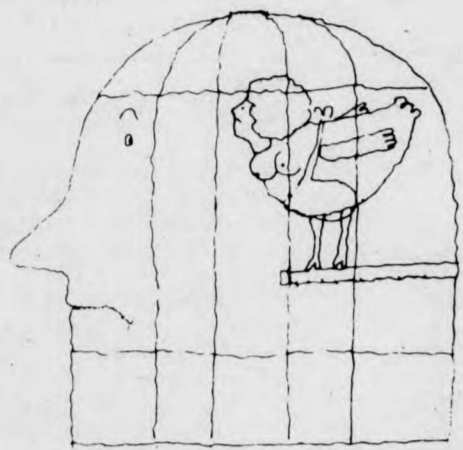


Women's Centre on feminism

By Terry Coyne
Feminism and capitalism don't mix was the message of Angela Miles, Atkinson Women's Studies Course Director, speaking on the topic of "radical feminism", the third in a series of feminist discussions at the Women's Centre. Integration of production and reproduction, she said, "can be done by using the building blocks of Marxism."
For the radical feminist, as Miles defined herself, identity, opposition and totality are the three basics for the realization of the "feminist vision". Identification and bonding with other women leads to a reversal from self-denying to self-affirming which is in opposition to the present situation.
Totality, she said, "consists of offering an alternative rationality to the dominant rationality", Marxism being the closest parallel to allow for, as she puts it, "a human becoming."
Women perform a serving function in a society where the emphasis is on

production, and the need to act on a social level, she said, "to integrate the political and personal without reducing one to the other" has become a priority in the movement.
She defined the feminine role this way: "The feminine role is like a ticket to ride,



men give it to you for being a certain way in society, as soon as you challenge, that, you lose your ticket to ride." She qualified this further by adding that was a third class ticket.
Admissions of male oppression voiced by one of two males present at the discussion were countered by the statement that "men want a share; women want a change." However "men taking a feminist position" she said, "find it more difficult because of the demand for masculinity placed on them by other men".

From the viewpoint of the radical feminist, Miles stated, "the main struggle is not in the area of sex roles or economics but against 'relations of domination and men's power.'
The monthly informal presentations and relaxed discussion, Thursday 11-1, 106 Stong are open to all, with the objective of creating some kind of feminist presence at York.

Early Tuesday morning the studio is in a state of polite pandemonium. Students are hunched into carrels of film editing equipment, busily cutting away. Loose cores of film and strips hanging in bins clutter the atmosphere.
There is a steady stream of people rushing in and out of the room that houses the Steenbeck, an expensive flatbed editing table, to check out their final cuts. Film production assignments are due imminently, and many of these people, especially on weekends, spend up to twenty hours a day in the studio...
The York film department is a small division located within the Fine Arts faculty. Physically it consists of a film studio underneath Central Square, a television studio — the major portion of which is located in Stedman lecture

halls — and a variety of class-lecture-screening rooms; most of which are found in the Ross Building, Curtis lecture halls, and the Administrative Studies Building, which also contains the faculty offices.
The emphasis of the film program is split two-fold: on production and on film study. Film majors, who will deal mostly with production courses, are nevertheless obliged to take a number of the film study courses.
As for the courses themselves, they cover a broad range. Besides the almost obligatory production courses, there are ones on still photography, introductory-through-advanced screenwriting, television courses, film editing (both theory and practical technique), a course on the economic and legal aspects of filmmaking, acting and directing for film and TV, and ad-

vanced production techniques. Study courses range from a general first-year course to specific ones on the American film, the European film, the documentary, the structure of film and Canadian film.
The key to the function of this enterprise is money. This affects the department on the whole as well as individual students. There are few courses that don't contain an additional pecuniary charge — lab fees in the case of production courses, rental fees for the study courses to aid bringing in the films to be studied. Third and fourth year production is more expensive than second because of the change of medium — Super 8mm to 16mm. Students are allotted so much stock; if any more is needed it has to come out of their pockets. Most of these ventures are short and in black-and-white; colour processing is almost double the cost of B&W processing. In many cases several students pool their stock footage together to make one film and divide up the various duties between themselves.
Despite these and technical shortcomings, the end result is often quite professional. This reporter viewed final cuts of some first-term, third-year projects (*I Craig; Massage Therapy; The Convict*) and found them quite suitable although flawed, it being these students' initiation into working with 16mm. Projects in preceding years show a general consistency of quality, along with a tendency to win a lot of awards. 1977 York student films walked off with six major prizes at the CNE.
Especially worthwhile are Derek Best's *The Autobiography*, a pixilated tale about filmmakers; Karen Morris' *Breakdown Of A Moment*, a sturdy example of minimal cinema; and Dennis Zahoruk's prize-winning *Jason Borwick*, a psychological web involving a pair of pool players (all available on videotape in the film library).
These effects are achieved almost at odds with the financial situation of the studio itself. As Professor Vincent Vaitiekunas sees it, there are problems special to the film department that differentiate it from other Fine Arts departments. Besides needing a substantial budget, the film department is the only section that has to operate its equipment in adverse conditions, i.e. outdoors.
All mechanical failures are costly (\$1000 in damages thus far this year). The department is young and is trying to renovate now in a financial pinch, which takes time. This money factor is stressed by any faculty or student member.
This possible danger to the livelihood



Peter Cresswell edits a take

Sandy Zeldin photo

Student in street poll shows Harbinger use high

By Lorne Wasser
If Harbinger is a useful function on campus it should be funded accordingly.

This is the sentiment of 92 per cent of a group of York students who were recently polled by *Excalibur*. The study was carried out to see how students felt about Harbinger and their controversy with CYSF over funding.

The study was also conducted to determine what York students actually knew about Harbinger and felt about it as a social service agency on campus, a major question which has been raised as a result of this political controversy. Fifty York students were interviewed through the use of questionnaires, by using a stratified sampling technique in which one out of every five passer-by's were approached in each of the colleges on the York campus, in order to obtain a random and hopefully representative sampling of York student opinion. Naturally, the sampling does not necessarily represent York student opinion of the whole.

The poll showed that 40% of the respondents felt that Harbinger should be a high priority on council's budget.

Another 40% were undecided on this point, and 20% felt that Harbinger should be a low priority.

In comparison, 42% of the sample felt Harbinger should be given more money than had been proposed up 'til now. Forty-four per cent remained undecided about the question of financing and 14% felt that Harbinger should not get any more money.

A critical issue in the funding controversy has been the actual number of students using Harbinger. Surprisingly the study showed that this was not a major issue for the group studied, since 60% of the respondents felt it did not matter how many York students used Harbinger, just so long as some were using it and benefiting from it. Only 8% were undecided this time and 32% held that the number of students using Harbinger did in fact affect its importance.

Sixty percent of the students interviewed recognized Harbinger as important to the students of York, and only 10% did not recognize it as such. The remaining 30% were undecided. Moreover 68% of the students sampled

felt that it was necessary to have a service like Harbinger on campus, and another 20% were undecided.

Twelve per cent actually opposed the existence of such a service on campus. The importance of Harbinger to the York students who were sampled seemed related to three major factors. The first was how much the student actually knew about Harbinger; secondly, whether the student had ever used it; and thirdly how the student felt about sexuality.

Sixty-eight percent of the sample believed they were aware of the services offered by Harbinger, whereas 32% felt otherwise. This is surprising in that some CYSF members and Harbinger personnel thought Harbinger would probably not be very well known to York students.

Most of the students in the sample recognized Harbinger's function in providing information and/or peer counselling about birth control, unplanned pregnancies, venereal disease, sexuality related questions, alcoholism, drug abuse, and nutrition. The latter three were the ones least recognized by the students.

But as Sue Kaiser, Harbinger's Director, explained, the issues change with the times. In the '60's drugs and alcoholism were key issues, but today they are not as important as those relating to information about sex and sexuality.

The second factor affecting the respondents' conception of Harbinger's importance was whether they had used its services or not.

An unexpected 16% of the respondents indicated they had used the center at one time or another. Of the 84% which did not use its services the most commonly cited reason was that the need had never arisen; closely followed by lack of knowledge of the services offered. Eighty-four percent of the respondents felt Harbinger should be better publicized.

Of those who had never used Harbinger's services, some 38% answered "Yes" when asked if they would ever use the center should the need arise. Another 44% did not know if they would use the services.

18% said that they would definitely not use it.

When asked why, they indicated they really do not know enough about the services offered in order to use them, or they felt that they would be uncomfortable when talking about sexuality. Some confessed that they wouldn't want other people to know, or even think, they had problems about sexuality or sex.

Others said that they don't use Harbinger because they felt the center's staff is not qualified to deal with their questions or problems.

This latter question is a crucial one which York students don't seem to know enough about. The sample indicated that only 16% of the respondents were sure that Harbinger's personnel were 'trained professionals', another 26% felt that they weren't, and a shocking 58% simply did not know.

Interestingly enough, the 16% who held that Harbinger's staff were 'trained professionals' also corresponded with the 16% that had actually used Harbinger's services. This seems to suggest that all of the people in the study who experienced the center first hand, had come away favourably impressed and convinced that Harbinger's staff are competent enough to service student needs, and thus be useful to the student.

As one Harbinger worker so aptly commented when talking of "professionalism": "Professionalism belongs to a piece of paper-experience, hard work, caring, and research are what counts." As was later pointed out, all Harbinger's counsellors are carefully screened for competence and experience and then are provided with training, before being allowed to work for the center or deal with clients.

The final factor influencing students opinion in the sample was that of views on sexuality. Some 20% felt sexuality was a problem that need not be discussed with anyone else.

On the other hand, 64% opposed this view, and 14% remained undecided. Only 18% of the sample maintained that sexuality was a problem and should be labelled as such. Another 14% were undecided, although 68% opposed this view.

Some 84% of the sample felt that it was alright to bring your problems and questions about sex and sexuality to the campus, whereas eight % held that sexuality should be left at home.

After all students are human too, and if Harbinger can act as a useful facility to those that can benefit from it then why not have it and acknowledge its importance? This probably explains why 58% of the entire study group was highly pro-Harbinger, and another 30% favoured the center but were not highly oriented to it, with only 14% opposing it.

One might wonder how anyone would oppose a student social service agency on campus? Harbinger, which is located on the second floor of Vanier College Residence, down the hall from the Health Services, has often been presented in a rather distorted view



Tony Polyzakis photo

Sue Kaiser, Harbinger's co-ordinator

lately. Rumours circulated that Harbinger was a social service agency which catered primarily to homosexuals, housed psychological misfits, and served only women.

Luckily those rumours are completely unfounded, and the study group reflected this attitude as well. Most of the respondents strongly disagreed with these views.

Another major question or issue at hand was whether Harbinger was just a duplication of other services offered either on campus or in the larger community of North York. The answer, according to the students sampled, was obviously no.

The study group recognized Harbinger as unique in that it provided peer counselling. Moreover Harbinger is not and never was designed to be a women's centre. The agency deals with important medical issues and not simply the feminist movement and identity concerns.

As for professionalism, if students prefer professional counselling as some 70% of the sample indicated, then they will obtain it either on campus, through the Counselling and Development Centre (CDC), or off campus. But for those who would prefer peer counselling (30%) it is available and more importantly, it is available for those needing help and advice but who refuse to go to professional agencies because they are

uncomfortable in doing so, or because of time and economic costs involved, etc. Harbinger then becomes a viable alternative for those who will use it.

This may well explain its real value. If 16% of the study sample actually uses the center and only 30% of the group was willing to use Harbinger, then Harbinger is servicing just over one-half of the potential users in the study group. This explains perhaps, why 56% of the total sample were highly pro-Harbinger.

Therefore when one considers the quoted 16% usage of Harbinger it seems unusually high, and was in fact higher than that was expected by either CYSF or Harbinger.

Even though the sample seemed to be fairly well randomly selected and large enough to be possibly representative of overall student opinion, it might of course not be. One should realize that these figures may only represent the group studied and need not reflect the sentiments of the entire York student population. Therefore the figures should be understood as presented, not as general York student opinion but as a sample of it, which may or may not characterize it due to possible biases on the parts of the respondents, the researcher, the questionnaire or of its analysis or its interpretation.

Given all this, it still seems that the sample group studied for the most part were aware of Harbinger as a social service agency and generally favoured it.

of York film is neatly expressed by Professor John Katz, chairman of the department:

"I see the immediate danger as being that the university's in a budget crisis right now, and our equipment is old, wearing out... and it takes constant upkeep of the equipment to keep it going. Also, the cost of stock and processing is going up. I would say that our greatest need would be for some additional equipment, some additional staff as well — we're understaffed."

This same reservation was held by a number of students, one of whom put it in a somewhat comic light: "Talking about the moviolas in the studio, these things are dinosaurs, like they — they eat the film... they can eat six solid feet of your film and make it irreparable".

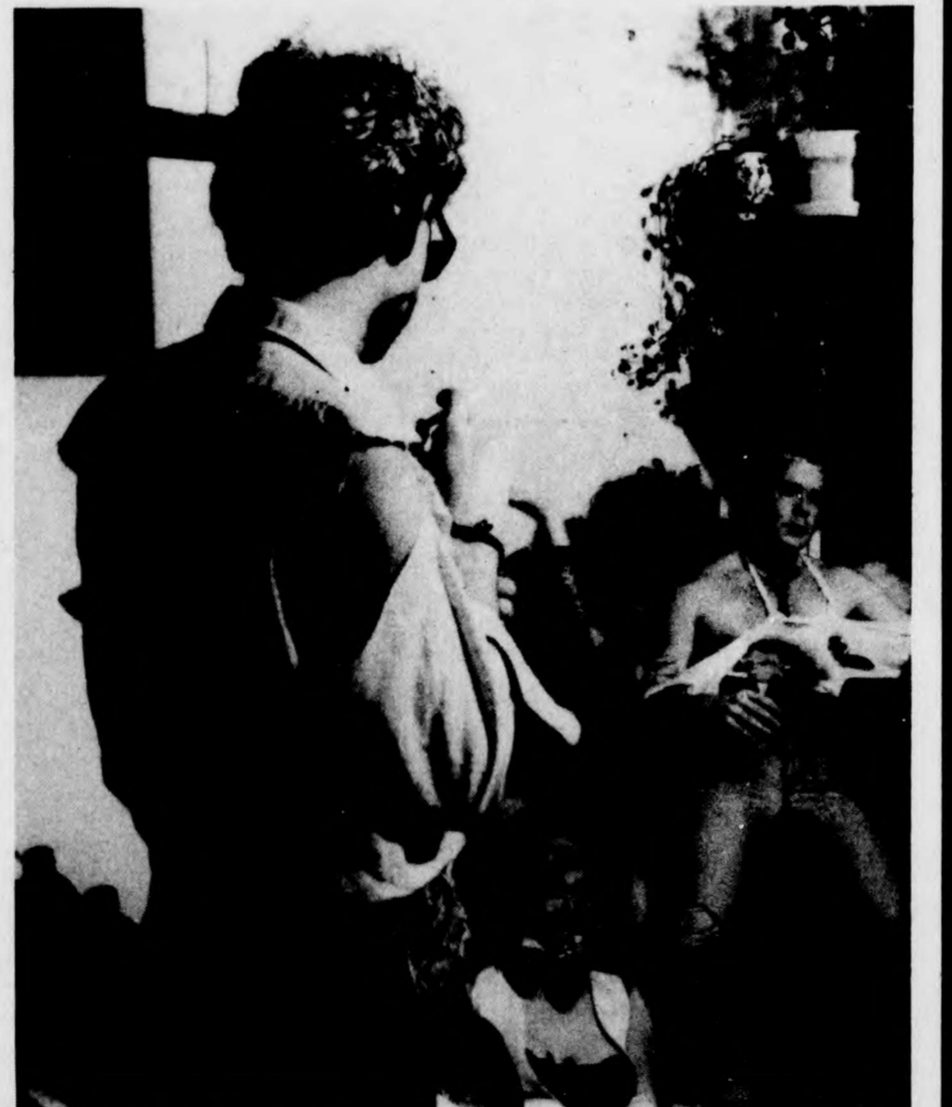
To conclude on an optimistic note: it seems that the York film department can triumph over adversity, at least regarding the status of graduating

students. As John Katz puts it:

"A number of them are working in places like CTV, TV Ontario, the National Film Board, CBC. A couple have opened a studio downtown where they're doing Super 8 and 16 mm, making industrial films. One has just shot a couple of features; one has directed a feature."

"A number have done documentaries which've been shown on television or which have been circulating schools and universities, a number of them are writing; some of them are producing; some have gone to law school, which is a good road for producing."

"Some have gone to school in administrative studies, in arts; some of them have become critics; one is a research assistant for Elwy Yost at OCEA for Saturday Night at the Movies; one is one of the head bookers for Odeon cinema chain; a couple of them are working in advertising...and they're doing well — they're doing very well."



A scene from a "punk comedy" by Bill Kucheran, in which Johnny Forklift (Bruce Pirrie) is bitten by a fan.

Le Cinema de Central Square

York filmmakers by Colin Smith

Body-loving baths: epidermal ecstasy

Romans met in groups to do it. Cleopatra did it with milk. It fell out of style in the middle ages and the Japanese developed it into an art.

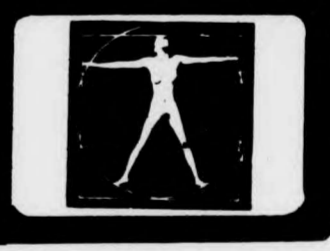
Bathing has a universal fascination. There are salt baths, sitz baths, sand baths, clay baths and Kneipp baths. You can go sea bathing or visit mountain spas. Entire towns have centered around mineral springs. All this activity refers only to bathing proper and not to showers, saunas and sweat lodges, another world in itself.

The therapeutic qualities of bathing are legion due to the qualities of skin. The skin receives about one third of all blood circulating through the body. It is almost entirely waterproof, providing an efficient closely regulated thermal barrier and participating in the dissipation of water and in the temperature regulatory functions of the body.

Here we have the answer to why baths are effective. Via the medium of contact, i.e. SKIN, baths do their work. They detoxify, increase circulation, energize and relax. They are great balancers. Hot baths make you sweat. Sweat is composed of waste products. Its organic constituents include urea, uric acid, amino acids, ammonia, sugar, lactic acid, and ascorbic acid. To sweat is to purify yourself.

The relaxation of a hot bath works in this way. Sweating relieves your body of pain — producing waste material. In particular sweat contains lactic acid, the waste product of muscle activity and bane of all athletes. With the removal of lactic acid muscles lose their soreness.

Harbinger's Column by Lindsay Cobb



Bathing in herbs can increase the purifying effect of a hot bath. There are a number of sudorifics, herbs which make you sweat, such as yarrow, nettle, and pennyroyal. Combine two or all three herbs. Put equal amounts of your choices into a cheesecloth bag. Using an enamel pot (metal will leach out the herbs), boil in water for five minutes; simmer for 20 minutes. Pour into your bath. Prepare to soak and enjoy.

Since skin receives about one third of all circulating blood and is a thermal regulator, bathing affects these functions, too. Alternating hot and cold showers will increase your circulation and are a good morning wakeup.

Start with a hot shower for three minutes. Change to a coldshower for 30 seconds. Alternate three times in a row and forget about needing coffee. Upon stopping, briskly dry off with a rough towel or massage your skin with a bristle brush. This will remove the dead skin cells and bring blood to the surface of your skin.

The skin can also absorb needed nutrients — thus explaining the popularity of soaking in seawater,

mineral springs and salts. You can improvise by partially filling a tub with cool water and adding three to four



pounds of sea salt (available at health food stores). Before getting in, make sure the salts are completely dissolved or they may irritate sensitive membranes. Lacking sea salt, substitute the following ingredients, courtesy of Dr. Paavo Airola:
3 lbs. common salt
1/2 lb. magnesium chloride
1/2 lb. epsomsalts.
All these ingredients will be in your local drugstore.
Happy Splashing!