has no cover charge. While it isn't finished yet, it does look pretty good with black lights, posters and paintings, and a really heavy light organ. The organ, which is a mechanism designed to groove spectrally to sonic impulses (music, for instance) is big and impressive. When it's finished, the Cock and Bull could become a very hot campus night-spot and it's getting warmer every day.

Another innovation is a new liquor licence for the Sandbox, the Winters College coffee shop near the Winters dining hall. Drinks will be served in the evenings, and 'The Back Room' of the Sandbox was added to take care of the overflow.

Between the Green Bush and the Sandbox those cold York winters are going to seem a lot warmer.

The Vanier coffee shop and McLaughlin's Aargh are both unchanged this year, but then they're just as good as before. Both will have live entertainment on most Friday nights and a con-

stantly relaxed atmosphere for rapping or listening to good music.

Aargh, especially, is easy to relax in because of its fine decorations and sound system. And, as in every other campus coffee shop, prices are good, like a dime for coffee or a donut.

The Vanier shop is near the big, red common room and Aargh is near the McLaughlin dining room.

There will be a place for everyone this year whether you want to drink, dance, rap or be quiet in groups. It's a valuable improvement.

# York revives Dickens

People who know no more of Dickens than Oliver!, who really enjoy the works of the 19th-century oral artist, heart-stopping serialist and critic of Industrial England, or who like strange lectures and films should attend all or some of the York Dickens Festival. The great man himself won't be able to make it due to a longterm engagement, but several eminent critics will be there.

Movies include The Mystery of Edwin Drood, Scrooge, A Tale of Two Cities, Oliver Twist, Great Expectations, A Christmas Carol, and, for anyone who can take another W.C. Fields movie, David Copperfield. The best thing about it all is that it's all free for students except for the Victorian Banquet.

The Festival starts Monday the 28th and ends Tuesday night. Schedules may be obtained from the English department, and tickets for the Banquet bought at Room 312 Founders from Mrs. Olga Cirak. The banquet might be worth attending just for the subsequent speeches by Northrop Frye, Robertson Davies, and F.E.L. Priestley.

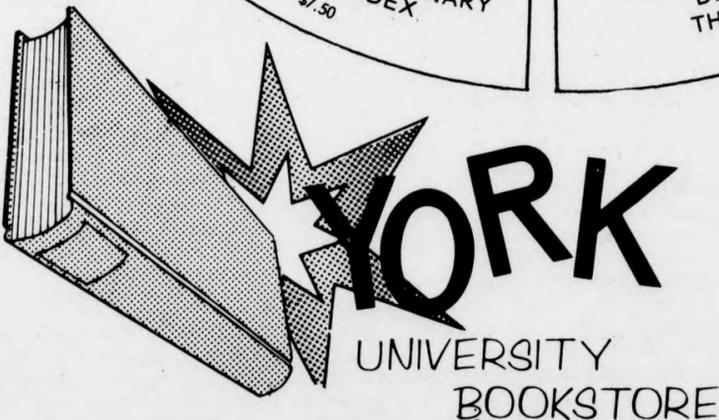
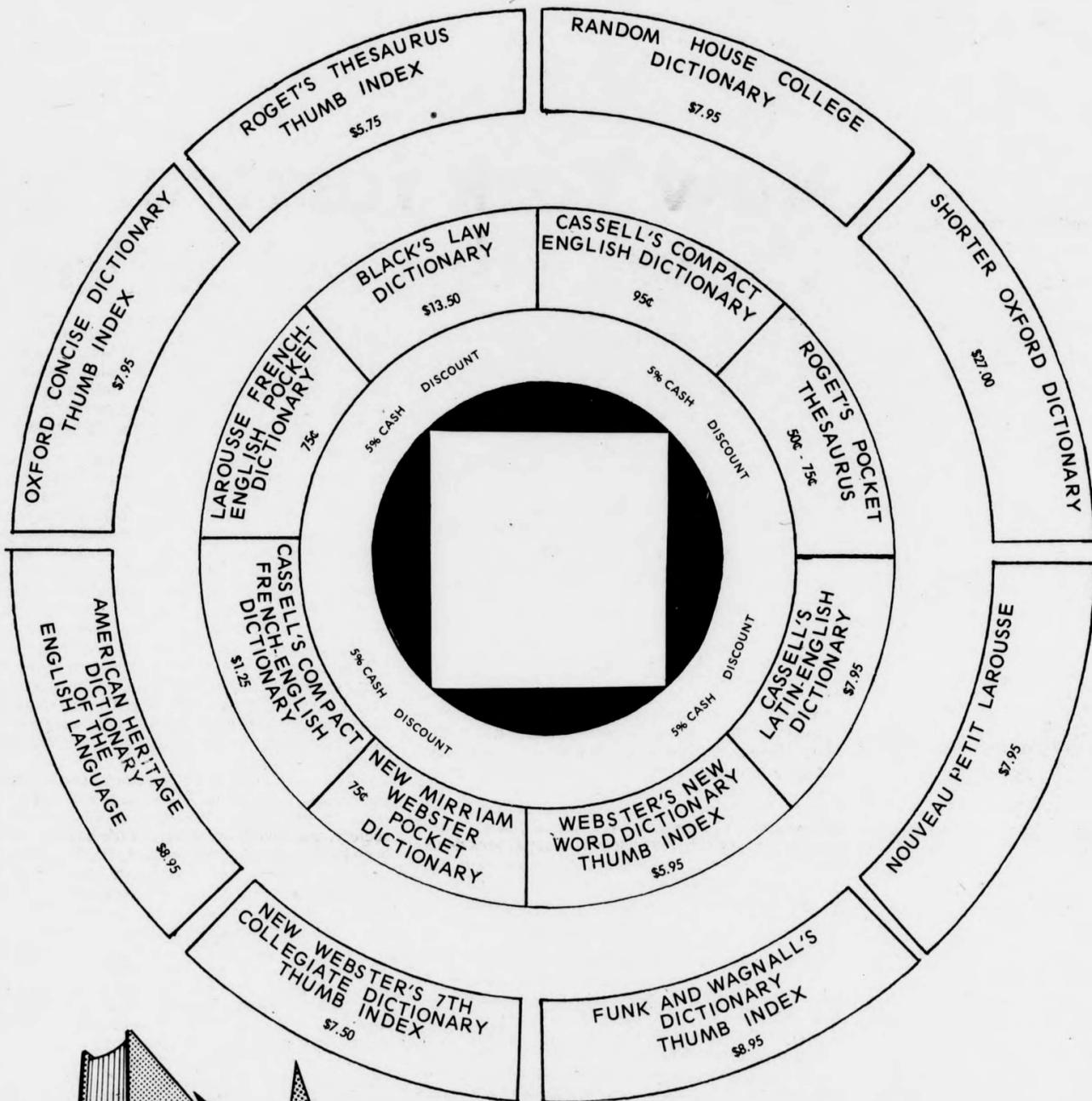
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# Lights, Camera, Action!

## The cutting room

# Joe: sexploitation gone wrong

By Dan Merkur

Joe is easily going to be the most talked about movie on campus this year, and for no better reason than it is one of the most important films of the last ten years.

Within the opening five minutes we see a full frontal view of a girl as she climbs into her boyfriend's tub, followed by him getting out and shooting up some heroin. Never mind for a moment that heroin addicts hate water worse than cats do.

Five minutes into the film it seems like a ghastly sex, drugs and youth culture exploitation film — until the girl's father murders the addict-pusher, and trudges into a nearby bar to think things over.

And there he meets Joe, a half-drunk hard-hat (he works in a sheet metal factory) spouting off about the commies, the democrats, the hippies and the dope pushers, saying he'd like to kill them all. Compton, the girl's father, says he just killed one. Joe stops dead in his tracks, then laughs at the outrageous witticism.

Three days later the murder hits the headlines, and the strange relationship of Compton and Joe is born, a friendship born of fear and adulation.

What follows is a marvellous analysis of social class, with \$60,000 a year ad-man Compton juxtaposed to \$4.17 an hour Joe: Compton the liberal versus Joe the bigot: Compton, the father of a freak, and Joe, whose kid buys a motorcycle.

The plot thread — the search for Compton's daughter, who escapes from a hospital (following treatment for speed addiction) — is slowly nurtured along, just fast enough, from dinner party to Greenwich Village orgy (pronounced orgg-ie, by Joe) to commune in Connecticut.

See Joe, it is not to be missed.

### CATCH-22

I both read the book and saw the film of Catch-22, and I must say that the film strikes me as more artistically worthwhile, more ultimately meaningful than the novel. Director Mike Nichols has, of course, applied his unique talents and created a technically

masterful movie, while Buck Henry has narrowed Heller's rambling narrative into a single thread line (Yossarian's).

We lose a great deal — but the message is all there, refined and emphasized as the novel failed to do. I stand almost alone in this opinion — everyone seems to prefer the book. But last month in an interview Heller said that Nichols did everything he had tried to do and failed, and that he preferred the film as a statement of his theme.

### SATYRICON

Fellini Satyricon is a trip through a gallery of grotesqueries. It is a marvellous visual canvas. It is a freak show. It is not at all Petronius. It is Fellini. Which means it is great.

On one level, the primary level, Fellini is an exceptional filmmaker. He never forgets to entertain his audience at all times. On that level Satyricon is a delight, although I don't know whether I would care to see it without full command of my faculties.

However Satyricon is more than just a story of decadence and lechery, more than an aesthetic treat, more than a history of debauchery. And it is certainly not Rome before Christ (Satyricon by Petronius dates to c. 65 A.D.; Christ to 4 BC-27 AD), nor After Fellini. But it is a magnificent analysis of a society without structure or order.

I don't want to read too much into Fellini, but I suspect that part of why Satyricon appealed to him as a project is that it depicts an orderless society (with neither Italy's church, nor America's law and order), and that the study of people who must live not knowing whether they will be slaves, free, wealthy or dead on the morrow is a tremendous object lesson to those disgruntled by the overstructured church (or government.)

Technically flawless (what would you expect from the cream of Italian filmmakers?), with the best colour quality I have ever seen, weird, tragic, moving, absurd. That is Fellini Satyricon — just brilliant.

Don't go anywhere near On a Clear Day, with Barbra Streisand, or Move, with Elliott Gould. If you can find a theatre playing it, don't, don't miss The Landlord, with Beau Bridges and Pearl Bailey. Getting Straight is a lot of fun, if that is what you're looking for, but then you could rent Snow White and the Seven Dwarves from Sovereign for twenty-five bucks and really have a party.

At the Revivals: Wuthering Heights, with Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon, directed by William Wyler and produced by Samuel Goldwyn (who never in his life had anything to do with MGM), initiates the Goldwyn festival at the Baronet.

Shanghai Express (1932) plays Friday only (7:15 and 9:30) at Cinematheque, 559 Avenue Road, at St. Clair. Marlene Dietrich's second most famous role, as Shanghai Lilly, in Josef von Sternberg's magnificent expressionist production. Clive Brook, Anna May Wong, Warner Oland and Gustav von Seiffertitz also star.

The Ontario Film Theatre is closed this week, because next week the Canadian Film Awards will be adjudicated at the St. Lawrence Centre. Admission is free. Check the Centre for details.



Fellini's Satyricon

# New York festival shows film selection

By MICHAEL GOULD

The New York Film Festival is the most important and exciting film festival on this continent. With the recent interest in film, every little European resort and American college town have been offering 'festivals'; yet they rarely present much of interest. Even the festival in New York, the one most relevant to Torontonians, offers only a handful of films that will get major distribution. Still, the festival was quite worthwhile.

The main series of new films ran from September 10 to the 20th. Aside from the more esoteric offerings, like one movie, with the delightful title, Even Dwarfs Started Small, five films emerged as the most important, most of them likely to be seen in Toronto this year.

The only major American feature to be premiered was Five Easy Pieces, already being compared with Easy Rider. This comparison is not unjust; both are films about people riding and searching the roads of America. In fact, both were made by the same production company, with the same cinematographer (Laszlo Kovacs), and the same star (Jack Nicholson.) However, Five Easy Pieces is no imitation of its predecessor; it is actually much superior. This is a fine, simple movie dealing with human relationships. The cast are mostly unfamiliar actors, and all perform with a relaxed, almost improvisatory warmth. Because Five Easy Pieces deals more directly with a personal story, rather than the immediately topical "relevance" of the somewhat pretentious Easy Rider, it is a much more successful film.

### FRENCH PREDOMINATE

Three of the major films shown at the festival were the newest works of France's most important directors. Claude Chabrol follows his film of last year, La Femme Infidele, with another equally masterful psychological thriller, Le Boucher.

In the press conference following the screening, Chabrol said that his much stated affinity with Hitchcock is not really so true. Chabrol said that he likes to get the plot as quickly out of the way as possible, so the audience can get involved with the character relationships. At first Le Boucher seems quite a pleasant little thriller, involving the discovery of a bloodied corpse in a small French town, but as the main relationship between a butcher and a pretty, unmarried school teacher builds, the film grows in depth and ends in an almost profound tragedy. As always, Chabrol handles his colour with great delicacy, and the film is visually lovely.

### GODDARD BORING

The one thoroughly unlikeable film of the festival was Jean-Luc Goddard's, Wing from the East,

Bendit. In his own words, Goddard no longer makes "political films, but (I make) films politically." With this latest effort Goddard has just about strained the limits of filmmaking, with this lifeless harangue of Maoist philosophy. The style of the film tries to be non-existent, yet one can't help becoming so aware of it, due to its tendency to get excessively boring.

### SILENT FILM STYLE

The one masterpiece of the festival came from the gifted hand of Francois Truffaut. L'Enfant Sauvage (The Wild Child) is the director's best film in years; a humanistic study of the relationship between a doctor of speech (played by Truffaut) in Napoleonic France, and a 12-year-old "wolf-boy" whom the doctor attempts to civilize. Besides being a film about learning, communication and understanding human frailties, the movie functions on a second level as a throw-back to the silent film of Griffith and others. Truffaut employs many stylistic devices of the silent period, and the film is shot in a very lush black and white; the only major film in recent years to use this almost out-dated format. In addition, dialogue is kept to a minimum, emphasizing the film's "silent" quality.

Given the subject of the transformation of the boy from savage to civilized human being, most filmmakers would jump at the chance to show the evils of society, and how much better off the boy would have been back in the jungle; however, Truffaut may well be the cinema's last humanist, for he treats both sides of the relationship with equal compassion.

The last film of major importance was Luis Bunuel's Tristana, starring Catherine Deneuve. I did not see this film, but judging from the excellence of Bunuel's Belle de Jour, this should be a very fine movie. Bunuel, as someone once said, is the dirty old man of the cinema. His weird sense of humour and perversity, combined with the cool beauty of Deneuve should make the film a notable one.

Other films of interest, though mostly not new films, were shown in different sub-series: one consisted of films on American minority groups; another on the use of colour in films (a tinted version of The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari was shown); and another, to be shown the last week of September, on some once "lost" Hollywood films from 1927-33. This last series was put together by the American Film Institute. Some of the AFI's selection of rare Hollywood films for last year's New York Film Festival will be seen in Toronto later this year at the Ontario Film Theatre.

The New York Film Festival offers a great conglomeration of movies from all eras and countries, and of all types. It is well worth a visit, if you've really got the time and inclination. For those less devoted to films, however, some of the better selections from the festival can be enjoyed here later this year.



Wind from the East by Jean-Luc Goddard

# Classified

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# Costs hit McGill Redmen

**MONTREAL (Cup-Staff)** A task force on finances at McGill University has recommended intercollegiate sports be dropped to cut costs.

The task force also recommends a reduction in the number of academic personnel, abandonment of plans for future student residences, moving MacDonald College, the faculty of agriculture of the university, from Ste. Anne de Bellevue to the downtown campus. The total saving would be 3.5 million dollars of which \$200,000 comes from intercollegiate sports program.

The recommendation that sports be dropped brought immediate reaction and confusion. The recommendations must still be approved by McGill's board of governors and senate, but it is expected that some of them will be passed.

It was not immediately clear whether the recommendation covered both men's and women's sports or if MacDonald College, which fields separate teams from McGill, would be included in the intercollegiate sports ban if MacDonald was moved to the downtown McGill campus.

The announcement by Redman Coach Tom Mooney that McGill's football budget was \$90,000 brought disbelief from many of Canada's athletic directors. Most of them agreed that a normal intercollegiate football budget should be between \$16,000 and \$18,000.

York's Director of Men's Athletics Nobby Wirkowski also questioned the recommendation that an intensive program of on-campus sports be developed instead of the intercollegiate program. Wirkowski pointed out that while an intercollegiate sports program involved only a small minority of students directly, so did the intermural, intercollege or interfaculty program. But the intercollegiate program involved a

great number of students indirectly as spectators. Wirkowski also said sports were an integral part of the university's educational process.

The McGill Redman football team, last year's champions reacted to the announcement with bitterness. Dave Doherty, a history graduate student and a member of the football team said, "Last year, when we won the championship, everyone told us how much we had done for the school. They told us how proud they were and what fine upstanding students we were and what a contrast we were to student protesters. We just feel like we were sold out."

The McGill senate is studying the recommendations and no decision is expected immediately.

Speculation surrounds the reasons for the sports announcement. It is seen by some as a move to increase donations from

the McGill alumni or to put pressure on the Quebec government's unequal educational grants program.

The french speaking University of Montreal, which has the same number of students as McGill received a 36.8 million dollar grant while McGill received only 25.2 million dollars, causing a six million dollar deficit.

Robert Shaw, McGill's administrative vice-principal said that McGill as a wealthy university was a myth. He predicted that the scholarship program could be wiped out in two years if the deficits got worse. McGill has opposed the level of the grants to English institutions since they started in 1966.

Sir George Williams University recently announced they had been forced to raise fees for night students because of a \$404,000 deficit.

# Soccer team wins

**HAMILTON** — The York Yeoman soccer team downed the MacMaster Marauders 3-1 and the Waterloo Warriors 5-2 in games played here as part of MacMaster's Educational Sports Week. Joe Bauer scored 2 goals for York against MacMaster and Victor Gledhill added the single. Bauer and Gledhill scored in the Waterloo game, with Jack Pauwels, Paul Malyon and Ed Gardino adding the others. Bruno Rdvere was outstanding in goal for the Yeoman.

The soccer Yeoman play their first CIAU game on Saturday, October 3, against Brock.

### The National Scene

Central Canada	Football Schedule
Guelph 24, York 0	Oct. 3 York vs. Ottawa (H)
Waterloo Luth. 36, Windsor 7	Oct. 10 York vs. Lutheran at Seagram Stadium
Ottawa 24, Laurentian 16	Oct. 17 York vs. Carleton (H)
	Oct. 24 York vs. Windsor at Windsor Stadium
<b>Western</b>	Oct 31 York vs. Laurentian (H)
Calgary 21, British Columbia 10	
Manitoba 15, Saskatchewan	

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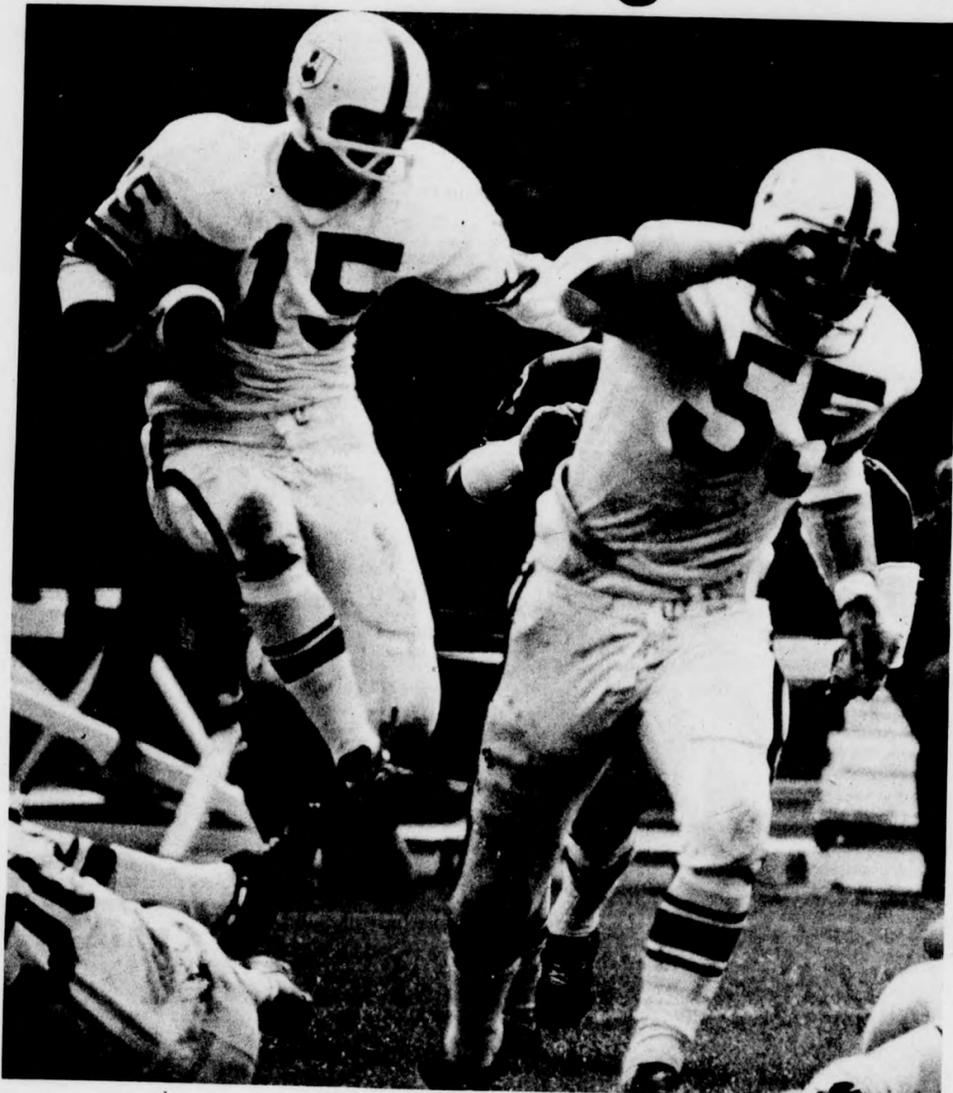
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# sports



## Guelph 24 - York 0

# York looks good despite shutout



Guard John Fitzgerald pulls out to block for Yeomen halfback Don Gilpin against the Guelph Gryphons.

Excalibur - Tim Clark

By ROB ROWLAND

**GUELPH** — The York Yeomen clicked for the first time Saturday putting up a valiant effort against the Guelph Gryphons. The final score was 24-0 in the first game of the Central Canada Intercollegiate Football Conference season played at Guelph's new Alumni Stadium.

The Yeomen held the Gryphons scoreless for the first half and the Gryphons had to work hard and have a little luck to score against the tough Yeomen squad in the second half. The Yeomen team that faced the Gryphons was vastly improved over the team that played U of T last week.

Although there were still some defensive mistakes, and the offence was lacking the finishing touches, the team had tightened up considerably. The York offence had the edge in statistics with a total of 298 yards; the defence kept Guelph down to 189 yards.

The Gryphons experience allowed them to capitalize on York's mistakes. At times the Yeomen seemed to be surprised by their own play, and lacking confidence and experience, choked up on the play. Yeomen coach Nobby Wirkowski was pleased with the teams performance. "They're finally a football team," he said. "It was a great game, despite the scoreboard."

York established themselves Saturday as a team that will be a contender in future years. Nobby Wirkowski expects a much better season this year. Any team with championship hopes that thinks York is a push-over will be shocked.

The Yeomen's inexperience is still the greatest problem with many rough edges to be smoothed out. Some of the Gryphon's greatest gains, including their first touchdown, came on punt returns.

Defensively, York had improved a great deal but is still weak against the ground attack. Offensively, blocking and getting the receivers free needs improvement. Play was erratic, both ragged and smooth flowing. York has two weeks to get in better shape before meeting the Ottawa Gee Gee's at the York football field.

Poor officiating was one of the Yeomen's greatest problems. Calls were often made long after the infraction had occurred and the linesmen disagreed on some. Pass interference on York was missed three times and both coaches felt the officials had done a poor job.

York had the ball for most of the first quarter, marching with Rick Frisby at quarterback from their own territory to deep in Guelph's half of the field.

In the first half Guelph was unable to move the ball as York held them to small gains.

York's offensive attempts in the second quarter were stymied by a toughening Guelph defense, an interception of a Frisby pass by defensive back Dave Clarke and bad calls, which also hurt Guelph.

The half ended in a wild punting exchange as each team tried to get points on the board but neither

team was successful.

Rob Panzer kicked off in the second half for York and the York defence kept Guelph down to a one yard gain. Gerry Organ punted for Guelph and gave York a first down on their 24. Shelly Pettie was hit for a one yard loss and on second down Frisby was thrown back three yards.

Dave Clarke caught Don Gilpin's punt and got away from the faltering York punt return squad and returned the ball 56 yards for the first touchdown. Gerry Organ added the convert and sent Guelph ahead 7-0.

York was forced to give up the ball and Guelph then returned the favour to give the Yeomen possession on the York twenty. On second down Rick Frisby was caught on a blitz and tackled on the eleven yard line. Sometime later, before the whistle had gone, the ball popped loose and Guelph Linebacker Paul Zvonkin recovered. Quarterback Bruce Ravensdale was unable to connect for a Guelph touchdown and Gerry Organ kicked for three points to send Guelph further ahead.

Penalties again kept both York and Guelph down to short yardage during the remainder of the third quarter.

At the beginning of the final quarter Guelph had the ball but fumbled. York recovered but then on the play Mark Conacher fumbled and Guelph recovered. Ravensdale used Bud Foltusewych to reach the York twenty five and then passed to Steve Stewart. He went twenty five yards down the sidelines for the Gryphons' second touchdown. Organ converted to make it 17-0.

York received the kickoff on the thirty-seven. Larry Iaccino, replacing Frisby, handed off to George Kovar twice to get a first-down on the Guelph 46, but gave up the ball on a third down gamble. Guelph was held for a small gain and had to punt. Iaccino was not able to get the offense going.

Again the punting team was unable to stop Dave Clarke as he returned Gilpin's punt to the York twenty-eight. Ravensdale passed 28 yards to Wayne Cook for a touchdown on the first play. Organ added the convert and the score was 28-0.

After the kickoff, Iaccino fumbled on the York nine. The Gryphon coach sent in Brad Hall at quarterback but a goal line stand by the Yeomen kept the Guelph team from scoring.

York led in first downs by 9 to 8. They had 72 yards on the ground compared to 82 for Guelph. The Yeomen had a better passing game than the Gryphons with 222 yards; Ravensdale got 107 for Guelph. Frisby was 7 for 15 for 111 yards and Iaccino was 7 for 14 for the other 111.

Gryphon coach Dick Brown complimented the Yeomen for their play. Brown, who hopes to win the CCIFC championship said, "I'm glad we played them now and not later. They're a tough team."

## No stadium planned yet

The appearance of the new 4,000 seat Alumni Stadium at Guelph again raised the questions from both players and fans at the game on when York will have its own football stadium.

York's stadium, however, is still distant. A spokesman for campus planning director, A.R. Dawson, who is at present on vacation, told EXCALIBUR that the campus planning department knew of no plans for a stadium in the near future.

Alumini Stadium was built with the help of a development fund loan for six hundred thousand dollars. The seats are prefabricated aluminum on concrete supports. The stadium is also equipped with team rooms, a women's change room, storage area, a trainer's room, a meeting room and a sauna bath. On the second level is an area for several sports.

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# University News

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## College E becomes Stong after York land owners

"The members of College E have been searching through the past year for a permanent name for our College. The fact that no name had been chosen for the college to honour a generous donor we accepted as an opportunity to recommend a choice that would embody values and principles of what we hope the College will come to represent.

"In some respects, our search was one of elimination, first of the present name College E, then of any name of a person of renown. From this experience, we arrived at the principles we wished to represent our choice.

"A large number of us were persuaded that the very anonymity of 'E' would in time misrepresent the positive character and strength the College was already beginning to develop.

"We then considered a wide selection of individual's names each one of them representing either significant achievements in art, literature, anthropology, science, education, politics, and international relations or important services rendered to the City of Toronto, to York University itself, or to Canada.

"After extensive discussion, we concluded that it would be a much greater challenge for the College to select a name of less obvious repute and to assume that the esteem attached to it as a college designation will be created by this and succeeding generations of college members. We will attempt to create meaning for our name by what we do and what we stand for rather than take meaning from it.

"As a result of all these considerations we have presented as our proposal the choice of Stong College. Stong meets all of our expectations, and it has the additional dimension of a kind of metaphorical rootedness in the history of York University.

"It is simply the name of the family who owned the land on

### First senate meeting today

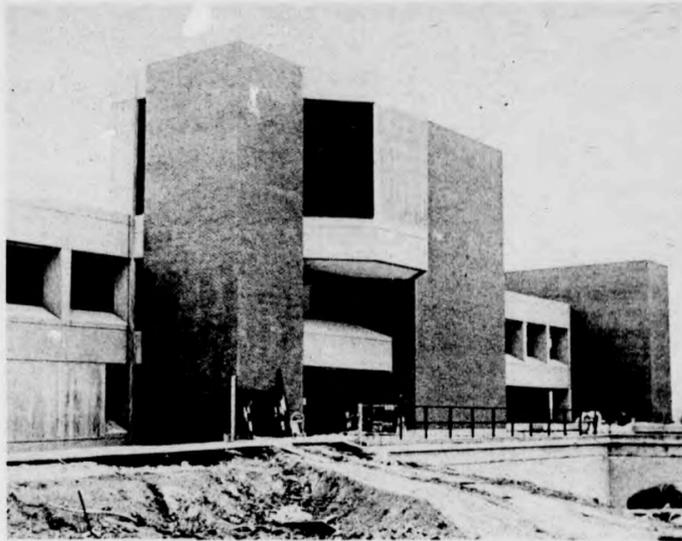
Items scheduled to come before Senate this afternoon for discussion and approval include:

1. Report of the nominating committee re. nominations for the positions of vice-chairman of senate and academic colleague to the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario.

2. Recommendation of the senate executive committee that senate approve the report of the senate committee on examinations and academic standards respecting academic regulations proposed by the Glendon College faculty council and the council of the faculty of science.

This afternoon's meeting of senate, the first regular meeting of the academic year, will be held at 4:30 p.m. in the multi-purpose room on the ninth floor of the Ross Building.

For insertion in  
On Campus and the  
York Daily Bulletin,  
call 635-3441



Stong House — not a new building, just a new name.

which the University is built.

"It suggests a fact of history — that land granted to a citizen and retained by his descendants for many generations has become the earth for another kind of use, equally important in the context of serving as a source for the growth and development of minds and knowledge and skills.

"It seems to us appropriate that there should be some small bit of evidence preserved of a simple family who kept in their possession for nearly a century and a half land which sustained them.

"The 'facts' of possession are few: in 1803 the land on which York University now stands was granted by the Crown to one Jacob Fisher. When Jacob died in the army

during the War of 1812 the land was left to his three daughters, Mrs. Joseph Holly, Catharine Fisher, and Mrs. Daniel Stong. Mrs. Stong outlived her sisters, and the farm was held by her descendants from 1816 until 1952 (except for a brief period during which a son-in-law named Garret cultivated it.) In that year it was turned over to Central Mortgage and Housing and later was acquired by York University.

"In proposing as our choice the name of Stong College, we are challenging ourselves to fashion our own reputation. We are convinced that given the opportunity 'Stong' will be known not only as the name of the family who owned the land but as one of York's most distinguished Colleges."

## Faculty briefs

**PROF. STEPHEN BORINS** Osgoode, has been elected Director of the Canadian Judicial Conference and a member of the Area Committee, York County Legal Aid Plan.

**PROF. ROBERT CLUETT**, English, received a Canada Council grant of \$5,400 for a computer study of 37 Renaissance writers.

**PROF. J. TAIT DAVIS**, geography, was appointed to the York University Project Planning and Evaluation Unit Project in Nairobi, Kenya, as technical adviser for the academic year 1970-71.

**PROF. JAMES D. FLECK**, administrative studies, has been appointed Executive Director of the Productivity Improvement Project for the Ontario Government and will be on leave of absence from the University.

**PROFS. C. DAVID FOWLE, MICHAEL G. BOYER, BRIAN COLEMAN, and JAMES S. TAIT**, biology, have been awarded a \$40,000 grant-in-aid of research by the Department of University Affairs for a multi-disciplinary research study of pesticides in natural communities.

**PROF. E.P. FOWLER**, political science, Glendon, and **PROF. MICHAEL GOLDRICK**, political science, York read a paper on "The Toronto election, 1969 patterns of partisan and non-partisan voting" to the Canadian Political Science Association in Winnipeg on June 4.

**PROF. B.M. FROLIC**, political science, read a paper on "social science research in the USSR" to the Canadian Political Science Association in June in Winnipeg.

**PROF. IWONA GRABOWSKI**, foreign literature, has been elected a member of the Polish Research Institute of America.

**PROF. R.H. HAYNES**, biology, spoke on "Repair and replication of DNA in microorganism" and "reactivation and recovery processes" at the Gessellschaft Fur Strahlenforschung in Munich, Germany, in June.

**PROF. RUTH HILL**, biology, received the British Council's Commonwealth University Interchange Award to visit and lecture at the University of London and University College of Swansea last summer.

**PROF. P.K. KAISER**, psychology, received a \$1,000 grant from the Foundation for the Prevention of Blindness for work on "vision capabilities in the 'low vision' population".

**COLIN MACANDREWS**, environmental studies, had an audience with his Holiness The Dalai Lama during his visit to India in August and since his return has appeared on a number of television and radio programmes including the Pierre Berton show, September 21.

**PROF. H.N. MACFARLAND**, natural science, was elected a Director of the Ontario Section of the Air Pollution Control Association.

**PROF. D.E.S. MAXWELL**, English, read a paper on "W.B. Yeats: poetry and politics in the thirties", to the Association of Canadian University Teachers of English, in Winnipeg in June.

**PROF. R.W. NICHOLLS**, Director of CRESS, officiated at the dedication ceremonies of the new physics research laboratories at the University of Western Ontario, June 29. The atomic and molecular physics programme at Western has grown directly from the work Prof. Nicholls began and subsequently directed prior to joining the York faculty in 1965.

## On Campus

Thursday, Sept. 24

1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. - Development of Colour in Western Art, arranged and circulated by the Art Gallery of Ontario, Rm. S166, Ross Bldg.

2.00 p.m. - Computer services — all users of computer facilities, Rm. S170, Ross Bldg.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. - Film, The Hunters, Rm. E, Lecture Hall 2.

4.30 p.m. - Monthly Senate meeting — open to all members of the York Community, 9th floor, multi-purpose room, Ross Bldg. Obtain tickets from Rm. S945 up to 4.00 p.m. Thurs.

6.30 p.m. - Meeting flag football reps from each college for inter-university competition, 3rd floor, Tait McKenzie Bldg.

7.30 p.m. - Registration for the following Centre for Continuing Education courses.

Accounting I, 20 weeks, fee \$50, Rm. 118, Winters College. Call 635-2502 for further info.

Management Theory and Practice, 12 weeks, fee \$60, Rm. A210, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-3276.

Friday, Sept. 25

10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon - Dr. Charles Harris, Bell Telephone Labs, will discuss further research. Sponsored by psychology dept. Rm. 308, Behavioural Sciences Bldg.

7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. - Badminton, new members welcome, upper gym, Tait McKenzie Bldg.

Saturday, Sept. 26

Registration for the following Centre for Continuing Education courses.

9.00 a.m. - Effective Reading, 13 weeks, fee \$45, B wing, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-2502.

English as a Second Language, 13 weeks, fee \$60, Rm. A109, 217, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-2502.

10.00 a.m. - Business Communications, 14 weeks, fee \$60, Rm. A208, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-2502.

Creative Writing, 14 weeks, fee \$75, Rm. A103, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-2502.

Recreational Soccer, new players welcome. On the soccer field. Call Roy Merrens 635-3215.

Sunday, Sept. 26

2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. - Badminton, new members welcome, upper gym, Tait McKenzie Bldg.

7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. - Film, Alice's Restaurant, sponsored by Winters College Council. Admission 75 cents, Rm. L, Lecture Hall 2.

Monday, Sept. 27

Registration for the following Centre for Continuing Education courses.

5.00 p.m. - Management and Human Resources, 15 weeks, fee \$125, Rm. A107, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-2502.

7.30 p.m. - Management Accounting (Intermediate), 25 weeks, fee \$80, Rm. A109, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-2502.

Industrial Psychology, 10 weeks, fee \$50, Rm. S127, Ross Bldg. Call 635-3276.

8.00 p.m. - Creative Drama, 10 weeks, fee \$40, Studio Lab Theatre, Toronto. Call 635-3403.

12.15-12.45 p.m. - Conditioning for men and women. Mon., Wed., Fri. Women, upper gym, men, main gym. Tait McKenzie Bldg. Call 635-3818.

3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. - Tennis for beginners, Mon. and Wed. Founders Tennis Courts. Call 635-3818.

6.30 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. - Instructional judo, Mon. and Thurs. Tait McKenzie Bldg. Call 635-3818.

7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. - Instructional swimming, beginners to senior Red Cross, Mon. and Wed. Tait McKenzie Bldg. Call 635-3818.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. - Film, The Hunters, Rm. F, Stedman Lecture Hall.

Tuesday, Sept. 28

Registration for the following Centre for Continuing Education courses.

7.30 p.m. - Management Accounting Advanced, 25 weeks, fee \$80, Rm. A113, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-2502.

Effective Behaviour, 10 weeks, fee \$40, North York Public Library, Don Mills. Call 635-3403.

8.00 p.m. - The Living Theatre, 10 weeks, fee \$40, Rm. 245, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-3403.

Continuing Creative Theatre, 10 weeks, fee \$40, Studio Lab Theatre, Toronto. Call 635-3403.

Instructional and Recreational.

3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. - Intermediate and advanced tennis, Tues. and Thurs. Founders tennis courts. Call 635-3818.

4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. - Dance, Jazz. Tait McKenzie. Call 635-3818.

6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. - Diving, beginners to advanced, Tues. and Thurs. Tait McKenzie pool. Call 635-3818.

7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. - Folk dance, Tait McKenzie. Call 635-3818.

Wednesday, Sept. 30

8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. - Stargazing, Petrie Science Bldg. Observatory

Registration for the following Centre for Continuing Education courses.

8.00 p.m. - Canadian Studies, Canada and the United States, 10 weeks, fee \$40, Rm. 217, York Hall, Glendon. Call 635-3403.

12.15 p.m. - Recreational soccer, every Wed. New players welcome. Call Ray Merrens, 635-3215.

7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. - Karate, beginners to advanced. Also Sat. (2.00 to 4.00) Tait McKenzie. Call 635-3818.

## What the Dickens?

A "Dickens Centennial Festival", sponsored by the Graduate Programme in English and the Department of English, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the death of the English author will be held on the York Campus September 28-29.

The two-day programme of events will include readings from Dickens, by Professor Phillip Collins, University of Leicester; showings of Dickens films; the presentation of three papers on "Dickens and Melville: Our Mutual Friends", "Dickens as Earman, or a Voice Through the Gaslight", and "Dickens and the Painter's Art"; a Victorian Banquet, speeches by Robertson Davies, Northrop Frye, F.E.L. Priestly, and an evening of special entertainment.

A fee of \$15 covers all Festival events; however, students may attend the films and papers free of charge. Those wishing to attend the "Dickens Centennial Festival" should contact Mrs. Olga Cirak, Graduate Programme in English.



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# THE GREATEST TRADEGY

**T**he greatest tragedy in our history was the total extinction of the Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland. The tradition among the Micmac Indians is that the French, exasperated by the petty depredations of the Beothuk, offered a bounty on their heads.

The more numerous Micmac Indians crossed from Cape Breton and hunted Beothuks for the bounty and their furs. The British attempted to stop their people from wantonly killing these Indians. A Proclamation of 1769 asserted that the colonists "treat the said savages with the greatest inhumanity, and frequently destroy them without the least provocation or remorse." The proclamation expressed "abhorances of such inhuman barbarity" and urged officers and magistrates to be diligent in apprehending offenders who were to be returned to England for trial. The proclamation was reissued in 1775 and 1776, a sign surely, of its inobservance. In 1807 and 1810 two additional proclamations were issued to the same end. The Beothuks, dwindling in numbers, retreated to the woods and a Proclamation of 1813 indicates that communication was so totally absent that the Crown was offering 100 pounds reward to anyone who could establish dealings with the Indians on a settled basis. But the Crown efforts failed and the last Beothuk died in 1829.

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poets

OF FOUR DECADES

AL PURDY

OCTOBER 27th (TUESDAY)

Ontario's Al Purdy, winner of the Governor-General's Award for Poetry in 1966 and the President's Medal in 1964. A poet whose reputation became nationwide in the 60's.

"One of the few very good poets since 1900"

-- Charles Bukowski

"The hottest poet in the country" -- Robert Weaver

"The most admired of all Canadian poets publishing today" -- Earle Birney

W.H. AUDEN

MARCH 1st (MONDAY)

One of the great literary figures of our time — perhaps the greatest still writing — poet, essayist, editor, perpetual rebel, will read and comment on his life and work. A truly special occasion.

JOSEPH ROSENBLATT

JANUARY 19th (TUESDAY)

Born in Toronto in 1933, Rosenblatt is one of the more promising young poets writing for the 70's. A Canada Council Award winner for his first book of poetry in 1966, L.S.D. Leacock, Rosenblatt has since published *Winter of The Luna Moth* (1968) and was nominated for the Governor-General's Award for Poetry. Presently working on a third book — "experimental poetry on bumble bees and crocuses". A fine poet and performer.

LAWRENCE FERLINGHETTI

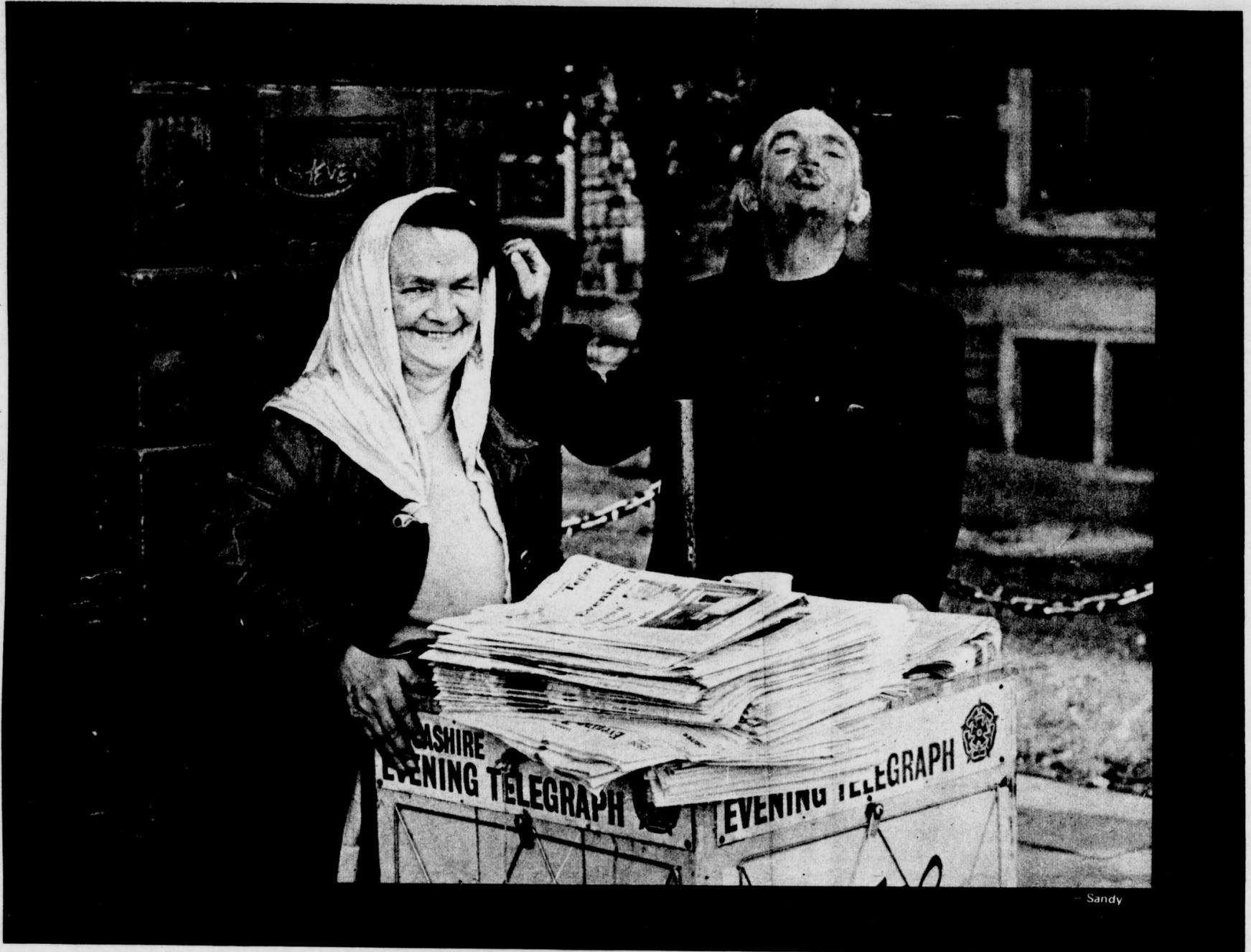
MARCH 16th (TUESDAY)

One of the founders of the "Beat Generation" of the 50's, Ferlinghetti is the author of *A Coney Island of The Mind*, *Her, Unfair Arguments with Existence and Routines*. Ferlinghetti says his poems are composed to be read aloud. "The sound of the street singer and the Salvation Army speaker is not to be scorned. . ." A unique reading.

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-- Sandy

APOLITICAL INTELLECTUALS

One day  
the apolitical  
intellectuals  
of my country  
will be interrogated  
by the simplest  
of our people.

They will be asked  
what they did  
when their nation died out  
slowly  
like a sweet fire  
small and alone.

No one will ask them  
about their dress,  
their long siestas  
after lunch  
no one will want to know  
about their sterile combats  
with "the idea  
of the nothing."  
No one will care about  
their higher financial learning.  
They won't be questioned  
on Greek mythology  
or regarding their self-disgust

when someone within them  
begins to die  
the coward's death.

They'll be asked nothing  
about their absurd  
justifications  
born in the shadow  
of the total lie.

On that day  
the simple folk will come,  
those who had no place  
in the books and poems  
of the apolitical intellectuals,  
but daily delivered  
their bread and milk,  
their tortillas and eggs,  
those who mended their clothes,  
those who drove their cars,  
who cared for their dogs and gardens  
and worked for them

And they'll ask:  
"What did you do when the poor  
suffered, when tenderness  
and life  
burned out in them?"

--from Otto Rene Castillo