DARING DRUG EXPOSE

SHAME HORROR DESPAIR

MARIHUANA

WEED WITH ROOTS IN HELL

SMOKE THAT GETS IN YOUTH'S EYES

LUST
CRIME
SORROW
HATE
SHAME

WHAT HAPPENS AT MARIHUANA PARTIES?

WEIRD ORGIES WILD PARTIES
UNLEASHED PASSIONS

Hash can
Biafran students appeal for help in Canada

By JIM WESTON

Two University of Biafra students last Wednesday appealed to their "fellow students" at Glendon College to help bring relief to their struggling nation.

Ugah Igna, 27, and Okechukwu Emodi, 28, spoke to about 200 students in the Old Dining Hall. They are members of a five-man delegation which has toured the U.S. since December at the invitation of the National Student Association. Their visit to Canada last week was sponsored by the Canadian Union of the Rights of Biafra.

After the 1966 military coup in which Northerner General Gowon took power, persecution of the Ibo, the largest Eastern tribe, was stepped up. Two hundred Ibo army officers were slaughtered. Between July and October 1966, 30,000 Ibo were killed in Northern Nigeria. More than 2 million Easterners living in the north of Nigeria have fled to return to their own region to seek refuge.

SHOT IN CLASSROOM

Emodi told the girls saying, Nigerian soldiers entered university classrooms in the north and shot Ibo students on sight. Northern students studying with them had their fingers cut off so they couldn't write.

"Not these are the people who want us to trust them as fellow-countrymen," Emodi said. In December, leaders of Biafra's governments met in Ghana. They worked out an agreement for a looser federation and promised not to use arms to gain their ends, according to the collapsing of Lagos. Gen. Gowon repudiated the agreement.

"Easterners protested, Emodi pointed out that even then Ibo were still for federation. Biafra didn't secede until March, when Lagos cut off government services to the east and established a blockade. "We are most reluctant secessionists," Emodi said. We were forced out. We were not led by generals, leaders. Col. Ojukwu (the Biafran leader) is our man. He moved to where we push him, no further. Any day he does not express our wishes, we'll get rid of him.

Igba pointed out that, after the secession, it was the federal government which attacked first. Since then, more people have died in Biafra than have been killed in the war in Viet Nam.

RED CROSS HINDERED

"One of the ways to fight us is to starve us to death. Nearly 2 million have died of starvation. The Nigerians have prevented the Red Cross from bringing aid. They shoot at relief planes. The Nigerian government says it is fighting to unnerve people. How can this be? Their aim is extermination.

"Take this message home: The aim of Nigeria is not to unite but to kill us. There can be no unity between the living and the dead. Meanwhile 4-5,000 people were dying every day in Biafra. Igb wrote the number dying each day could have since gone down. However, supplies of carbohydrates are decreasing. If efforts are not stepped up, byMarch as many as 20,000 people a day could be dying of starvation.

"To combat starvation, Biafra has had convicts killed and 12-15 years of age plant crops in the area farmland. "But we still need help," Igb said.

Emodi criticized the Canadian government for supporting the United Nations. "It is an international affair for Nigeria to decide. Why should we tell Britain and Russia not to interfere by selling arms to the Nigerians? We always say, if one is going to Nigeria, no arms to Biafra.

THE AIM OF NIGERIA IS... TO KILL US.

"The aim of Nigeria is... to kill us."

Food committee removes grapes

In a 3-2 vote, the Glendon College Food Services Committee voted to enforce a boycott of California grapes. More than 100 students members supported the motion, V.L. Berg senior administrative of Glendon College, and David Clapham, English, voted against it.

The motion read that the food committee recommends that Versafood be instructed to cease the purchase and sale of California grapes until we recommended otherwise.

The ruling passed by the committee is to apply to all people using the cafeteria not only during the academic year, but also during the summer. Berg objected to this on the grounds that the present student body had no right to apply rules to people using the institution during the summer. He claimed that this college depended financially on conventions and conferences being held here. He felt that this move would discourage these activities from Glendon.

In other business, a motion was passed to allow future emergency meetings of the food committee to be called whenever desired by two committee members. William, was the only member who didn't support the motion, stated that "channels should be clearly open, but accessible."

Also raised by Williams, was the concern of other students that cafeteria "don't know what they're getting... until they're in front of it. This is to be remedied by a notice to all members of the patrons of the week's menu."

FIRE SALE

GLENDALE BOOKSTORE

RECORDS (prices as low as $2.98)

PAPERBACKS (drastically reduced)

MATCHES (five books for a nickel)
Urban renewal in 'South City'

-some answers for Trefann Court?

By CHRIS THOMAS

"South City" is the catchy name given to a slum area in Holyoke, Massachusetts, which is undergoing rehabilitation.

When I arrived at South City headquaters, just a slum store converted into a slum office, two girl volunteers were on the phone to a neighbourhood resident; a baby had been found naked on a fire-escape in near-zero weather and his mother was being charged with neglect.

Through informal channels to City Hall, the girls were trying to plead the mother's cause.

South City is an area of industrial slum, built on the Connecticut River flats a hundred years ago by the mill-owners of the town to house their workers. Today, it is several dozen square blocks of brick tenement, much of it unrested, occupied for the most part by French Canadians but also by Poles, Negros and Puerto Ricans.

The project of redevelopment which is beginning there is probably a decade ahead of any redevelopment project in Toronto's slum areas, despite our vaunted Canadian "social consciousness." In fact, the more you look at South City, the more you can see reflected there the same mistakes which are being made by Toronto planners and the same solutions which could be applied here.

CARS TAKE AWAY LIFE

Mistakes? Both Holyoke and Toronto continually designate the older areas of the city "for industrial use" or "for redevelopment" in such a way as to keep residents and landlords in continual doubt as to the future of the inner city. There is no incentive to keep buildings or to make long-range plans, because no one - not even the city - knows what is to stay and what is to be pulled down. All the people who own homes know that their homes may be pulled down and that they would be given no return for improvements made in the meantime, if they can afford them at all.

This unstable situation suits the slum landlords ideally because it frees them to let their properties deteriorate. Hence, inner-city areas continue to decline.

The automobile has torn apart both South City and Toronto's East and West Ends. Every street is lined with parked cars on both sides and teeming with traffic. This is especially true in the Osgoode-Landsdowne area of Toronto.

Phillip Mayfield, director of South City planning, says that "it was the car that finally killed South City. It took it life off the streets and drew the people into their flats.

The truth is that the car comes before the human being in Toronto and other cities. Who is willing to risk danger and the dullness of car traffic, to meet your friends or go out for a drink or enjoy the other pleasures of close-packed living?

As so many city planners are beginning to realize, a slum is not made just by poverty or crowded conditions; A slum is made by dullness. The most astonishing feature of South City is that, except for the streets, the streets are all but lifeless.

MORE FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

But the intriguing feature of South City is that it points to so many of the solutions which could be applicable to Toronto and other Canadian cities. Let's take a look at a few of them.

An inter-faith church board in Holyoke, called the Urban Ministry, became angry enough at the city "planners" and "savers" and outraged enough at living conditions in South City, to survey the situation and hire a full-time director of operations, Philip Mayfield, an encyclopaedist by Mayfield, a professor and some students from the Harvard-M.I.T. Joint Centre for Urban Studies moved in to assess South City and to contribute suggestions for reviving the area.

Canada is sorely in need of university programs of urban studies of public-service bodies willing to take a total view of neighbourhood dynamics, beyond the installation of a settlement house or a drop-in centre, Toronto will soon be strangled by drop-in centres.

The total view is probably impossible unless the federal government establishes a ministry of urban affairs similar to the U.S. Government's HUD (for Department of Housing and Urban Development). Under HUD, the Model Cities plan for study and funding of total programs of neighbourhood redevelopment has been instituted, and ample money seems to be available for any city willing to look at its problem.

Unfortunately, such a department could hardly be established by our federal government without substantial constitutional amendment, yet such amendments did not even come up at the last constitutional convention in Ottawa. What Canada needs now is a federal-ministerial conference on constitutional review. Unless new fiscal arrangements are found immediately, many Canadian cities will be in debt and interest charges on their ears as Montreal is now.

INVOKE RESIDENTS

Mayfield believes it is essential to involve neighbourhood residents in the planning of their future; to this end, he has set up a responsible cabinet government for South City, with its own executive, administrative and legislative branches, based on block councils or "stake.* I am dubious about the practicality of this system, but if I feel that when a neighbourhood is in crisis, it is time to do more than hold elections every two years.

So far, Mayfield has had a good response to his system of neighbourhood organization and I am eager to see it tried in a similar district of Toronto. It will mean that grassroots demands can be heard and responded to, that the city will be forced to listen to solid, unified proposals from its electorate, and that South City people themselves will develop a sense of neighbourhood identity.

Mayfield suggests that the city not zone South City to the ground by "slum area" or "Park?", but that it send its inspectors to every building separately to decide exactly what to do. The only fit for repair and designate only those for wrecking. Residents of these buildings could be offered cheap and attractive housing either in new buildings erected on the same site or in "new towns" just outside Holyoke.

Residents of buildings which can be rehabilitated should be encouraged by rent or tax breaks to stay in them, while the building owners should be provided the money to carry on full repairs. Again, this will be possible only with federal aid, and Canada is a long way from such a plan.

Many of the streets of South City should be closed off to traffic and converted into parks, squares and sidewalks. It is just as urgent, I agree, that is sure that this is the only way of returning life and attractiveness to the district. Essentially, Mayfield wants to make South City such a living place to live that people would fight for space there, without living there. The poor would be priced out of South City.

Mayfield is curious at "unimaginative" and "bureaucratic" city parks planners who suggest a couple of benches a drinking fountain and a jungle-jim set on a 2x4 square of grass.

GHETTOIZED POVERTY

If the car is to play a smaller role in South City life, presumably underground parking facilities must be built and the municipal transit service improved. So that South City residents will be able to reach other districts of Holyoke within ten or fifteen minutes.

Toronto is fortunate: we have an example of public transportation which is quite adequate to replace the car in and around most poor districts and even in the middle-class areas. The TTC is especially effective out of the range of the very people it is most designed to serve: those who cannot afford the car.

The day is long gone when public transit will pay for itself and Metro ought to stop asking the TTC to make its own profits: public transit ought not to be a dime per zone.

Holyoke is a city of fifty thousand; Toronto, of over two million. But many of the solutions applicable in Holyoke are worth considering here, and the fact that they are not being properly considered here is a sign not of how much better urban conditions are in Canada, but of how badly we are going to be backward to what is being done in other countries and to reform ourselves accordingly.

Middle-class Canada has ghettized poverty but has not permitted the poor uncompromisingly dull, until we begin to realize that the slum is above all a district without variety or colour; we will make slums not only of our inner-city areas but of the single-story suburbs that we call home.

-At home in Trefann Court or South City.

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Behind the trees

The ideals of academic freedom and the objective pursuit of wisdom live on and prosper. They are very pleasant, tree-shaded ideals. It is always easier to appreciate the semblance of freedom itself than it is to appreciate the policy of freedom because to participate in the acting out of political freedom itself one is automatically forced to set them in relation to others.

And so, in Berkeley in 1963, while half the university budget was made up of government funds for defense research, the seventy Regents of the University of California represented and do still represent between them one of the most powerful capitalist power blocs organized commerce has ever seen, the faculty and administration whimpered about how the Free Speech Movement had destroying the "academic freedom" of the university, by requesting the right of political activity on campus.

So too, in York University in 1969, where a faculty subversive in practical, material terms demands to a power-filled, power-wielder Governor is negotiating with those governors about a demand for higher salaries and a requirement of more of something of an economic nature, that they be given a greater say in the running of the university.

Many at first worried about appearing as if we were making a demand on the university, a demand for a salary rise, but who would have participated in those discussions for salary demands, are missing the whole dilemma of the question of the social responsibility of an academic...

Except for the immediate crises of competition for faculty in the common market and the token idea of the Governor's ultimatum that the teaching environment will not suffer by relying on an increased student population, the governors, if not immediately source of greater revenue, the salary negotiations, themselves, are not peculiarly socially justifiable.

In the meantime, the wage battle is a year-round to increase workers' pay by a few cents an hour and one fifth of a dollar. The people who are still "officially" poor, the mass of a professor having his salary raised from $15,000 to $18,000, or even an instrument from $1,000 to $1,100 be particularly economically evolving.

Nor is the significance solely contained in the inner matter of the power structure of the university. The Board of Governors is actually at this moment becoming a reality, due to increased government financing of higher education. The latent force of tacit approval that surrenders of the academic freedom as an academic... is likely to become a reality at this time.

Even if that happens, however, or even if the university becomes an academically economically powerful force, will the university ever exist as an objective and unbiased ivory tower? Then it will either become more like New York University or Harvard, having its own doghouse, seemingly oblivious of the squat of the rest of the back yard. It has begun to withdraw from the situation.

The government, which the faculty is directing themselves towards as a group by reaching an agreement with the government on salaries, must not become academic ascetic.

Socia/0/l awareness and social commitment, IN PRINCIPLE, should come with it. If it doesn't, then the dog which has barked harassingly at the master's knee for so long, has only left the yard to retire into its own doghouse, seemingly oblivious of the squat of the rest of the back yard it has withdrawn from.

another bus/week or on the other hand, had great time between the three classes. Students were very efficient. We were never bored.

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March 6th, 1969

Graham Muir
Andy Michalski
Genevieve Steed
Michael Wall
Bob Walker
Della Bronco
Harve Hirsch
Max Merechaux

THE GOVERNORS

"The governors understand the curriculum requires you to teach Marxism. We just feel you're not making it boring enough."

Overthrow the tyranny of the clock

By JAMES MACKINNON

Everywhere in the world, students are rebelling. They rebel against their classes, and their professors, and their policy.

But they never rebel against the most powerful enemy of all: the clock.

Look what the clock has done to the universities. Classes are overcrowded and rushed into fifty-minute time slots. Seminars are forced to take life, examine a topic in depth, and die an unnatural death within a hour. Students and professors are forced to structure their world in little boxes, that can be taken out of cold storage for an hour, then put away again.

How can we expect genuine learning in a situation like this? Can a student which four classes in a row possibly put aside one topic and engross himself in an electronics clock? Obviously the learning experience suffers greatly by being compartmentalized in this way.

TEN PERIODS

And because the amount of time for each class period is small, the tyranny of the clock also imposes a tyranny of location; for practical purposes every class is forced to take place within the inaptly-conceived facilities of York Hall.

From the point of view of effective learning, it would in many cases be far better to hold classes in someone's house, or downtown, or even in one of the common rooms, instead of in the functionally disused hall of York Hall. But the tyranny of the clock keeps this from happening.

But the tyranny of the clock can be overturned! Because Glendon is the size it is, the clock can be deposed. Suppose instead of dividing the week into forty-four hours, we divide it into ten periods, each half a day, with a dividing line drawn at twenty-thirty or three o'clock.

Instead of being allotted two or three hours scattered about the week, each course would be allotted one of these periods, the members of the course could then structure their available period of about six hours in any way they liked — say starting with a short lecture, then break- ing up into seminars of indeterminate length. The course would be able to organ- ize itself in the way it felt most approp- riate. Seminars and other activities would not be restricted appreciably in len- gth or location.

More challenging assignments could be made, and there would be longer between individual classes, and more time
to discuss them in class. And lectures could probably become more common than they are now; can you imagine sitting through not attending one or three forty-five minute lectures in the same half-day?

These are just a few of the immeasur- able advantages of my proposed system.

IT WILL WORK

Most appealing, you say, but it won't work in practice. With one class slot it would be impossible to avoid conflicts, you say. Nonsense. At the present time, after the Forum's two thirty-eight hour week.

If all classes are arranged in standard twenty-three patterns of three hour each, it is possible to accommodate only twelve different classes.

Since there are many with more than three hours a week, or with non-standard combinations such as two-hour seminars, the number of poten- tial classes available is reduced even more.

Thus the proposed system of ten separate class spaces would provide at least as much scheduling flexibility as the present system. And even more overlapping student populations happened to be scheduled at the same half-day, they could, by mutual consent, arrange their timing so as to minimize conflict.

In a word, there is nothing wrong with the proposal.

SPLIT COURSES

The second objection to the half-day system is that there are some classes, notably French, which need daily sessions to provide maximum learning. Whether that is true or not is doubtful; wouldn't an intensive four-hour seminar be just as useful? If not, it could still be arranged for French to be taught in bite and pieces.

First and second year students taking four other courses would have six half- days completely free. Within that time it ought to be easy enough to arrange six hours as French as you want.

Finally, someone may argue that while the proposed system would be ideal for third and fourth year classes, those of the earlier years would be too big and unwieldy to be handled in this way. The an- swer, of course, is to split courses into two or more shorter periods of different half-days.

This also some seminar leader could take three seminars in a week without diffi- culty. This would have the side-effect of curtailing the size of unnecessary lectures, which isn't a bad idea in itself.

The essence of my proposal is freedom. Freedom from the bourgeoise restrictions of time and space, Freedom to study in depth, to get involved, Freedom to con- trol the structure of one's courses. Fre-edom from the clock!
Survey of sex habits: Hippie sexonly a fairy story at Glendon

By a Sociology Student

At the beginning of January, a questionnaire on sex was distributed to 239 randomly-chosen students, excluding first-year. 35 per cent returned their forms, filling out as many questions as they saw fit. The writer was asked to draw several conclusions which are listed below.

It should be pointed out before beginning, that sex is a matter of overriding acceptance on the part of outsiders. Thus, the writer is of the opinion that the students are not as free in all fields of thought and action, and that, perhaps they have no moral standards at all.

It appears true that the moral standards of the '90's is no more liberal than those which the parent generation is reputed to be, but they seem to be more consistent than a lot of people realize. The middle-class student is a good example. A few faces in coming years, but the ideas and ideals of the present system will probably continue on almost unchanged.

NON-VIRGIN RATE

One of the most startling results of the questionnaire came on the matter of the non-virginity of the outside world, and often times the students themselves, tend to come up with estimated numbers from 75% non-virgins in university. The figure have it (and it comes fairly close to the 65% of the survey) is 32.4 per cent. This breaks down further to about 34.2 per cent as the rate for 26.9 per cent of the 39.3 per cent of the male students living there, and 26.3 per cent of the 35.2 per cent of the female students living there. This means that approximately 71% of the students are not virgins.

A one-page questionnaire printed in the student newspaper, which was filled out by students, revealed that 66% of the students claimed to be virgins. This shows that even the small groups of people who indiicate themselves to be virgins are clearly not a majority.

One further point here has to do with the religious affiliation of those persons who indicated that they were virgins. It was found that only 6.1 per cent were non-virgins. This figure accounts for close to half of all the non-virgins. The issue of a religious right group which is supposed to be the religious element in the student activities.

One question dealt with the problem of whether or not individuals concerned were happy with their position as non-virgin/virgin. The non-virgins were possessed of no regrets, it seems, but sometimes wished they were not non-virgins. The virgins, on the other hand, did not know what to do if they were not virgin. It is not uncommon for many women to wish to change their status.

This wish could be the result of social pressures which are constantly being directed toward a virgin. It means that for many women, virgin or not, there is no escape. They need to have more freedom in this matter.

MYTH WRONG

There are the popular myths and stories that you come to university as a virgin will be swept up with the fun-living, thrills-seeking and seeing people there and will be a matter of course, lose their virginity in Year One. This is quite an overstatement. One question asked non-virgins if they went all the way, and it is impossible to have a bed fellow. Thus, they went all the way. And, where there is no money, non-virgins are less likely to worry about their future. They care.

This is the opposite of the myth of 'the girl who is not a virgin is not appreciated' and gives a closer answer to the myth of 'the girl is a virgin is appreciated.'

MUST BE 'IN LOVE'

Female sexuality increases with emotional involvement, and by and large, a woman must feel that she is really in love long before she will consider the act of sexual intercourse. If, however, she is not in love with it, sexual pleasure, she will relate to it in some sort of once-in-a-lifetime romantic affair. Once-in-a-lifetime implies that no other person or her partner running off making it with some other femal.

The males, on the other hand, is the same story. There are some elements of this biological group do not get the virgin until they give much of a damn who they are doing it with. Of course, only few have been in the position of emotional attitudes, but they can see the possibility of a moment of one's life. If not another compromising women should show up. All this is a result of the male's characteristic of reaching higher and higher goals in a much shorter time than he can get worked up to a climax.

'ONLY AFTER MARRIED'

Where there was last given that the ratio of virgins and non-virgins was the time before marriage. One individual by itself would it be right to have sexual union, given that the couple be in love, and that they have other regulars. About 52 per cent of the virgins answered 'only after marriage,' and 48 per cent of the other 48 per cent over the other. The one in every 48 was only after marriage. (2 years, 1 year, 1/2 year, 2 months) every other.

The non-virgins seemed to have their own feelings and beliefs: 77.7 per cent answered '2 months; 1 month, 1 day, 1; 2 months; 1 day, 1; 3 months; 2 months; 1 day, 1; 4 months.'

One question concerned the one's mind is 'how many of these things you have? At least 3, I think.'

A one-page questionnaire printed in the student newspaper, which was filled out by students, revealed that 66% of the students claimed to be virgins. This shows that even the small groups of people who indicated themselves to be virgins are clearly not a majority.

VIRGIN OR NON-VIRGIN? Myth and reality.

Looking for issues

A round a year ago at this time, the students at the Ontario College of Art went out on strike. The strike was immediately involved, and the eyes of many students worldwide were riveted upon its outcome. It was fought by its positive action. For a brief while, prior to the settlement of the strike, Glendon was in a very bad state. It was decided that this state of affairs, which did not directly affect it, was good to see the people and that the vote was in the hands of those who were performing so well; it was good to hear three cheers for Glendon with a hundred students present at OCA. The new by-election can use an OCA, and the by-election can now use a large group of people who are looking very hard. They have not been very lucky. They have been off for a long time, but there is little stand they could take, and where many students went.

Al Strumleit has left for Winnipeg, and a good chance was lost there. The issue here was not so much the dismissal of Al - there were reasons for that, and the employer does retain certain privileges with regards to his employees. It is unfortunate however that this was not used to a greater extent to find out more about what exactly is going on in the bookstore. There are a number of issues that are suspicious of the whole operation, but they are pretty well covered by impressions, and neither that, or they simply aren't talking.

The students who patronize the bookstore, and most of those who patronize where they have to, have a right to know what is going on there. The issues aren't the store's.

A bookstore manager, but financial, prices, relations with the other campus, is paid to it. To do his job right, he has to know how, or indeed if it is spent. It is the independent store, the bookstore, that the students have the right to make a choice, or at least to know that the choices are open.

Throughout its term of office, the last student council carried this problem around in their heads, 'Is it keeping on the bookstore.' (figuratively, perhaps) was discussed at two meetings held during the summer, and it was discussed again at the summit conference at Beaverston. At that time, the question seems to have been. A number of people involved seemed to feel that the timing was not right.

Six months have passed, and the timing seems to have been better.

The student council resolution published last March, on the front page of this newspaper called for a full investigation, and called upon the administration to do something about the bookstore. A full investigation should be made, but it should continue for at least a year, before any further action is taken. It is the college and the Bookstore Committee who is now in position where there is no more will to act. The situation is clear: all that will happen is a few meetings with Messrs, a few meetings with Cabinet will not deliver any concrete results, and problems are not likely to be approached with figures that it does not understand, and that it is likely to be no good.

The investigation, if it is to come off and come off well, must be fully. It should come from within and then be used to pressure the administration. It is not a person, doing this turn out to be fishy. There is, I suppose, a remote chance that all might be well.
IMMIGRATION: the

By MARILYN S

New Canadians, black, white and yellow.

Irene Hab is a Hungarian refugee about to become a Canadian citizen. She and her husband fled from Budapest in 1956 and went into Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia, they spent 8 months in a refugee camp waiting to hear from Canadian immigration officials. No word came from Canada, but Brazil replied. The Habes went to Brazil and sent for the rest of their family.

Irene’s parents and daughter were able to leave Hungary only with false documents obtained in exchange for their house. By the time the family was reunited in Brazil, the 3-month-old baby Irene had had to leave behind was 7 years old.

Canadian immigration finally accepted the Habs’ application but would not admit Irene’s parents. Again Irene and her husband left the others behind and came to Canada. Once here, they hoped to establish themselves and nominate Irene’s parents.

They entered as “Independent Applicants.” They were considered on the basis of education, personal qualities, occupational skill and demand, and age, knowledge of French and English, employment waiting in Canada, and relatives established in Canada are further taken into account.

The independent applicant is awarded units in the overall assessment. He must achieve 50 points in order to enter the country. ‘Sponsored Dependents’ Irene’s parents were in this class because they were under 60 years of age. The necessary unit number is about 5 less than that of a dependent applicant.

Helen Klimick came to Canada 2 years ago from Naklo in west Poland. She is unmarried. Her brother and his family have been living in Toronto for 25 years. He encouraged Helen to come and support her as a sponsored dependent.

Helen’s only difficulty is with the Polish immigration people. They have her classified as a visitor in Canada while she is in fact, landed immigrant status. The Polish government has extended her visitor status for 5 years. By then, Helen hopes to be a Canadian citizen and therefore not liable to deportation. She has relatives still in Poland and worries “what they will do to them if I don’t come back.”

That kind of blatant government pressure sounds like something from a right-sponsored anti-Communist campaign. Both Irene and Helen vehemently state that it could be done.

One, particularly after her long hard experience, gives an unsolicited testimonial to Canada. She praises the government, the police, the laws — all of which she feels consider the people first. Helen is most pleased with the freedom she has in her work. In her job in Poland accounting the pressures were great because if things were in arrears, the government would not award the quarterly budget. Each employee had to personally make up any arrears.

The two women agree, that, as Helen puts it, ‘language is only the first difficulty. When Irene first came to Canada, she knew only Hungarian and Portuguese.’ To find a job, she phoned an employment agency and told them ‘I can’t speak English, I can’t write it, but I want to work.’

Then on the other end of the phone, laughed, but the agency helped her find a job as a filing clerk. She has worked up from that and is an important cog in the function of the accounting department of the company she works for. Helen, too, is in the same office and doing well.

She has been attending night school for two winter sessions now. In the fall, she will return to the ‘occupation’ as she terms it, the same type of accounting work she did in Poland. Helen is taking advantage of Program 5 — a special education program established for immigrants. It includes language, citizenship and job training courses (where applicable).

Neither Helen nor Irene can vote in national elections. They are liable to deportation until they have established a 5-year domicile in Canada and have become Canadian citizens. But both are eligible to receive unemployment insurance and Workman’s Compensation (where applicable).

After 20 years residence in Canada, they are eligible for Old Age Security and Pension. The government shared their medical costs their first year in Canada. They have full legal rights and protection — but if either should be convicted under the criminal law before gaining citizenship, they would be deported.

The cases of Irene and Helen are present day immigraiton problems. The problems on which many immigrants, Canadian citizens, are settling well in this country. Both are working hard towards a goal of Canadian citizenship, Irene recently migrated into new home. The government’s pressure, Helen was the greatest goal obtained.

The only thing, everybody, behind the Iron Curtain, the Habs have felt a drive to re-establish a territory, a security, Helen will be happy when she knows English well. She is fluent now, but her experience is to be grammatically perfect in speaking it. Both have the stability and character that immigration officials feel necessary for the transplant into a new environment.

The history of immigration policies and practices show an attempt to mold this nation in the image of Mother Britain. In the past, Canada has accepted cast-off British citizens over any other potential immigrants. British subjects were given aid by the Canadian government on railway and immigration companies so that their fare from England to Canada cost them less than if they were to go from Toronto to Winnipeg.

The British government guaranteed large sums of money to unemployed and jobless country. Today, Britain has less red tape to go.

Yet the term ‘British’ is in 1923, is a limiting term countries predominantly with a restriction on Negro is.

Through a labelling of Western countries, immigrants had greater or less trouble of origin.

The order of France, northern and western Europe. Quotas of Asiatics who may enter.

Previous to this, the 1923 excluded all Asiatic 1951 makes one annual quota from Pakistan, and 50 from India.

The history of immigration closely to the economic policy of economic failing in the New World. In the New West, 1914 and from this, the 1923 excluded all Asiatic 1951 makes one annual quota from Pakistan, and 50 from India.

As Canada grew in on the influx of immigration on the economic wave. It and the opening of the west were early economic stimuli, the industrialization and agriculture correspond to those events.

During the economic boom all immigration was sustained. This boom was not to take much needed jobs from the balance of power. People, by their numbers, was not taken into account. According to the government’s policies, the spurt of economic growth, expanded far as to be causing input pre-World War I, million people have come to the immigration laws as a result, non-English speaking workers, in the hopes of skill and ability.

It almost seems that the circle, in the beginning, the circle, in the beginning, regarding immigration, I
IMMIGRATION: the making of a melting pot

At one time, the government would not award the quarterly budget. Each employee had to personally make up any arrears.

The two women agree, that, as Helen puts it, "language, it is only the one difficulty." When Irene first came to Canada, she knew only Hungarian and Portuguese. To find a job, she phoned an employment agency and told them "I can’t speak English, I can’t write it, but I want to work."

The woman on the other end of the phone laughed, but the agency helped her find a job as a filing clerk. She has worked up from that and is an important cog in the functioning of the accounting department of the company she works for. Helen, too, is in the same office and doing well.

She has been attending night school for two winter sessions now, in order to learn English grammar. "In the fall," she will return to her "occupation" as she terms it, the same type of accounting work she did in Poland. Helen is taking advantage of Program 5 - a special education program established for immigrants. It includes language, citizenship and job training courses.

Neither Helen nor Irene can vote in national elections. They are liable to deportation until they have established a 5 year domicile in Canada and have become Canadian citizens. But both are eligible to receive unemployment insurance and Workman's Compensation (where applicable).

After 20 years residence in Canada, they are eligible for Old Age Security and Pensions. The government shared their medical costs their first year in Canada. They have full legal rights and protection - but if either should be convicted under the criminal law before obtaining citizenship, they would be deported.

The history of immigration aligns itself very closely to the economic history of the world. When Canada grew in economic strength, so did it attract immigrants. When economic failure in the Old World, individuals sought better state in the New World. The Irish Famine of 1845 and the general prosperity of central Europeans are similar to this "what can we loose" type of immigration.

As Canada grew in economic strength, so did the influx of immigrants. The government always took a "drainage of surplus" view to a security, Helen will be happy when she knows she has more work.

The history of immigration policies and practices show an attempt to mold this nation in the image of Mother Britain. In the past, Canada has accepted a large influx of British citizens, since 1945, the number has been slashed by half, but in any case, the former citizens of the UK have the stability and character that immigration officials are seeking for the transplanted into a new environment.

British, American, and French are the main nationalities who have been accepted into Canada in the past. However, the latter years have seen a shift towards immigrants from other countries. Canada has traditionally been a country of immigrants, and the policy of accepting immigrants continues to shape its social and cultural landscape. The recent relaxation of immigration laws has allowed for a more diverse range of immigrants to come to Canada, bringing with them a wealth of knowledge, skills, and experiences that enrich the country as a whole.

The current influx of immigrants includes many from Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, among others. This diversity has brought about a melting pot of cultures, languages, and traditions that have transformed Canadian society. The government's role in facilitating this integration is crucial, as it ensures that immigrants are integrated into Canadian society in a way that respects their cultural identities while also contributing to the nation's growth and development.

By MARILYN SMITH

white and yellow.
making of a melting pot

The first appeal for immigrants was directed to farmers and labourers.

all shades of political opinion are in agreement on the proposition that there must be no loopholes left in the Immigration Act if B.C. is to be saved for the white race.

Orientals coming through immigration port at Vancouver were forced to wait in 'detention sheds.' These had iron bars, iron bunkers, and no bedding or chairs. In 1933, Bill 45, effectively stopping Chinese immigration, was passed. Men who had come to Canada to establish themselves before bringing their families in were not allowed to send for their wives and children.

Between 1924 - 1944, some 86 Chinese were admitted to Canada in comparison to the thousands of immigrants of other origins. In 1947, the ban was partially lifted, but the wives and children of those men who had come to Canada were still not permitted entry.

With the revamping of the immigration act in 1943, the immigration authorities set out to reunite the families by bringing the wives and children over from China. In 1943, Canada made a special admittance of 100 Red China refugee families.

But after this quota, the practice was halted because the immigration department felt that it was draining the energies that should be used to get aright past injustices doled out to the split families.

As the Immigration Act re-orientates itself, immigration policies become more tolerable. Slowly ethnic and racial qualities as a basis of assessment are being shifted out of the act. The assessment accentuates achievement and characteristics of the potential immigrant. This way and this way alone is the only valid means of surmising who and who will not be an asset as a Canadian citizen.

As immigrant who comes to this country because he wants to build a life for himself will award the best of himself to the country that gives him the opportunities. To castrate an individual to come to a country because he has the desired ethnic background serves no purpose. That individual will remain tied to his original land because he will feel that it must be superior if he is awarded favours simply because he comes from there.

He is a potential danger because he remains a part of another land, not truly contributing as a Canadian. That is not to say that ethnic traditions should be wiped away, for they contribute much to the overall national heritage.

But the ethnic loyalties, like the ones that divide this country, can never be a benefit. Until ethnic and racial origins become less important than the assimilation, the country cannot truly stand itself a melting pot. The pot needs to be heated, the sediments have settled in too distinct layers.
Essaysist Norm Chomsky, writing in the New York Review of Books suggests too many social scientists have focused on the definitions of the technique they have mastered, not the definitions of the technique they have mastered. The result, says Chomsky, for "flimsy premises involving public world opinion" that restrict application of their "skills".

Professional rules, therefore, are technicians who design and carry out "experiments" on the basis of a false concept of the integrity of scholarship in fields that are struggling for intellectual space. 

"What is more, the subversion of scholarship poses a threat to society at large. The danger is particularly acute as it is essential that the discipline is essential for the training of those who will be leaders of the future."

The article presented here, by American sociologist Martin Niemullas, was delivered to the last convention of the American Sociological Association and makes a challenge similar to that of Chomsky's-Mainly that social science is a profession by manipulating masses to assist upper classes-by whom they are paid in their pursuit of power.

The significance of the up-coming "Critique of Social Science" is to be published in The Radical Student Movement later this month.

By MARTIN NICOLAS

Imperial wars such as the one against Vietnam are usually fought by different elements of a foreign subject population, one against the domestic subject population... 

"The dominant ideology and war are against the domestic subject war is against the powerful who give them power."

Experience in the Vietnam teachins has shown that dialogue between the student and the power-ru

iers is an exercise in repressive tolerance. The many words, dialogue betweenoch and elephants. He holds some power over you. He is in the wrong. He is wrong in his arguments he is right. But I'm wrong.

There is some hope-even though the hour is very late-that among the students and sympathizers of the sociological profession gathered here there is a group that is not so sold and compromised as to be out of their own control to change the system.

"While the officers of this convention are eating, there were having a big meal in the hotel I was across the street in a cafe. My wife and I had two cups of coffee. This may be why my perspective is different.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The ruling elite within the sociological profession is not what is called Health, Education and Welfare. Those of you who listened passively that he had to say presumably agreed that this definition of this description of what they do.. This is what the man did, carried an accurate message.

Yet among you many, including the hard researchers, who do know that the system is in the wrong. The department of which the man is head is more accurately described as the agency which is over the inequitable distribution of pre.. There is a need for an answer to the question of how the system force to keep everybody else's wages down.

He is therefore, Secretary of State, propaganda and Kitting.

This perspective is too easy for you, but it all depends on w..候 upon the power of knowledge in the knowledge society, and the power of knowledge...the knowledge society.

SOCIOLGICAL AS SPY

The sociologist as researcher in the employ of the employer is clearly a kind of Spy. The proper exercise of the profession is all too often different from the proper exercise of espionage only in the relatively greater electronic soph.. is it that industrial that industrial sociology-to name only a few a.. is more than a mere phenomenon, a context of rising 'labour troubles', that polit.. 

Socilical sociology grew when elections became less predictable, or that the sociology of race relations is now flourishing.

As sociologists you owe your jobs to the union organizers who got beat up, to the voters who fed up, to the black people who got shot.

Sociology has risen to its pre.. professional achievement, and the sociologists of the future are likely to have more authority in this society to its putative ability to give information and advice to the ruling class of this society a about ways and means of keeping the people down.

The professional eyes of the sociologists are on the down people, and the professional palm of the sociologist is stretched toward the up people.

SACRED CONTENTED COWS

The honored sociologist, the big-name sociologist, the fat-contract sociologist, the jet-set sociologist, the all-year sociologist of the sociologist who always wears the li..

Sociology and the mass media, the suit and tie, of his masses-there is the sociologist in nothing more of a technical sense than a house-servant in the cor..

It is a conclave of high and low professional acrifice, intellectual endeavor, and their innocent victims, engaged in the mutual affirmation of a fals..

BLINDNESS TO REALITY

Sociology is not now and never has been a truly scientific kind of object. It is paid out of social truth or reality. Historically, the profession is an outgrowth of 19th-century European tra..

Sociologists are the instrument of corporate liberalism, which in the previous century had an unscrupulous habit of playing the puppet of the. by few, but honorable (or: honorable but few) exceptions, have been turned down because of their paltriness and parrotism.

Eyes down to study the activities of the lower classes, those of the subject population-the activities which created problems for the am..

Since the class of rulers in this society identifies itself as the sociol..

The profession has moved beyond the mere questioning of the status of social problems. Sociology is now, the profession has moved beyond the mere questioning of the status of social problems.

In view of the forces and economics of life and the exercise in intellectual servility, it is presumptuous to try to look into the face of the profession and the profession must reform itself.

Vietnam - Are sociologists backyard accomplices?
"Let his queen mother all alone and treat to show his grief."
(Peter Stephens as Claudius and Len McHardy as Pelonius.)

"I did love you once." (Rita Davis as Ophelia)

John Taylor
as Hamlet

"To be or not to be that's the question."

The Glendon College
Creative Writing and Dramatic Arts Programme

presents

Hamlet

directed by
Michael Gregory

Thursday, March 13
Friday, March 14 at 8:30 p.m.
Saturday, March 15
Sunday, March 16 at 7:00 p.m.

Burton Auditorium, Main Campus
phone 635-2370 for reserved seats

Tickets (student rate) $1.50

photos by MICHALSKI
Art as living in and through the present

By LESLIE BEAUCHAMP and MARYLyn SMITH

'Whenever I do my art, work for it with everything you might need. What I do is what I feel it is something just like at one of my artworks,' Joyce Weiland, a Cree artist, avant garde, proclaiming herself an advocate of environmental art.

'Environmental Art' is simply letting art exist with the people in their everyday life. It means threading an intricately patterned apple seed necklace, making ceramic, collages, putting them in the home, enjoying them, having them with you as you move in the environment.

'It's not a new tradition, Pueblo people have been doing it for hundreds of years for their homes,' says Weiland.

These 'home arts' are art in the environmental tradition. But the sphere of environment covers more than the home. The art is a growing, moving field grooving with the people. It's where they're at, how they're reacting against the traditional matted art that is sold so well - how to buy their "work of art", hang them on a wall and the like. Joyce Weiland has expanded her art work through her work. Her creations in plastics are ordinary in the sense that they embody what is ordinary in people's lives, what is a part of their surroundings. She has carried her heroism into film work. Last Friday, three of her shorts, Cartfield, Sallie and 1933, shown in Room 204.

For the first commercial of Cartfield, one beautiful silver fish with golden eyesmodestly eats a silver fish, Miss Weiland chose a cat, she says, because cats are familiar to all and as easily observable. The film sets was put on a level of easy association for the audience.

Her meaning is beyond that of simple description - as innumerable as the cat's eating of the fish. But all of this is that it's very natural - cats eat dog, it's their life style. As innumerable as the fish, the camera is eating the image of the cat, and in viewing the film, the audience is devouring the image of the camera. And in this way, the cinematic image of destruction is transmitted to the audience, like a natural ecological cycle. A cow is feeding on grass and herbs - all rich in minerals and vitamins derived from the soil. Man drinks the cow's milk and eats its flesh. It has been the amount of times that few women find acceptance from their craft - to sell their work - in the field of film making. Now women are in every generation who are systematically and practically never directors, but admit their own being. Weiland, who besides working in films has held several one-people showings of her art, is her own producer, editor and sometimes actress.

Miss Weiland in the modern era. Her work, both in direct oil forms and in film, seeks for the total. Whatever has been said about her work, it has never been ignored.

TV & Radio

Patrick Scott

By LARRY SCANLAN

To some people, Patrick Scott is simply a joker-faced actor and the man who writes for the Star and who once said of Libraries, "I say anything about anybody, To other he is the most knowledgeable journalist who has ever seen. To others he is a friend. He is a man who can be known what he wants and what he says he wants.

Scott came to Glennon to give lectures (in the J.C.R.) on the history of jazz in Dublin. He began with the birth of jazz and its original exponent, Scott writes. "J. J. Royal Boll Morton and Cab Calloway? ended with its death, (either jazz is indeed dead (at Glennon anyway) or the double reward is this: is dead (at Glennon anyway) or the double reward is this:"

At several points during the course of the play, the actors succeed in bringing up laughter even in the house down in laughter. Scott then in the wrong master Truffaldino, in a voice quite replete with chewed bread. In the end, Truffaldino, a maidservant with whom he has fallen in love, and it is with this tragedy that all lies illiterate.

"Barbara Byrnes, at her best as the rustic, impsilon young maidervant, far outrales her performance of the queen in the company's last production. Joseph Shaw as the pompous and pedantic doctor and Brian Ketchey, very much a true Italian Pantalone gain applause from the audience for their "guarrel scene'. In the second act, The only true Venetian accent is displayed by Ria Hellow, as the innkeeper, a favourite of many for her earthy quantity and sense of humour.

Nevertheless, it is Dawn Greenhalgh who wins her highest admiration. Miss Greenhalgh, part of Beattie should be played with authority by choice, and a convincing high emotion. It is much too little. The scene, certainly however, which is admittedly second rate, are making 'The Sons of Two Masters'. A success, Costumes and makeup are expression and mæmarisms, and speech and action, though all slightly exaggerated for effect, are nonetheless convincing and combine to make the play a pleasure to watch.

Day makes Italian farce fun

By ANNE BLACKBURN

Theatre Toronto's newest artistic director recently acquired a name for himself in Toronto with his superb production of the play 'Two Masters' in the style of the 'Commedia dell'Arte'. There are traces of this in the opening night of this claque presentation; however, they seem to have been given a little of the old favour of the ancient Venetian tradition. Weiland, who has chosen to do here is present the "commedia"-in a much more rough-and-ready manner. The entertainment consists basically of following the elaborate pattern of the story and the ever-changing relationships between characters. Truffaldino, the clown, played by Heath Lambert, has undertaken to serve two masters. Still completely unaware of their connections, he attacks this double relationship with such determination and an empy stomach - to remind him of the double reward he succeeds.

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An intangible mode of expression whose scope is very limited yet whose definition is only tentative, 'improvisation, swing and emotion (all confined by conventional rules) equals jazz' was about the best he could do.

It was exceedingly critical of the innovators in jazz (Ornet Coleman and Charlie Byrd) who were in his film barely mere playing behind the facade of jazz. In fact he said he was going to test us and play Coleman at the wrong speed, but he found that it sounded much better at the wrong speed and so he changed his mind.

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In fact some of the greatest jazz material was just old good ballads. And the great secret (especially of Louis Armstrong) wasn't what you put in but what you left out.

BRUTALLY HONEST

In high school, he was a jazz critic with the school newspaper, but he was still aspiring to a musical career. Journalism, his father's profession, came only as a last resort when he couldn't take the rigors of the Conservatory for another year.

Thus he was jazz critic for the Globe for ten years and then joined the Star about two years ago. Until a few months ago he was the jazz critic, but he now does a daily column on radio and T.V. After all he says, there are only so many jazz musicians and you can cover the same stuff for only so long. And besides the great ones are dying off and the new breed is just not his brand.

It's my hope that the loss of this jazz criticism will not take the sting from his writing. Editorial chains and mass caring has reduced good jazz to a select few and Patrick Scott is certainly among them. I hope he is in the last of the great cynics. He lacks the need for a jazz nihilism and he is certainly no douchest of the crowd pleaser. He is merely honest, sometimes brutally honest and he is a crisp field on that is fast fading into a dull yellow as time goes on.
Let's have a hand

A great deal of the credit for the success of this year's intramural program goes to those much maligned organizers, Ron Martin, Ron O'Leary, and Dave O'Leary.

Ron was in charge of supplying referees for every game. Although a seasonal, Ron, and Martin's missions were generally competent, and did a tremendous job in the face of extreme provocation.

Dave was in charge of basketball convener this year. The schedule he drew up could not have been bettered. Ron, he will be remembered forever for his excellence. Refs were always on hand, and no game had to be cancelled because of a lack of players. Martin's missions were generally competent, and did a tremendous job in the face of extreme provocation.

By VAL BRENT

"When I first met him it looked like he ran the place but, he is on the students' side. He'll go a long way to helping you. He's a great head."

This is the opinion one student holds of John Ryan, who maintains the equipment in Glen's field house. A though feelings differ, most agree that the young man with the brush-cut and an endless supply of dry towels is pretty good natured and efficient.

John, an Irishman, emigrated fourteen years ago. He completed his Northern secondary education in Flamburry N. Y. where he went on to study electronics and communication at the University of Buffalo. At the moment, Ryan is furthering his studies with night courses. This will allow him to join L.R., as an electronics computer analyst, hopefully in two years.

It seems odd that John would even be found at such a place. In his spare time he has always held a part of his life. In his high school he played football and baseball. In his university he partook in track and field.

Besides working in a sporting goods store, Ryan maintains the equipment in the varsity and junior varsity teams.

A "very important job is perfec-
tion," John says, "it's really soft, requires no overtime and most of the kids are great.

Surprise of all surprises, Ryan actually praises the kids for their spirit and sportsmanship. Larry Scanlon, Pat Flynn and John Vernon were voted for their "spiriting spirit" in the poll by their peers. Ryan could not resist this act of kindness, and praised the kids with good grace.

All the ballots were destroyed in the holocaust. As a result, we are unable to tell you who won the poll, and we apologize most profusely to our readers for this.

Pin-striped heroes return

By NICK MARTIN

You heard a lot of people say that the recent players' strike that baseball is in a bad way. Not so far as to say that if the season were ever

"...you wouldn't really mis-
se." Last year over six hundred people paid their way into major league ballparks, but this year's four-fronted the sum of ten million dollars each for the privilege of watching the majors.

In a world hung on to baseball as a refreshing breath of air, where a man can think nothing but baseball night and return for a few hours to a world that will never be quite so quiet and simple again.

This is the National Pastime, and it is exactly that, because in the midst of everything decent that America can stand for. From the earliest days, in 1846 when General McDowell had a visit from the game, when baseball took a toe long sleep America could have become a nation.

Mr. Robinson, a chance to today when we are equal when given the chance, baseball has provided an opportunity for tens of thousands of men to make a standard that no other work would have ever given them.

A sport that would destroy baseball forget that this is not a science, to be diagrammed and filmed and censored, not a sport to be rewritten, replayed to death, but a boys' game played by men who never grew up, but were always survivors of a time when women walked and men were silent on the sports field.

Baseball is a name born in Bob Feller developing the great fastball, the world has ever seen by throwing curve balls, and not just a barn on his father's Nebraska farm, it's Mickey Mantle hitting the World Series from the Cincinnati Reds with blood streaming down his leg, it's Sandy Koufax dominating the game for four years with an arm whose agony was unbelievable.

It's a dashing Los Gere-

bring at home plate at Yankee Stadium and tel-

ing him he's the lucki-
est man alive, and base-
ball is Jim Lemon, a sec-

ond-rate relief pitcher on the Houston Astros, dying of cancer and oozing the doctors to keep him alive for another day.

This year we join the leg-

gend. They took away our Maple Leafs, but now we've got the Expos, and all the players waiting to feast on base-

ball's carcass won't be al-

to keep Jarry Park from being filled to the rafters.

The Expos aren't Montreal's team; they belong to all of us, and we'll have to get accustomed to a bad few seasons before they find th-

Not only are the Expos not the Mets and Colts did, they have a fairly good team.

"Only four or five students registered to track and field and most of them belong to private clubs anyway. If the students want it, they will have to approach us," said Sartell.

John Ryan

Ryan suggested having a summer sports programme and during the year, a sports day every other month. Here, points would be awarded towards individual standings.

To stimulate interest in instructional programmes I think there should be demonstrations occurring after and before the period of instruction (like those of orientation weeks).

Granted, many of these ideas have already been thought of, but hopefully, some will be working before John Ryan departs from Glen's.