

Excalibur

Vol. 4, No. 7 THE STUDENT WEEKLY OF YORK UNIVERSITY October 23, 1969

Proposed pay hike too low

Union rejects admin offer

Monday morning 106 of 172 members of the Building Service Employees' International Union, local 204 (York and Glendon), rejected the administration's new contract offer.

As a result "inside" workers such as maintenance plumbers and carpenters, and cleaners are seriously talking about a strike in the near future.

At issue is money and the contributory pension plan.

All the workers, but especially the cleaners, want a higher wage increase to keep up with rising prices.

Male cleaners want an increase from \$2.30 an hour to \$2.80. They are offered \$2.50.

There was also a demand that the university's compulsory pension plan be made optional.

D.J. Mitchell, director of personnel, expects further meetings with the union negotiating committee. A settlement is probable; but a strike can't be ruled out.

As one worker said: "According to the feeling at the meeting they'll (the cleaners) go on strike if they don't get the raise."

Since the cleaners dominate the union, a general strike would result.

It would involve maintenance people, groundsmen, bus drivers and parking control officers. Security personnel and stationary engineers belong to separate unions, currently negotiating their own agreements with the university.

Mitchell doesn't expect a strike for three reasons.

First, there was no strike vote at Monday's meeting. Most unions, he said, would have held such a vote at that stage.

Second, relations with the negotiating committee have been "good". They had already agreed to the university's new offer. It was the general membership that later rejected it.

Third, Mitchell doesn't believe that the workers, when they realize fully the "consequences" of a strike will opt for such drastic action.

Many issues, including all non-money points have already been cleared up, Mitchell feels.

Workers are fed up, want a living wage

By BRIAN MILNER

Ron and Mario are cleaners — and they're fed up.

They're sick of fancy union talk and don't understand much of it anyway.

They just want more money; it's as simple as that. They'd like to pay their bills, and maybe — just maybe — have something left to put in the bank once in a while.

Mario laughs when you mention the bank. He's got a wife and kid and a house in Downsview and a mortgage. He takes home \$70 a week; that's right — 70 crummy dollars a week.

There's an expensive pension plan in the university offer. What does Mario want with a fancy pension? He'd like to keep the \$4.35 weekly it will cost him. If he could add that money to his take-home pay it would help — a little. "Nobody wants the pension," he says. But Ron does.

Ron wants it for the future. He's single; he doesn't have a family to feed or clothe.

Ron is no happy-go-lucky bachelor though — he works hard and is always broke before payday.

"Any guy," he says, "that works for \$2.39 an hour is a stupid ass."

The administration offered Ron and the other cleaners 20 cents more an hour. That won't even pay the increase in Ron's rent when they raise it again next month.

What about the other cleaners? One of them works part time at another job. Most have trouble paying their bills.

Ron and Mario clean about 30 classrooms after 10 pm when the last of the night students shuffle out. They scrub boards, wash floors and walls and clean desks. And if you think that's easy, try it sometime.

There will be a strike vote in the next week or two. Can anyone blame them if they walk out on such stimulating, enjoyable work?

But Mitchell is unaware of the tense, emotional atmosphere and angry talk at Monday's meeting.

"You have to do something," said one worker when asked if he would strike.

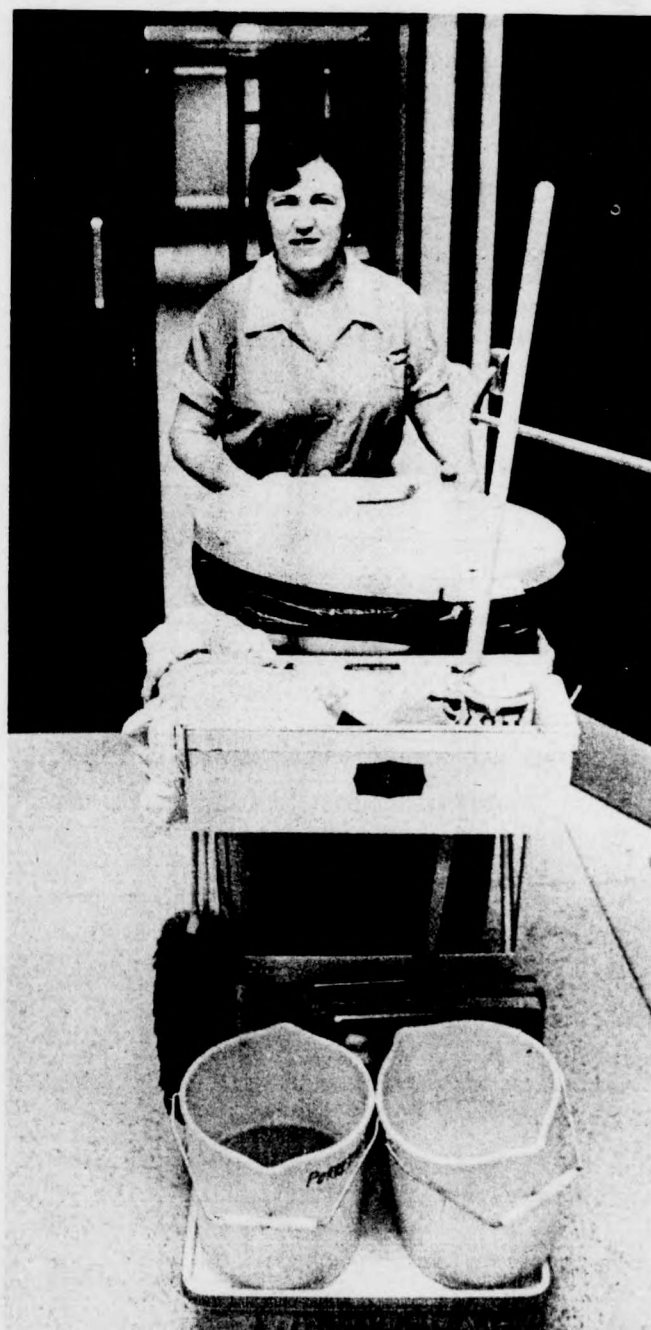
If a strike is voted and this could happen in the next two weeks - notice will be given to the Labour Relations board; 14 days later ... a strike at York.

It's up to the workers now to get their demands clear among themselves. Once this is done it will be up to the administration to decide how it wants to play this version of the labour game.



D.J. Mitchell

Excalibur -- Dave Cooper



Maria Poretta cleans up after the night students go.

Excalibur -- Dave Cooper

Senate motion will ask power to make decision on new pres

A move in the senate today may assert independence and power of the senate over the board of governors at York, setting

precedence for an eventual disappearance of the board.

Professor Howard Adelman will ask the senate to pass a request that the appointment of the new university president be "subject to the prior concurrence of a majority of the senate."

If approved, it will mean the board of governors' choice for president will be invalid until the senate, which is dominated by faculty members, approves of the board's choice.

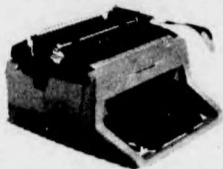
In effect, the motion will be an assertion of the governing power of the senate, the highest academic body in the university, over the board, a financial management and advisory body, which has made all principal decisions in the past.

It is expected Adelman's motion will be passed by the senate members, and will be forwarded to the board-senate executive committee for negotiation.

The board may approve the senate motion, in the hopes that faculty members will settle for only offering approval-disapproval of the board's selection for president, rather than insist on actually voting for a particular individual.

By asserting it's right to make the final approval of a president, the senate will be creating a precedent for its right to make important final decisions in matters other than purely academic fields, which are of direct importance to the whole university.

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Canada Briefs

Ryerson design students on strike

Students in interior design at Ryerson Polytechnic Institute struck last Thursday in protest against an inadequate program which they claim fails to leave them competent to become "practising professionals." In a letter to the chairman of the department students said the course was "out of touch with design as an original and creative process." The students said they had "spoken in a concerned manner for at least a year to the staff as well as the department head," and had received little response but gratitude for complaining. As of Tuesday night the department had brought in an interior design expert from Montreal who has offered to serve as a resource person for the school next year. In a conference with the students the as yet unnamed instructor told the students that his experience with English and U.S. design schools has taught him that if the students want to change a course in their school they will have to blow the place up. The inability of English speaking schools to adapt to new and creative ideas in interior design leaves the students unable to keep pace with students from the more creative European schools.

Loyola sets up reform commission

MONTREAL — In the wake of mass student and faculty resignations from the senate and a referendum approving a student strike, the board of trustees at Loyola College announced Friday that it was setting up a commission to examine the entire academic structure of the college. Trouble has been building at Loyola since early summer, when the administration refused to rehire physicist S. A. Santhanum. The senate recommended his rehiring but the board of trustees refused and earlier this month categorically denied a Canadian Association of University Teachers offer to arbitrate in the affair. On Oct. 8 three students and seven faculty senators resigned from the senate, charging that since 43 per cent of its members were appointed by the all-Jesuit board of trustees, it was unrepresentative. The senate later upheld the trustee's decision not to re-open the Santhanum case. Loyola students voted Oct. 14 by a bare majority to hold a three-day boycott of classes, over what the students charged was an unrepresentative senate. In response to this the board will set up a commission on the college's academic structure, with composition and terms of reference to be decided by all elements of the Loyola campus.

Charges laid against SFU strikers

BURNABY — Simon Fraser University administration Tuesday brought civil charges against three professors and 11 students involved in the strike of the university's department of political science, sociology, and anthropology. The administration has also applied for a court injunction barring all picketing and disrupting lectures. A further injunction against distributing of literature by picketing students may soon be sought by SFU admin president Kenneth Strand. The civil charges brought against the 14 strikers are for loss of revenue (because the administration has been forced to reimburse students who decided to withdraw as a result of the strike), unspecified damages, and trespassing. The trespassing charges grew out of an administration decree that striking professors and students are no longer a part of the university. The injunction would specifically seek to put an end to the picketing of the "mini-courses" which the administration has set up to replace the missing PSA lectures. "Mini-courses" in archaeology and economics were prevented from meeting by PSA pickets Oct. 17 and 20. Without these lectures, the administration policy of ignoring the strike would be difficult to maintain. Jim Harding, one of the students charged, is scheduled to appear at the Year of the Barricade conference to be held at Glendon College this weekend.

Student charged with letter theft

WATERLOO — University of Waterloo administration president Howard Petch has personally charged a student with the theft and possession of a letter from his files. Petch accused Cyril Levitt, a member of the Waterloo's Radical Student Movement, of stealing a letter from Philip Pollock, research director of the senate special committee on science policy, containing peripheral references to expected increases in research funds because of U.S. weapons research. Levitt read the letter to over 300 students, Sept. 25, as they gathered to hear explanations from Petch about the Order On Campus report calling for stern disciplinary action against nearly all student disruption. Shortly before Levitt's reading Petch told the group that the university was involved only in peaceful research. Levitt appeared in court Monday to have a date set for a meeting which will decide on the trial date. Levitt told reporters he intends to plead innocent to both charges.

McGill censors its admin paper

MONTREAL — Administrators at McGill University have forced their own newspaper to drop an issue devoted to former McGill political science lecturer Stanley Gray, who was fired last year for his political activities on that campus. A 28-page issue of the McGill Reporter, an administration-financed paper established as a counterweight to the student-run McGill Daily, was scheduled to appear on Friday. It included an interview with Gray, a chronology of the events leading up to his dismissal, essays on civil disobedience and academic discontent, and comments on the future of McGill from graduates and faculty members. This is the second time the Reporter has come to odds with McGill's administration over the Gray fiasco. The first trouble occurred when the paper criticized the administration for its failure to disclose information concerning the dismissal proceedings.

Structures commission report

Toronto board might go

A report on the governing structures at the University of Toronto has called for the abolition of the university's present governing structures, including the board of governors and the academic senate.

The Commission on University Government, in a report issued last Thursday, recommends that existing university structures be replaced by a number of councils, with final power resting in a 66-member Governing Council, composed of 20 students, 20 faculty, 20 lay members and six ex-officio members.

At least 10 of the lay members would be U of T graduates or alumni members. The others could be provincial government appointments and nominees.

The report also recommends that faculty councils, composed of not more than 100 members, should have a membership of 40 per cent students, 40 per cent faculty and 20 per cent administrators.

Each department, center or institute would have a clearly established governing council of under 50 members, with the responsibility of deciding proportions of representation on these councils left up to the present department, center or institute committee.

The Governing Council would have sole governing authority with final control over all financial and academic matters.

Decision-making would be largely decentralized to the faculty and departmental councils.

Curriculum planning, admissions, student promotion, evaluation, degree granting, academic appointment, promotion and tenure, allocation of budget and resources granted by the Governing Council to the faculty and student petitions and appeals would all be handled by faculty councils.

The report also recommends that the president of the university, all deans, department chairmen and course directors should be appointed for a five-year term, renewable once, by an ad hoc student-faculty-administration committee of the Governing Council.

All council and committee meetings would be open. Non-academic staff — janitors, office workers, security guards, etc. — should be given "a right to participation in those decisions that affect their well-being," the report says.

"Support staff", as they are termed by the commission, would be given equal representation with faculty and students on committees of faculty and departmental councils set up to deal with matters concerning them.

They would also be given limited representation on the Governing Council.

The CUG commission, set up last November, was composed of U of T administration president Claude Bissell, four faculty members and four students. The report was issued unanimously.

A new University of Toronto Act will have to be passed through the Ontario legislature before the changes recommended by the CUG report can be implemented.



World Briefs

Columbia gives asylum to AWOL GI

NEW YORK (LNS) -- An AWOL GI from Fort Dix has been granted "political asylum" on the campus of Columbia University. Jorge Caputo, the 18-year-old soldier from Schenectady, N.Y., has spent seven of his eight months of army life in the infamous Fort Dix stockade which he describes as "a concentration camp employing tortures which go back to the Middle Ages". Asked by a New York Times reporter to explain what he meant Caputo described "the slop that passes for food, the restraining straps and beatings by sadistic guards." Hundreds of students, professors, and middle-aged women with moratorium buttons have visited the chapel where he is staying to ask what they can do. The day after Caputo entered the St. Paul's chapel, Columbia president Andrew Cordier issued a two-page statement promising the cooperation of the administration in the granting of the sanctuary. The same day, the staff and student governing board of Earl Hall, which plans activities for the chapel, voted to maintain the sanctuary as long as he wishes to remain.

Be heard -- send a telegram

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special) -- Instead of listening to the crowds outside the White House protesting the Vietnam war in last Wednesday's moratorium, U.S. president Nixon used the floods of telegrams addressed to him as his weatherman. The telegrams, pouring in faster than the White House machines could type them out, were four-to-one in favor of the president's Vietnam policy. The moral of the story is: anyone who can afford to send a telegram can influence U.S. government policy.

Court supports Communist prof.

LOS ANGELES (CUPI) -- The dismissal of Angela Davis, a Communist Party member, by the University of California was ruled unconstitutional Monday. Judge Jerry Pacht forbade the regents from wasting any more of the taxpayer's money to oust Davis, an assistant professor of philosophy at the U of C Los Angeles campus. He stated that "mere membership" in the Communist Party did not constitute grounds for barring a person from public employment, and that such a move would be both "unlawful and dangerous". University general counsel Thomas Cunningham said the regents will appeal the decision, and sources in the U.S. expect the appeal will be carried to the U.S. Supreme Court.

KKK machine-guns anti-war GIs

HOUSTON (LNS) -- A car bringing GIs from Fort Hood near Killeen Texas, to participate in an anti-imperialist rally Oct. 4 was riddled with bullets from an M-16 rifle. The car was one of four bringing 20 GIs to the rally. Shortly after 3 pm the same afternoon, Space City News (Houston's leftist newspaper) received the following phone call. "Hello friend. Understand you have a peace rally today. Well, some people came down from Killeen and ran into some machine gun fire. I want to tell you right now that this is the Klan talking to you. The next time we're going to bury those people."

France sends troops to halt revolt

PARIS (LNS) -- While many French governmental officials expressed their sympathy with the Oct. 15 moratorium against the war in Vietnam the French government approved the use of 1,500 French troops to be used in a counter revolutionary war in Chad (a former colony of France in French Equatorial Africa. The government of Chad headed by Francois Tombalbay requested French aid after the regular army found itself unable to cope with the latest offensives of the Front for National Liberation, a loose coalition of leftist guerrilla organizations brought together in 1966 under the leadership of Dr. Abba Sidick, the former minister of education. In an article attempting to explain the French policy Le Monde recently stated that "the political stability of the whole of central Africa is affected by the crisis in Chad." The war might impare France's telecommunications network in a dozen African countries including: Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, and the Central African Republic.

Blacks suspended for walkout

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (LNS) -- Central High School has come full circle. Thirteen years ago the National Guard was called into the school to enforce new intergration laws. Last week, 150 black students walked out of the school, calling it racist. All were suspended. Nearly 30 per cent of the school's 1,900 students are black.

Police plant narcs in colleges

CHICAGO (LNS) -- The Illinois State Narcotics Control Division has announced that student informers will be used in Illinois universities this fall. Underground agents of the narcotics division are enrolling in classes for the purpose of seeking out users and suppliers of drugs.

Athens bombed by Greek resistance

ATHENS (LNS) -- The Greek Democratic Movement, recently formed coalition of resistance groups, bombed three targets in the Athens area on Sept. 22. The organization announced that these bombings were part of the inauguration of their armed sabotage group which will act against the military junta. No one was injured in any of the blasts.

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COLLEGE E MEETING

A meeting of College E members will be held tomorrow at 1 pm in the students' common room on the first floor of the Hum Building. The structure of the college will be discussed at the meeting.

AVALANCHE WARNING

On Tuesday evening, November 4th at 8:30, the Faculty of Fine Arts will sponsor an avalanche in Burton Auditorium. The full title of this mixed-media musical-happening is "An Avalanche for Pitchman, Prima Donna, Player Piano, Percussionist and Pre-recorded Playback." It will be created by Lejaren Hiller who, last summer, created a five-hour happening with John Cage at the University of Illinois.

Avalanche will be one of six experimental works that will be performed that evening by the Creative Associates of Buffalo, a group of the world's foremost experimenters in the field of electronic music. The very nature of this event just could mean the total destruction of Burton Auditorium. We think you won't want to miss it.

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Campus-wide CUS referendum planned in November by CYSF

By ROSS HOWARD

A campus-wide referendum on continued membership in the Canadian Union of Students — it costs York an annual \$6,000 — will be held Nov. 20.

The Council of the York Student Federation passed the referendum motion with little excitement Tuesday night, after councillor Andy Stoddart reminded the council the previous council had promised to "re-examine CUS" over a year ago.

The council also committed itself to taking a stand pro or against CUS, and advise students how to vote, before the referendum.

Stoddart had also recommended a referendum on the Ontario Union

of Students at the same time, but his motion was defeated.

The referendum question will read: "Are you in favor of continued membership in CUS?"

Some councillors objected to the necessity of holding a referendum at all, on the grounds that no commitment had been made to honor the previous council's call for a re-examination.

Councillor Karen Hood pointed out that "If the U of T votes itself out of CUS Thursday we may be all there is left in CUS — we'll be CUS."

Stoddart said he personally didn't care whether York was in or out of CUS, he simply wanted to have student opinion, as promised. It was pointed out that since the membership in CUS is now under consideration, York will pay none of the \$6,000 fees it owes to CUS, pending the outcome of the referendum.

A referendum passed by over 10

per cent of the student body will become binding policy, and York will withdraw from CUS after Nov. 20.

Karen Hood's motion to have the council take a stand on CUS membership was designed to make the councillors earnestly try to find out student opinion, in depth, and try and devise a stand which would relate to students, for a change. It was pointed out the council will have to examine the CUS question carefully, since the council will find itself in agreement or total disagreement with students, after the referendum.

If the council fails to convince students to vote as it believes, the referendum result may be considered a vote of non-confidence, and cause for resignation.

In other business, the council agreed to build a float for \$150, to represent York in the Canadian College Bowl Football game, Nov. 22.



York Briefs

Library bans high schoolers

If you don't shave, or are short, or look in any way younger than a first-year student, then don't forget to bring your ATL card when you go to Steacie library. After a hassle with high school students last Thursday night the library has decided to set up a desk to check ID's during the evenings. Anyone looking like a high schooler will be asked to show proof; high schoolers will be excluded. On Thursday night about 30 high schoolers were ejected by a security guard. According to J. Carruthers, the reference librarian, they had rudely refused to leave when requested by the librarian on duty. They had already been given one warning; but complaints from York students indicated that they were still preventing serious use of the reference section. This incident was just the climax, another librarian said. There had been many earlier complaints of noise and on one occasion high school students caused the fire alarm to go off by opening fire doors. Miss Carruthers said the problem was not primarily one of space, but rather of noise and disruption. "A high schooler would be admitted if accompanied by a York student to vouch for him", one librarian declared. Some students say the ban on library facilities for high school students is unfair. "A decision to exclude all high schoolers from our library — especially since high school libraries and the North York one lack the depth we have — seems an easy, but also negative and expensive way to solve the problem," said Greg McConnell, F 3.

Osgoode students reject CYSF

Osgoode Hall Law School rejected membership in the Council of the York Student Federation last Thursday with a vote of 308-133 against the plan. Sixty-three per cent of the school's students turned out for the vote. Because of its status as a separate faculty Osgoode did not become a member of the federation automatically when the school became a part of York. Osgoode's school newspaper, the Obiter Dicta, rejected the federation editorially last Wednesday. In a news story on its front page the Obiter said: "A strong feeling of identification with the old Osgoode and its traditions is expected to ensure the defeat of the YSF proposal."

At least the rats got high

Rumors as to the purpose of a police car outside Vanier on Sunday afternoon sent the tower's water pressure index spiralling downward. Sewer rats are probably still high from an estimated \$1,000 worth of various drugs which were hastily flush-a-byed while the two police officers ascended the elevator. Their visit, it turned out, concerned the lost wallet of a fourth floor student. One young lady who had disposed of three ounces of hash wouldn't say whether she was relieved or not.

Winters catches blood Donor Cup

Winters College won the Blood Donor Cup last Thursday when 156 Winters students traded a pint of blood for a cup of Versafood coffee at the biannual Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic last week. Vanier came a close second with 142 bleeders, and McLaughlin and Founders weren't far behind with 136 and 124. Twenty-nine College E donors, 31 faculty and 12 graduates brought the total to 630 donors.

Masses didn't come, CYSF meeting fails

Over 6,500 students did not attend CYSF's open meeting in Winters' College yesterday afternoon to discuss students voting for York's new president and representation on the board of governors.

The meeting was supposed to determine student opinion on voting procedure for York's new president but only 20 students showed up... and that included the councillors.

CYSF president, Paul Koster, Mike Woolnough and David Coombs, the 3 students on the presidential search committee, said the method of finally choosing one man for president had not yet been decided by the committee.

Woolnough pointed out that some of the presidential candidates so far selected — perhaps up to half of them — would refuse to go through

a public selection which would include voting by students.

"You face a legal problem — to be politically consistent all students should have a voice in the final decision," Woolnough said, "but if you insist on making the issue a public preferential vote you may lose some good men."

Coombs said the damage to a man's reputation if it was known he was not York's first choice for president could be very serious. He told the students they did have a voice on the search committee through their three representatives.

The question of students on the board was delayed to a second (mass) meeting to be held next week.

Poor advertising and lack of student knowledge of the issue was blamed for the poor turnout at the meeting.

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Students can't legally elect new government

Glendon student council dies when 12 quit

By JOAN SHIRLOW

The seven members of the Glendon College student council resigned last Monday, along with the council's business manager, speaker, secretary, chief returning officer and women's social representative.

The 12 resigned partly as a result of the defeat of a referendum held to increase the student fee by \$10. Although 67 per cent of the voters were for the increase, only a third of the electorate voted.

A money referendum requires at least half of the electorate to vote before it becomes legal.

In a signed statement, the council members commented on what has appeared to be the growing rift between the student body and the council. They said the defeat of the referendum "has effectively shown that (the students) do not consider the issues that are of importance to the

councillors to be important to themselves. It is a well-known fact that other council projects have generated little interest."

They said they expect some kind of action on the part of the students. Because the new chief returning officer can only be appointed by the student council, and a new student council cannot be elected without a chief returning officer, the students at present cannot legally elect a new government.

In the statement it says "if they want an election, channels will have to be set up. If they want a new constitution, it will have to be formed . . . the members cannot stress enough that it is up to the students now to decide what structures they want . . . the impetus for change should come from the bottom not the top . . . what the students do now is up to them. We hope it will be more relevant and

democratic than in the past. All power to the people."

Last Monday, the editor-in-chief and the managing editor of the Glendon paper Pro Tem also

resigned. Graham Muir, the former editor, said: "I think I'm wasting my time and getting in the way of the paper. I don't really care about the current political

situation here at Glendon. I'm only doing a mediocre job in everything I'm doing now." Delores Broten, girl wonder, has become the interim editor-in-chief.



Excalibur - Dave Cooper

Controversial political scientist George Haggar debated with about 300 students in the Mac common room last Thursday, but refused to substantiate his charge of discrimination against the York political science department.

Healy leaving June 30; will take Bishop's post

York acting president Dennis Healy will be leaving York June 30, 1970 to become president and vice-chancellor of Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec.

Bishop's is a small liberal arts college with an old Anglican tradition. Most of the 1,100 students come from Westmount in Montreal.

Healy, quoted in last Saturday's Globe and Mail, said that "such a university can survive, because the English minority needs a place to send its sons and daughters." Bishop's is bilingual and bears a striking resemblance to Glendon College in its orientation, size, and composition.

Healy said that he will not put forward his candidacy for president at York because he is too old and "it's not my style." He said that being president is a complex job, and that the president is bound to be a harried man.

"I'm not running away from York, I'm running to something that I find very attractive", Healy said.

Healy studied at the University of Alberta and the University of Paris where he received his doctorate in 1946. He has taught at the University of Alberta, and Long Island University. He taught at the University of British Columbia from 1954 until 1962, ending as the dean of the arts and science faculty.

George Haggar gets cold welcome

By BOB ROTH

Political scientist George Haggar received a cold welcome from York students at a forum last Thursday when he refused to give specific evidence to substantiate his charge that York refused to hire him because of his political beliefs.

Many of the 300 students who jammed McLaughlin common room to hear Haggar denounced him when he said he would not make his evidence public. "There are three or four people whose reputations would be ruined," he explained.

He said, however, he would give evidence to the political science department if they would meet with him.

Haggar claims that York and four other Ontario universities refused to hire him because of his socialist and pro-Arab views.

Following the hostile reaction of the students Haggar wrote a letter to EXCALIBUR saying: "I am prepared to detail my relations with York, beginning with an interview with president Murray Ross, to an interview and luncheon with principal Escott Reid (principal of Glendon College) and professor Neal Wood (graduate student program director of York's political science department).

"Also, I am anxious to disclose the roles played by professors

Broadbent (now an NDP member of parliament), Schindeler, Hoffman (professors Fred Schindeler and David Hoffman of the political science department), Kaplan (polisci department chairman Harold Kaplan) and others."

At Thursday's forum Haggar spoke at length about U.S. imperialism and the colonial situation of Canadian universities dominated by U.S. faculty.

Apparently Haggar was not aware that he was to speak specifically about York due to some confusion that arose when a group called the Canadian Liberation Movement, of which Haggar is a member, co-sponsored the forum without consulting the primary sponsor, the political science students' union.



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1,500 support petition urging pot legalization

By JUDY TURNER

A petition urging the legalization of marijuana is being circulated around the campus, as a result of commission proceedings held here last Thursday night.

By Tuesday afternoon an estimated 1,500 students had signed the petition, which states: "In view of the relative harmlessness of marijuana and in view of its widespread use, I request the government of Canada to legalize and control the sale of marijuana."

The purpose behind the petition is to give the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs some accurate indication of people's views rather than an estimation which the RCMP would provide.

Ken Hundert, one of the organizers of the York petitioning, stressed the fact that signing the petition is merely an indication of approval of the principle of legalizing marijuana; it in no way implicates those who sign as possible users. He added that the information is only for the benefit of the commission and will be considered in strictest confidence.

The petition has been circulated through the residences but since this measure only reaches a very small percentage of the university, the tables set up on the Vanier dining hall ramp and in the Hum building will probably remain until Friday, Hundert said, in order to contact as many students as possible.

Hundert expressed the hope of

many students that the petition will prove valuable in securing, if not the legalization, at least the decriminalization of the sale and possession of marijuana and hashish.

The commission proceedings which stimulated this action were held in the McLaughlin junior common room last Thursday evening. The meeting was open to all interested persons in an attempt to acquire information concerning prevalence of drugs on campus and more important, the reasons underlying this drug use.

General consensus seemed to favour the control of marijuana and hashish under the Food and Drug Act and the outlawing of hard drugs such as "speed" and heroin. Many of those present questioned the morality of these laws which try to impose rules on conduct in private homes.

One student pointed out that by making possession of soft drugs illegal, the law forces people toward use of harder drugs such as "speed" which is extremely harmful but ironically does not carry a penalty for possession.

The two hour session consisted mainly of discussion and debate on the central arguments and theories both opposing and condoning the use of hallucinogenic drugs with the simple purpose of eliciting as many differing opinions as possible.

Similar open meetings will be held on campuses across Canada in order to fully investigate the extent of non-medical use of mood-modifying drugs.

Excalibur

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

We're writing this editorial by candlelight

It's a pain in the ass trying to write an editorial by candlelight.

It's Tuesday night and this is being written by candlelight because power lines feeding the Central Square got wet and exploded. Anyway, we're without lights at EXCALIBUR.

A number of things have happened, are happening and will be happening at York which deserve comment.

George Haggar

The issue seems to be closed. Unfortunately, nothing has really been resolved. We still don't know whether he was discriminated against here at York or not.

Haggar was reluctant/unable to document legally his charges. Probably the main reason why he couldn't was that the political science faculty refused to: 1) open up its records relating to Haggar to interested members of York; and 2) refused, as Haggar repeatedly requested, to appear at a public forum to openly debate the issue.

The importance of the political science faculty's refusal to do the above were crucial to not solving the Haggar issue. The documents in their files, plus the open and honest testimony of those profs involved with the case were the only way that this community could have started to work toward the truth.

Well, that didn't happen. Although people were angry last Thursday when George Haggar came and spoke about his anti-imperialist struggles, the blame does not wholly rest with him or the poli sci union people who invited him.

After all, Haggar made it quite clear that he would not be more explicit about the York case unless he could speak directly with poli-sci faculty.

The frustrated wrath of all of us who were there could better have been directed at the chickenshit poli-sci faculty who didn't have the guts to crawl out of the audience to talk face to face with Haggar.

Another dimension to the Haggar issue which never really came out at any of the meetings was that of hiring in the political science department.

In reality that should probably have been the most important issue. To this moment, how many of us know the criteria by which people are hired here, whether in poli-sci or Osgoode?

The only information we got was some vague rhetoric. We were told that York

does not discriminate religiously, racially or politically. We were told that York, in its hiring (and firing) is concerned primarily with intellectual excellence.

Groovy.

That means nothing to those not involved in the process.

To make that relevant requires that people be made aware, through open examination of specific hiring and firing incidents just how these fine-sounding guidelines are applied in real life.

That is what should have happened in the Haggar case. The opportunity was lost, partially by the students who couldn't seem to transcend the relative pettiness of the particulars of Haggar's case for their own sake, and partially by the brilliant, though obvious waffling of the faculty.

Enough.

Glendon College

If you didn't already know, Glendon's student bureaucracy, except for the social and cultural departments, has thrown in the proverbial towel.

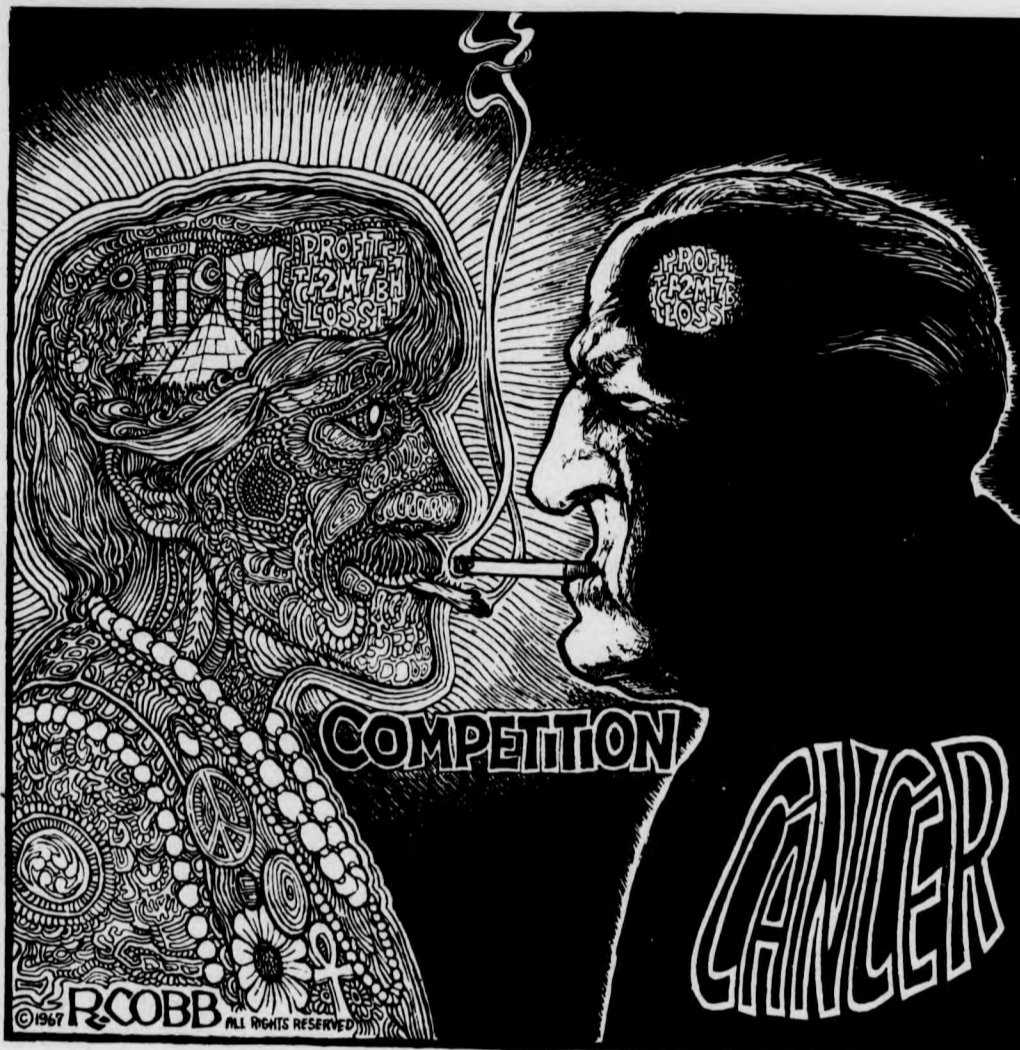
A cartoon in Glendon's paper, Pro Tem, portrayed the council as a boxer which had been knocked out by another pugilist labeled IRRELEVANCE (to the Glendon community).

That's only partially true. There should have been two other boxers in the cartoon standing triumphant over the council — FRUSTRATION (of councillors who hassled daily with meaningless bureaucracy for a student body that didn't really care if such work was done) and ELITISM (of councillors; an insidious attitude which seems to afflict 99 per cent of those who assume positions of either real or pseudo power).

The most congenit remarks on the death of the Glendon student council came from Delores Broten, interim editor of Pro Tem.

"There is no student government at this college. Council has resigned, as have the top echelons of the 'civil service' — secretary, business manager and electoral officials. We have no representation on the board of governors, and only a token voice in the senate and faculty council.

"Our lives are not disrupted — classes continue, as do Versafood and parking tickets. The real government of our daily lives is not affected, because that government is not in any way dependent on student participation in legal structures.



"This is the major flaw in student council — and this is the main flaw reflected through the structure of the ex-council. Council was acting as a company union — with compulsory membership and no real structuring power in dealing with the administration. It acted as a buffer between the administration and the students and clouded many of the real issues of government, such as university financing and not merely student finance. It was, as the lack of response to the fees referendum has shown, unrepresentative of students' real interests.

"Furthermore, it was structured as a negative delegation of responsibility — councillors were elected, not to carry out their constituents' directives, not to construct policies."

This situation will probably not change much for a week or two, until the Year of the Barricade conference is over, and people have had a bit of time to absorb and analyze what has happened.

Hopefully, the student union at Glendon will first throw roses on the grave of the accepted form of student government and then develop an analysis of their own community's needs and desires. When that is done, Glendon should be able to come up with some sort of community government which will really serve rather than oppress people.

Enough.

Worker Struggles

The wage negotiations between York's cleaners and tradesmen and the administration is just beginning to develop. At present, the union has refused the offer worked out by the admin and the union's negotiating committee.

What possibility there is of compromise is uncertain. Neither the admin nor members of the negotiating committee will reveal anything.

One thing is certain, however. The workers, mainly the cleaners, feel that they are not being offered a living wage. The hassle lies in the way their take-home (ie. living) pay is reduced one-quarter to one-third by pension, medical and other deductions.

Although we sympathize with the workers, it should be pointed out that no increase which the admin might grant will solve the basic problem — how to put bread on the table.

The root of the problem lies not with a particularly grasping administration (although their financial wisdom might often be reasonably questioned) but rather

with the existing competition and profit-oriented capitalist system we live under. O.K., you're probably saying: "Crap. Don't lay this capitalist trip on me again. It doesn't mean anything to me. I can't relate capitalism to the root causes of my hassles."

We're sorry. Part of the problem is that we are just beginning to articulate our reasons for damning capitalism. It's going to take a while.

A couple of things we are sure of though. There is no way that the mass of workers who are killing themselves for bare living wages will ever win as long as men like William P. Scott, chairman of York's board of governors, Henry Ford and E. P. Taylor exploit the natural and human resources of this world to maintain economic and political power for their own interest.

There is no way that workers will assume their rightful and equal share of this society as long as the tax and "benefits" structures are shaped so that the poor pay and the rich take — so long as tax laws are created by a Canadian government notorious for being the shameless whore of U.S.-controlled big business.

There is no way that workers will ever win as long as the elite who run this society adhere to an "ethic" which says "if we grant a wage increase, we will maintain/increase our profit margin by raising prices here and creating another false consumer need over there."

Enough.

EXCALIBUR

staff meeting

5 today

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October 23, 1969

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Critical University: 1

Structure of the learning situation

By YORK STUDENT MOVEMENT

Most of us come to university with the honest hope that we will learn more about ourselves and the world around us. Stimulating experiences with new people that we meet and discussions about what we are thinking will help us see how we fit into this society. We hope to find an environment for confronting ourselves, for thinking about the lives we lead and for making decisions about what we are going to do with our lives.

We discovered that we can learn a lot about ourselves and Canadian society at York — not by fitting in and trying to absorb what is being taught, but by developing a critical perspective on what kind of university and society we're being fitted into, on why we're being fitted into it, and on how what we are taught tries to convince us that, somehow, the whole mess makes sense. York University does not exist to serve the real needs of students or the real needs of the vast majority of Canadian people. It exists for the minority of people in Canada and their servants within the university. For both of these groups, perpetuating a system that makes most people miserable makes sense, because it makes them money. The system provides alienating jobs or no jobs at all, forces people to live in crowded and overpriced housing, and pollutes their bodies and their minds.

A critical perspective on York has to try to understand two closely related dimensions of living and learning: the first is the form and structure of the learning situation — faculty-student relations, the lecture system, tutorials, grading. The second concerns the content of what we are told to study.

How We Learn

After a little while at York, we begin to see where and how "learning" is supposed to be taking place. There are lectures, tutorials, essays done individually in the library or your private study place, and exams. Although there are obvious surface differences between these "high points" of learning at York, they all have four basic characteristics, which point to York's assumptions about how people learn:

Master-apprentice

Learning is organised on a top-down, master-apprentice basis with course directors at the top of the "iron ladder", tutorial leaders in the middle, and students at the bottom. A PhD and perhaps a few scholarly articles qualifies the prof as an expert — not only in a whole subject area such as social science, but also in teaching, although he has had no direct preparation for how people teach or learn. He will make most of the important decisions about what will be taught and how it will be taught, and about how to evaluate it through assignments and exams. These decisions will be faithfully carried out by the tutorial leaders — don't forget, having fought their way up from student status, they now have a personal stake in the ladder — they want to be course directors someday. Meanwhile, at the bottom, there are the students, who are assumed to be empty heads whose role is to absorb the knowledge being passed on in lectures and assignments. They are assumed to have no experience in social problems, government, etc., in which to root learning. The student as sponge. The top-down, master-apprentice form of learning is clearest in the grading system.

As Atkinson dean Harry Crowe has said: "The basic relationship in a university . . . if the university is to be a seat of learning, must be a master-apprentice relationship."

Students are forced periodically to "perform", in essays and exams, to show how well they've absorbed the prof's ideas and ideas from assigned readings. This "performance" will be graded A, B, C, . . . F etc. Students who learn the rules of the game and decide to play it can churn out "performances" with increasing ease.

In studying, they concentrate on those points the prof. tells them are important, not on those related to his own interests or experience. If he thinks the course is nonsense, he saves this opinion for common room conversations and lets no hint of it emerge in his essays and exams. The power to grade is the most effective way of keeping students in line throughout the year. If you cut lectures and tutorials, it will be difficult to give the "right" answers at exam time. If a student challenges the prof about what or how he's teaching, he takes a risk; he needs those marks at the end of the year, and the prof gives them. The power of the course director to determine the criteria for passing and failing corrupts the entire learning process. The power to be the final judge of how well the student has learned is a power few faculty or departments will willingly share or turn over to the students.

There is another twist to the "iron ladder" at university: faculty move up the ladder not by being good teachers, but by doing research that leads to publishing scholarly books and articles. In all fields, there are psychological rewards that come from winning the respect of one's fellow scholars — respect gained by research and writing rather than by teaching.



Competition

The top-down, "iron ladder" aspect points to the characteristic competitive quality of living and learning at university. There's only so much space on each rung; some are going to make it, some are not. Since we are not evaluating ourselves and our fellow students, but are evaluated by criteria external to our common situation, we find ourselves competing against each other for grades. (an A has no meaning if there are no Cs and Fs.) In tutorials, we have to get a good piece of the leader's attention and score some impressive points in discussion — otherwise, he won't have much on which to grade performance. The competitiveness of the learning setting often leads to some bad scenes in getting scarce books for essays and in highly competitive exam preparation. This competitive aspect destroys the dynamics of learning, which should be between students, with a faculty resource person as part of the group, and reinforces the top-down, master-apprentice dynamics.

Individualism

The competitive aspect points us finally to the individualistic nature of learning at York. The top-down structure enforces a learning relationship between individuals — master and apprentice. The power of grading reinforces this individualism: writing essays and exams, the only basis for grading at York, is a lonely, individual, private affair. This in turn leads to competition among students as individuals. Destroyed is the possibility of creating a communal learning experience, where students and resource people commonly define the problems they want to study, how they want to study them, how they can do communal work assignments and how they want to evaluate them.

Thinking And Acting

The master-apprentice, competitive and individualistic assumptions about how we learn, produce and reinforce the most dehumanizing aspect of learning: the split between thinking and acting. Lots of interesting "ideas" get tossed around in lectures and tutorials. Some profs may even criticize aspects of the university. But as long as learning is based on the master-apprentice relationship, and unrelated in an integral way to our experience in university and elsewhere, there is no danger that anyone will act upon ideas. That's why we can study how the poor are powerless before government bureaucrats or how the Cubans are

building a new society without relating either to our experience in Canada or with bureaucrats at university. Acting to change the situation we live in and studying and participating in the creation of new structures has no part in "education" at York. Thinking may be "free", but acting is strictly controlled.

Key To Understanding

The key to understanding these basic characteristics of the learning situation at York is the realization that how we learn is shaped by the needs of the interests in Canadian society the university exists to serve. One of the indispensable functions of the university is training students in attitudes that will make them useful to the businesses, government departments and educational institutions where students will eventually look for jobs.

They need people who will accept unquestioningly and who think and act within the norms and attitudes required for the smooth functioning of the Company, the Department, the Profession. Take the classroom situation, for instance. When you tell your prof that grades and exams are irrelevant to the learning process, he may well say, in the best liberal tradition, "You're absolutely right. Unfortunately the department insists on them and there's nothing I can do about it. However, I'll bring it up at the next Faculty Council meeting." The same situation applies to the employee-manager relationship. The employee will ask for more say in work assignments or increased fringe benefits, and the manager will say, "You're absolutely right. You've been a good worker. Unfortunately the head office decides these things, and there's nothing I can do about it. However, I'll bring it up at the next executive meeting."

So the elite who run Canada need people socialized to top-down work relationships, where those below work within the limits determined by those on top and where people assume the experts know what's best for them, competitive human and work relationships, an individualistic, "every-man-for-himself" ethic, and the split between thinking and acting beyond the limits defined by the institution or company. You don't hear many serious objections to this in companies, professions, or university faculties, do you? Things seem to be going pretty well. They should. People have been well fitted for it by our educational system.

If the present structures and dynamics of the learning situation at York are geared to adjusting us to the present status quo in Canada, we can also glimpse a new kind of society in the creation, now . . . of a learning situation which relates knowledge and experience in a communal effort to understand and change the world we live in.

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1:00 pm . . . Volleyball Game Against Guelph University

2:00 pm . . . Hockey Game Against Carleton University

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4:00 pm . . . Pub re-opens in the Green Bush Inn right after the game.

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Concert 8:30 pm.

Doors open at 7:45. Seating is on a first-come, first-served basis.

AND THEN . . .

Dance in Founders Dining Hall

Dance in Vanier Dining Hall

Len Udow in Concert in McLaughlin JCR

Pub re-opens again in the Green Bush Inn

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(Festival '69' is sponsored by The Green Bush Inn Inc.)

Grad residences

New tenants are having teething problems

By BRIAN MILNER

York's long-awaited graduate residences opened for business this year — and as can be expected the new tenants have had some problems.

Two 17-floor, air-conditioned, overheated towers have been built so far, and a third one is on the way. Each building has 70 bachelor apartments and 84 bedroom apartments for graduate and married students. Another 14 two bedroom apartments are available for single grads who get lonely and want to share their accommodation.

All the apartments, but especially the bachelor suites, are furnished in what could be described as Early Don Jail Modern, with a touch of Scandinavian.

Rugs, drapes, decorating and basic household furnishings are provided, but linen and dishes must be brought by the tenants.

Wiring for private telephones and televisions has been installed and heat, hydro and hard water come with the rent.

Each building has a central coin laundry. Rents range from \$85 a month for a bachelor apartment to \$180 for a two bedroom penthouse.

Tenant complaints involve, not surprisingly, the furniture. All the furniture is not in yet in some of the apartments. Then there were the inevitable complaints about colors. The furniture generally, however, is durable and functional. It was obviously made to last . . . and last . . . and last.

Most of the tenants interviewed seemed satisfied with the rent and apartment facilities. Compared to the depressing basement quarters some left behind these apartments are luxurious.

An interim tenants association has been formed to deal with the more serious problems.

The leases, or licences, are amazingly exacting in their detailed rules and regulations.

For example, there is the standard pet clause: "Dogs, cats, rabbits, reptiles, rodents, chickens, and pets in general are not allowed in any of the units on York Campus. Such pets cause inconvenience and damage to university property. Persons violating this rule will lose their eligibility to occupy units." When was the last time you had a chicken running around your house? Children in limited quantities are allowed.

Moreover, "The rules . . . shall during the term be in all things, observed and performed by the licensee, his family, visitors, guests, clerks and servants and agents." So your aunt can't even bring her chicken for a visit.

The lease, said one tenant "is an unbelievable thing." Payment, by the terms of the lease, is by post-dated cheques at the beginning to cover the entire term of the lease.

Failure to obey university rules, even parking fines, can result in the tenant "losing his eligibility to occupy units."

Then there is the inspection clause: "The university reserves the right to make maintenance inspections during normal working hours whenever such inspections are deemed advisable".

Sloppy people beware. "Inspectors will cover . . . general housekeeping conditions."

Notice how vague this part of the lease is compared with the pet clause. Inspection standards are not mentioned, although there is a section on the proper disposal of garbage.

Many of the problems are typical cases found in most new structures. Hot water doesn't run; refrigerators malfunction; fuses blow.

Then there was the Bell telephone man who refused to believe the residence had a floor numbered 13 (it does). Telephones eventually were installed.

Most tenants said that minor problems such as these are attended to quickly.

"They're pretty good about fixing things", said one, despite the fact she had no hot water at the time.

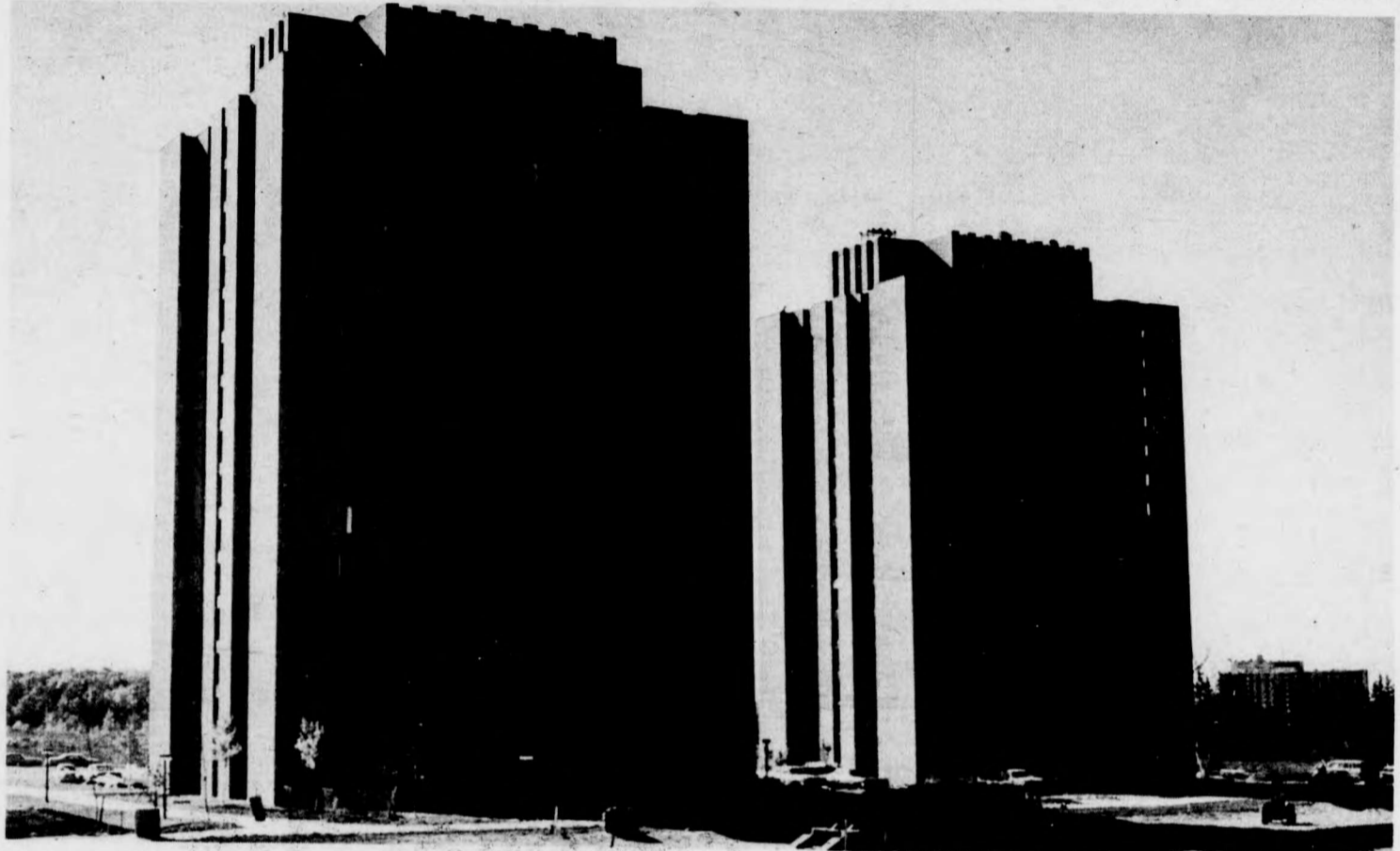
The apartments do have built-in inconveniences as well. There is a large,

almost useless storage space (there are no shelves) that reduces possible living area. One tenant had a bed in his, presumably for overnight guests who are not allowed by terms of the lease.

Due to tenant complaints the third building, when constructed, will likely have storage space separated from living quarters.

What about living off campus? One bedroom apartments around York rent for about \$150 a month. They're generally much larger than the ones in the grad residences. They have a lot of windows (the grad residence rooms don't) and sometimes even a balcony. But they're unfurnished and generally unsuited to student needs.

So in spite of the drawbacks, living at York is generally cheaper, more convenient and more hospitable for graduate students.



Apartments off campus might have windows and a balcony, but they are unfurnished and unfit for student needs.

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Key No. EX 2

Rock for Sale

By Michael Lydon

In 1956 when rock and roll was just about a year old, Frankie Lymon, lead singer of Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers, wrote and recorded a song called "Why Do Fools Fall in Love?" It was an immediate million-selling hit and has since become a rock classic, a true golden oldie of the sweet-voiced harmonizing genre. The group followed it up with other hits, starred in a movie, appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show, toured the country with Bill Haley and the Comets, and did a tour of Europe. Frankie, a black kid from Harlem, was then thirteen years old. Last year, at twenty-six, he died of an overdose of heroin.

Despite the massive publicity accorded to rock in the past several years, Frankie's death received little attention. It got a bit more publicity than the death in a federal prison of Little Willie John, the author of "Fever," another classic, but nothing compared to that lavished on the breakup of the Cream or on Janis Joplin's split with Big Brother and the Holding Company. Nor did many connect it with the complete musical stagnation of the Doors, a group which in 1967 seemed brilliantly promising, or to the dissolution of dozens of other groups who a year or two ago were not only making beautiful music but seemed to be the vanguard of a promising "youth cultural revolution."

In fact these events are all connected, and their common denominator is hard cash. Since that wildly exciting spring of 1967, the spring of *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*, of be-ins and love-ins and flower-power, of the discovery of psychedelia, hippies and "doing your thing" — to all of which "New Rock," as it then began to be called, was inextricably bound — one basic fact has been consistently ignored: rock is a product created, distributed and controlled for the profit of American (and international) business. "The record companies sell rock and roll records like they sell refrigerators," says Paul Kantner of the Jefferson Airplane. "They don't care about the people who make rock or what they're all about as human beings any more than they care about the people who make refrigerators."

Recently, the promoters of a sleazy Southern California enterprise known as "Teen Fair" changed its name to "Teen Expo." The purpose of the operation remains the same: to sell trash to adolescents while impressing them with the joys of consumerism. But nine years into the '60s, the backers decided that their '50s image of nice-kid teenagerism had to go. In its place, they have installed "New Rock" (with its constant companion, schlock psychedelia) as the working image of the "all new!" Teen Expo.

By the time the word gets down to the avaricious cretins who run teen fairs, everybody has the message: rock and roll sells. It doesn't make money just for the entertainment industry — the record companies, radio stations, TV networks, stereo and musical instrument manufacturers, etc. — but for law firms, clothing manufacturers, the mass media, soft drink companies and car dealers (the new Opel will "light your fire!"). Rock is the surest way to the hearts and wallets of millions of North Americans between eight and thirty-five — the richest, most extravagant children in the history of the world.

From the start, rock has been commercial in its very essence. An American creation on the level of the hamburger or the billboard, it was never an art form that just happened to make money, nor a commercial undertaking that sometimes became art. Its art was synonymous with its business. The movies are perhaps closest to rock in their aesthetic involvement with the demands of profitability, but even they once had an arty tradition which scorned the pleasing of the masses.

Yet paradoxically it was the unabashed commerciality of rock which gave rise to the hope that it would be a "revolutionary" cultural form of expression. For one thing, the companies that produce it and reap its profits have never understood it. Ford executives drive their company's cars but Sir Joseph Lockwood, chairman of EMI, the record company which, until Apple, released the Beatles' records, has always admitted that he doesn't like their music. The small companies like Sun and Chess Records which first discovered the early stars like Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry were run by middle-class whites who knew that kids and blacks liked this weird music, but they didn't know or really care why. As long as the music didn't offend the businessmen's sensibilities too much — they never allowed



outright obscenity — and as long as it sold, they didn't care what it said. So within the commercial framework, rock has always had a certain freedom.

Moreover, rock's slavish devotion to commerciality gave it powerful aesthetic advantages. People had to like it for it to sell, so rock had to get to the things that the audience really cared about. Not only did it create a ritualized world of dances, slang, "the charts," fan magazines and "your favorite DJ coming your way" on the car radio, but it defined, reflected and glorified the listener's ordinary world. Rock fans can date their entire lives by rock; hearing a "golden oldie" can instantaneously evoke the whole flavor and detail of a summer or a romance.

When in 1963-64, the Pop Art movement said there was beauty in what had been thought to be the crass excreta of the Eisenhower Age, when the Beatles proved that shameless reveling in money could be a stone groove, and when the wistful puritanism of the protest-folk music movement came to a dead end, rock and roll, with all its unabashed carnality and worldliness, seemed a beautiful trip. Rock, the background music of growing up, was discovered as the common language of a generation. New Rock musicians could not only make the music, they could even make an aesthetic and social point by the very choice of rock as their medium.

That rock was commercial seemed only a benefit. It ensured wide distribution, the hope of a good and possibly grandiose living style, and the honesty of admitting that, yes, we are the children of affluence: don't deny it, man, dig it. As music, rock had an undeniably liberating effect; driving and sensual, it implicitly and explicitly presented an alternative to bourgeois insipidity. The freedom granted to rock by society seemed sufficient to allow its adherents to express their energies without inhibition. Rock pleasure had no pain attached; the outrageousness of Elvis' gold lamé suits and John Lennon's wildly painted Rolls Royce was a gas, a big joke on adult society. Rock was a way to beat the system, to gull grown-ups into paying you while you made faces behind their backs.

Sad but true, however, the grown-ups are having the last laugh. Rock and roll is a lovely playground, and within it kids have more power than they have anywhere else in society, but the playground's walls are carefully maintained and guarded by the corporate elite that set it up in the first place. While the White Panthers talk of "total assault upon the culture by any means necessary, including rock and roll, dope and fucking in the streets," *Billboard*, the music trade paper, announces with pride that in 1968 the record industry became a billion-dollar business.

Bob Dylan has described with a fiendish accuracy the pain of growing up in America, and millions have responded passionately to his vision. His song, "Maggie's Farm," contains the lines, "He gives me a nickel, he gives me a dime, he asks me with a grin if I'm having a good time and he fines me every time I slam the door, oh, I ain't gonna work on Maggie's farm no more." But along with Walter Cronkite and the New York Yankees, Dylan works for one of Maggie's biggest farms, the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mike Jagger, another adept and vitriolic social critic, used rock to sneer at "the under assistant west coast promotion man" in his seersucker suit; but London Records used this "necessary talent for every rock and roll band" to sell that particular Rolling Stones record and all their other products. For all its liberating potential, rock is doomed to a bitter impotence by its ultimate subservience to those whom it attacks.

In fact, rock, rather than being an example of how freedom can be achieved within the capitalist structure, is an example of how capitalism can, almost without a conscious effort, deceive those whom it oppresses. Rather than being liberated heroes, rock and roll stars are captives on a leash, and their plight is but a metaphor for that of all young people and black people in America. All the talk of "rock revolution," talk that is assiduously cultivated by the rock industry, is an attempt to disguise that plight.

Despite the aura of wealth that has always surrounded the rock and roll star, and which for fans justified the high prices of records and concerts, very few stars really make much money — and for all but the stars and their backup musicians, rock is just another low-paying, insecure and very hard job. Legend says that wild spending sprees,

*Businessmen they drink my wine
Plowmen dig my earth
None of them along the line
Know what any of it is worth*

--bob dylan

drugs and women account for the missing loot; what legend does not say is that most artists are paid very little for their work. The artist may receive a record royalty of two and one-half per cent, but the company often levies charges for studio time, promotion and advertising. It is not uncommon for the maker of a hit record to end up in debt to the company.

Not surprisingly, it is the black artists who suffer most. In his brilliant book, *Urban Blues*, Charles Keil describes in detail how the blues artist is at the mercy of the recording company. It is virtually impossible, he states, for an unknown artist to get an honest contract, but even an "honest" contract is only an inexpensive way for a company to own an artist body and soul.

A star's wealth may be not only nonexistent, but actually a fraud, carefully perpetuated by the record company. Blues singer Bobby Bland's "clothes, limousine, valet, and plentiful pocket money," says Keil, "are image bolsterers from Duke Records (or perhaps a continual 'advance on royalties' that keeps him tied to the company) rather than real earnings." And even cash exploitation is not enough; Chess Records last year forced Muddy Waters to play his classic blues with a "psychedelic" band and called the humiliating record *Electric Mud*.

Until recently, only a very few stars made any real money from rock; their secret was managers shrewd to the point of unscrupulousness, who kept them under tight control. Colonel Parker molded the sexual country boy Elvis into a smooth ballad singer; Brian Epstein took four scruffy Liverpool rockers and transformed them into neatly touselled boys-next-door. "We were worried that friends might think we had sold out," John Lennon said recently, "which in a way we had."

The musicians of New Rock — most of them white, educated and middle-class — are spared much of what their black and lower-class counterparts have suffered. One of the much touted "revolutions" New Rock has brought, in fact, has been a drastic increase of the power of the artist vis-à-vis the record company. Contracts for New Rock bands regularly include almost complete artistic control, royalties as high as ten per cent, huge cash advances, free studio time, guaranteed amounts of company-bought promotions, and in some instances control over advertising design and placement in the media.

But such bargaining is at best a futile reformism which never challenges the essential power relationship that has contaminated rock since its inception. Sales expansion still gives the companies ample profits, and they maintain all the control they really need (even the "revolutionary" group, the MC5, agreed to remove the word "mother-fucker" from an album and to record "brothers and sisters" in its place). New Rock musicians lost the battle for real freedom at the very moment they signed their contracts (whatever the clauses) and entered the big-time commercial sphere.

The Doors are a prime example. Like hundreds of New Rock musicians, the four Doors are intelligent people who in the early- and mid-'60s dropped out into the emerging drug and hip underground. In endless rehearsals and on stage in Sunset Strip rock clubs, they developed a distinctively eerie and stringent sound. The band laid down a dynamo drive behind dramatically handsome lead singer Jim Morrison, who, dressed in black leather and writhing with anguish, screamed demonic invitations to sensual madness. "Break on through," was the message, "yeah, break on, break on through to the other side!"

It was great rock and roll, and by June 1967, when their "Light My Fire" was a number-one hit, it had become very successful rock. More hits followed and the Doors became the first New Rock group to garner a huge following among the young teens and pre-teens who were traditionally the mass rock audience. Jim Morrison became rock's number-one sex idol and the teenie-boppers' delight. The group played bigger and bigger halls — the Hollywood Bowl, the garish Forum in Los Angeles and finally Madison Square Garden last winter in a concert that netted the group \$52,000 for one night's work.

But the hit "Light My Fire" was a chopped-up version of the original album track, and after that castration of their art for immediate mass appeal (a castration encouraged by their "hip" company, Elektra Records), the Doors died musically. Later albums were pale imitations of the first;



trying desperately to recapture the impact of their early days, they played louder and Morrison lost all subtlety: at a recent Miami concert he had to display his penis to make his point.

Exhausted by touring and recording demands, the Doors now seldom play or even spend much casual time together. Their latest single hit the depth; *Cashbox* magazine, in its profit-trained wisdom said, "The team's impact is newly channeled for even more than average young teen impact." "Maybe pretty soon we'll split, just go away to an island somewhere," Morrison said recently, fatigue and frustration in his voice, "get away by ourselves and start creating again."

But the Doors have made money, enough to be up-tight about it. "When I told them about this interview," said their manager, Bill Siddons, sitting in the office of the full-time accountant who manages the group's investments (mostly land and oil), "they said, 'Don't tell him how much we make.'" But Siddons, a personable young man, did his best to defend them. The Doors, he said, could make a lot more money if they toured more often and took less care in preparing each hall they play in for the best possible lighting and sound; none of the Doors lives lavishly, and the group has plans for a foundation to give money to artists and students ("It'll help our tax picture, too"). But, he said, "You get started in rock and you get locked into the cycle of success. It's funny, the group out there on stage preaching a revolutionary message, but to get the people, you gotta do it to the establishment way. And you know everybody acquires a taste for comfortable living."

Variations on the Doors' story are everywhere. The Cream started out in 1966 as a brilliant and influential blues-rock trio and ended, after two solid years of touring, with lead guitarist Eric Clapton on the edge of a nervous breakdown. After months of bitter fighting, Big Brother and the Holding Company split up, as did Country Joe and the Fish (who have since reorganized, with several replacements from Big Brother). The Steve Miller Band and the Quicksilver Messenger Service were given a total of \$100,000 by Capitol Records; within a year neither one existed in its original form and the money had somehow disappeared.

Groups that manage to stay together are caught in endless conflicts about how to make enough money to support their art and have it heard without getting entangled in the "success cycle." The Grateful Dead, who were house and bus minstrels for Ken Kesey's acid-magical crew and who have always been deeply involved in trying to create a real hip community, have been so uncommercial as to frustrate their attempts to spread the word of their joyful vision.

"The trouble is that the Grateful Dead is a more 'heard of' band than a 'heard' band," says manager Rock Scully, "and we want people to hear us. But we won't do what the system says — make single hits, take big gigs, do the success number. The summer of '67, when all the other groups were making it, we were playing free in the park, man, trying to cool the Haight-Ashbury. So we've never had enough bread to get beyond week-to-week survival, and now we're about \$50,000 in debt. We won't play bad music for the bread because we decided a long time ago that money wasn't a high enough value to sacrifice anything for. But that means that not nearly enough people have heard our music."

The Jefferson Airplane have managed to take a middle route. A few early hits, a year of heavy touring (150 dates in 1967), a series of commercials for White Levis, and the hardnosed management of entrepreneur Bill Graham gave them a solid money-making popular base. A year ago they left Graham's management, stopped touring almost entirely, bought a huge mansion in San Francisco and devoted their time to making records (all of them excellent), giving parties, and buying expensive toys like cars and color TV's. They've gone through enormous amounts of money and are now \$30,000 in debt. But they're perfectly willing to go out and play a few jobs if the creditors start to press them. They resolve the commercial question by attempting not to care about it. "What I care about," says Paul Kantner, "is what I'm doing at the time — rolling a joint, balling a chick,

continued on next page

Rock For Sale...

writing a song. Start worrying about the ultimate effect of all your actions, and in the end you just have to say fuck it. Everybody in the world is getting fucked one way or another. All you can do is see that you aren't fucking them directly."

But the Airplane also profess political radicalism, and, says Kantner, "The revolution is already happening, man. All those kids dropping out, turning on — they add up." Singer Grace Slick appeared in blackface on the Smothers Brothers show and gave the Black Panther salute; in a front window of their mansion is a sign that reads, "Eldridge Cleaver Welcome Here." But Kantner said he hadn't really thought about what that meant: would he really take Cleaver in and protect him against police attack, a very likely necessity should Cleaver accept the welcome? "I don't know, man. I'd have to wait until that happened."

Cleaver would be well-advised not to choose the Airplane's mansion for his refuge. For Kantner's mushy politics — sort of a turned-on liberalism that thinks the Panthers are "groovy" but doesn't like to come to terms with the nasty American reality — are the politics of the much touted "rock revolution." They add up to a hazy belief in the power of art to change the world, presuming that the place for revolution to begin and end is inside individual heads. The Beatles said it nicely in "Revolution": "You say that it's the institution, we'll, you know, you better free your mind instead."

Jac Holzman, president of Elektra Records, said it in businessman's prose: "I want to make it clear," he said, "that Elektra is not the tool of anyone's revolution. We feel that the 'revolution' will be won by poetics and not by politics — that poetics will change the structure of the world. It's reached the kids and is getting to them at the best possible level."

There is no secret boardroom conspiracy to divert antisocial youthful energy into rock and thus render it harmless while making a profit for the society it is rebelling against, but the corporate system has acted in that direction with a uniformity which a conspiracy probably could not have provided. And the aware capitalists are worried about their ability to control where kids are going: "There is something a bit spooky, from a business point of view," a Fortune issue on youth said recently, "... in youth's widespread rejection of middle-class life-styles ('Cheap is in')... If it... becomes a dominant orientation, will these children of affluence grow up to be consumers on quite the economy moving scale as their parents?"

So the kids are talking revolution and smoking dope? Well, so are the companies, in massive advertising campaigns that co-opt the language of revolution so thoroughly that you'd think they were on the streets themselves. "The Man can't bust our music," read one Columbia ad; another urged (with a picture of a diverse group of kids apparently turning on): "Know who your friends are. And look and see and touch and be together. Then listen. We do."

More insidious than the ads themselves is the fact that as money from the record companies is one of the main supports of the underground press. And the companies don't mind supporting these "revolutionary" sheets; the failure of Hearst's Eye magazine after a year showed that the establishment itself could not create new media to reach the kids, so squeamish is it about advocating revolution, drugs and sexual liberation. But it is glad to support the media the kids create themselves, and thereby, just as it did with rock, ultimately defang it.

The ramifications of control finally came full circle when Rolling Stone, the leading national rock newspaper, which began 18 months ago on a shoestring, had enough money in the bank to afford a \$7000 ad on the back page of the New York Times. Not only was this "hip rock" publication selfconsciously taking its place among the communication giants ("NBC was the day before us and Look the day af-



ter," said the twenty-two-year-old editor), but the ad's copy made clear the paper's exploitive aim: "If you are a corporate executive trying to understand what is happening to youth today, you cannot afford to be without Rolling Stone. If you are a student professor, a parent, this is your life because you already know that rock and roll is more than just music; it is the energy center of the new culture and youth revolution." Such a neat reversal of the corporate-to-kids lie into a kids-to-corporate lie is only possible when the kids so believe the lie they have been fed that they want to pass it on.

But rock and roll musicians are in the end artists and entertainers, and were it not for all the talk of the "rock revolution," one would not be led to expect a clear political vision from them. The bitterest irony is that the "rock revolution" hype has come close to fatally limiting the revolutionary potential that rock does contain. So effective has the rock industry been in encouraging the spirit of optimistic youth take-over that rock's truly hard political edge, its constant exploration of the varieties of youthful frustration, has been ignored and softened. Rock musicians, like their followers, have always been torn between the obvious pleasures that America held out and the price paid for them. Rock and roll is not revolutionary music because it has never gotten beyond articulation of this paradox. At best it has offered the defiance of withdrawal; its violence never amounted to more than a cry of "Don't bother me."

"Leave me alone; anyway, I'm almost grown"; "Don't step on my blue suede shoes"; "There ain't no cure for the summertime blues"; "I can't get no satisfaction": the rock refrains that express despair could be strung out forever. But at least rock has offered an honest appraisal of where its makers and listeners are at, and that radical, if bitterly defeatist, honesty is a touchstone, a starting point. If the companies, as representatives of the corporate structure, can convince the rock world that their revolution is won or almost won, that the walls of the playground are crumbling, not only will the constituents of rock seal their fate by that fatal self-deception, but their music, one of the few things they actually do have going for them, will have been successfully corrupted and truly emasculated.

Michael Lydon is a free-lance writer. He is a frequent contributor to The New York Times on the subject of rock music. From Ramparts.

Graphics

by

Pat

Bourque

Letters to the Editor

Smoke Stack

Sir:
Your article in the October 9 Excalibur with respect to the new smokestack has one definite error and one probable error in it.

"... The gas company has only limited supplies and discourages large consumers by raising prices in the winter."

We in Canada are fortunately blessed with more than ample supplies of natural gas to meet our Canadian needs; in fact we export very large quantities of our natural gas to the United States. This particular area is supplied by two major Canadian pipelines both operated by TransCanada PipeLines and in addition supplies are available from several American pipeline companies, such that The Consumers' Gas Company can meet any demand placed upon it in Toronto for a gas supply.

The price of gas is predicted on the purchase price of gas in the field and the cost of transporting the gas to Toronto and hence to the consumer's point of combustion. To encourage greater use of the transportation facilities which carry the gas, special prices are available to customers who use gas during the off-peak periods of the year.

Customers who wish to avail themselves of this service can receive gas at a lower price than could be made available to them if transportation capacity had to be provided on those days of the year when the maximum consumer demand existed.

In other words, it would be necessary to build into the system additional pipeline capacity to meet this demand in the coldest of days. There would be no difficulty building in this extra capacity to meet any gas demand and it is

therefore untrue to say that the gas company raises its price to discourage use during peak periods.

The converse in fact is true — extraordinarily low rates are available during the off-peak period whereas the full year-round service rate reflects the fact that part of the cost of gas must include the capital cost of the facilities that carry the gas to the customer.

If these capital facilities are only used for a few days of the year, obviously a higher cost per unit of gas must be charged to meet this cost to the gas suppliers.

However, such arrangements have not deterred the University of Toronto, the steam heat plant at Queen's Park or the downtown Toronto steam plant from buying gas on such terms and conditions.

From an air pollution point of view it should be noted that the most critical periods are times when the rate of air movement over the city is at a minimum — these periods being historically spring and fall are periods when ample gas is available on the off-peak service basis whereas during the maximum peak demand situation it is crisp, clear and cold usually with a strong northwest wind blowing, such that the effect of the effluent from chimneys is minimized by the rapid air change created by the northwest wind.

The second statement that I would submit as not necessarily factual is: "He added that having a central plant is certainly a significant factor in reducing pollution."

The boiler plant at York will run at no greater than 78-80 percent efficiency based on the fuel input and steam output.

The same efficiency can be achieved from the smallest domestic heating equipment through the entire range of heating equipment up to boilers the size of those installed at York University.

There is therefore no efficiency in operating the large plant that is not available from proper-sized gas-fired units that could have been installed on the roof of each and every building. There is, however, an inefficiency resulting from heat loss from the steam lines which transport the steam from the Central Steam Plant to the individual buildings.

In similar systems, this loss is between 5 and 10 percent or conversely 5 and 10 percent more fuel must be burned in the Central Steam Plant than would have been burned if individual heating installations had been installed at each building.

W. A. Landon, P.Eng.
Third Year, Osgoode Hall

Buy And Bye

Sir:
Congratulations on your article on women, and all consumers, as objects of consumption in our buy, buy system — which is quickly becoming our bye, bye system as we use up all available oxygen. Profits and pollution go hand in hand, unaware of human needs.

If college students design their courses as they are experiencing them best, then teenagers set their studies, then tots arrange their play, and babies order their schedules, until the sperm and ova tell us when ...

Mrs. Bernice Lever,
Atkinson College

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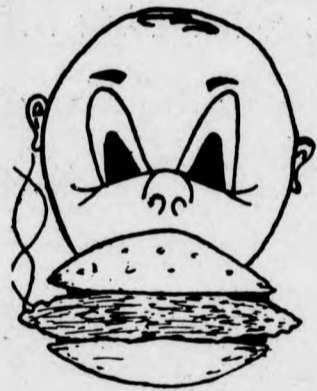
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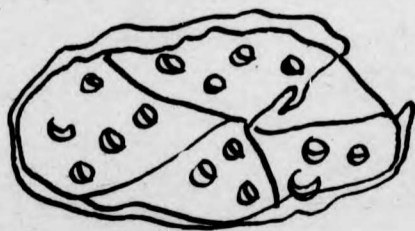
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Top pops

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Baby Its You | Smith | Dunhill |
| 2. Something/Get Together | Beatles | Apple |
| 3. Je Taime-moi Non Plus | Jane Birkin & Serge Gainsborough | Fontana |
| 4. Honky Tonk Woman | Rolling Stones | London |
| 5. Move Over | Steppenwolf | Dunhill |
| 6. Green River | Creedence Clearwater Revival | Fantasy |
| 7. If There Ever Was A Time | Lighthouse | R.C.A. Victor |
| 8. Save The Country | Sugar Shoppe | Epic |
| 9. White Bird | Its A Beautiful Day | Columbia |
| 10. I Still Believe In Tomorrow | John & Anne Ryder | Decca |
| 11. Which Way You Goin' Billy | Poppy Family | London |
| 12. Question 47 and 48 | Chicago | Columbia |
| 13. You've Lost That Lovin' Feeling | Dionne Warwick | Scepter |
| 14. Killing Floor | Kaleidoscope | Columbia |
| 15. I'm Yours and I'm Hers | Johnny Winter | Columbia |

Action Albums

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Abbey Road | Beatles | Apple |
| 2. Through The Past Darkly | Rolling Stones | London |
| 3. But Anyhow | Teegarden & Van Winkle | Atco |
| 4. Mountain | Leslie West | Windfall |
| 5. Rehearsals For Retirement | Phil Ochs | A&M |
| 6. Johnny Winter | Johnny Winter | Columbia |
| 7. Blind Faith | Blind Faith | Polydor |
| 8. Green River | Creedence Clearwater Revival | Fantasy |
| 9. Hyde | Hyde | Quality |
| 10. Tommy | The Who | Decca |
| 11. Soft Parade | Doors | Elektra |
| 12. A Salty Dog | Procol Harum | A&M |
| 13. Lee Michaels | Lee Michaels | A&M |
| 14. Child | Child | Jubilee |
| 15. Driftin' Way Of Life | Jerry Jeff Walker | Vanguard |
| 16. C.K. Strong | C.K. Strong | Epic |
| 17. Easy Rider | Soundtrack | Reprise |
| 18. Led Zeppelin | Led Zeppelin | Atlantic |
| 19. Chicago Transit Authority | Chicago Transit Authority | Columbia |
| 20. Dr. Dunbar's Prescription | Aynsley Dunbar Retaliation | Blue Thumb |
| 21. David's Album | Joan Baez | Vanguard |
| 22. Nashville Skyline | Bob Dylan | Columbia |
| 23. Lady Coryell | Larry Coryell | Vanguard |
| 24. Hot Buttered Soul | Isaac Hayes | Enterprise |
| 25. The Band | The Band | Capitol |
| 26. Poe Through The Glass Prism | The Glass Prism | R.C.A. Victor |
| 27. Melanie | Melanie | Buddah |
| 28. Best of Tim Harden | Tim Harden | Verve Forecast |
| 29. Brotherhood | Brotherhood | R.C.A. Victor |
| 30. Deep Water | Grapefruit | R.C.A. Victor |

New Albums

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Satin Chickens | Rhinoceros | Elektra |
| 2. L.A., Memphis and Tyler, Texas | Dale Hawkins | Bell |
| 3. If Only For A Moment | Blossom Toes | Marmalade |
| 4. Good Clean Fun | Kim Fowley | Imperial |
| 5. Looking Back | John Mayal | London |

New singles

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Son of a Lovin' Man | Buchanan Bros. | Event |
| 2. High On A Horse | Grand Funk Railway | Capitol |
| 3. Innervenus Eyes | Bob Seeger System | Capitol |
| 4. She's Got Love | Thomas & Richard Frost | Imperial |
| 5. Don't Let Me Be Misunderstood | Genette Reno | London |

Canadian album scene

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Lighthouse | Lighthouse | R.C.A. Victor |
| 2. Canned Wheat | Guess Who | Nimbus |
| 3. When I Die | Motherlode | Revolver |
| 4. Home Grown Stuff | Mother Tucker's Yellow Duck | Capitol |
| 5. Stink | McKenna Mendelson Mainline | Liberty |

Crossword

1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.	
7.	8.										
9.											
10.								11.	12.	13.	
	14.					15.					
16.						17.					
18.											
19.								20.			

across...

- Area of a city where one minority racial group tends to congregate.
- First name of a left-wing rabbi.
- Well (Fr.)
- Established Society for the Nomination of Elephants.
- Bourgeois term for street fighter group.
- Refined form of grass.
- A square of the other kind of grass.
- There's a vowel missing. I think.
- All committee meetings should be like this.
- Bone (Fr.)
- Pakistani language.

down...

- Ranger in Apache.
- Some carry guns in the U.S. Others carry a -----.
- Women workers struck at this plant this summer.
- Say that again?
- A fascist college president made this girl's name famous.
- Initials of a famous actor.
- University where York's acting president is going to.
- Order of Sick Orangutans.
- York college principal's dog.
- Hayakawa's Army.
- The last locks on the St. Lawrence are here.

Answers next week

The multi-national corporation and Canada

It is only very recently that Canadians have learned to talk about multi-national corporations rather than simply foreign investment. The term is already obsolete; the American business schools now call them multi-national enterprises. Apparently even the word "corporation" is now too strong.

The issue with which I am concerned is: where does the power lie in the technological society of the West?

While there are a very large number of possible answers, four seem relevant for my purposes:

— power lies with the corporations, domestic and multi-national, that is, western societies in general and North American societies in particular are characterized by the dominance of corporate capitalism.

— power lies with governments and, vis-a-vis the multi-national corporations, with the nation-states or governments of the host countries.

— power lies with the technocrats, who really run both corporations and governments.

— power lies with nobody; technology is simply out of control, or what Ellul calls the autonomy of technique.

A fifth possibility which has no relevance to present-day reality is that power lies with the people.

Few would doubt that corporations have power at home, notably in the United States, and that multi-national corporations have power abroad. But there are differences of opinion as to how great that power is in each case.

Within the United States, there are power centres other than the corporate boardrooms, notably Washington. John Kenneth Galbraith, who is a sensitive though not profound observer of his times, maintains that the New Industrial State of Nature capitalism is characterized by an intermingling of the private and public sectors, or a technostructure, and that there is no private sector, at least so far as big business is concerned. The technostructure — which others, including Dwight David Eisenhower, have called the military-industrial complex — is run by technocrats. Real power with them. From this point of view, the hope of the future lies in completing the victory of the technocrats and then democratizing the technostructure and humanizing the technocrats.

While Galbraith is more realistic than most liberal economists, he is a liberal

economist, and it seems a reasonable presumption that he under-estimates the power of the corporations. Since the 1930's, there has been much talk about a managerial revolution. It is not clear that the technostructure is anything more than a new label for this — and with the serious drawback that the reality of the military-industrial complex which is masked is much more ominous now. Also, this way of looking at things fits well — too well — into the end-of-ideology thesis so popular among American liberal intellectuals. What is increasingly evident, however, is that the end-of-ideology is simply the liberal ideology in its highest form.

Corporation As Institution

The corporation as an institutional form absorbs technocrats without changing its own imperatives: to grow, to innovate, to control and to manipulate people — all largely mindless of the consequences for the human environment. Technocrats within the corporation improve its internal efficiency and increase its social costs. Technocrats within governments link the corporation and the government more closely together, both directly by pushing programmes which increase corporate

sales and indirectly by assuming responsibility for attempting to tidy up after the corporations.

Academics, by being technocrats rather than intellectuals, contribute not only by also helping to tidy up but, more importantly, by providing a rationale for this system of corporate capitalism. I.F. Stone has recently pointed out that even that greatest of technocrats, Robert McNamara, was unable to contain corporate greed for arms escalation. On two critical issues, the missile gap and the anti-ballistic missile, the technocrats were overridden by the necessities of the military-industrial complex. Noam Chomsky has shown how American political scientists aided and abetted the Pentagon in the war in Vietnam. Indeed, to read Chomsky is to wonder whether the world would not be safer if the corporations had more power and the technocrats less.

It is true that we live in a technological society. But the technology is invented and applied within the structure of corporate capitalism — its mode of production and its goals. At best, we have a technology biased towards instruments of violence and toward a range of harmful effects on the air we breathe, the water we drink, and so on. At

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By Melville Watkins



worst, we have a technology that under the name of progress is out of control and may yet get us all.

The United States is presently characterized by a number of serious problems — not only its contribution to the balance of nuclear terror but imperialism and aggression abroad and poverty and black ghettos at home. It may seem unfair to blame all this on the corporations but who else so clearly runs America?

What has this to do with the multi-national corporation? The multi-national corporation is simply the extension of the corporation into other countries. Most of the multi-national corporations are, in fact, American-based with Americans as shareholders and top managers, so their foreign activities can be regarded as the global extensions of American corporate capitalism. In terms of rhetoric, perhaps even of intentions, these corporations see themselves as having evolved into a new form as they have become multi-national. In terms of their internal structure, particularly their communications systems and to some extent their decision-making structure, many have. But in terms both of the basic corporate imperatives and the hierarchical, authoritarian structure, little if anything has changed.

The Nation-state And Power

What about the nation-states? Do they have power? By going abroad, the American corporation comes into more direct contact with foreign governments than in the old days when trade mattered rather than direct investment. Now the American corporation at home, as it went national in the late nineteenth century, had to cope with sub-federal governments. Abroad, it must now cope with other national governments. On the whole, the latter are more troublesome than the former, but the corporations control many things others want — technology, brand names, tied markets — and only play off governments against each other.

The economist Dudley Seers wrote an article with the pregnant title: "Big Companies and Small Countries". In terms of income generated, General Motors is larger than many countries in the world. American investment abroad considered as an economy is presently exceeded in size by only two national economies, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Not surprisingly, and appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, few countries have been able to develop anything like an effective national policy for dealing with foreign ownership. While Canada is at the extreme end of the policy spectrum with a do-nothing policy, other countries with positive policy have had to make important concessions to the real power of the multi-national corporation. De Gaulle found that a hard-line policy in France only caused American firms to set up in Belgium and export to France, a process made possible by the cutting of tariffs consequent on the American-backed E.E.C. Japan, a large industrialized country, had to yield to IBM.

Is there any room for manoeuvre? What ought the policy of host countries to be? In the parlance of economics, foreign direct investment creates both benefits and costs for the host country. So the economists' advice, which pervades the Watkins Report, is to maximize net benefits. This is easier said than done. The benefits and the costs inhere in the very process of direct investment; it is impossible to eliminate the political, social and cultural. Since they do not lend themselves to being reduced to a common denominator, the notion that a net benefit, or net cost, can be calculated, or quantified in money terms, is an illusion.

Political economy having died, it is conventional to see the benefits as economic

and the costs as political. This is useful for policy-makers, who can then try to increase specific benefits and decrease specific costs in specific ways; hence the Watkins Report.

New Perspective

From a different, perhaps more fundamental perspective, the distinction between economic benefits and political costs breaks down. Foreign ownership creates a branch plant economy. The result is economic growth, as incomes tend to rise in pace with the larger economy to which the branch plant economy is tied — that is, rising per capita income within an existing institutional shell absorbing foreign technology but not generating its own — but not economic development in the sense of continuing transformation of the economy as a prerequisite for autonomous and sustained growth. Hence the customary dichotomy between political independence and economic benefits — namely, that independence would create costs in terms of lowering the standard of living — may be false, at least in the long-run.

To focus more directly on the political, it can also be argued that a branch plant economy tends to become a concessionary economy dominated by elites who see their job primarily as minimizing tension within the imperial system. We could debate whether the long-standing Canadian practice of quiet diplomacy is or is not in Canada's interest, but we would be certain that it is in the American interest.

In fact, strong advocates of foreign ownership and the multi-national corporation always say that there are both economic benefits and political benefits. Strong critics should say that there are both economic costs and political costs.

Another way of generating insights is to see the problem of foreign ownership as resulting from the interface between the multi-national corporation and the nation-state. There is a tendency in some quarters to see this as an unequal struggle, with the multi-national corporation being hailed as the wave of the future and the nation-state as the dead hand of the past. The future is uncertain, but the multi-national corporation is, in any event, the wave of the present. As previously noted, there are a number of serious problems today — to which at the world level we should add the poverty of most of the world and the apparent failure of most countries to develop in spite of the multi-national corporation — suggesting that corporate capitalism is dysfunctional, even dangerous. The nation-state may have its limitations, but what other political and social entity is there to cope with reality?

And, of course, one should be suspicious of the extent to which it is Americans like George Ball who praise the multi-national corporation and deplore other countries' nationalism. After all, they have most of the multi-national corporations and see them as a way of spreading the American Great Society around the world. If nationalism is to be deplored, American nationalism must head the list. Other countries need to be nationalistic to protect themselves from American fall-out.

While nationalism is therefore a virtue, that is not to say that some varieties are not more virtuous than others. I do not have in mind here the prevalent Canadian view that nationalism is good, but anti-Americanism is bad. Indeed, it should require only a moment's reflection to realize that anti-Americanism is a much more viable position than pro-Canadianism — since I had to invent the latter term. Rather, what I have in mind is the limitations of sentimental nationalism, which for Canada includes bourgeois nationalism. The business class of this country has always

been emasculated and cannot provide a base for a viable nationalism. I am increasingly of the view that nationalism for Canada must mean, and can only mean, a nationalism of the left.

If we damn both the multi-national corporation and the nationalism we have known, it is only to place a very heavy burden on those who would give us an alternative future. A tolerable future — if there is to be one at all — can mean only the humanizing and democratizing of a technological society presently dominated by corporate capitalism. Difficult though it may be to translate such a statement into practical political terms, we should at least know what the name of the game is.

Canadian Guidelines

And difficult though it is, we should at least try. Let me attempt to lay down some guidelines — if you will forgive me such a banal term:

— to the extent that rising standards of living remain a legitimate and necessary goal, Canada should attempt to create a self-sustained economy more capable of autonomous growth, that is, an economy more under Canadian ownership and control. Given Canada's comparative advantage in resource exports, resource policy should favour Canadian ownership as breeding grounds for Canadian entrepreneurship, private and public. The Trudeau government is concerned about Canadian ownership within the Arctic Circle; the rest of Canada remains for us to worry about. Given the inefficiency of Canada's secondary manufacturing industry, rationalization programmes are needed which are, in fact, economic planning to increase Canadian control, private and public. A first step is the Canada Development Corporation.

— to the extent that Canada as a nation-state must be created to fight American intrusions, institutions and policies should be created to countervail American extraterritoriality via the parent-subsidiary relationship. The Watkins Report makes specific and useful proposals in this regard. The proposed government export trade agency to attempt to counter American restrictions on trade with communist countries should be extended to engage in state-trading.

— the mercantilist, or neo-colonial, strategy of seeking special status within the American Empire and smoothing over issues by quiet diplomacy must cease. While

this would not be easy, it is a necessary part of the strategy of bringing the Canadian economy more under Canadian control.

— the politics of the future must transcend the impersonality, bureaucracy and mindless pursuit of technological "progress" of corporate capitalism if it is to really matter. Old conceptions of national planning — which have been kept alive by organizations such as The Ontario Woodsworth Memorial Foundation and for which we should all be grateful — are seriously in need of being rethought and supplemented. The nation-state is needed as a holding-operation against the multi-national corporation — and hence the case for much stronger Canadian policy. But the greater need is for communal action, probably largely at the sub-national level, to plan environments rather than to live in those imposed by the present system. A community worthy of the name must at least be able to deal with the social costs of technology, and at best begin to establish different priorities.

If these things are to happen, people must be politicized. The solution does not lie in giving power to the technocrats. Nor does it lie in electoral politics alone. For electoral politics needs to be supplemented by confrontation politics focussed less on national issues and more on day-to-day felt concerns.

University students protesting Dow Chemical's recruiting on campus contribute more to Canadian understanding of American imperialism than could any national debate on foreign ownership. When workers complain about inflation, they should be informed that in the Canadian branch plant economy, no effective means exists to control prices. When middle-class workers get uptight because they are priced out of the housing market and middle-class students cannot find remunerative jobs, they should be told that they are experiencing a fate common to one-third of the population of this country that lives in genuine poverty. When the N.D.P. finds an easy target in the lethargy and inefficiency of Canadian capitalism, we should ask that the possibility be considered that the real enemy is American capitalism.

To lengthen this list would be a useful exercise for all of us.

Prof. Watkins teaches at the University of Toronto. He presided over the Royal Commission on the Foreign Ownership of the Canadian Economy known as the Watkins Report. From Our Generation.

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On Campus

Thursday October 23.

THIRD ANNUAL SLAVE AUCTION. Shiek Ali Ben G presents his third annual new and used slave auction. All slaves are personally inspected for safety, speed and comfort. All proceeds go to the United Appeal. Founders Dining Hall at 12 noon.

GUEST SPEAKER. Stanley Burke will be speaking on Biafra in Winters junior common room at 12 noon. Burke is being sponsored by the Hillel Society.

THE YEAR OF THE BARRICADE. Registration for Glendon College's international forum. Multi-media presentations and plenary discussion on "The Ideal of the Liberal University."

GLENDON FACULTY COUNCIL MEETING. Due to space limitations, tickets must be obtained by non members at the office of the secretary. Meeting will be held in the Board Senate Chamber, Glendon at 1 pm.

NOON HOUR CONCERT. Jinny Grant, blues singer will be entertaining in Winters Dining Hall at 1 pm.

PSYCHOLOGY UNION MEETING. The meeting will be held in room 291, Behavioural Science Building from 3 pm. till 5 pm.

JOB CONTROL LANGUAGE COURSE. All interested members of the York community are invited to attend the course, sponsored by Computer Services. room 119, Vanier College from 2 pm. till 5 pm.

YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY MEETING. The meeting will be held in Vanier hobby room at 3:30 pm. Also anyone interested in beginning photography is invited to Vanier hobby room at 5 pm.

YORK DAY-CARE CENTRE. The day-care centre is holding its organizational meeting in S856, Murray G. Ross Building at 5 pm. All students, faculty and staff members are welcome. For further information, telephone Joan Roth, 633-4699 or Dianne Weinrib, 964-8271.

PUB NIGHT. The Green Bush Inn features live entertainment from 9 pm. till midnight. Central Square.

Friday October 24.

DEBATING SOCIETY MEETING. All new members are invited. Debators are needed for the tournaments at the end of October. Founders Social and Debates Room at 12 noon.

CHEMISTRY SEMINAR. Dr. D. E. Bradley, University of London, will discuss the topic "Dialkylamido Compounds of Transition Metals". Room S137, Petrie Building at 4:30 pm.

THE YEAR OF THE BARRICADE. Seminars and workshops on "Repressive Society: The Student and Cultural Oppression" and "Women's Liberation."

PLAY. The Vancouver Street Theatre will present "The Bribe" as part of the Glendon international forum "The Year of the Barricade."

CONCERT. Phil Ochs, sponsored by the Glendon international forum, "The Year of the Barricade" will entertain at the Ryerson auditorium at 8 pm. Tickets at \$2.50 and \$3 are available at the YSM book table in the Central Square.

Saturday October 25.

EFFECTIVE READING. Registration for a 13 week course in effective reading offered by the Centre for Continuing Education will be held in B Wing, York Hall, Glendon College at 9 am. and 1 pm. Fee \$40. For further information, telephone 635-2502.

STUDENT-FACULTY RECREATIONAL SOCCER. Everyone welcome. Soccer field, York at 10 am.

PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP. Professor Goddard will participate in a workshop in Room 207, Behavioural Science Building at 10:30 am. Persons wishing to attend the workshop should add their names to the list on Dr. Bruno Kohn's door, Room 332, Behavioural Science Building.

YORK-CARLETON FOOTBALL GAME. The game will be played at Ottawa at 2 pm. All you supporters, round trip by bus and accommodations is only \$9. Contact Founders Social Committee in Room 025, Founders.

THE YEAR OF THE BARRICADE. Seminars and workshops discussing "Students and Labor: the basis for an alliance". Films and theatre will be used to describe the cultural revolution in China.

Sunday October 26.

THE YEAR OF THE BARRICADE. Seminars and workshops discussing "National Liberation: Canadian Political Economy and the Canadian Student". The seminars and workshops will also discuss "What is to be Done?" and "The Cultural Revolution."

Monday October 27.

FILM. The division of humanities presents the film "Oedipus Rex" in Burton Auditorium from 4 pm. until 5:30 pm.


Tuesday October 28.

GUEST SPEAKER. Harry Robinson will speak on "Rebellion, Power and Commitment." Mr. Robinson, who has spoken on many university campuses throughout Canada, is the first in a series of speakers discussing the relevance of the Christian experience to contemporary issues. The series is sponsored by the York Christian Fellowship. McLaughlin common room at 1 pm.

Wednesday October 29.

ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC STUDENTS MEETING. All economics students and faculty are welcome. For further information, contact Fred Nix, 630-7768. Founders Social and Debates Room from 4 pm. till 6 pm.

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Peckinpah's Wild Bunch bloody, violent but great

By DAN MERKUR

Philo Vance, the famed fictional American sleuth, was of the opinion that just as an expert can tell a Reubens from a Titian, so too may an expert recognize authorship of a crime. The traits of the author's personality is equally evident in film. However, while a painting may have a single author, films are the composite effort of many craftsmen. The auteur theory, that the director is the author, is generally true, and like most general truths, is often surprisingly accurate.

Sam Peckinpah is a U.S. director, born and raised on the dying frontier, and so his roots are rustic, violent, basic and vital. He loves the west, and so his films, including *The Wild Bunch*, now playing at the Imperial and Yorkdale, treat the land and the characters with a reverence that raise the blood-bathed cow stories to a level of lyric beauty. Peckinpah is the man responsible for the original episodes of *Gunsmoke*, *The Rifleman*, and the ill-fated show, *The Westerner*.

When I first heard that he was working on a project called *The Wild Bunch*, I figured that he was filming a story about Butch Cassidy, Kid Curry, the Sundance Kid, and Black Jack Ketchum, the real Wild Bunch. Anyone who followed the censorship battles knows it's not; it's about how William Holden and Ernest Borgnine and Co. steal guns from the U.S. Army in 1913 to sell them to Generalissimo Mapache of the Federales in the Mexican Civil War.

Add Robert Ryan leading a group of convicts to capture the Bunch for the railroad; toss in a Mexican member of the Bunch with personal motivation; spice with Edmond O'Brien and Strother Martin just for good measure, and you've got the kind of movie to be expected from Peckinpah. Bloody, violent, dramatic, moving, powerful, fantastic, brutal, unreal — great.

The Wild Bunch has been called an anti-violent statement by the producers in order to get it past the censors. In fact, I think Peckinpah decided that he could make a bloodier western than the Italians, so he did. The blood spilled could fill 100 blood banks. The corpses could fill a pair of Boot Hills.

It is a tough, violent, ugly sort of picture, with some very, very fine camerawork, showing clearly the beauty Peckinpah sees in the land: top notch art direction: expert special effects: and a good score. The direction is masterful. The actors, like Borgnine and O'Brien were coached properly to give

performances well up to their best. If you walk into the theatre expecting an anti-violent movie, you'll be confused by the theme. If you walk in expecting first rate entertainment, you'll be pleasantly surprised with this excellent western blood bath.

Close analysis of *The Wild Bunch* is unrealistic. We're products of a violent, nasty age, raised on television, and schooled in films. To deny the fascination of violent bloodspilling, as long as it is on the screen, is ridiculous. Staged bloodletting on film is a favourite pass-time these days, and *The Wild Bunch* is excellent fare. It is well packaged and mounted, and that is all that is important.

One last word: Strother Martin has a big juicy part. Remember him? He was the warden ("What we got h'yere . . .") in *Cool Hand Luke*, and the horse dealer in *True Grit*. He gives his finest performance, the definitive example of the scum of the earth, complete with Southern accent, three-week beard, and an aura about him you can almost smell.

Lighthouse is actually a small pop orchestra

By PAT KUTNEY

Lighthouse has been playing a lot of gigs in the city the past few months since returning from a triumphant appearance at the Atlantic City Pop Festival. I managed to hear them play in front

of an enthusiastic audience at the Electric Circus.

The concept that Lighthouse has is unheard of in pop music. Here is a group, no small pop orchestra, struggling to present a new idea to the public.

But by its very enormity and newness, the Lighthouse format was bound to fall flat on its face at its first inception. Yet, from the outset, Lighthouse audiences enjoyed their performances.

I have found that individual music adherents have adamantly remained oblivious to Lighthouse's various shortcomings and have steadfastly remained enthused with its work. One of the possible explanations is the veritable intoxicating nature of strings (of which there are four present: violin, viola and two cellos, all electrified.)

The strings, together with a four piece brass section, lead and bass guitarists, organist/vibist, drummer and percussionist, including four singers, comprise the awesome spectacle of Lighthouse. With a band of this magnitude and despite the fact that the individual musicians are, almost without exception, beyond reproach, there are bound to be sound problems.

Indeed, they have an exclusive sound man, Bruce Bell, whose task is to set up the speakers to best advantage and to regulate the volume, treble and bass of 18 instruments and voices.

But to the discerning musicologist, this is not sufficient.

I would really like to hear Lighthouse in an auditorium of near-perfect acoustics like Massey Hall. I'm not putting the Rock Pile or the Electric Circus down, but their sound systems are not really conducive to the music of Lighthouse's makeup and size.

It is this very makeup and size that makes the possibilities of Lighthouse almost limitless and the accomplishment of something original almost inevitable.

Organist/vibist Paul Hoffert, who handles the arranging, has obviously been working hard with his fellow musicians. With every performance, Lighthouse has shown improvement in some area. Unfortunately, about half the material is still presented as a brick wall of sound, with each instrument as discernible as individual bricks.

Miss Cellany

By David McCaughna

The Faculty of Fine Arts Performing Arts Series, which commences soon, is rapidly selling out the mime and poetry series. The music series, on the other hand, isn't doing quite so well and that is a pity since, although the participants are not famous like Ginsberg and Marcel Marceau, they are all of very high calibre.

* * * * *

It isn't too late . . . the CBC is producing a folk-rock spectacular with Ian and Sylvia, Motherlode, Big Mama Thornton, Whisky Howl, Bruce Cockburn, and The Pentangle. Tickets to the recording of the show are free. It will be held on Wed., Nov. 5, from 7:30 to 12 midnight. For tickets write to Ian and Sylvia Tickets, CBC Box 500, Terminal A, Toronto 1.

* * * * *

Forum House Publishing has started what promises to be a fine critical series on the major modern Canadian writers and poets. Entitled *Canadian Writers and Their Works*, the first three little numbers in the series deal with Gabrielle Roy, Irving Layton, and Hugh MacLennan. The study of Layton is by York professor Eli Mandel.

* * * * *

Egg, the new Canadian magazine whose editor Alex Crammer was interviewed in these pages recently, may be on sale in the York book store when you read this. The magazine was supposed to be distributed in Toronto by Metro News, but they refused, objecting to a funny and harmless photo of the cast of *Oh! Calcutta!* clutching one another's genitals. The odd thing is that the same Metro News distributes *Playboy*, *Midnight Flash*, and a good amount of the hard-core pornography that comes in plastic covers.

* * * * *

The Humanities Department is showing a vast array of films for their courses this year. Many of the films are open to students from outside the courses. Next Monday is the film version of *Oedipus Rex*, to be shown in Burton from 4-5:30. Films coming up in future include *L'Avventura*, *Cool Hand Luke*, *Bonnie and Clyde*, *Birth of a Nation*, *Weekend*, *Gone With the Wind*, etc. A complete schedule of the films can be picked up in the humanities office in Winters.

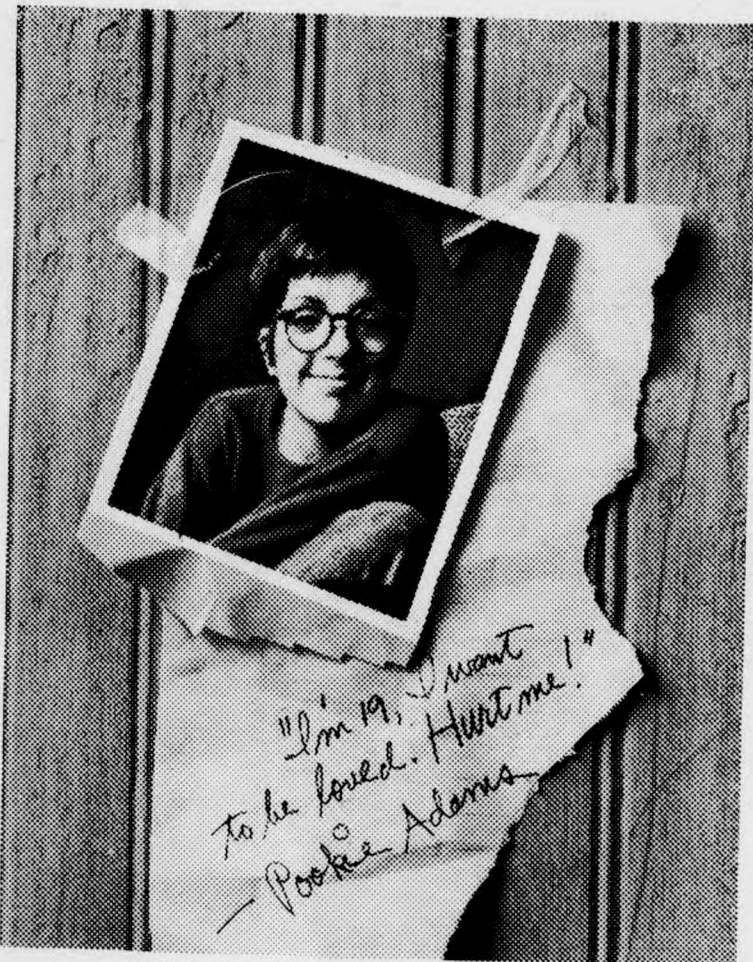
* * * * *

There is a strong rumour in the air around York that a group of imaginative students plan to gain access to the rooms in the Ministry of Love some night soon. The devious students are plotting to switch on lights in the various floors so that the windows of the building will announce to the world "FUCK OFF."

* * * * *

Some people will certainly go to extremes to get rid of hippies. Here, from a report in the *Daily Telegraph*, is what one English town did to eradicate the menace: "Hippies have been driven out of Weymouth, Dorset, by the obnoxious smell of dried blood. The council sprayed it round the statue of King George III under which the hippies congregated on the esplanade. To protect the residents, council workers sprayed perfume on the approach to the area. The dried blood which smells like rotten meat was sprayed twice and the hippies did not come back."

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Kershaw album hits like a sledgehammer

By MARTIN LABA

The swamp mud still on his ankles, and coon-ass as they come, Doug Kershaw, the wild Cajun fiddler, born and raised on the Bayou Teche in the central swampland of Louisiana, is out with a brand new album, *Doug Kershaw, The Cajun Way*.

The album itself is in fact a biography of Kershaw and his family. Six of the 12 songs on the album make direct reference to the members of his family and the life they lead, hunting and fishing on their piroques in the Bayou country of Louisiana.

Despite the slight commercialism in the very sophisticated production of the album (it was recorded in the famous Woodland Sound Studios in Nashville, Tennessee), the raw and wild proclivity of Kershaw's country Cajun fiddling and singing hits you on the head like a three-ton sledgehammer.

The flexibility of his harsh, powerful voice is equalled only by the flexibility of his ape-like wrists, which enable him to bow almost completely around the strings of his fiddle. And his ability to sing and fiddle is equalled only by his ability to scream. Honestly, he puts in long, elastic screams which seem to melt into his music.

Eleven of the 12 songs on the album are written by Kershaw himself, who is backed up by an extremely competent studio band. The harmonica player stretches and melts his instrument along with Kershaw's singing and fiddling. The result is the most unique

harmony you've ever heard: the harmonica, Kershaw's voice and Kershaw's fiddle in an overpowering three-part Cajun harmony.

Probably the most interesting aspect of the album is the strong Scottish influence in the Louisiana Cajun music. Very often Kershaw's bowing techniques result in a sound that can very easily be mistaken for the bagpipes of the Scottish Highlanders. Kershaw's fiddle parts very seldom consist of sharp, single notes, but more often have the same unified, drone-like effect that the Scottish bagpipe has.

Kershaw is gaining fame and prominence at a very fast rate. He is, of course, extremely popular in Louisiana and Tennessee where he has been a fixture of country music for many years. His biographical song, *Louisiana Man*, was the title song of a very crude album that he recorded years back in Nashville, with his brother Rusty.

But Kershaw has toured many cities in both Canada and the United States, has appeared on the *Johnny Cash Show*, is currently on tour with Cash, and is due to hit Toronto in the beginning of November. He had a concert at Varsity Stadium this summer, crashed the *Mariposa Folk Festival* and appeared at the *Toronto Rock Revival*.

Nevertheless, I hope he remains in sweet obscurity. I mean, he's so unspoiled. It would be a tragedy to lose him in the morass of commercialism.

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Sportsboard

VARSITY: cross country — Sat. Oct. 25, Conisius College Invitational, Buffalo, N.Y.

Football — York Yeomen at Carleton University, 2 pm, Sat. Oct. 25.

Hockey — Fri. Oct. 24 at Centennial College, 3:30 pm.

Rugger — Sat. Oct. 25 at RMC, 2 pm.

Soccer — Sat. Oct. 25 at Trent, 2:30 pm.

Volleyball — Wed. Oct. 29 vs McMaster, Tait McKenzie, 6 pm.

Field Hockey, WITCA championships: Part I, Fri. and Saturday at York Campus.

INTERCOLLEGE: Flag Football; Pool 1, Thurs. Oct. 23 — Osgoode vs Graduate, Football field, 4 pm.

Playoffs:

1st place Pool 1 vs 1st place Pool 2 — Mon. Oct. 27, football field

2nd place Pool 1 vs 2nd place Pool 2 — Mon. Oct. 27, Vanier field

3rd place Pool 1 vs 3rd place Pool 2 — Tues. Oct. 28, football field

4th place Pool 1 vs 4th place Pool 2 — Tues. Oct. 28, Vanier field

Soccer — Thurs. Oct. 23 — College E vs Glendon, at Glendon

Fri. Oct. 24 — Winters vs Osgoode

Tues. Oct. 28 — Glendon vs Winters at Glendon, College E vs McLaughlin



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**Puckmen
look good,
coach says**

By JOHN MADDEN

The 1969-70 varsity hockey club has improved 75 per cent over last year's team according to coach Bill Purcell.

In spite of the loss of the entire first line, the Yeomen could end Laurentian's long domination of the OIAA.

A number of outstanding and experienced players are now wearing York's colors because of Osgoode's merger. Murray Stroud, who captained the UofT Blues and who was chosen their most valuable player last year, should help immensely. Stroud has also had Junior "A" experience with Knob Hill. Center Roger Bownass played Junior A at North Bay and defenceman Roger Galipeau was with the St. Mike's Memorial Cup winning team. Galipeau, who weighs 250 pounds, and Dave Kosoy form the biggest defensive combination in organized hockey. Brian Dunn is also enrolled at Osgoode.

The M.B.A. program lured George Swarn and Ken Smith from Cornell. Swarn shared the goaltending chores last year with Ken Dryden. Smith patrolled left wing for four years.

Defenceman Ed Vollick was with the Laurentian Voyageurs. The blue line brigade also includes last year's foursome of Ed Zucatto (an OIAA all-star), Ron Porter, Paul Erickson and Don West.

This may sound as if the team is already chosen, but Purcell stressed that this is not true. He requested that any interested football players come out when the football schedule is completed. There are also some fellows on campus who have not yet reported but whose experience and talent could mean the difference between champagne and beer next March. Obviously, everyone connected with the club hopes that these will report.

The junior varsity squad will be a good supplement to the varsity team. The athletic department has arranged a good schedule of games and regular practice hours. All players are welcome to try out; enquire at the office in Tait Mackenzie for the time of the practices.

The varsity team meets Queen's in Kingston Oct. 31. The first home game is Sat., Nov. 1 against Carleton.

**Field hockey
without win
in 4 games**

By VICKI INGRAM

Field hockey is now in its second year at York but it is a game about which many people know very little.

Field hockey is made up of eleven players, five forwards, three halfbacks, two backs and a goalie, all of whom play with a short curved hockey stick which can hit the ball only on one side. The game itself is played for 70 minutes, with only a 5 minute break between halves.

York's team up until now has played four exhibition games and one preliminary game to the WITCA tournament against Toronto.

They played an exciting game against Toronto, a team which has six players on the Ontario field hockey team. York's team, on the other hand, consists of players who have never played this game before. York had two very good chances to score, once in a breakaway by Allison Stevens, but they lost 6-0.

Although they were defeated, York was playing as a team, and actually deserved more. This week, Part I of the WITCA tournament begins at York, Friday at 1:30 pm and Saturday at 9 am.

Little desire for victory visible

Ottawa U Gee-Gees wipe out Yeomen 43-0

By PETER G. BUDNICK

In the chilly sunlight of Lansdowne Park, a cocky Yeomen team still congratulating itself for its splendid showing against Lutheran, scampered onto the field, expecting full well to smother an Ottawa squad that only recently had been decimated by the Golden Hawks to the tune of 37-7.

At the other end of the field the mood of the Ottawa Gee-Gees, licking their wounds after a disappointing 21-20 loss to Carleton the week before, was decidedly tenser as they silently prepared for battle.

With the opening kick off, the complexion of both teams took a sharp about-face. A poor kick off dribbled into the Gee-Gees line where it was hurriedly pounced on, giving Ottawa the ball on their own 45 yard line.

The Gee-Gees, appearing to interpret this as a clear omen of their destiny in this game, exploded into confident shouts of war, as the Ottawa offence hungrily scurried up to face a somewhat ruffled Yeomen crew.

Three minutes later, Ottawa quarterback Paul Paddon fired a perfect pass to flanker Mike Brady in the Yeomen endzone, giving the Gee-Gees their first taste of York's blood, as Ottawa jumped ahead 7-0.

With the Yeomen unable to generate a steady drive, the Gee-Gees were soon on the offence again. Paddon hit end Pete Ribbins with a 14 yard pass to York's 37 yard line from where fullback Gary Sparks charged through a lukewarm Yeomen defence until York's Pete Mukts desperately pulled him down on York's one yard line. Moments later, Ottawa's excellent halfback Ted Evanetz zipped into the endzone on an off-tackle run, making it Ottawa 14 York 0.

Quickly wrenching the ball away from a hapless Yeomen offence, the Gee-Gees were on the move once more. Ribbins, after

juggling a pass which bounced off his hands then his helmet then his back, somehow held on to it, bringing the ball to York's 37 yard line, from where Paddon threw a screen to end Tom Schultz on the Yeomen's seven yard line. Then Paddon, reminiscent of Iaccino in better times, ran a sweep to the right for another Ottawa score, making it Gee-Gees 21, Yeomen 0 at the end of the first half.

With the second half, the Yeomen, at first emitted feeble signs of revival as Rob Panzer made a sparkling interception at center field but, two plays later York was punting again.

After York's defence somehow contained Ottawa on the next few plays, the Yeomen's spirit was further shattered when offensive back Angelo Barbisan fumbled the punt return, giving Ottawa the ball on York's 12 yard line. Two plays later, full back Sparks pounded his way in for another six points.

As the Yeomen bench sat, devoid of any enthusiasm, waiting eagerly for the clock to run out Ottawa continued to mangle York's

defence, as Evanetz hammered his way through a crumbling Yeomen defensive line for yet another Gee-Gees score.

With a "milk-toast" Yeomen offensive line prostrating itself before Ottawa, York's offensive threat was again quickly driven into the ground, and after quarter back Rick Frisby was thrown for yet another loss, Ottawa had the ball again. Savouring their glory the Gee-Gees charged once more into Yeomen territory, as Paddon hit Schultz with a pass to York's 14 yard line. With moments remaining in the game, Paddon completed York's humiliation with a strike to Robbins for the final Ottawa score as the game drew to a close with Gee-Gees 43, York 0.

What happened??? Being well aware of the abundance of talent York obviously has, and having witnessed the Yeomen's ferocious desire and determination in all the previous games this season, it is extremely difficult to absorb the results of this game without searching one's mind for "reasons", for "answers".

Before valid answers can come, however, we must certainly glance back to the philosophy of the game itself. In football, as in most of life, success only comes with total commitment, a "getting wet all the way" that brings the game beyond the status of mere amusement or recreation into a life in miniature setting, where the very fibres of one's character are tested and retested, and the worth of an individual is calibrated by his efforts and desires. In the Ottawa game, little of that precious desire that moves a team to victory was visible. Although several men such as Brian Elliot, Pete Mukts, Rob Panzer, Ken Dyer and Jimmy Miller gave their all, it wasn't enough.

It is a common human trait to make mistakes, to be imperfect, to fall down — the Yeomen fell down — badly! The ultimate test of a man, however, is to overcome his disasters to stand tall again. With the Carleton game this Saturday, we will see whether the Yeomen can meet the challenge and gain redemption with themselves.



Ottawa Gee-Gees bring down a York runner to keep the Yeomen's score at zero.

Excalibur - Tim Clark

CCIFC standings

WEST	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
Wat. Luth.	4	3	0	1	117	30	7
Carleton	5	3	1	1	98	42	7
Windsor	4	3	1	0	97	38	6
Ottawa	4	2	2	0	91	66	4
Guelph	4	2	2	0	67	55	4
York	4	1	3	0	45	83	2
Laurentian	5	0	5	0	16	187	0

EAST	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
Bishop's	4	4	0	0	167	48	8
RMC	4	3	1	0	112	67	6
Macdonald	4	3	1	0	77	86	6
Loyola	4	2	2	0	94	62	4
SGWU	4	0	4	0	47	108	0
Montreal	4	0	4	0	37	163	0

Football results

Guelph 19-Windsor 10
 Loyola 41-Montreal 14 RMC
 18-SGWU 13
 Ottawa 43-York 0
 Bishops 48-Macdonald 10
 Carleton 31-Laurentian 4



Nancy Green preps for OQWAA tennis championships.

Excalibur - Harry Kitz

Nancy Green wins three of four games; women are OQWCAA tennis champs

By MARGIE WOLFE and LANA McMAHON

York's strongest women's team ever captured the OQWCAA tennis crown at Sudbury this past weekend. This victory together with York's earlier triumph in Montreal undoubtedly confirmed this university's high standing in eastern Canada.

York's team consists of Nancy Green, first singles; Eva Hill and Sharon Hornsby, doubles; and Frannie Stone second singles. Together they won this Ontario-Quebec conference tournament by accumulating an impressive total of 18 points. Second place was shared by the Universities of Montreal and Waterloo who were far behind with 12 points apiece. Following them was Carleton, with the host Laurentian, pulling up the bottom.

York's victory was earned not so much as a result of tough competition but more as a consequence of the limiting conditions under which the girls had to play. The day was extremely cold with a temperature of 30 degrees and intermittent snow flurries often affecting the calibre of play. A wind of 50 miles per hour also caused difficulties in hitting and placing the ball. As well, the women had to play in restraining sweatsuits and jackets. These hindering conditions together with the long hours, from 9 am to 7:30 pm, which these women had to play made this tournament a difficult and frustrating one.

Nancy Green, York's very talented first singles player, won three out of the four matches she played. This girl, who was both the Canadian and Ontario junior tennis champion and who represented Canada in international competition, demonstrated her prowess on the courts by defeating three high ranking opponents. Nancy's victories are a result of the aggressive game she plays. Her strong forehand hit from backcourt usually proves to be successful in placing the ball low and deep into the corners.

Nancy's one loss though proved to be her most

exciting match. She was defeated by Marianne Gaskin, an extremely strong player from the University of Waterloo. The first set went to Marianne with a score of seven games to five, and the second to Nancy 6-3. In the third set the girl from Waterloo was leading 5-3 with Nancy bringing the score to 5-5. The girls then deuced over 20 times with the ultimate result being that Marianne won the set. She also succeeded in the final set thus coming up victorious in this match which lasted a long two hours.

The doubles team of Sharon Hornsby and Eva Hills came out on top in all three of their scheduled matches. These women had no trouble defeating their opposition though a match with the University of Montreal seemed a little tight. Both Sharon and Eva are club players who have gelled as a team since they began playing together last year. Though both girls practise effective tennis strategy, their superior ability in anticipating each other's moves is what makes them consistent winners.

York's entrant in the second singles competition Frannie Stone, made a clean sweep also. She out-classed all her competitors in both style and ability. Her only real opposition was to come from a girl from the University of Montreal, but she didn't show as a result of a recently acquired broken toe. Fran is a consistent player who places her shots deep in court. Her ability in both the front and back courts enabled her to capture the Jamaican junior tennis crown.

Though determination and fighting spirit are important, it's plain hard work which makes a team victorious. The girls practised one and a half hours, four nights a week, under the strict but capable direction of Susan Gale, who is herself an experienced varsity player from Queen's and part time instructor in the phys. ed. department here at York.

*A deep and tremulous
earth-poetry.*

