

Jewish Encounters of a Close Kind



"Funny, you don't look Jewish"



Looking for something to do? Ready for something new? Wanna meet someone like you? It'll be fun — here's all you do!

Just fill out this form! Don't mutilate or deform. Computer finds the norm!

Here it is — What you've been waiting for — A Jewish Close Encounter! Time to make some new friends. Time to come out of your shell and take a harmless risk. Who knows — you might meet someone you like!

With the help of a thorough, non-judgemental computer system — your answers will be compared to hundreds of others. We will send you a list of the closest matches — and telephone numbers. Each match will also receive your number and name.

Anyone is eligible who is interested in an adventure and fun (and pays \$3.00 fee).

\$5.00 for non-students

The \$3.00 registration fee (\$5.00 for non-students) (also includes a 2 for 1 admission to a special J.S.F. disco if you come as a matched pair.)

Groups of 6 — pay only for 5!

No guarantee of matches but you have a chance of 10! We also won't guarantee that you'll like them...

Please take care in completing this form. It is best filled out, with first impulses — Don't think too hard. Try not to be too rigid in your answers. Do not think about the type of person you are looking for, but give an accurate picture of yourself.

Any feedback is welcome.

All material will be held confidentially.

All cheques or money orders made payable to Jewish Student Federation. No later than Feb. 22, 1979.

Send it fast! Don't be the last! And miss your chance To come to a Dance And maybe find some romance!

- PART A**
- Smoking: 1 smoke, 2 never, 3 occasionally, 4 often, 5 my match must smoke up no more than (as above)
 - Drinking: 1 am a 1 teatotaler 2 social drinker 3 I often go out just to drink 4 constantly drunk 5 my match must drink no more than (as above)
 - Marijuana: 1 smoke up pot: 1 (almost) never 2 from time to time 3 often 4 my match should smoke up no more than (as above)

- RELIGION AND EDUCATION**
- Is your Jewish identity important to you? 1 Yes 2 No
 - Do you attend religious services regularly? 1 Yes 2 No
 - Is it important that your match do the same? 1 Yes 2 No
 - I consider myself: 1 religious 2 secular
 - My father was born Jewish: 1 Yes 2 No
 - My mother was born Jewish: 1 Yes 2 No
 - My friends religion: (rate from 1 all non-Jews to 5 all Jews)
 - Number of years of formal education: 1 General 2 Jewish 3 Sex

- PART B**
- Do you enjoy a loud party? 1 I really get off on it 2 good fun 3 not my scene
 - Do you enjoy a quiet party? 1 thoroughly 2 once in awhile 3 can't handle it
 - How comfortable are you with the following types? Rate 1 (not at all) to 9 (extremely)
 - Outdoors
 - Intellectuals
 - Swingers
 - Artistic types
 - Religious
 - Cultural Lover
 - Average Foks

- How much do you enjoy the following types of music? Rate 1 (can't stand) to 9 (it sends me)
- 26 Folk
 - 27 Jazz
 - 28 Classical
 - 29 Rock
 - 30 Popular
 - 31 Cantorial/Synagogue
 - 32 Country & Western
- How much do you enjoy the following activities? Rate from 1 (I wouldn't do it in a 100 years) to 9 (I adore it)
- 33 Swimming
 - 34 Ice Skating
 - 35 Studying
 - 36 Travelling
 - 37 Dancing
 - 38 Museums
 - 39 Cooking
 - 40 Shopping
 - 41 Bowling
 - 42 Political Campaigning
 - 43 Religious Services
 - 44 Photography
 - 45 Camping
 - 46 Singing
 - 47 Playing musical instruments
 - 48 Skiing
 - 49 Movies
 - 50 Reading
 - 51 Sports Events
 - 52 Long Walks
 - 53 Theatre
 - 54 Entertaining
 - 55 Concerts
 - 56 Pubs and Clubs
 - 57 Bicycling
 - 58 Tennis
 - 59 Acting
 - 60 Opera
 - 61 Game Playing

- PART C**
- Where do you stand? How do you feel about the following? Respond from 1 (strongly disagree) to 9 (strongly agree) with 5 for no opinion.
- Most of my friends regard me as a sensitive person.
 - A person can be very moral without being religious.
 - I stand up for my rights — no one walks over me.
 - I am more a listener or follower than a leader.
 - I am proud of my body and love to show it off.
 - I often like to spend time by myself.
 - My academic goals are more important than my social goals.
 - A couple should live together for awhile before marrying.
 - I usually try to make detailed plans for the next days activities.
 - I am affectionate and usually don't hesitate to express my feelings.
 - Two people who are strongly physically attracted to one another should have intercourse as often as they like.
 - One isn't really a well-rounded person until one has had sexual relations with several people.
 - Sex is for after the wedding — not before.

A Joint Venture of the Jewish Student Federation and the York Sociology Department
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Purpose of NATO is deterrence, says Danson

By B.J.R. Silberman

"To me it's a tremendous bargain. I don't say we get a free ride, but pretty nearly," said former Globe and Mail publisher Dick Malone in a seminar on Canada's Role in NATO held in McLaughlin College on Friday. He was referring to the benefits Canada receives by being a member of the European alliance geared against the 'Communist' threat.

Malone said that Canada is kept in touch with modern weapons and is able to participate in military training that it could not otherwise afford if it were not a member of NATO. The alliance has shared our military reduction costs and enabled us to keep "our voice in the international sphere."

York Political Science professor, David Leyton-Brown, described the security NATO supplies like a "lighthouse". He said everyone receives benefits from it, even those who don't contribute to it.

Leyton-Brown said that Canada pays less than its equitable share as a member of NATO. While he was certain Canada didn't want to see itself as a free-loader he thought we should still try to get away with a minimum contribution.

Canada's participation is bound to increase over the next few years, Malone said. This will be due to Canada's involvement in an airborne early warning system AAWCS, which will be able to detect low altitude bomber planes.

Defense Minister Barney Danson stated that in the future "we must do more in the Northern House dialogue." He spoke of the importance of maintaining security in the Norwegian area because it possesses a high concentration of naval power.

If this region were lost to the Soviet Union they would have full access to the Iceland and Northern seas, Danson said. He confirmed there are already a lot of Canadian troops in Norway.

Many questions were raised in the two hour seminar regarding NATO turning nuclear.

Journalist and York Political Science professor at York, John Gellner said that he believed a response of nuclear weapons to a conventional weapon attack would be too risky. He spoke of the newest nuclear bomb out that has the explosive capacity of "one million Hiroshima bombs" and which could wipe out Earth's population.

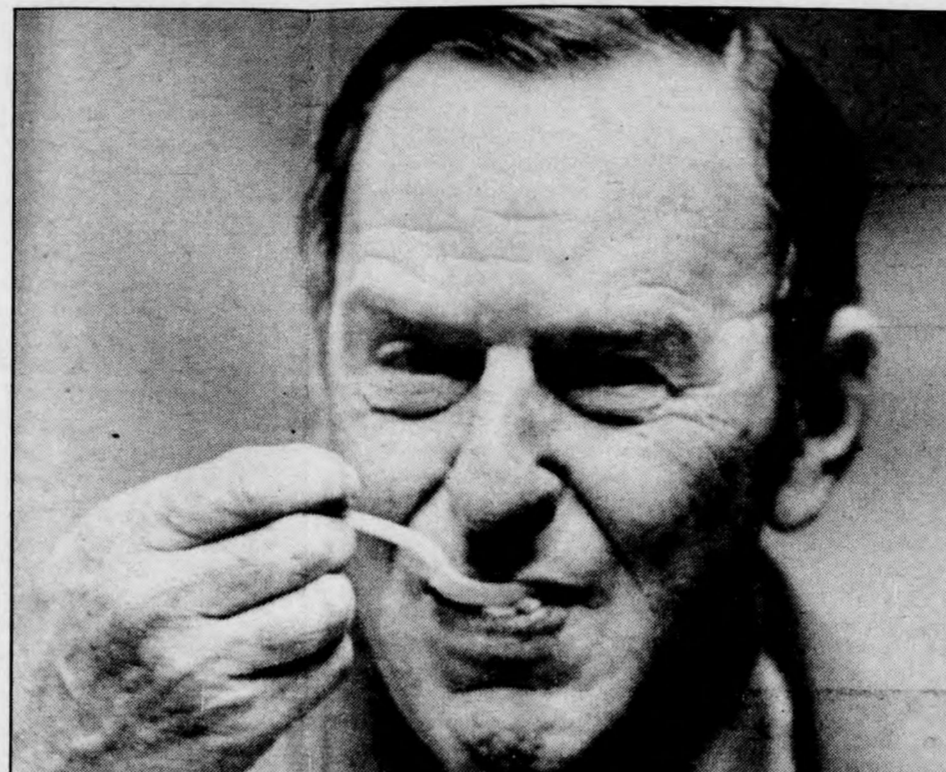
In describing such a situation he said, "I think we need nuclear weapons like we need a hole in the head." Gellner pointed out that because of the awesome nuclear power available today any exchange of nuclear weapons would not result in war as we know it because "everyone would duck" in an attempt to survive.

Gellner went on to say that tactical nuclear weapons were not practical because they require twenty-four hours for a political decision.

Malone subscribed to the view that the

Soviet Union is gambling that NATO won't use nuclear weapons. He said "I don't believe the Russians would drop a

nuclear bomb on us." He also didn't think that the United States would use nuclear weapons to defend Europe if pressure



Defense Minister, Barney Danson was just inches away from being hit in the face by three pies on Friday.

Danson was standing in the line after participating in a two hour panel discussion on Canada's Role in Nato held in the McLaughlin junior common room. Two students, who wish to remain anonymous, approached the Minister with pies behind their backs.

Seconds before they could carry out their plot, McLaughlin coordinator of public programs, John Sokol, spied it and quickly intercepted them.

He tried to dissuade them from throwing the tarts by saying, "it's not a good idea - Danson answered the questions very well." When this failed to bring a response he offered to buy the students two drinks. They reluctantly agreed to this and abandoned their plot.

One of the students involved in the conspiracy, a third year Creative Writing major at York, claimed he had wanted to throw pies at Danson because he felt there was "entirely too much weaponry in the world and the billions of dollars they're spending to buy fighter planes could be better spent on education."

The other student, in his first year at York, admitted that he had acted on a bet made with a fellow York colleague. He said, "I'm an eager and finance-starved freshman at York trying to vent my financial frustrations on a symbol of the Canadian establishment."

Later, the students said, they told the Defense Minister about their "violent plot and how disarmament was a better cause."

"It was funny," one student mused, "Danson said he wouldn't have minded the taste of the coconut cream pie. So we gave him a spoon and he took a couple of bites...."



Professor John Gellner, Barney Danson and George Bell at NATO symposium

A look at the paradoxical 40's

By Lydia Pawlenko

If there was one main theme underlying the panel discussion "Growing Up in the Forties," it was one of irony; the paradoxical joy of an ended depression, and the realization of the horrors of war, which further complicated the lives of young people at this

time. "It was a time of adolescence charged with the peculiar culmination of attraction and shame.... By escaping one threat of social calamity, we moved into another threat: from young men riding the rails in search of work, to moving young men by train throughout the

country to war," explained poet Eli Mandel, who had served in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. in the Second World War.

The discussion, part of Winters College conference "Canada in the Forties," included distinguished panelists, York Professors William Kilbourn, Eli Mandel, Clara Thomas, Mirriam Waddington and John Warkerton, hosted by the Master of Winters College, Desmond Maxwell.

Through their own sensitive personal recollections, the panelists provided insight into the social tensions, living conditions, war experiences, university life and new opportunities which accompanied the fear and uncertainty surrounding a war that Canada could have possibly lost.

William Kilbourn was twelve and living in Toronto the day Hitler's blitzkrieg was launched into Poland. He remembers roaming the dials of the radio after the lights went out, "expanding his consciousness." "Things happened in the 1930's, by radio. And so they happened more intensely, more privately, all at once, to everyone, with the clarity of a dream or a nightmare," he said.

John Warkerton, a former chairman of geography at York, spoke of the small Mennonite community, 50 miles southwest of Winnipeg, where he grew up. The pacifism of the Mennonites and the universality of the war experience provided ample opportunity for social tensions to rise.

"There was a pained absorption of feelings in the community. No accusations, no overt criticism about the

country to war," he explained. "Later on in the discussion, Mirriam Waddington said she felt there was a choice involved in participating in overseas duty, which was not mandatory. Eli Mandel reacted to her statement, arguing that society exerted a strong pressure that led people to enlist for overseas service.

"Military service was a big thing in this country. People who weren't overseas were called zombies."

The panelists who were not actual participants in the war admitted that although effects like sugar rationing, shortages of housing and certain foods, were visible, it wasn't until the actual experience of losing a relative or friend that the war became a reality.

"War came closest to me when one day, one of the older boys from school was leaving, quietly shuffling and saying farewell. It wouldn't be long when the headmaster would announce his death," said William Kilbourn.

"The 1940's, it was stressed, was a period of enormous opportunities. "The outcome of the war was university. For the first time the universities were jammed with students sitting there with DVA benefits," Eli Mandel said, "Consider the difference in the government who made that decision," he added.

Clara Thomas noted the increase of opportunities for women, and spoke of her own experiences of teaching university courses.

"The war years taught a lot of people that they could be anything at all. The paradox Eli speaks of is a black inheritance," she said.

No cliches for Blaise

By Greg Saville

Although there are certainly frustrations being a Canadian writer, Clark Blaise, York's writer-in-residence, is definitely not one's idea of the stereotyped frustrated writer. With many literary achievements to his credit, *A North American Education* or *Tribal Justice*, he has just published *Lunar Attractions*, a novel about which one American critic has claimed, "either you're going to love this book, or you're going to hate it!"

But there are so many dimensions to this man and so many literary changes affecting each work, it is difficult to apply this, or any other, cliché quote to characterize his personality.

A label of any sort would tend to limit one's understanding of the depth and sensitivity within Clark Blaise. Especially the sensitivity.

Sensitivity is one of the points he stresses when teaching neophyte writers. "I try to be a fairly sensitive reader to their work... student writers need to get attention to their work by discovering an authentic style of presentation - one that reflects reality."

In many ways he tries to emphasize an escape from a bland and cliché way of expressing experience. This, though, isn't a complete turnabout from a traditionalist way of seeing the world because, he states, much of *Lunar Attractions* is presented in a rather traditional stylistic approach.

He explains that the novel on which he's presently working is "an even more conventional approach than in past works. 'It's all written in the third person,' but he adds with a smile, "then again maybe it's not so traditional." He hinted no further about his newest work.

A rather verbose classical group of writers list as his main influences; John Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" and works by William Faulkner stand most prominent in his mind. Their effect has surfaced in many of Blaise's works and are especially noticeable when he says, "I think all artists are restless to experiment with their work... we're all realists though we often distort it..."

In his early days of writing he passed through a transition stage in which he altered point-of-view in his writing style. "Twelve years ago I had a rejection of a short story based on fiction and shortly afterwards I wrote *Contractions* and *Expansions*." Most of his since have had an auto-biographical flavor.

He does not, however, insist upon any bona fide rules for his students. "Life, in general, is a progressive growing experience of shedding disillusionments," he says with such conviction that one feels it has rang true through most of his writing experiences.

When he edits over 400 Canadian short stories each year, (to choose only ten for a book on a collection of short stories) you can be sure parts of him, such as the sensitivity, authenticity, and understanding, all are part of his decision-making process. After all, they're so integrated into his character, they could hardly be anything else.

One important question was raised by Political Science professor Rod Byers who asked, in light of the continued Soviet build-up of weapons where does Canada stand and what policy should it pursue. His primary interest was in the realm of détente.

Danson confirmed the build-up from strategic to conventional forces has continued. He was unable to offer a direct answer to Byer's question but instead skirted the issue by saying "I don't know what Soviet intentions are but we have to deal with capabilities." He added "I really don't think they want war."

Responding to the question of détente, Danson said NATO could only pursue it as long as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) were pursued.

One of the central issues of discussion in the seminar was deterrence. Gellner

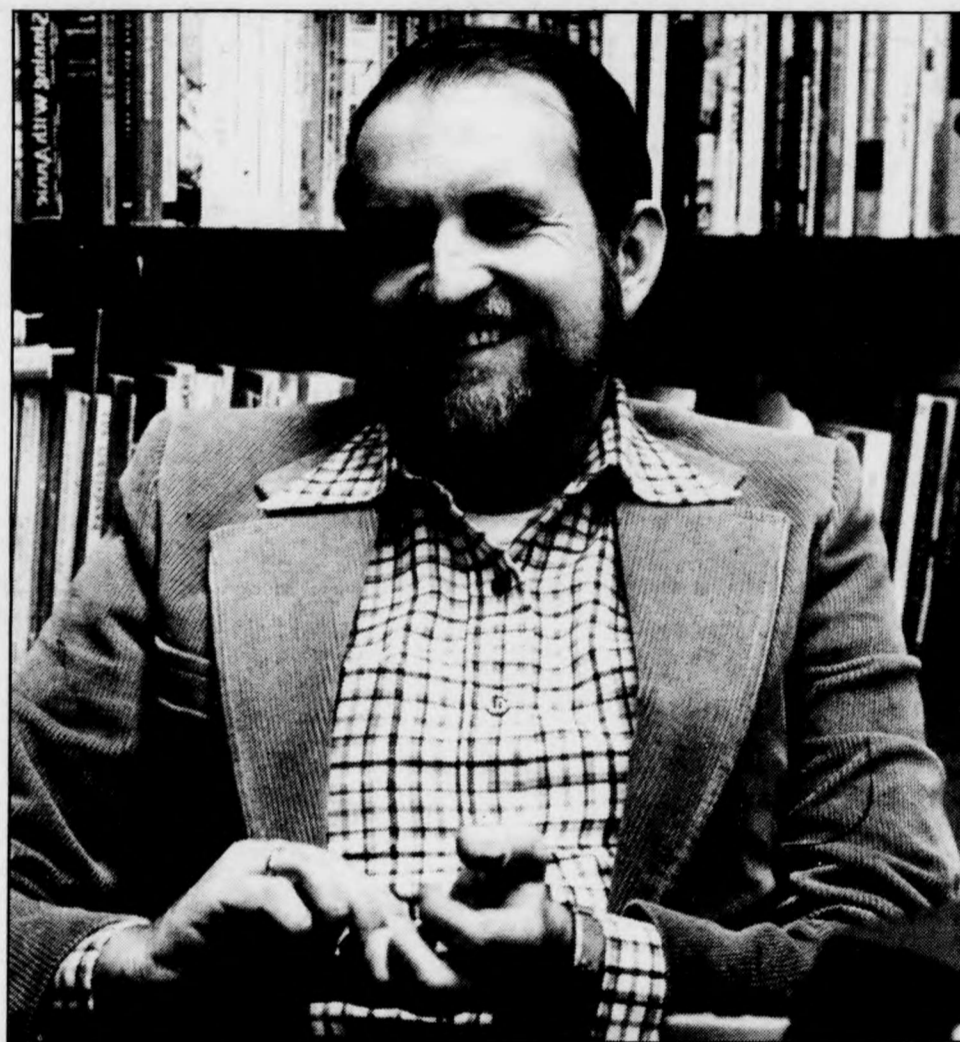
stated, "to my mind it's the combination of certainty and uncertainty that represents the most effective deterrent." He also said that deterrence isn't aimed at a specific threat but in order to be effective it must be present at all times. He described deterrence as an "absolute".

Danson said what NATO is trying to do is "to maintain deterrence" and "to avoid the not unlikely holocaust that would result from a nuclear exchange".

NATO maintains deterrence by increasing its weapons and conventional forces. An older member of the audience addressed the question of disarmament.

He suggested increased weapons don't cause deterrence but instead result in an opposite effect.

Danson replied that if NATO disarmed and the other side didn't, "we would be putting our head in the sand."



Clark Blaise

Blaise provides in sight into young boy's mind

By Richard Neufeld

Lunar Attractions, by Clark Blaise (Doubleday; \$11.50) The novel is set in the deep south of America, on the edge of the Florida swampland, where reality consists of little more than foul-smelling mud. Here five year old David Greenwood creates worlds of his own, fed by the radio, magazines, and his mother's stories of Europe; and complete with his own maps, these worlds are infinitely more interesting.

In elementary school he remains detached from the rest of the class. The approach of adolescence, and a move to the city, bring with them a blending and expansion in his world and the new one. He finds himself searching for an understanding of his newly awakened emotions and the behavior of adults around him and finds the answer in an unsolved mystery.

The author, a professor in the creative writing program at York, and York's writer-in-residence, has an intimate knowledge of the swampland and describes it in detail, though at times it seems to lengths unredeemed by the content of the passage.

Lunar Attractions deals with America in the 50's, the attitudes of which are represented in aspects of David Greenwood's psychology - his fear of

Russia and spies, the foreignness felt by him and his immigrant parents, and his world's lack of sexual openness. His insight into the workings of a young boy's mind is uncanny. Definitely worth reading.

