

pro tem

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IS THIS THE STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN OR THE STAIRWAY TO JINGLES' PHOTO PALACE?
OR IS IT THE STAIRWAY TO BOTH?

Financing must keep up with inflation

GUELPH (CUP)--

In a brief presented to the Committee on University Affairs last month the Council of Ontario Universities (COU) stated that the government must review its university funding policy.

COU claims that flexibility in individual financing is needed for the universities are saddled with "an operating grants formula which does not have adaptive mechanisms for ensuring income to meet ongoing costs and enrolment shortfalls."

W. C. Winegard, chairman of the Council of Ontario Universities and

President of the University of Guelph said that Ontario universities cannot keep operating at their present level of educational quality unless provincial funding keeps up with the rate of inflation.

Referring to the basic income unit (BIU), Winegard said that the increase over the previous year "had better be a heck of a lot more" than the five per cent the government had proposed. The BIU is an amount of money which each university receives per student. The yearly increase in the BIU has not been keeping up with the rate of inflation.

"We simply cannot go on being

funded at less than inflationary rates when very few parts of the total economy are expected to get by at less than the rates of inflation," he said.

But Winegard said that he did not think the provincial government was trying to de-emphasize education as many of its critics charged. "I think they (the government) were saying the educational budget, primary and post-secondary, has been rising at a very rapid rate. They were guessing that the number of students was not going to increase substantially and they felt that this was a good time to bring the whole

thing 'under control'. I don't believe their policy has anything to do with industry absorbing graduates or the rate of return on post-secondary educational investment..."

In the past 20 years both federal and provincial governments have treated the Ontario universities well and "it was true that four or five years ago we were getting a little on the fat side and we thought that money fell from heaven."

However, the current government action of imposing false inflation rates not only takes "away the fat but is eating away at the muscle as well."

pro tem



SO... WOULD THE PRICE OF ADMISSION TO AN UN-STAFFED LIBRARY COMPENSATE FOR THE BOOKS REMOVED UNCHECKED???

No obligation

TORONTO (CUP)--

One of the few clear things in the law relating to changes of name is that there is no obligation whatsoever upon a married woman to adopt her husband's name upon marriage. The change of name is merely a social custom. The common law permitted a woman to retain her maiden name and the Change of Name Act does not impose the husband's surname upon a wife although it expressly permits her to adopt it, if she desires to do so, without using any of the formal provisions of the Act. Thus public or private bodies are entirely in the wrong when they insist on the use of a husband's surname by women who have never adopted it as their own.

It would seem likely that a wife who found herself confronted with public officials who take such an ill-founded attitude would be able to apply to the courts for an order to compel the officials to accept or issue documents bearing her own name.

Where problems may arise is when a woman has adopted her husband's surname at the outset of marriage and subsequently desires to revert to her own name. Lawyers who have expertise in this area are inclined to believe that the Change of Name Act, despite certain ambiguities, has not altered the common law rule that a person may adopt any name that he or she chooses, without the use

of any formal procedure, as long as the change is not designed to defraud others. Thus a woman should be able to revert to her maiden name informally, as long as the people with whom she has to deal, such as employers or creditors are prepared to make a formal change.

However, when a person refuses to make the necessary alterations in documents, since the Change of Name Act contains a provision which can be used to compel such alterations a successful application can be brought under that statute.

Unfortunately, the act requires that a married person who brings a change of name application must also apply for a change in the name of his or her spouse, unless the parties have been living apart for five years, and the consent of the other partner must be obtained before a formal alteration of names can take place. Since very few husbands are likely to be prepared to adopt their wife's maiden name, this provision is sufficient to deprive most married women of a remedy under the Change of Name Act.

A paper on the Change of Name Act has been submitted to the Ontario Law Reform Commission. While it deals with a number of other points, the paper's main thrust is to suggest an amendment in the Act to permit one spouse to apply for a change in his or her name without requiring the other partner to make an identical change unless this is desired.

Maybe a turnstile!

by Charles Laforet

Consider the average Glendon student. It is Saturday night and Student X has a major paper due on Monday. He has still very much to do, so he decides to work with reference material in the Library. As he confronts the building, he is stymied by the realization that the Library is closed for the evening. So he goes back to his room to study, only to find that his neighbours are having a party.

What is the reason for the library being closed? We are told that it is part of the effort to conserve energy. We are also given a second reason. It would be useless to keep the library open when only a few students are using it. What they don't

mention (or perhaps fail to realize) is that it takes less energy to keep the lights on than to shut them off and turn them on again.

Maybe another reason would be economics. After all, why should the library be forced to pay two students the astronomical sum of \$25 just so a few students can study? If that's the case, maybe the library could rent an old TTC turnstile, and charge admission on Saturday nights. Who knows? The library might even make a tidy profit every now and then, especially around March and April, when everyone has to use the facilities. It may even set a trend for other universities and even public libraries. After all, what are students anyway when there's money to be made?

Resort being planned for Northern Ontario

PETERBOROUGH (CUP)--

A news blackout by the Ontario government and the freezing of land in some thirteen townships has added to speculation that the Ontario government is about to develop an isolated mountain area north of North Bay into a four seasons recreational site.

The area in concern is the untouched Maple Mountain-Lady Evelyn area, presently used by Obijway Indians, summer camps and wilderness canoeists.

The project was initiated by an understandable concern for the high unemployment in Northern Ontario. The Civil Servants of the Special Projects Branch of the Ministry of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism has contacted all the communities in North Eastern Ontario asking for their approval in principle for such a development.

An access road into the area is

being worked on, a hydro route survey has been completed and submitted, and the word is out that expropriation of land is to be expected.

About \$300,000 has already gone into engineering and feasibility studies, done by the Special Projects branch of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, and by consulting firms. None are currently available to the public.

Phase One of the Maple Mountain proposal calls for a \$42 million investment of public and private funds. The government will make 6.5 million available as seed capital for an access road to Maple Mountain, and also \$3.5 million for sewage treatment facilities. A further \$40 million is involved in Phase Two, which is as yet a mystery.

The drawbacks to the plan are many. The three closest towns, Cobalt, Haerlieberg and New Liskeard are 30-35

miles away so they will not be able to benefit from spin off business from tourists at Maple Mountain. The mountain will be self sufficient. The distance is also a factor in believing that area residents will not go the resort area to be hired for the type of menial jobs usually associated with resorts.

For six months of the year the area is unbearable because of blackflies. Winter temperatures of -20 degrees hardly make skiing enjoyable.

Reportedly planned is an eighteen hole golf course, riding trails, ski doo trails, accomodation for 3,500, all facilities, gondolas up the mountain, skiing in winter and sight seeing in the summer.

There is also the question of environmental damage. The plan has been labeled another James Bay development mentality scheme.

Plans for the development were

first made known when members of the Special Projects branch became lost while exploring Maple Mountain. Discovered by two locals, the civil servants explained that they had come to look at the mountain they were about to develop.

A forest ranger later let it be known that he had conducted two surveys of the area, one containing the development scheme.

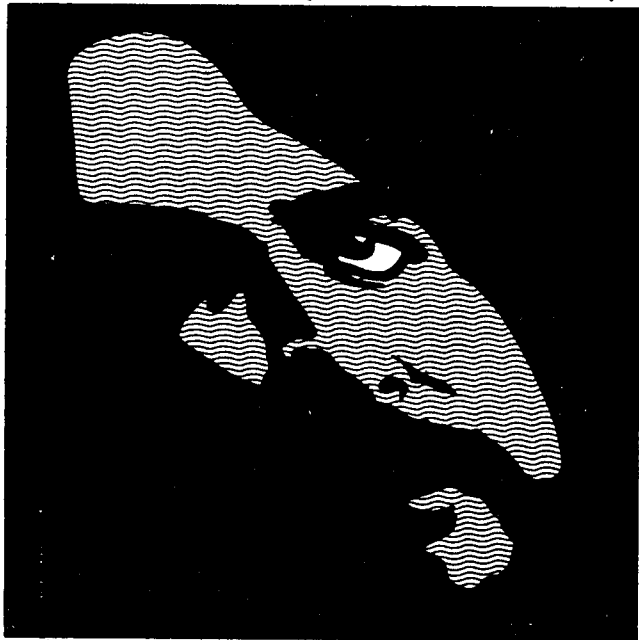
The Save Maple Mountain Committee is organizing to oppose the scheme which could see profiteers like Holiday Inn turn the mountain into another Lake Placid.

To counter the blackout of information by the Ontario government, Ontarians are being asked to write their MIA's for information on the project.

Save Maple Mountain Committee's address is Box 195, Temagami, Ontario.

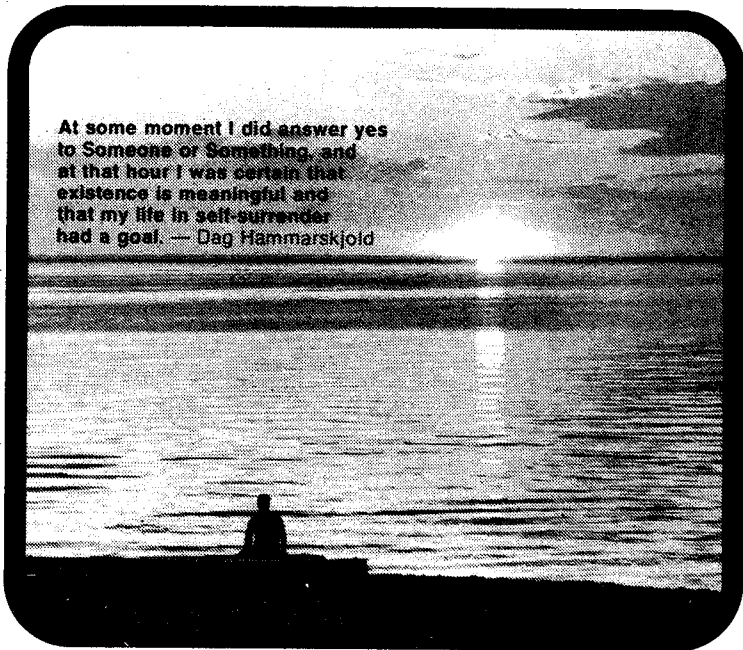
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that my life in self-surrender
had a goal. — Dag Hammarskjöld

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New emphasis needed

Post secondary institutions should be used to solve problems in the community, according to Paul Axelrod, President of the Ontario Federation of Students, and not used by the corporations to further their own needs.

Presently, corporations have direct access to university research facilities through direct grants and fellowships. In order to take the universities out of the control of the corporations, community participation is essential. Students and workers must be on the boards.

Axelrod told CUP that the OFS feels there should be free tuition, with living stipends for students. All facilities should be available to the public and day care should be

recognized as a right to all people in the university community.

Lower income people have economic barriers to entering university. Free tuition still discriminates against low income people since it is not always possible for them to raise the money needed to support themselves while going to school.

Axelrod told a Select Committee on the Utilization of Educational Facilities, January 8th, that it may be necessary to establish a formula so that all segments of society can be represented on university boards and participate in decisions.

Even if academics oppose public control of institutions they would have no choice if there was a demand that they open to the community.

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PLACE: Wherever your friends are.

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To outline the role of '50'
in the development of
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pro tem

Only as good as the community it serves.

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario () Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-6136.

editor, Brock Phillips; business manager, Greg Cockburn, entertainment, Larry Mohring; sports, Brock Phillips; cartoons, John Rose; photographs John H. Riley; production and staff at large; Ann Meggs, Andrew Nikiforuk, Jane Martin, Charles Laforet, John Frankie, Pat Phillips, William Marsden, Steve Godfrey, Cindy Randall, Derek Watt, Steve Barrick, Eleanor Bates, Peter Russell, Gary Lamb, France de Manville, Rhonda Nissenbaum, Pat Chuchryk, Frank E. Yofnaro, Sylvia Vanderschee, Lorne Prince, Barbara Munro

Charge!

The Charge of the Scrip Brigade:
(With apologies to Alfred Lord Tennyson)

Grab a tray, grab a fork,
Grab a knife, onward
Into the galley of death
Flowed the six hundred
Forward the Scrip Brigade!
Charge past the buns and bread
Right through the galley of death
Flowed the six hundred.

Forward the Scrip Brigade!
Take two of orangeaid,
Quick marching, tray on rungs,
Onward we sauntered
Once keen to daily try
What they do weekly fry
Often we do and die,
When in that galley of death
Numbering six hundred.

Choices to the right of us,
Choices to the left of us,
Choices in front of us,
We have oft blundered.
Stormed at with cream and gel,
Stew, cheese, and pastry shell
Caught in the jaws of death,
Caught in the den of smell,
Were all the six hundred.

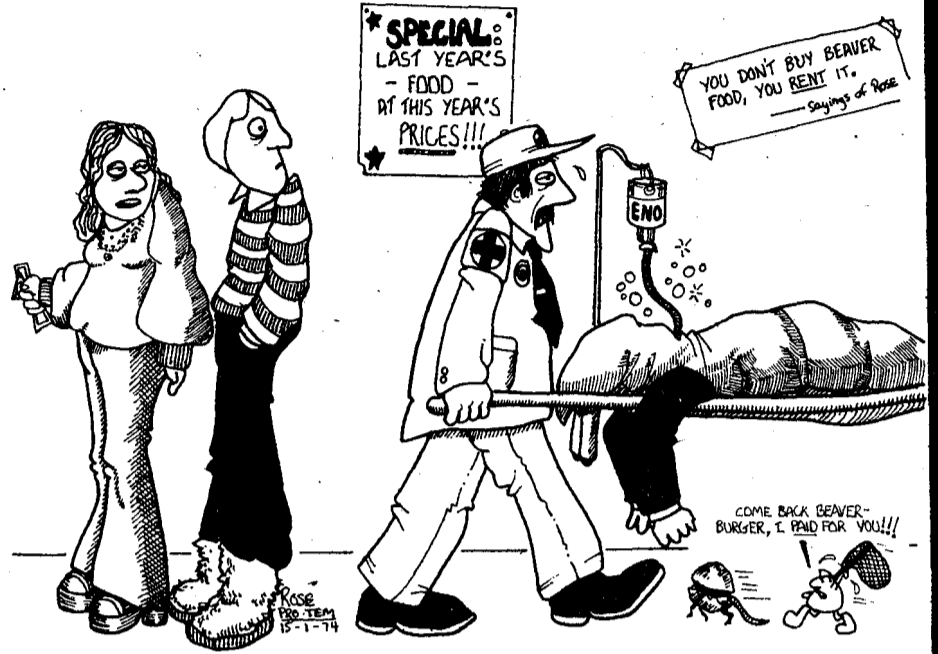
But speak ought of humble fare,
Alas, not one would dare.
Lest - there be nothing share
Charging high ransom, while
All the school hungered
Better to live than croak
We stormed through galley smoke,
Past cake and muffin
And bagel of solid oak.
Dwindling in numbers
We might six hundred.

Choices to the right of us,
Choices to the left of us,
Choices behind us,
Onward we plundered;
Stormed at with cream and gel,
While thirst and famine fell,
We had bought to sell,
Came through the jaws of death
Back from the den of smell
All that was left of us,
Left us six hundred.

When be the debt repaid
Oh the wild charge we made
All the school wondered
Think of the charge we made
Think of the Scrip Brigade
Hungry six hundred.

Lee Anne Nicholson
January 9th, 1974.

"Another casualty or
the cafeteria front..."



ISN'T IT A SHAME

Dear Sir:

Faculty Council is not to be congratulated on its having defeated the Beringer-Echard (-Gregory) motion that sought admission to voting FC membership for representatives of the non-academic staff. Apparently a majority of Council members - or at any rate of those present - does not want to make a meaningful gesture of respect in recognition of the indispensable services rendered daily by the administrative, secretarial and support staff. If the motion had been passed, it would have given those persons a say in the decision making process without whom the College could not function at all. Adults who have earned the right to vote through their daily work in our midst have been snubbed - notwithstanding the Principal's plea to show more consideration for the non-academic members of the College community. Their working conditions are often the result of decisions reached in Faculty Council - and yet they are excluded from participating in the voting processes. Unsupported by any evidence an adolescent member of Faculty Council can allege that the (non-academic) Senior Administrator has "far too much power" and should therefore not be given a vote - and yet

this student does not even know where the lines of budgetary-administrative responsibilities have been drawn between the Principal of the College and the Senior Administrator. This incident shows how necessary it is to hear the voices of factual knowledge, of experience and maturity if Council's recommendations are to have any weight at all. It might not be a bad idea to make the University Act and other relevant documents (e.g. administrative handbooks, teaching assignment charts, research commitments) "required reading" for all Faculty Council members before they are given the right to vote.

Glendon College needs everybody's cooperation and good will. These human qualities will be given freely where a code of conduct is observed that enjoins on everybody consideration and respect for all who work for the common good, irrespective of the kind of work they do. Unity between academics and non-academic (paid) servants who would simply have to carry out whatever the academics decide. Neither a Ph.D. nor an election victory make a person infallible and omniscient.

Walter Beringer
Associate Professor of History.

Magnum force

PART 1

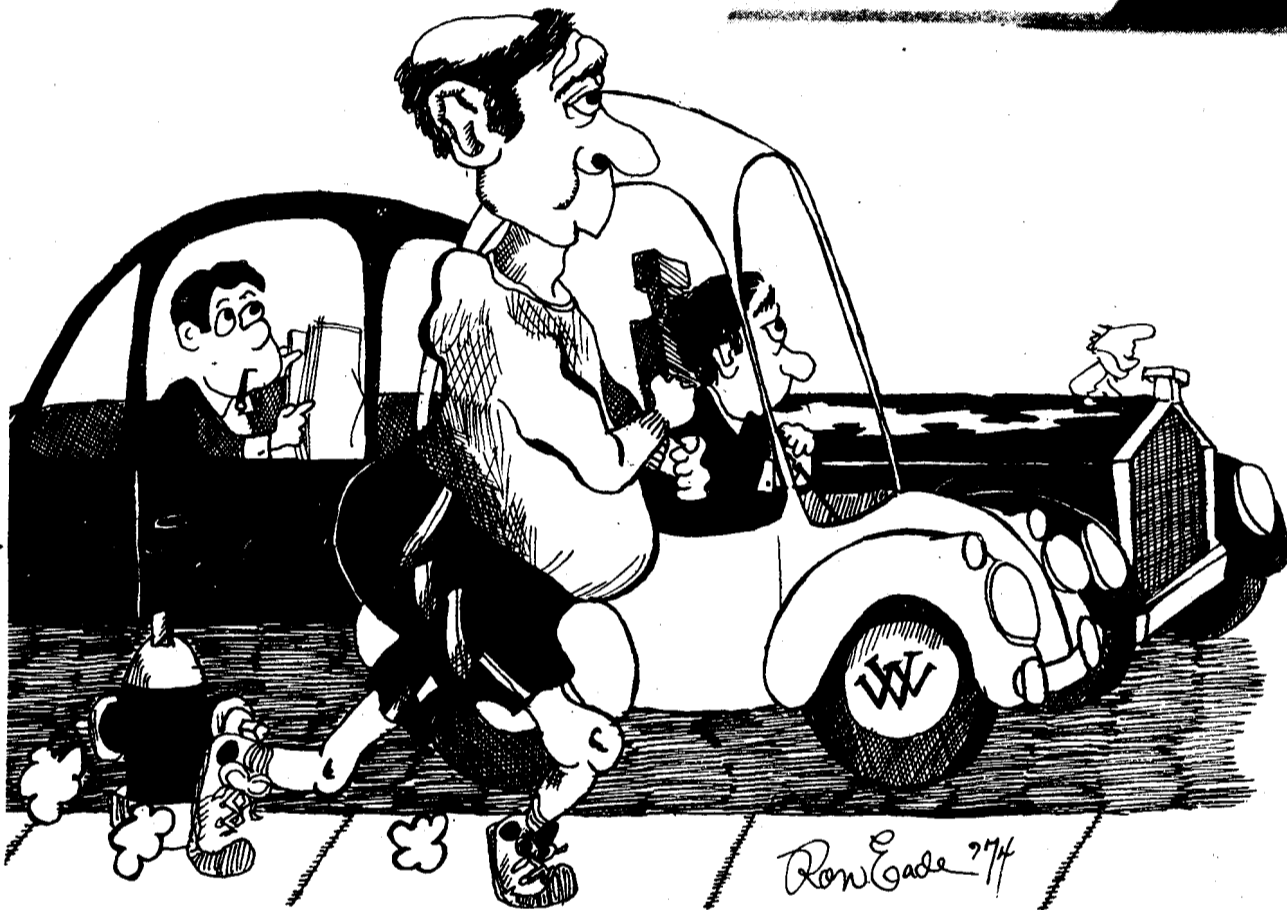
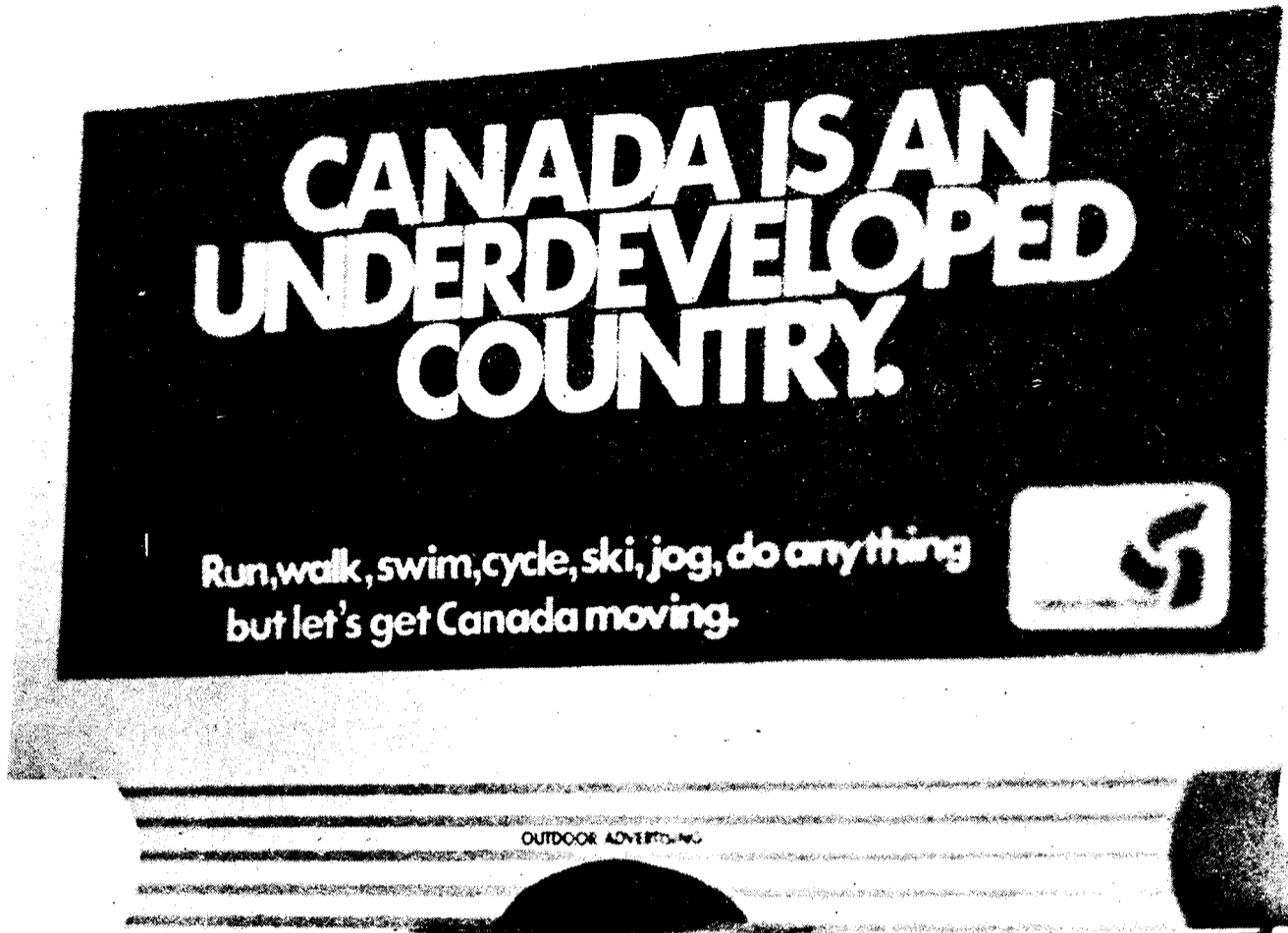
by Andrew Nikiforuk

The "Celestial Clipper" never did ascend into the friendly heavenly skies nor did its first class passengers ever reach their intended destinations. Safely strapped in their plastic seats they burned like match heads, the plastic seats combining with the flesh forming obscence balls of melted gold rings, bone and ash. The Rome airport massacre demonstrated again to western civilization the extent to which the modern day terrorist will use violence to achieve an end. The killing of men and women on "logical" ideological grounds has permeated the 20th century; it is a reality that shadows and increasingly influences the development or more accurately the decline of western civilization. The questions arise: To what extent is violence moral, to what extent is

it expedient and to what extent is it nihilistic. To many the killing of just one individual for any reason constitutes a moral crime. According to Judeo-Christian ethics, "Thou shalt not kill." Thou shalt not kill because all life is sacred. Why, then, are some lives more sacred than others? Only when this contradiction is shattered as in revolution or in a terrorist attack does the sacrity of life become equalized. Because none exists. The ethic of Thou shalt not kill can only be applied in a society where the unity of equality exists. Such a society may never exist. There are limits to the extent with which Thou shall not kill as well as limits to the extent Thou shall kill. Thus this ethic is only an ideal worth practising if one is not

killed in the process. This ethic must take into account the reality of violence and examine its morality in context with society and history. Violence has propelled and directed the course of history. It has delivered man from amoral stagnant depths to "civilized" heights maintained by "blood and iron" and in turn disposed and destroyed by its protector and maintainer, violence. Throughout history violence has been used or justified as a cleanser or redeemed. Jesus was crucified, nailed to a wooden cross beneath a hot sun to save our vulgar souls. Christ redeemed us, cleansed us of our sins, through violent death. So too did the terror wash revolutionary France clean of the sins of a decaying order. At the beginning of the 20th century

both extreme left and right wing organizations advocated violence to purge Europe of bourgeois values of capitalism and "degenerate" liberalism. Wrote Mussolini "A state of permanent war between the bourgeoisie and proletariat will generate new energies, new moral values, new men..." If one examines historical violence one will find that it is an act of frustration of either liberation or oppression that combines destruction and creation in pursuit of an abstract idea or myth. Next week: Part II "All or Nothing" I should like to acknowledge that the drawing accompanying my article on "New Political Trends in Canada" which appeared last year in PROTEM, was lifted from the Toronto Star! May my guilty soul now rest in peace.



by Margot Raport of the ryersonion

When Jonn Smith decides to run up the stairs and reaches the top sobbing for breath, little does he know he is one of 98 per cent of Canadians who are physically unfit.

He is just too fat, doesn't exercise enough, smokes too much, boozes too much and is better off walking up the stairs.

Mr. Smith's story is all too familiar, right? The escalator is so much more convenient and although feet were made for walking, why use them when you don't have to?

Participation, a group who are selling flat bellies and softer arteries, say only 30 per cent of the Canadian population is fit while one-fifth of the 94 per cent of Canadian men who think they're fit really are.

They say 92 per cent of Canadian women think they're fit, but only 10 per cent fall into this category. With these statistics in mind, Participation is trying to make Canadians aware they are physically out of shape while making them do something about it.

Research studies by the University of Saskatoon show the most unfit Canadians are women between 19 and 29.

Russ Kisby, national co-ordinator for Participation says this figure "has a definite significance because for most females, those are the child-bearing years. The implications are that women who are giving birth are already in miserable physical condition. This is a direct reflection on the type of physical education they got in school.

"The study done in Saskatoon would probably get the same results anywhere else in Canada." The test referred to is a cross sample of Saskatoon's population, taken of sexes between the ages of 16 and 70, with varied occupations.

The object of the research was to determine physical fitness. The results showed more than half of the men and women were unfit.

Canadian universities have spent over \$50 million to

Fitting statistics

- entering school decreases physical fitness.
- the peak of physical fitness is five years of age and after that, begins to decline.
- people who smoke but are fit have fewer heart attacks than people who don't smoke but are not fit.
- overweight people who are fit have fewer heart attacks than people of normal weight who are not fit.
- Canada is among nations which have high heart attack rates.
- Canada is among the most unfit nations of the world.
- the average 30-year-old Canadian is as fit as the average 60-year-old Swede.
- most Canadians spend 60 per cent of their leisure time doing nothing.
- two per cent of Canadians exercise regularly.

research physical fitness, but one of these studies has yet to tell a Canadian how fit he is.

Paul Marley, a Participation member, says: "Participation has found out if we're physically fit. And we're not."

Participation is a national movement consisting of six former advertising men who have given up selling the soft life to sell physical fitness.

Mr. Marley says the statistics compiled by Participation (see box) are enough to show Canadians how unfit they are. He says a few people jog early in the morning in Toronto, but in Moscow, during the 1972 Canada-Russia hockey series, "they were jostling for positions on the sidewalks."

He claims Participation isn't trying to get Canadians involved in organized sports. "All we want is for Canadians to walk a lot more than they do, take the

stairs instead of the escalator and get outdoors more."

Keith B. McKerracher, national president of Participation says most Canadians don't know the importance of physical fitness. He would have died, he says, when he broke his back last year had he not been fit.

He feels Canadians can benefit from Participation because it involves everyone, fit or not. "We're not even against smoking, because coughing is about the only exercise Canadians get."

Participation is subsidized by the federal government and industry. One-sixth of their total budget is federal money. Mr. Kisby, the national co-ordinator, says they hope in the future, only one-tenth of the funds will be from the government. Participation hopes to receive money from provincial and municipal governments.

Mr. Marley says Participation is catching on. "Companies phone us up and ask for information about fitness for employees. In this way, we can help them and they've given us some new ideas."

The outfit is advertising all over Canada—on television, especially during football games and on CBC network, free of charge. CBC's exposure of Participation is estimated at \$1 million a year.

In Toronto, CFRB, CKRM, CFTR, CHUM-AM and FM are providing public service commercial time for them.

Fitness messages have been designed for sides of milk cartons from such companies as Sealtest and Dairyland. They anticipate other major dairies across the country will be involved with the program by 1974.

Eddy Match carries brief fitness messages on the backs of millions of match books and St. Lawrence Sugar carries them on the backs of individual sugar servings.

Billboards across the country are carrying Participation slogans such as "Canada, the true north soft and free."

Participation hopes to offer an alternative for the problem of unfit Canadians. They say we've got to run, walk, jog or do anything else that gets us moving. If it means jogging to the beer store, do it!

THE BICYCLE AS ALTERNATIVE

ENERGY CRISIS: CAN WE STILL AFFORD TO DRIVE?

by Jim Lapp of the arthur

If gasoline takes another hike
It's good-bye auto; hello bike.

(Reader's Digest, November 1973)

Perhaps my judgement in beginning this article with a quotation from Reader's Digest deserves to be questioned, but I wanted to show how widespread interest is in the bicycle as an alternate means of transportation.

As I tried to point out to our editor, if Reader's Digest is aware of the energy crisis then everyone must be aware of what's happening and presumably this article should not really be necessary. But as I like to see my name in print...

As the quotation implies, the North American would never give up his automobile out of choice. With the continuous price rises in oil he may yet be forced to. It is with relief then that I watch the Arabs place their embargo on oil to North America, for it helps to alleviate the situation. When oil and gas are no longer in cheap supply the true efficiency and the real economic value of the automobile will be revealed.

The internal combustion engine is an incredibly wasteful machine. Besides polluting our atmosphere it is rapidly using up the best quality lubricant available - oil. There is nothing yet available that can match oil as a lubricant and even a primitive technological society needs lubrication for its machines. As all you Pollution Probers out there will be aware of, oil is a non-renewable resource and at our present rate of usage will be non-existent by the end of the century.

WILL HAVE TO LIVE WITHOUT AUTOMOBILES

Yet we continue to have a great fear of losing the automobile (autophobia?) and wonder what we would do without it. Short-sighted economists claim that if we eliminated the automobile we would also destroy over a third of the nation's jobs. The end result would be mass unemployment and economic collapse.

These 'economists' fail to realize that the oil and automobile industries are largely based on rampant exploitation -- exploitation of the Third World peoples and their resources. North Americans consume over half the resources used by mankind, every year. The vast majority of the world seems to get along quite nicely without gorging themselves on consumer goods, including of course, the auto. Even if the Third World peoples continued to allow themselves to be ripped off and it appears they will not, eventually even their non-renewable resources such as oil would run out. Ultimately then, we will have to adjust to living without the automobile. If we don't start adjusting now we will end up being an underdeveloped nation.

mental or even hard core economic concerns among young people, but rather another direct result of over-consumerism.

The last ten years has seen a tremendous amount of cash flow into recreational pursuits, from hiking boots and backpacks to four-wheel drive vehicles. Ugly comparisons can be made between sources used by mankind, every year. The vast majority of the world gets along quite nicely without gorging themselves on consumer goods, including, of course, the auto. Even if the Third World peoples continued to allow themselves to be ripped off, and it appears that they will not, eventually even their the mass consumption mentality of snowmobilers and cyclists (if such a word is appropriate). Most people buy ten speed bicycles because everyone else is. Occasionally cycle buyers claim to want a bike to use for cheap transportation or to see the beauties of the countryside. But, as in my own case, these are often just rationalizations. Everyone of us has a great desire to buy. We wouldn't be in North America if we didn't.

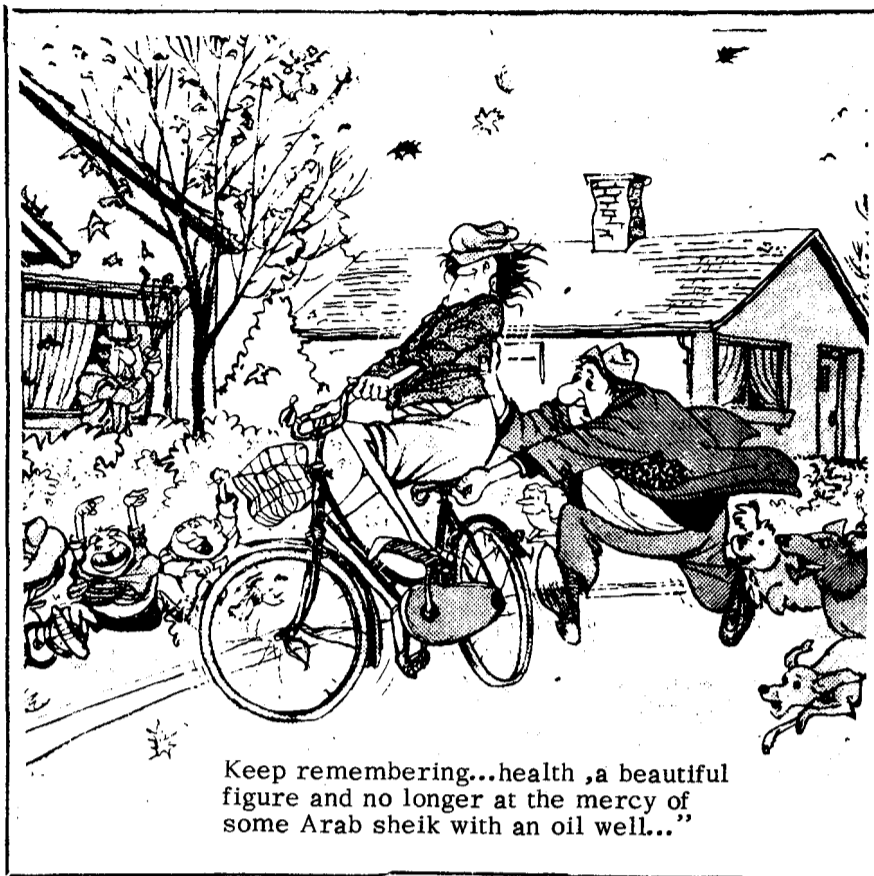
Nevertheless, the bicycle boom has resulted in quite a substantial number of people becoming interested in the saner, aesthetic qualities of cycling itself, rather than just the heated activity of the market place. They are also becoming aware of the great potential the bicycle has as an efficient and economical means of transportation.

It might be difficult to conceive of the great excitement the bicycle created back in the 1880's when it was the fastest vehicle on the road. Its effects were

widespread, as it was the first machine to be mass-produced for personal transportation. It was relatively inexpensive and gave the Victorians much greater mobility.

Just to give you some idea of how widespread the bicycle was, in 1899 the United States had 312 factories producing a million bicycles a year. Unfortunately, people are never satisfied. The bicycle had distinct limitations as to distance and the comfort of the rider. The natural step was that of the motorized vehicle. In fact, regardless of whether we care to admit it, the bicycle was the technological forerunner of the automobile. Without the technological advances developed for the bicycle, such as ball bearings and the pneumatic tire, the automobile never would have made it on the road. (see *Scientific American*, March 1973) I, for one, am as excited about the possibilities of the bicycle as the Victorians were.

If there is anyone who is still Victorian enough to believe in the unlimited



Keep remembering...health, a beautiful figure and no longer at the mercy of some Arab sheik with an oil well..."

progress of mankind, the bicycle must seem an incredibly unlikely technological hero. However, recent scientific research has disclosed that a man pedalling a bicycle is the most efficient means of energy consumption known on earth. In this category the bicycle is number one among moving creatures and machines. As shown, in the accompanying chart a man on a bicycle would use roughly 15 calories per gram per kilometer, whereas a man walking uses .75 calories per gram per kilometer and an automobile .8 calories. We must not forget that the automobile weighs 10 times more than the bicycle with its rider. Thus, it will take considerably more energy to move a man by car than by bicycle or walking, since energy must be expended on moving the great weight of the car itself. And because of our limited energy resources this must be taken into account.

Another example of the bicycle's efficiency as a machine can be seen in an examination of just where the cyclist's energy is expended. Roughly 85% of the energy consumed is the result of the struggle against wind resistance. Surprisingly, 15% or less of the energy is used up in the friction of the tire with the road. This explains why knowledgeable cyclists prefer skimpy tight-fitting clothing and riding just behind each other's rear wheel to take full advantage of the slip stream. It saves a tremendous amount of energy. The world speed record for a bicycle of 128 mph was set in the slip stream of a car. The gear ratio of the bicycle was so high that the rider had to be towed by the car until he could start pedalling. Wind resistance also explains the purpose of drop handlebars. By riding low and forward you cut down on your wind resistance.

In our ignorance we have far too long ignored the bicycle. As S.S. Wilson says: "Since the bicycle makes little demand on material or energy resources, contributes little to pollution, makes a positive contribution to health and causes little death or injury, it can be regarded as the most benevolent of machines." You probably were not aware that the so-called underdeveloped countries have seen the advantages of the bicycle. The Chinese, South-East Asians, and Africans use it to carry goods as well as people. Pictures of the streets of Peking usually show swarms of cy-

clists. Of the roughly 40 million bicycles produced each year in the world, the Chinese currently produce about five million (with such endearing names as 'Flying Pigeon'). These are practical machines, used exclusively for transportation. I doubt if many of their bicycles even have three speeds as I personally sold a three speed hub to two Red Chinese gentlemen a year ago, and I believe they were planning to copy the design. Their obvious use of a single speed bicycle is for short distance urban transportation. It apparently has worked for them. Why not for us?

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

North America produces over six million bicycles a year, mostly of the mustang and cheap ten speed variety. It wouldn't be terribly difficult to produce larger numbers of the more practical three and five speeds desirable for urban transportation if there was such a demand. But the North American urban cyclist is faced with two major problems. The more obvious is the danger of automobile traffic on any major artery. The

other is theft which can only be solved by guarded bicycle lots. I have seen a fair number of mangled bikes and riders as a result of being cut off by cars or having a parked car door open just in front of them. Personally I have had several close calls, especially with trucks.

The answer to this problem in most people's minds is separate bikeways. They are considerably cheaper to produce than roadways since bicycles don't create nearly the stress and wear that automobiles and heavy trucks do.

Both Toronto and Ottawa have tried bicycle paths but they are through parkland and of a recreational nature. An attempt was made in London, Eng. to provide a bikeway along a major artery for cycling commuters. It was barely used - not because there weren't any cyclists but because the cyclists got fed up with waiting for automobile traffic whenever the bikeway intersected a major roadway. It was much faster to use the major artery beside the bike path.

Obviously, the cyclists were willing to risk a little damage for the sake of speed. From the failure of this experiment, I feel that the bicycle will not appear in numbers on the downtown streets of any major North American

DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS

Purdy and Birney

by Ruth Cawker

Within two years of each other, back in the forties, Canadian poets Earle Birney and Al Purdy published their first books. And now, thirty years later, reputations established, both have come out with new collections of poems - Birney with "what's so big about green?" and Purdy with "Sex & Death".

Though the lives and literary careers of Purdy and Birney have differed widely, for example with respect to amounts of institutional education, they both seem to be constantly on the move, physically and/or mentally. "Living art like anything else, stays alive only by changing," Birney once said, and this definition of life by change applies to the new work of both poets.

Change of scene plays a big part. Birney bases himself in B.C., which allows him to draw conclusions about where he is in the North American context. Yet though he rails against American domination of Canadian resources, Birney doesn't exempt himself from political irresponsibility. In fact, what distinguishes Canada in an age of apocalyptic poetry is its accomplishment of nature-rape on such a microcosmic scale:

it's We who've done it
done it all in four generations
made organic death at last
an irreversible reaction
& finished the Original Plan
before 1984

His forays into Scotland and Australia to give Canadian poetry readings, for which he significantly thanks the Canada Council, allow him to show the kind of impact this poetry has - or hasn't - had on countries in comparable stages of cultural ex-colonization. It's not sheer coincidence that besides suffering from asiatic flu while in Australia, Birney found himself roped into running a Chaucer seminar:

they're "doing" the Troilus ...
in modern Coghill
(we don't even speak
the same Chaucerian)
and i am dying
but not from courtly love

Birney approaches foreign places in Canadian terms; one Australian landscape is described as "a tundra in reverse/ arctic-flat & rimless/ off-white and empty as Keewatin/ but this one's permaroasted/ on a wart of rock like Yellowknife". Not just in ecological terms, but in political terms, Birney works to explode the Pearsonian myth of Canadians as "blessed peacemakers", our capital being in truth "tied up/ making more explosives to export/ for wars abroad than we use at home/ for our kind of peace."

The poet gets caught in a potential self-contradiction in "tea at my shetland aunt's", in which the provincial maiden-aunt stereotype is revealed at first as two-dimensional, tunnel-visioned yet finally is seen almost in an ambiguous light as humbly, pacifically God-praising. Perhaps Birney, in the role of travelling universal observer, is paradoxically too much 'at home'. His encounter with Australian poet helps him overcome this equivocal lack of confidence in his nationalistic perspective. These foreign poets provide the impetus to admire eccentricities in an objective, original way:

Hi Merv your bigger husband!
walking from bush-school to cane-cutting at 13
& now the world's lone poet
with a lawn-mowing syndicate!

Purdy's excursions are more varied and more far-reaching. The first poem, "Eastbound from Vancouver", which situates the poet in his national culture, leads naturally to the second poem, which deals with the progress of General Wolfe's dead body from Quebec, eastward again to England.

The poems are grouped roughly in geographical order, starting in Canada and moving to South Africa, Cuba, back to Canada, then Greece, Turkey, Crete, back to Canada, and ending with the collection of Hiroshima Poems, which were published separately in 1972.

As with Birney, Purdy's Canada-based poems often explore and explode pet theories about national identity, such as the myth of Canadians as loveably irrepressible Montreal Jews or Quebecois, in the poem "Johnston's on St. Germain". In this poem, he tells of pretending to be a Jew (Purdelansky) for the benefit of an anti-semitic Quebecois, who works in the same factory. When his disguise falters, he remarks

I was an Aryan liar instantly
pale Therese in the cutting room whom
I loved
and whose beauty was more perfect
than a straight seam
despised me because my lust was
neither kosher nor Quebecois
my chutzpah leaked out from my tail
between my legs
I walked in the valley of the shadow
of non-identity
and none but Beaudoin annointeth my
head with scorn

For Purdy, what characterizes Canadians can best be defined by anti-thesis, which means foreign travel, which means self-exile as in the poem about Jacques and Suzanne Lanctot in Cuba. The Lanctot's child, who "has never seen that other country" hears in his parents' voices "the winter-tranced river at Montreal/ ... red leaves honking geese in a grey sky/ and falling snow."

In "Arctic Romance", the suggestion is made that Canadians' belief in their identity depends largely on the inability to live according to a romantic image of themselves.

Pride also that the national boundaries
loop far enough north for confirmed
TV-watchers
to consider themselves basically outdoorsmen
hardly explorers condemned to be
wage-earners
armchair adventurers thru no fault
of their own

In foreign countries, Purdy and Birney evince the same self-consciousness about the impact of their art:

I find an unopened copy of my own
book
at a place near the Spanish Steps
and have this amazed feeling of not
being unique her
rather pettishly
I bought the only copy of myself
in all Rome
thus denying Canadian culture to the
Romans
an act they'd appreciate if they knew
better

(Purdy, "Temporizing in the Eternal City")

i grab the UNI NEWS

Faculty Meet at 3 Today

the motherfuckers

that's when i'm to read!

To Consider Curriculum Changes
i'm splitting! I'm RIGHT TURN
THERE'S YOUR DOOR
sure enough

READING OF CANADIAN VERSE
by E. Barnie 3 p.m.

(Birney, "today's your big public reading")

With Purdy, the sense of travel as a metaphor for the search for identity grows steadily stronger. Traveling becomes the testing of the poet's ideas against the world outside. This metaphor develops into a technique of constant revision, whereby the poet, as he explains in "Tourist Itinerary", constructs perpetually a mosaic of his "coloured memory". Travelling, metaphorically, is the only possible activity: "I know what the place looks like/ tasted the food and touched the land/ which is as much as any of us can do/ following a road map in the mind/ a memory of the place we came from/ and the way we are always returning".

Other themes are common to both books. Both are concerned with continuance beyond the immediate state of affairs, which for the innovative poet means struggling with cultish, apocalyptic traditions.

Birney's response has been to move into the kind of concrete poetry where form is a visualization of content, as in "daybreak on lake opal: high rockies" and "there are delicacies". (The printing of the second of these on translucent paper accounts for McClelland & Stewart's total effort to step out of both books' otherwise dowdy formats.) Unfortunately, the more the poet advances formally, the farther back he drops in terms of content. What "Loon about to laugh" and the other 'pictures' are doing in a serious book of poetry, concrete or otherwise, defies understanding. The one sound-poem, "to swindon from london by britrail aloud/ bagatelle", runs down two columns, the left column containing a list of musical terms and the right a list of train noises. Birney's effort to evolve via form might appeal to concrete-poetry fans, but it's doubtful it will ever have the appeal of his earlier work, or the accessibility of "Sex & Death".

This doesn't mean Purdy's not interested in the arrangement of lines on the page. Verbal layout works harder - or maybe works in another way - in Purdy's poems; enjambment multiplies possible meanings, builds up speed, builds suspense, cracks jokes

At 5 a.m. I stagger
extremely nude to the hotel
balcony...

Purdy forces words to work simultaneously as different parts of speech, rather than as optical illusions; the only danger, which he recognizes, is "the difficult problem/ of not being clever". Which serves as the line of demarcation finally between "what's so big about green?" and "Sex & Death": where Birney is cleverly evolving form, Purdy is ponderously evolving perception. Purdy's devotions to the world and to the movement of his own processes belong, in the category of "possible things" he talks about in "The Time of Your Life", things that "converge/ to be trapped in the inevitable".

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

Lys capture Queen's tourney

Last weekend the Glendon Maple Lys travelled to Kingston to participate in the Queen's University Invitational Intramural Hockey Tournament and came away the tournament champions.

Competing against seven other interfaculty teams from Queen's University, Royal Military College, McGill University, Sir George Williams University, and York (Stong College as well as Glendon), the Maple Lys won all four games played and emerged the only undefeated team of the tournament.

The schedule was extremely tiring as the Maple Lys played one game Friday evening and three on the following Saturday. Relying on quick line changes and plenty of hustle, the Maple Lys proved that teamwork and spirit can go a long way in providing victory.

Stranks signs for 69,000 G.s

by Mallard J. Duck

It was a banner day for Glendon's women's intercollege hockey team last Wednesday as they won their first regular season game and were given a new name.

Previously called the Gerbels, the team is now known as the Fleurs de Leafs. Team spokeswoman Bev Josling told PRO TEM that the team owners felt a name change was in order as the public was confusing the Football team which was also called the Gerbels. (Isn't that amazing - Boodle. No, I'm amazing. - Watson) She also explained that the new name was bilingual in its nature.

"Personally, I don't like the name," said Bev Josling in a locker room interview with Sydney T. Duck. "but what can you do when you're faced with a five game suspension and loss of your salary and signing bonus."

"This is the thing of course," replied Barry Nesbitt, who seems to have the distinct habit of cropping up in the oddest of places.

From the outset, the game was no contest. "Winters shouldn't have even showed up," said Sue Powel, "which they didn't, after we switched all the road signs."

"I hear that one car full of Winters players was last seen making a left turn at Inuvik," added Sue Arnoff.

With their first impressive win of the regular season under their belts, the Fleurs de Leafs must now be considered the favourites to bring back the intercollege hockey championship to Glendon.

The unobserved observer who was observed to be the veteran hockey observer, Frank E. Yofnaro, told Howard Cosell who then leaked it to PRO TEM in an exclusive interview, that the Fleurs de Leafs, who had a 2 and 1 pre-season record will be cinch champions because they are strong in goal, strong on defence, strong on offence and strong after the game. He added that they also have good hands, good speed, and good spirit.

Game 1 Maple Lys 4 Queen's Commerce I

Laurie Munro 2 Mitchell Sharp 3
Marc Duquay I
Greg Cockburn I

The opening game for the Maple Lys proved to be a chippy one, but the result was never in doubt as the Lys jumped into a 3-0 lead by the end of the first period. Commerce came back with a goal early in the third period, but Marc Duquay put the game on ice with a solo effort which all but deflated the Commerce squad.

Although playing good positional hockey, the Maple Lys had to count on Gary (de bear) Lamb to come up with some key saves which changed the outlook of the game. With his unorthodox style, the Bear stymied the Commerce's until Mitchell "Bandy Legs" Sharp sleazed one in.

Game 2 Maple Lys 5 Royal Military College I
Pierre David 2 George Patton I
John Frankie I
Terry Tobias I
Steve Reesor I

In this encounter the Maple Lys ran into a large, chippy, but relatively disorganized Royal Military Squad. Once again the Maple Lys jumped into an early lead with tallies by Pierre David, John Frankie and Terry Tobias. In the second period Steve Reesor tipped one in to make the score 4-0. Incidentally, Steve performed admirably throughout the tournament at his first attempt as forward. Used to playing defence, the Maple Lys had to convert him to a forward because of a foot injury sustained by Mark Benson, a stalwart and consistent performer, in the opening game of the Tournament.

In the third period, George Patton ordered the puck behind Maple Lys goalie Pete O'Brien whilst Pierre David rounded out the scoring for the Maple Lys.

In this game goalie Pete O'Brien came up with several excellent saves which were an omen of things yet to come.

Game 3 Maple Lys 3 McGill University 2
Medical School
John Frankie I Ben Casey I
Yves Gauthier I Jim Kildare I
Terry Tobias I (overtime)

Facing their second game of the day, once again the Lys started out strong. Early in the game Yves Gauthier gave the Lys a 1-0 lead which was bolstered by John Frankie's effort midway through the third period, giving Glendon a 2-0 lead.

With about three minutes left McGill popped one in and things began to change. As the game drew to the end of the line of Marc Duquay, Angie Diclemente and Alain Fecteau kept the McGill team bottled up in their own end, only to have the McGill team break out and tie up the game with thirty seconds remaining.

To decide the issue each team designated one player to take simultaneous penalty shots on the opposing goalies. On the first attempt both McGill's goalies and Pete O'Brien made the stops, the McGill goalie thwarting Glendon's Terry Tobias. However on the second round Pete robbed the McGill attacker while Terry scored giving Glendon the victory and a berth in the championship game, against coincidentally, Stong College of York.

Game 4 Glendon 2 Stong I
John Frankie I Mrs. Arvo Titus I
Terry Tobias I (overtime)

After only a ten minute rest Glendon took to the ice for its third game of the day against Stong College for the championship of the series.

It was a close game throughout as there was no score until John Frankie, on a beautiful short-handed effort, gave the Maple Lys a 1-0 lead early in the third period. Stong tied up the game later on a fluke goal that was the result of an errant shot bouncing off the backboard, hitting Pete O'Brien's leg and slipping into the net.

The game ended in a tie and with the same formula in order Terry Tobias and Pete O'Brien combined on the first penalty shot to give Glendon the championship. Terry scored while Pete kicked out the Stong shot and the champions were determined.

Besides getting strong individual efforts from the defensive corps of Wilson Ross, Jim Barnes, Yves Gauthier and André Rousseau, and forwards Laurie Munro and Pierre David, Glendon was also honoured with John Frankie winning the Most Valuable Player award for the tournament, while Terry Tobias was awarded for being the leading scorer in the games.

While the Stong goalie won the Best Goaltender award for the tournament for which he performed undauntingly to win, in the eyes of the Glendon Maple Lys, Pete O'Brien was beyond a doubt a key to their success in the tournament.

Swipes sweep to success

by Yenevgy Yhetchev

The Glendon Swipes (They will be called that until we think of a better name. Anybody who could do better, and somebody should be able to, please submit their choice to PRO TEM. This, by the way, is not an official contest, but treat it as one. You never know. - Lorne Prince.) Glendon's intercollege co-ed broomball team, played their first York Broomball Association (YBBA) game last Wednesday, and swept their opponents (whoever they were) right off the ice.

Leading the sweep were Beth Livesay and Bob 'Hot Dog' Kellermann. Beth slammed her shot behind the opposition's startled goalie to open the scoring.

After the game he explained that he misjudged the shot. "I was at the bench getting my broom taped. I would have got back, but the ball was rolling on its edge. Those shots are the hardest to grab."

Bob Kellermann swept around the defense to put the game on ice in the latter stages of the game. "It was a picture play goal," Keller-

mann later explained. "Here I was charging down, no one near me, flying in on goal, and lifting a high, hard shot into the lower right hand corner."

Then the other team came on the ice.

The Greg Haslam (I need all the ink I can get. After all, my reputation is at stake. - Greg) Star of the Game Award was awarded to John H. Riley who held the ground for the Swipes between the pipes. An award spokesman said he made about fifty spectacular stops on shots that could have scored, if they had been on the net.

"That's an exaggeration," claimed Marnie Stranks, who may or may not have been at the game. "He made at least a hundred and one stops."

The Swipes next game is February 5th and by that time they hope to have a new name.

"I'm looking forward to it," said the Amazing Doug Watson. "I think I've got the hang of it now. Total offence, and don't fall down."

"That's for sure," added Paul 'Ernie G.' Picard.



You were there with Jon Husband as he watches his A-house Axemen thrash the Sons of B 40 to 28. Many of the break and enter kids actually saw the game from this angle as they seemed to be spectators throughout.

on tap

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In accord with a recommendation made by the Senate Bookstore Committee, the York University Bookstore's (Keele Campus and Glendon) will discontinue the practice of issuing a 5% discount on cash book purchases, effective February 1, 1974.

The Effective Reading Course for term 2 will begin Tuesday January, 22 1:15 p.m. Students who have already registered will be receiving further information by mail. If you are interested, please contact Toni Silberman in the Counselling Services before next Thursday.

Toronto artist Charles Prachter's controversial show of twelve symbolist paintings, entitled "Monarchs of the North" is now on display for the first in a public gallery at the Glendon College Art Gallery, from Thursday, January 17, until Thursday, February 7.

THURSDAY

'La Mort de Tintagiles' de Maurice Meterlinck sera présentée dans le Pipe Room à 8h30. Entrée 50 cents.

Toronto Free Theatre presents 'Red Emma', based upon the life of anarchist Emma Goldman, until February 17. 24 Berkeley Street. 368-2856.

99 cent Roxy presents Sunset Boulevard at 7:30 and 9:30 pm.

FRIDAY

Dernière soirée pour 'La Mort de Tintagiles' dans le Pipe Room. Entrée 50 cents.

Theatre Passe Muraille shows 'The Toronto Pixie Caper' until January 27 at 11 Trinity Square. 366-3376.

Easy Rider at 7 and 10:15, Michael J. Pollard in Dirty Little Billy at 8:40 pm at the Roxy Theatre.

8:00 p.m. Philosophy Club presents Professor Imlay from U. of T. speaking on Hume on Intuitive and Demonstrative Inference SCReveryone welcome.

SATURDAY

Boîte à-Chansons dans le Café à 8h30. Entrée 75 cents.

11:43 pm. Channel 5 (Cable 6) ROCK CONCERT featuring Sly and the Family Stone, Mott the Hoople, and Black Oak Arkansas; followed by 1951 comedy classic HARVEY with James Stewart.

Roxy Theatre, Danforth at Greenwood subway, shows Hendrix at Berkeley at 7 and 9:30 pm, Monterey Pop at 8 and 10:30, Woodstock at midnight.

SUNDAY

Glendon Film Society presents 'Straw Dogs' in Room 204, York Hall, at 8:00 pm only.

'You're Gonna be Alright, Jamie-Boy' continues for an indefinite run at the Tarragon Theatre, 30 Bridgman Ave. 531-1827

MONDAY

The Roxy presents Ann Margaret in Carnal Knowledge at 7 and 10:35 pm. Bedazzled at 8:45 pm.

'Qui a perdu de Virginia Woolf?' sera présenté au Théâtre du P'tit Bonheur, 95 Danforth Avenue, jusqu'au 2 février 466-8400.

TUESDAY

Roman Polanski's Macbeth will be seen at 7 and 11:25 A Man for All Seasons at 9:25 at the Roxy Theatre.

WEDNESDAY

A Man for All Seasons at 7 and 11:25, Macbeth at 9:05, at the 99 cents Roxy.

COMING UP

Annual Winter Weekend will be Thursday, January 31 through to Sunday, February 3; features dances, music, boat races, une boîte à chansons, and a wine and cheese party.

see Pipe Room Calendar for further details.

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