



# CYSF pulls its student off court

By JOHN KING

The Council of the York Student Federation withdrew its student member from the university court last week because, CYSF president Paul Axelrod said, "it legitimizes the Laskin report."

The decision, at last Wednesday's council meeting, was taken after Axelrod received a letter from university president Murray Ross, saying that 15

recommendations of the report on student and faculty discipline have already been implemented.

"We don't want to commit ourselves to something we may not agree with," Axelrod said Tuesday. The council is now approaching the college councils to ask them to pull their representatives from the court.

Axelrod wrote to Ross Feb. 11 asking him not to implement the

report's 83 recommendations "before the council has expressed its views."

In a letter to EXCALIBUR

Editorial — Page 6

Tuesday, John Becker, the assistant vice-president in charge of student services, said 12 of the 15 recommendations Ross has already adopted "have been in

effect since the university began in 1960..."

"If any of these twelve recommendations, which have been enshrined in the practice of the university for a decade are unacceptable to any member of the new or old CYSF Executive, I have not been made aware of it," the letter states.

"Further, no student or faculty member has commented adversely on these points. In the light of these facts, the comments of the President of the CYSF are a little difficult to follow."

"The other three recommendations, Becker's letter says, refer to the university court system "which was first recom-

mended, in a somewhat modified form... eighteen months ago."

At the meeting Wednesday, Becker told the council that "the wheels of the Laskin report are continuing to turn... We're at stage four."

A York University Faculty Association sub-committee completed a 90-page critique of the report last week. One of the recommendations of the as yet unreleased report is reported to urge Ross to revise the report so that wherever student and faculty responsibilities are mentioned in the report they would include all members of the university community, including administrators, staff, the president and members of the board of governors.

# Excalibur

Vol. 4, No. 23

THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

March 5, 1970



IS IT REALLY WORTH IT?

Excalibur — Dave Cooper

After a winter like this one, a student has to think pretty hard about whether he really wants to stand in the cold waiting for the bus just to visit the Glendon Campus.

## 'Useless scientific data'

### Nat. Sci. students protest

Students in the Natural Science 176B course on pollution are pressing their professors to give them a meaningful course that tells them more than a list of "useless scientific data".

And to make it easier on the profs, the students have drawn up a list of nine proposed topics to discuss in the nine remaining lectures in the year.

"We are tired of being sponges absorbing useless scientific data (e.g. measurements in 'ppm's' of a specific pollutant in an American city)," reads a handout distributed to the class at yesterday's lecture.

"We want to know what this means to the person whose children walk to school and who cannot afford to drive an air-conditioned car to work (as Prof.

McFarland can). Because our two professors refuse to deal with these questions we must obviously obtain our answers by some other means.

"Other menas' must simply be student control of the course for the next three weeks," the handout reads.

The students propose a series of lectures on the reasons for and effects of pollution, including one lecture on what the individual can do about the problem. The students would invite speakers representing big business as well as Marxist viewpoints and plan to invite a Pollution Probe spokesman for one lecture.

The students were to confront course director M. Katz with their proposal yesterday afternoon.

SASKATOON (CUP) -- The faculty council executive of the two-campus University of Saskatchewan senate decided last Monday to drop a proposed discipline code incorporating some of the strictest measures ever suggested for Canadian universities.

In a closed meeting the executive agreed that the Carter committee report on student discipline should be dropped in favor of a dual review of student discipline at the U of S.

The reasons given for the executive decision were the refusal by both the Saskatoon student council and the administration at the U of S Regina campus to endorse the report.

The Saskatoon student council objected to the lack of student parity on the Carter committee, composed of six faculty and administrators and three students; the Regina administration

declared it was not consulted at all in the process of formulating the report, which would have been binding on both campuses.

The report, released Jan. 29, drew a storm of protest from students at both Saskatchewan campuses for its harsh stance on student discipline.

At a meeting Feb. 17 at the Regina campus, more than 1,000 students termed the report "an insufferable infringement" of student rights and Regina campus autonomy, and demanded the report be withdrawn.

The students also said the Regina student union would not support any discipline report which did not apply to the whole academic community.

The Regina students forbade their student council to prepare a counter-proposal to the Carter report, declaring that "such an act of compromise would still allow students to be repressed."

## Students withdrawn by Alberta council

EDMONTON (CUP) -- Student councillors at the University of Alberta adopted the position of "parity or nothing" last week concerning student representation on the university's general faculty council (academic senate).

By a 20-10 margin, the council agreed to recall its two representatives on the GFC and all other representatives on administrative bodies until students received parity on the university-wide governing body.

According to student council vice-president Liz Law, the student decision would affect 39 students now sitting on a variety of administrative committees.

Acceptance of student parity would require the seating of 10 graduate and 38 undergraduate

students on the general faculty council.

The student move came in the wake of GFC refusal last Monday to discuss the case of philosophy professor Ted Kemp, refused tenure at U of A despite widespread student acclaim for his teaching ability.

Philosophy department officials say Kemp has not fulfilled his PhD requirements, and that Kemp is not a good "professional" philosopher.

Last Monday the GFC refused to put the Kemp case on the agenda despite strong urging from student GFC representatives.

Student council president David Leadbeater said the GFC decision showed "the uselessness of token representation" on administration bodies at the university.

## CYSF to look into York's Americanization

By ROSS HOWARD

A \$3,500 task force has been commissioned by the Council of the York Student Federation to study the extent and effect of Americanization at York.

The task force, which is to begin research immediately, was approved overwhelmingly by the members of the council at their meeting last Wednesday.

The organizers of the task force say they will make a full report including recommendations to the council by September.

The task force will begin with as accurate an examination as possible of the country of origin and academic training of all York teaching staff, organizer Bob Roth said.

Once the numbers of U.S. trained professors is known the task force will look into the content of courses taught at York, and the effect of U.S. professors on these and on proposed new courses.

The task force is also to consider the relationship between the number of U.S. professors and curriculum development,

decisions on hiring and firing and tenure of professors, research and methodology, and graduate training at York.

One full-time researcher is to begin work immediately for the task force interviewing undergraduate students on their reaction to U.S. and Canadian professors teaching them, and examining the Canadian content of certain critical courses.

For three months in the summer two full-time researchers and additional volunteers will interview faculty members, examine research projects being carried out, analyze the Canadian versus foreign content of assigned textbooks, and examine course descriptions as submitted by professors.

The York task force was likened to the Watkins Report on foreign ownership, which was commissioned by the federal government and left free to reach its own conclusions.

CYSF agreed to give the Task Force free reign to examine any area it felt relevant

to the issue.

"We want to look at the pattern of courses taught at York now, the university policy about them, the direction this is taking the university, and those who determine these patterns," graduate student Terry Sulyma, an organizer of the force, said.

He said he hoped the report's findings would shift campus debate away from simple unsubstantiated "numbers games" about Americans, into areas like effect on the content of the York education.

"Is scholarship really international, does it contribute to particular Canadian studies, how does it affect recruitment of native scholars," are some of the theme areas of the task force Sulyma said.

Because York has a particularly high percentage of U.S. students in its graduate schools, Sulyma said the task force would be examining the quality and style of graduate training at York.

"We also hope to develop a better term than Americanization for these issues,"

Sulyma said, "because that word has acquired almost cliché status, and is too general."

CYSF president Paul Axelrod called the task force "a very serious study, the first of its kind at York." He said he was concerned to see complete support and rapid implementation of the investigations of the task force.

The council agreed to assume financial responsibility for the task force but expects to solicit funds from other campus organizations. A member of the task force said they may appeal to the Ontario Commission on Post-Secondary Education for some research funds.

He also said the investigators would analyze the alternatives York faced when it decided to expand from a few hundred students to 10,000 students over 10 years, and the effect other alternatives would have had on the quality of teaching.

The report is expected to be published for campus discussion and possible action by mid-September.

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# Campus dialogue

By BRIAN MILNER  
and TIM CLARK

What do you think of the idea of a staff association?



TINA MILETIC, economics department. I think it's a great idea.



D.J. MITCHELL, director of personnel. If they know what they want then it's a useful thing. If they are representative I can't see that there is any harm in both sides talking.



JO-ANNE MCGINN, secretarial services. I think an association is fine but with no union ties. Unions attract parasites, people who aren't working what they're worth. Unions mean advancement without necessary merit. I want an association that betters the services of the secretary. I don't feel that I'm underpaid.



W.W. SMALL, vice-president, administration. If it's meeting a need, why not. What would an association do for such a variety of people? In theory, it would be useful. From time to time there is a need for representation on some committee. An association might provide the mechanical means of choosing the representatives.



MARSHA LITTLE, undergraduate secretary, political science. I think there should be one because the salaries around here aren't rated right. Every department's different. You aren't paid on experience around here either.

# Classified

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Secretaries form association

# Office staff demands increased salaries

By BRIAN MILNER

About 200 secretaries and other office workers voted unanimously Friday to form an association to "define and further the interests of the staff in York University."

There are over 500 secretaries, clerk typists, and technicians at York who have had no organization to protect their interests. (There is a library staff association which has no wage grievance.)

The main point of contention -- and the primary reason for the association -- is the low pay of secretaries and office staff.

A motion was passed at the meeting demanding an increase in the "scales of salaries for secretaries, stenographers, clerks and other office staff . . . to the same scale as those current in the North York municipal offices."

The range of salaries for North York secretaries is \$5,500 to \$6,400. York's range is \$4300 to \$5900. For clerk typists there is a difference of \$1,000 at the minimum starting salary.

"Salaries are the main beef," one senior secretary said. "We're getting a lot less than in other institutions."

The difference revealed at the meeting was "quite surprising." "I didn't know the rates . . . exactly what the scale was. That's been kept pretty much a secret," she said.

Discussing salary ranges is meaningless without looking at actual salary averages. D.J. Mitchell, the director of personnel, said in an interview Tuesday. Actual salary averages would be more relevant, but even then there is "no one classification where you could use the word secretary," he said. "York's definition might be different."

Mitchell would not reveal the salary averages of York office personnel. North York's were unavailable.

Elsie Hanna, spokesman for the

steering committee, told the assembled workers Friday: "We cannot continue to live on salaries which are falling back nearer and nearer to what the government calls the poverty line, while other sections of the community are given large increases because they are unionized."

"How can we pay the taxes which support the 16 percent or 30 percent or 50 percent increases of other people," she asked, "when we get approximately 4-1/2 percent?"

Other grievances include the cost-of-living bonus percentage and the failure of the Laskin Report on Rights and Responsibilities to mention support staff.

These points will be dealt with at a future meeting. Other motions to be considered are "the full publication throughout the university of all job vacancies," and the inclusion of staff

representatives "on all committees which have power to make decisions which can affect such employees."

The support staff should have representatives on relevant committees, administration vice-president W.W. Small said Tuesday.

"I've already recommended that (last spring)," he said. "There must be some benefit to be gained

from consulting with them on matters that concern the university."

"Staff associations are good things . . . as long as they have a realistic grasp of what the circumstances are," W.W. Piepenburg, associate dean of the Faculty of Arts, said Tuesday.

"All universities are underfinanced," he said, "so on the whole, clerical workers, par-

ticularly women, are underpaid."

"In my opinion, they (clerical staff) have very good relations with the academic staff. But that's no reason why people shouldn't be rewarded competitively for their work . . . Nearly all other occupational groups have organized themselves," Piepenburg, a charter member of the Canadian Association of University Teachers, said.

## New home for day care?

If all goes well, the York day care centre may very likely find itself in a new permanent home next year.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Space and Allocations held last week, a

resolution was passed endorsing the centre and giving high priority to finding day care facilities for the coming year.

Ian Dobson, who attended the meeting for the centre said that he and the other parents present felt

they had received quite a substantial commitment which would in essence guarantee the continuing life of the centre. He added that they were also happy to see the day-care centre moving from a college-based to a university-wide operation.

Howard Adelman, acting dean of Atkinson College, voiced strong support for the centre and cited the example of Sweden where day care centres care for as many as 120 children. With a large operation, he said, women who might not otherwise stumble across the centre would be attracted to use its facilities.

Thirty-two children of both students, staff and faculty presently use the centre -- 10 children full-time and the rest on a part-time basis. Staff members say that enquiries are received daily and that the waiting list is quite long.

The premises now occupied in 017 Winters consist of two adjoining rooms which cannot adequately accommodate any more children. Winters College wants the rooms for study space next year so that a move of some kind will be necessary, if the centre is to survive.



WHERE THERE'S SMOKE . . .

It took North York firemen only about 15 minutes to put out a fire Monday night in an old woodshed in a field on the West side of the campus. The fire department had been called once before, at the end of November, 1969, to put out a fire in the same shed.

Excalibur - William Folos

### All agree it was political repression

## PSA firing at Simon Fraser being investigated

By DAVID CHUD

Special to Excalibur

BURNABY, B.C. -- Kathleen Aberle was one of the faculty members at Simon Fraser University who was suspended by the administration during the strike of the Political science, sociology and anthropology department last fall. While everyone involved agrees that the suspensions were a simple act of political repression, it is easiest to point this out in Miss Aberle's case.

First, a little history. In February, 1968, the Canadian Association of University Teachers censured the Simon Fraser administration and board of governors, saying:

"A university is not a business, a government or an army, it is a democratic community. The notion that all power should be concentrated at the top simply won't work."

Because of the censure, faculty at SFU passed a resolution supporting greater decentralization of decision-making and accepting "in principle, student participation in university government."

The PSA department, after much public debate, instituted a system of decision-making which included student parity on all departmental committees, and mutual veto power for both students and faculty on all decisions. This system, without any question or interference from the administration was used effectively for the next year.

It was not until the question of tenure and promotion for faculty members arose that the administration began to take an interest in PSA's decision-making system.

The PSA committee which evaluated faculty, divided itself so that faculty members judged scholarship, and student members were responsible for collecting evaluations of teaching ability. Final decisions were to be returned to mass meetings of both faculty and students for ratification.

At this point the administration complained that: -- the faculty part of the committee wasn't composed of the correct proportions of senior and junior faculty;

--students were on the committee; --final decisions were up to the entire department.

The faculty part of the committee was then reconstituted to meet the wishes of the administration, but the other two complaints were rejected because they were integral to the already functioning system in PSA.

However, both faculty and students said their position was negotiable.

Throughout this period the administration several times shifted its position on what the "problem" in PSA was. For instance, the chairman of the department, Mordecai Briemberg (elected by a majority of both faculty and students), was accused of "administrative incompetence", a charge which has never been substantiated.

Finally, the dean of arts threatened that the administration would unilaterally impose a trusteeship over the department if it did not select a chairman who would meet with the dean's approval, and who would guarantee to restructure the department, getting rid of the parity and open-decision-making criteria. This is exactly what happened.



Kathleen Aberle

The dean then appointed a tenure committee to act on behalf of the department which included only one faculty member from the department.

Now back to Kathleen Aberle. With a PhD from Cambridge University, Miss Aberle has taught at the Universities of Manchester, Michigan, California (Berkeley), Brandeis and Oregon. She has been invited to lecture at Cambridge, Oxford, London, Chicago, Harvard, Reed and Antioch and has published 18 articles in scholarly journals, six in Chambers Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia Britannica, 12 essays in anthropological books and 333 pages of Matrilineal Kinship, a standard work in her field.

Her references include heads of anthropology departments at Berkeley and Michigan and senior an-

thropologists at the Universities of Chicago, Yale and Sussex.

The new departmental tenure committee recommended that tenure be denied to Miss Aberle because of "presently unresolvable doubts on the part of the committee concerning the quality of (her) academic procedures and of (her) contributions to the department."

The recommendation was forwarded to the university tenure committee, which recommended "that Dr. Aberle not be granted tenure and that she not be granted a further probationary period."

The only reason given for this decision was the committee's "serious reservations about her scholarly objectivity."

For the last few months, since the decision was made, letters have been pouring into Simon Fraser from prominent anthropologists from around the world.

University of Michigan anthropologist Eric Wolf wrote " . . . that the judgment passed in haste upon us all, as members of a profession which holds her in very high professional esteem."

From Richard Kluckhohn, an associate professor of anthropology at San Fernando State College: "It seems highly apparent that she (and others) have suffered from open statement of their political views. The content of these views is not germane to the discussion -- I myself happen to disagree with Dr. Aberle on many issues. What is germane is that the open expression of any political viewpoint is any citizen's right in any free society . . . . In the realm of academic freedom, the responsibility of the teacher is to be forthright and honest, which Dr. Aberle has been."

The rest of the story is fairly well known. Those faculty who were denied tenure went on strike and got overwhelming support from PSA students, as well as some support from the rest of the university.

But power is not located yet in the hands of those who are affected by decisions made at the university and now the students at SFU are without the services of Kathleen Aberle and seven other excellent teachers and friends.

Last week the American Anthropological Association, of which Miss Aberle is a fellow, sent a two-man committee to Simon Fraser to investigate the suspension of their colleague. Laura Nader from Berkeley and Peter Carsten from the University of Toronto have the power to ask their association to censure SFU and ask fellows to boycott the university.

*Hippie, love revolution***Dionysus has no analysis**

By JOHN KING

If you really groove on anti-war, love revolution, hippie things, you don't need Dionysus in 69 -- but you'll enjoy it.

If you don't because you're too socialized and haven't thought about it, go see it. It won't change you because you won't understand it -- but enough of it might sink in to do you some good.

If you don't groove on anti-war, love revolution, hippie things on their own as a be all and end all you'll understand why I'm not raving about Dionysus.

Because Dionysus in 69, still on at the Studio Lab Theatre and now in its fourth month, is a beautiful well-performed play with no political analysis.

The plot behind Dionysus is a simple modernized adaptation of Euripides' *The Bacchae*. All the people groove on the communal T-groupie love revolution under the "god" Dionysus -- except the king.

Dionysus (a she in the 69 version) turns the people against the king and completely blows his mind until, at Dionysus' command, he screws her. Under her hypnotism the people, including the king's family, kill the king as a sacrifice to her.

When they realize who they have killed they cry all over his body. Dionysus condemns them and the audience for not joining her love revolution in the bottom of their hearts.

The acting and the facilities for audience participation are superb.

And the analysis behind the new plot (which even includes a quick analysis of women as second class citizens) is partially correct -- it just doesn't go far enough.

Certainly the love revolution idea is a good one, but it is also utopian and can never come about because of the inherent contradictions of its analysis of our society.

The love revolution will never come about just through love. The hippies tried in their hey day and not only couldn't gain the support of the mass of society and turned that mass against their ideals, but found in most cases that it was a phoney love revolution they were trying to practise themselves.

As long as we continue under our present capitalist economic system the idea won't work because too many people will always be too selfish and will corrupt the revolution from inside.

If you are a liberal -- like most members of our society right now -- you'll have to think hard before you can understand Dionysus, yet alone this critique.

As one critic told me after the performance last Friday: "I'll never understand this one as long as I live."

Think harder, friend, Not just about Dionysus, but about the world we live in. Make your critique a world critique -- and a real one -- not just a superficial critique of one play. Then maybe you'll start to understand.

If you (and the cast of Dionysus, too) think some more you'll understand why we need an economic revolution before we can get a political or a cultural revolution, of which the love revolution is only a part.

But you're going to have to look into yourself far deeper than you ever have before.

**York Briefs***Harbinger staff supported*

The Global Village is hosting a benefit concert on March 8 from 1 pm to 1 am to raise fine money for the three Harbinger staffers who were recently convicted of "having obscene matter for the purpose of circulation."

The 12-hour gig is expected to see performances by Lighthouse and Scarecrow (with Hair's Kid Carson.)

The three were fined \$500 each or three months in jail on Feb. 25 after a court decided that a drawing of a woman giving birth to a child was obscene.

The judge also refused to grant a stay of executing sentence until the fine money could be raised.

*Pollution forum tomorrow*

Winters College Council is sponsoring a forum on pollution tomorrow afternoon at 1 p.m. in the Winters JCR. Speakers will include Ontario Minister of Energy and Resources Management George Kerr, NDP MPP and critic of government pollution policies Fred Burr, CHUM radio commentator Larry Solway and a representative of Gulf Oil of Canada Ltd. Stanley Burke will act as chairman.

*Americanization teach-in set*

The Americanization of Canada is the topic of a teach-in at the University of Toronto this weekend.

Sponsored by the U of T NDP Club and the Waffle Manifesto Movement, the teach-in will open Friday night at 8 pm with a panel discussion of "the politics and economics of independence" by former federal finance minister Walter Gordon and Mel Watkins, author of the Walkins report on foreign ownership in Canada.

Saturday's session includes discussions on the Americanization of Canadian universities, organized labor and independence, English Canada and Quebec, and Canadian foreign policy. Speakers include Carleton University professors Robin Mathews and Jim Laxer, Council of National Trade Unions Montreal president Michel Chartrand, NDP MP Andrew Brewin and U of T graduate student Danny Drache, author of a report on Americanization at U of T.

Admission for students is \$1.25.

*Media board needs students*

The Board of Communications, CYSF's just-started watchdog over EXCALIBUR and Radio York, needs three perfectly ordinary students to try to represent their friends and make the body legal.

The board will receive complaints about the campus media, make investigations and a top-level inquiry if necessary, and tell the CYSF what to do about the investigation results.

The BOC also serves as a formal body to keep the CYSF politicians off the backs of the media, and ensure them a fair trial, if such is warranted.

Interested students should contact Elliott Strom, the CYSF communications commissioner, in the CYSF offices, N 108 in the Hum building.

*Parties' fate to be discussed*

Prominent politicians representing a cross section of the liberal political parties will be at York this afternoon to discuss the fate of political parties in Canada today.

The forum, in the Winters dining hall from 1-5 pm, will start off with a band concert, followed by the panel discussion at 2 pm. A question period and an informal coffee hour will follow.

Among the members of the panel will be Quebec NDP vice-president Laurier Lapierre, federal MPs Gordon Fairweather, David MacDonald and Perry Ryan, Ontario provincial secretary Robert Welsh and would-be Toronto politician Margaret Campbell.

**COMING  
SOON**

see page 8

**U.K. students sit-in**

LONDON (CUPI) -- Students, demanding to see the confidential files their universities keep on them, spread their protest to five campuses across Britain last Thursday, with sit-ins and warnings of raids on administrative offices.

At Oxford, students defied a court injunction and occupied an administrative office for the third day in succession. They demanded

to see files kept on their political activities.

At the University of Manchester, more than 3,000 students continued the occupation of the university's administration block this week with the same demands as Oxford students.

Students at the University of Sussex said they would raid the administration offices if they are denied access to the files.



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# Governors denounced for not giving money

York political scientist Harvey Simmons last Thursday blasted the board of governors for refusing to support a proposed \$110,000 scholarship fund after the resignations were announced of all the members of the senate scholarships committee.

At the senate meeting Simmons denounced York for being a "middle-class university" which attracts "middle-class students with middle-class values." The board in January decided to provide only \$60,000 for the fund, despite requests from the senate

scholarship committee that \$110,000 be allocated. Vice-president of finance Bruce Parkes said, "York is in a very tight financial position." He estimated the university would be \$1-million in debt by the end of the year.

President Murray Ross said a larger scholarship fund was not needed due to the efficiency of the Ontario student awards plan.

Simmons told the senate the university must change its financial priorities and to do this it would have to change its middle-class values.

"Money could be found for a chapel," he said, "but when it comes to the problem of finding money for scholarships, the money evaporates."

Many senators were upset that the lack of scholarship money would make York less attractive for first class students.

Student senator John Bosley then denounced the senators for being more concerned about the prestige of the university than the needs of students.

"The university should be interested in teaching people and not just first class students as a priority," he said.

## Prosecution ends in Sir George trial

MONTREAL (CUP) -- The prosecution in the Sir George Williams University affair summed up its arguments in the 6-1/2-week old trial of 10 Trinidad and Tobago students here Tuesday, again attempting to link the defendants to a conspiracy in the computer-burning incident Feb. 11, 1969.

Each of the defendants faces five counts of conspiracy arising from the incident which exploded after Montreal riot police charged student-held sections of the SGWU administration building.

Special prosecutor Fred Kauf-

man told jurors that all they would have to prove is that the defendants "pursued by their acts the same object" to bring in verdicts which could send the 10 students to jail for life.

To make its case, Kaufman said, the Crown did not have to prove that "two or more parties came together and agreed."

Kaufman tried to suggest that the setting up of a security committee in areas occupied by Sir George students last February constituted "an agreement to keep people out who had every legal right to enter."



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- LNS

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# Excalibur

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



## For Canadian lawyers?

On this past Saturday, I wrote the Canadian Law School Admission Test at Osgoode Hall, at York University. I was only one of the literally thousands of eager students who assembled in the divers university test centres across Canada for the second sitting of this Canadian Law School Admission Test.

I would like to register a grievance against the group of august intellectuals in Canada who provided us with the particular exam in question.

Before this year the writing of the LSAT was not mandatory for law school aspirants in Canada. This year, due to the burgeoning demand for places in Canadian law schools over the past couple of years, the law schools deemed it imperative to institute another criteria for measuring the ability of applicants. Their innovation was an aptitude test similar to the one utilized by our neighbors to the south for some years. That's my beef. The exam I struggled through on Saturday, for approximately seven hours (9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., hour for lunch) was not simply tantamount to the American exam; it was the American exam!

Following the termination of the marathon our delegation from the University of Waterloo reflected on the nature of the test. We were all pretty well in agreement in our feelings on the last one-hour section of the exam entitled "test of general background".

There was accordance among us concerning the American nature of this last section. What was especially humiliating to the Canadian student was the inclusion of only one or two references to Canada. The one I recall had to do with population growth in five countries — Canada, it was

discovered, was categorized with the United States under the classification of one country — good for the Canadian ego!

I am not levying my complaint versus the contingent of American scholars who every year set the LSAT but rather against the Canadian intellectuals (?) who saw fit to incorporate the American exam unabridged into the Canadian system.

Why, if the current demand for admission into Canadian law schools warrants a Canadian admission test, cannot there be a truly Canadian exam?

There are probably two defenses for the current situation. One, the exam is currently in its embryonic stage in Canada and there is therefore plenty of time for improvement of its format. Two, the administrative costs of organizing the hordes of relevant material for the exam would be too much at this early stage and therefore let's employ the already "perfected" American exam.

My recommendation to the Canadian scholars responsible for next year's decisions regarding the LSAT would be that they undergo some serious soul-searching in reference to the nature of the future Canadian Law School Admission Tests.

I would suggest that the committee in question present next year's Canadian students with a variant of the American exam; changing only the last section — Have this section written by Canadian professors and professionals on Canadian subjects. This would represent a powerful step forward in the Canadianization of the LSAT.

Lee Fitzpatrick  
Waterloo

— from The Globe and Mail

## Colleges should take reps off court too

Last week EXCALIBUR reported Council of the York Student Federation president Paul Axelrod as saying that "We refuse to recognize these proposals (of the Laskin discipline report) until the council takes a stand on them."

Such a stand was taken in response to the refusal of administration president Murray G. Ross to defer implementation of the discipline report until the university-wide student council could prepare an in-depth critique of it, a task which would be completed by Sept. 1, 1970.

CYSF added weight to its verbal opposition of hasty implementation of the report last Wednesday by withdrawing its representative to the York court system set up in the Laskin report. The move is important in that to refuse to serve on the court knocks the cornerstone to the effective administration of the recommendations of the discipline report.

In addition, CYSF is attempting to forge a campus-wide student front against hasty implementation of the report by asking the college councils to consider withdrawing their representatives from the court until the report has received full consideration by students.

The student-administration conflict that is developing over implementation of "Freedom and Responsibility in the University" does not have its main roots, at this time, in dispute over the content or attitude of the report, but rather over the hasty and spurious way in which Ross, the board of governors and assorted administrators (particularly John Becker) are attempting to get the recommendations adopted into university policy.

Their actions, unfortunately, also seem to reflect a disdainful attitude toward the possibility that students and faculty at York would want or would be able to develop critiques of the report.

Perhaps the fact that Ross and the board are so enamoured of the report is why they are attempting to avoid any significant revisions to it. One would think so knowing that Ross has approved a limited hardcover edition of the report and is having type set from the report issued last November. He couldn't be anticipating any changes in copy.

John Becker, assistant vice-president in charge of student services, told EXCALIBUR that the book was being printed to respond to demands for copies of the report. Well, until the report is finalized by the entire community, what's wrong

with sending them copies of the newsprint supplement which appeared in EXCALIBUR?

Becker also tries to mystify the opposition of CYSF by saying that they are specifically opposed to the content of the 15 recommendations "that have been approved or express existing university policy... recommendations which have been enshrined in the practice of the university for a decade."

The point of this is that just because the Laskin report reaffirmed these policies does not mean that they should be exempted from criticism by being reimplemented. They too should come under scrutiny, along with the other proposals.

Perhaps the student critique will pass them along, too, but let's wait until then.

CYSF's policies against hasty implementation of the proposals will soon receive support from a 90-page critique of the report prepared by a sub-committee of the York University Faculty Association.

Although not yet public, the YUFA study is said to urge Ross to revise the report so that wherever student and faculty responsibilities are mentioned they would be joined by all members of the university community, including administrators, staff, the president and members of the board of governors.

The significance of these suggestions to the Laskin report is that if they were accepted, it would mean substantial revision of the York University Act, 1965. In effect, the court system would become the highest authority in the university.

The present functions of individuals and groups in the university would remain unchanged except that any of their actions could be appealed through the court by anyone at York.

The significance of the YUFA critique to the CYSF policy is that it should act as a powerful intellectual force on the president to delay implementation of the proposals until the entire community — particularly students — has had time to develop its stand(s).

This intellectual pressure could be ignored by the president, etc. — at great peril, of course — but if the college councils join CYSF in withdrawing their representatives off the Laskin court for the time being, the two actions — intellectual and physical — would effectively cause Ross to consider carefully before proceeding on his present course.

EXCALIBUR urges the college councils to do so.

## Excalibur

March 5, 1970

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# Women

## Held down by myths and the nuclear family

**B**EING A WIFE AND MOTHER IN THIS SOCIETY is a full-time 12 to 14 hour-a-day occupation for married women with children.

As long as a woman's time is subject to the demands of others, she is not free even in the most minimal sense. A man's time is not entirely his own either, since 8 hours a day belong to his employer, but however degrading his servitude may be, it ends after 8 hours. For a woman on the other hand, the demands of others define her every waking moment. Her energy is channeled into a narrow round of activities which must be endlessly repeated.

Woman is the means by which the species reproduces itself; consequently she is defined solely through her biological function (reproduction and sexuality). She is chained by preconceptions of her being as essentially physical. It is considered her prior duty to subjugate all impulses towards creative action to the interests of private labour in the home.

Prevailing myths of our society say that woman's natural place is in the home and that naturally she will find fulfillment in bearing and raising children and in submitting to a man.

This idea that childbearing and childrearing is the fulfillment of a woman's destiny is the most damaging and destructive myth that binds her and her family. To live through other human beings (husband or children) is a deeply frustrating experience for many women. For most women, childbearing is no substitute for creating one's own life.

We are trained for particular roles in this society and we are given very few alternatives.

Why, if these roles are so limited and dehumanizing, have they been perpetuated? It would be easy simply to see men as the immediate enemy and the cause of woman's oppression; yet this would imply that the cause is rooted in something inherently evil in men. It is necessary, therefore, to look into the present social system and to examine how, over a long period of time, society programs people — men and women into specific roles that fit its requirements for maintaining itself.

Social order grows out of basic human needs. In early human history, these needs were quite simple: food, shelter and physical protection. To survive, ancient humans devised ways of caring for themselves, creating simple forms of social organization to meet these basic needs. As methods for meeting these basic needs became more sophisticated, social organization changed to adapt more efficiently to changes in methods of production.

In *Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*, Engels describes the change from a primitive, communal society, with group marriage and collective work for collective ends, to a property-oriented, pairing social structure that developed class differences of work and life style.

Tribes, Engels said, divided labour so that men cared for cattle and women maintained communal farms and cared for children and domestic chores. In this early period, there were no status differentiations between men's and women's work. Both were necessary for survival and both contributed to the good of the whole community.

### System of trade begins

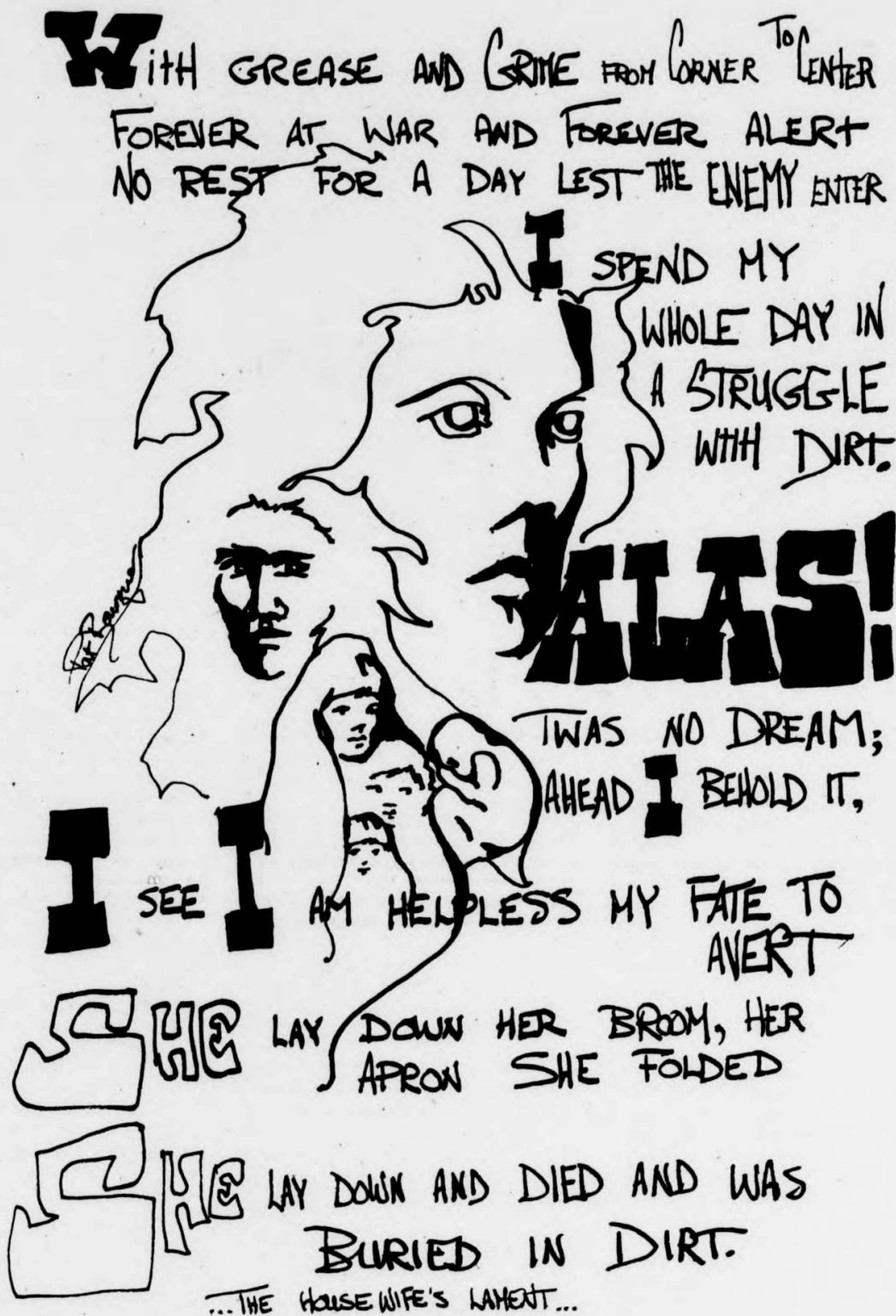
Then, early forms of trading began. Cattle became the early unit of exchange around which all other forms of trade were measured. Trade broke down the concept of work for the necessity of the community, and developed the notions of bartering and property.

If one could trade something for something else, one owned what he traded. Since cattle, which were the assigned responsibility of men, became the unit of trade, it followed that men became the first owners of property. This subtle shift spelled the end of communal production and the beginning of private wealth vested in the hands of men.

Property owned by men could not be passed to their sons if paternity was uncertain. Thus the economic development of trade slowly changed the family structure from a kind of group commune to pairing and marriage. Whereas before, sexual relations were free and open within the group, now strict fidelity was demanded to ensure known paternity and thus lineage. Women became, like cattle, the property of men.

Several groups or classes emerged: those men

By Judy Darcy



who owned cattle and those who did not. Secondary to this were the women who were the property of either the owners or the labourers.

The basic social and economic unit became the patriarchal extended family, that is, children, parents, grandparents and other relatives living together in a unit headed by one dominant male. All goods the family used were produced by its members; work was divided so that women cared for the house and the farmyard, while men brought home lumber, meat, grain and wool. The house was a small factory that employed old men, women and children and produced all the family needed.

With the growth of industrialization and therefore a move from rural areas to urban centres, the extended family developed into the present nuclear family structure composed of one man, his wife and their children.

With the invention of the spinning jenny, the power loom, and other industrial machines, and with a rising demand for mass-produced items, a new era in production in Western capitalist countries began. Women began leaving their homes and flocking to the new mills to gain some economic independence and freedom.

Mass production made it easier and often cheaper to purchase the family's needs than to rely on home production. This meant that the family's greatest need was cash income to buy processed foods and manufactured goods. Because the new factory system needed workers, women and even children were encouraged to seek employment.

But, 'freedom' to work and to leave the

demanding family unit was deceptive. Factories merely moved hard labour from the home to the central work place, and made money for the mill owners, while the workers were still impoverished. Economic freedom did not appear, and the living conditions of workers grew steadily worse.

Expanded industry created a new middle class and freed growing numbers of women from domestic drudgery, giving them time to work in the new 'service' occupations. Women began to teach and to do hospital work, and, with the invention of the typewriter in 1867, they entered new clerical fields.

Although the two world wars have changed the situation for short periods (wars always being times when women are enlisted to take on the work of fighting men) women have remained in the same occupations they held before the First World War.

They did clerical and factory work and they continued expanding the new 'soothing' professions like social work, nursing and teaching, jobs which essentially are only extensions of the work a woman does in the home, that is, caring for people, looking after children, being sensitive and efficient. Propaganda and mass mobilizations for the war effort got women to fill in while men fought, but they were quickly sent home again when the fighting stopped.

Women believed what they were told and followed the needs of a changing economy. When women were wanted during the Second World War, companies provided child care facilities; when the

continued on next page

# ...women's liberation is human liberation

male workers returned, there were no more child care programs.

Social scientists who maintained that motherhood was a full-time, all-important job were popularized. Freud was instrumental in this process as were Margaret Mead and the functional sociologists who eulogized that what existed was what should be. They, as do most contemporary behavioural psychologists, spoke of human nature or the female condition as it were an absolute:

"... we must start with the realization that, as much as women want to be good scientists or engineers, they want first and foremost to be womanly companions of men and to be mothers."  
 "... anatomy decrees the life of a woman ... when women grow up without dread of their biological functions and without subversion by feminist doctrine, and therefore enter upon motherhood with a sense of fulfillment and altruistic sentiment..."  
 "... mature womanly fulfillment rests on the fact that a woman's somatic design harbours an inner space destined to bear the offspring of chosen men, and with it, a biological, psychological and ethical commitment to take care of human infancy..."

These passages were taken from the writings of several prominent psychologists whose work was used in the years directly following the war, and today, to justify the second class status of women.

The fact is that the 'woman's place is in the home' myth is a phony rationalization for paying lower wages and providing worse working conditions for women than men. Employers use the 'feminine mystique' to mold women into 'their place' in industry, the place of the reserve labour pool. They can be thrown in or out of the labour market at will, used as part time or temporary workers, kept in the lowest-paying jobs with a minimum of resistance, and their rate of exploitation is the highest.

Women, in fact, do work that is essential for the functioning of the system: we do unpaid domestic labour in the home. But, because what capitalist society values most highly is money, and because women are not paid for the work they do in the home, woman's role as child-bearer, child-rearer, and housewife carries secondary status. We are defined always through our men: what class position he holds, what work he does.

Our media, education, families, in fact our entire socialization is for this channelling in adult life.

"You are nobody unless you marry," love comics tell you that all the time. "You are a poor housewife and mother unless you buy things," magazines assume. "You are to be pretty, not as smart as men, sexy, and not compete with men in any way" or "Your job will fit into what is feminine and ladylike — it is innate, you know, that women love kids."

It should be clear that the roles we see as our only alternatives, are quite essential to the continuation of the status quo. We continue to play these roles because we have learned them from childhood. Because we have been brought up to think of ourselves as inferior, both mentally and physically, we block our minds and come to believe that we are.

## Society sets women's roles

Remember the times in elementary schools when girls were the smartest in the class? Somewhere between there and high school we learned that smartness doesn't pay off for our prime goal in life — that of getting a man and keeping him, at least not the kind of smartness we learned in schools. We learned that girls with brains didn't have dates; that cheerleaders were the envy of all the girls in the school. We learned to see each other as competitors for that all-important man, and to be wary of each other. Beauty and 'personality' in another woman can only be threatening if it stands between you and a man.

The roles we have just described are functional to capitalism. The system is capable of giving us as women a token degree of integration but we must not be misled by our new supposed freedoms. We must create a new society where no one has to play these roles, and where we, as women, can all develop to the highest of our human potential.

We must meet together to increase our understanding, from our own personal experiences, of the way in which we, as women, have been programmed and oppressed, and to analyze the social institutions that create the context of our oppression.

We must create an economic revolution that will end a system that exploits most people for the good of a few.

We must create a cultural revolution in the process, that will destroy the centuries of social programming we have undergone. It has been this programming that has made us see ourselves as inferior to men, that created the institution of marriage as a property relationship, that caused us to feel completely powerless and to accept that state of being.

For almost two years, women's liberation groups have been meeting to analyze the roots of their oppression as women.

Such groups usually begin by focussing on people's immediate concerns, problems and experiences, and then dig deeper by asking how those emerged, what institutions in society caused these conditions. What each participant once thought was her personal, individual problem, is in fact a social problem, shared by most in the group. It is a problem with institutional roots.

The socialization we all have undergone becomes clear. We can then build actions around the institutions that reinforce this programming — abortion laws which deny women the right to control their own bodies and therefore their lives, low wages, hiring discrimination, Virginia Slims' ads ("You've come a long way, baby") Contessa cigarette commercials that tell us "It's a woman's world."

We must build support services so that additional women can join with us; we should develop abortion referral services, birth control information centers, day care facilities. We must reach out and talk with other women.

We must create new ways of living and struggling with each and with our brothers, as we destroy a system that will allow no growth of this kind. We must relearn how to be human beings, and we must create the conditions so that others, too, can learn.

Women's liberation is human liberation!

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# Letters to the Editor

Address letters to the Editor, EXCALIBUR, York University. Those typed (double-spaced) are appreciated. Letters must be signed for legal reasons. A pseudonym will be used if you have a good reason.

## Campbell is clearly grabbing at straws

Sir:  
This letter is in protest to the rather damaging and wholly unjust review of Kumquat, written by a man who is clearly grabbing at short straws to find what he refers to as, "the humiliation of the Black people of the York community." In this inadequate and irrelevant flow of verbal trash, Horace Campbell reiterates his woes, as he has done time immemorial, on the 'thumbknuckling' to which the whites have subjected the Negroes here at the university. Again he has proved that he is totally one-sided in his fight for integration, when he speaks of Kumquat in such derogatory and profane terms and has the audacity to call the one Negro fellow in the show, "used, had and taken," by what he strongly implies are subversive, obviously anti-Negro minds.

I submit that once again Mr. Campbell is very wrong in his blatant criticism, and that he should retract some of his statements until he discovers what the show was intended to be, and how the normal audience, a student audience, interpreted it, and not what his clearly over-radical mind thought that it was saying. He has gone immensely overboard in this racist-based condemnation of a show that stood for nothing more than good fun; yes fun; and relaxation for everyone who had the pleasure of seeing it.

In his criticism, Mr. Campbell sermonizes rather prolifically on the Ku-Klux Klan episode, and then asks us if we know what the Klan stands for. Of course we know what it stands for, and very few people at York could ever think of backing its endeavors, or even sympathizing with its cause. This skit was, and I am sorry to disappoint you, quite harmless and without any clear-cut racial overtones; it takes a person scouring for this to find it. It was intended as a farce, as I see it, on the fashion world, which, in some minds, has been blown as much out of proportion as has the Negro problem here at York been in Mr. Campbell's mind. What is more, I commend the Negro who took part in this show for his lack of racial bias. It seems he has more desire to live and co-exist in this community, where he is most welcome, than does Mr. Campbell; if, in fact, he really does mean everything he says in their review.

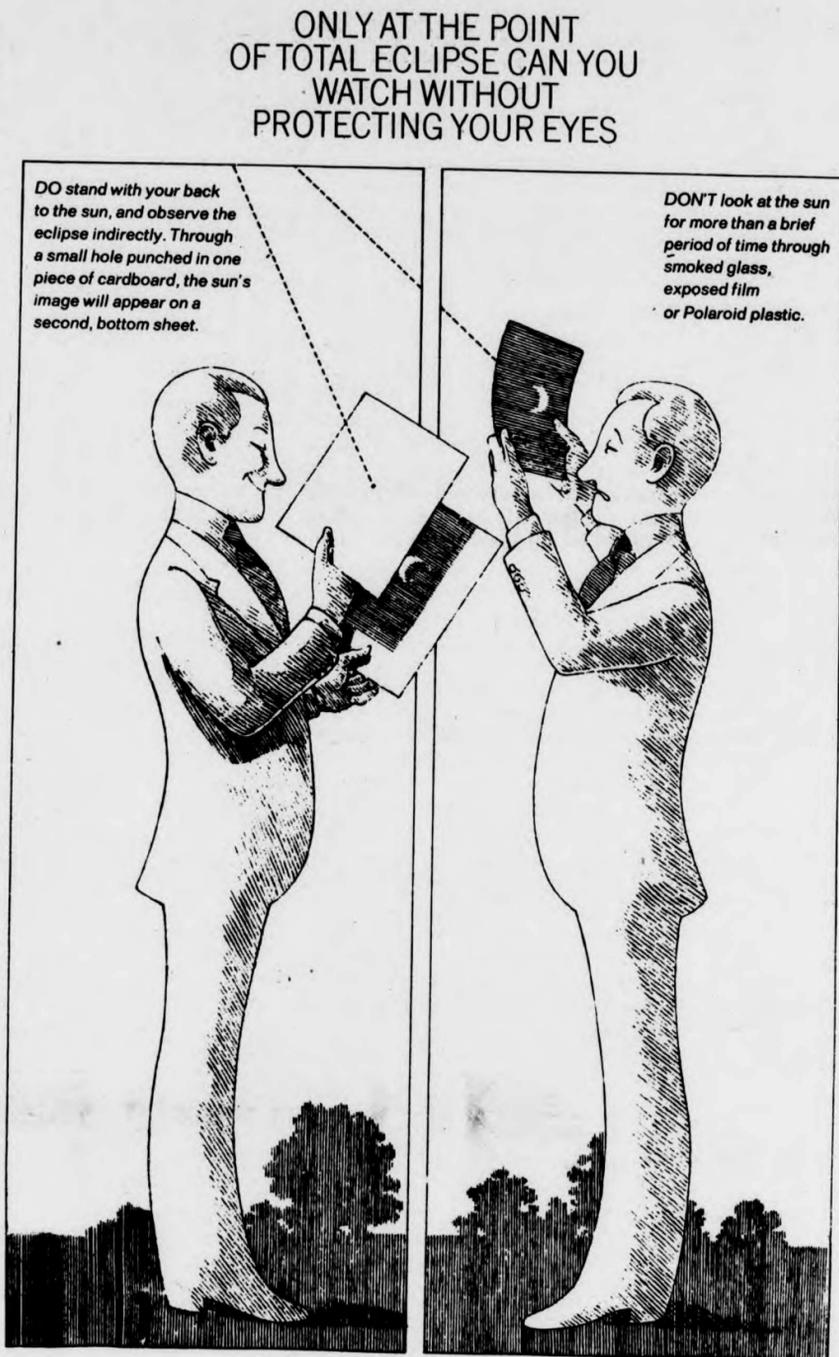
Therefore, I suggest that in the future, when he views a production of this kind, which was obviously light entertainment, Mr. Campbell think long and hard about his statements, before he unjustly accuses innocent people of being "white racists," the very thing I think which was farthest from their minds as they prepared for this production.

Bryan L. Flack

## Quality of education counts; not nationality

Sir:  
The recent concern by some students and faculty in Canada with the nationality of individuals teaching courses in Canadian universities rather than with the quality of the educational experience is reminiscent of the Nazis who believed that only the members of the "superior race" were capable of meeting the needs of their society. Such a concern with irrelevant aspects of the educational process may lead to persecutions, book burnings, and various other negative events (such as occurred with the Nazis) and ultimately cause irreparable damage to the Canadian educational system. Any educational system that suggests that members of one nationality, ethnic group, race, or religious group are the only capable educators is dooming itself to educational mediocrity. Any nation that today has an educational system of high quality, such as the USA and Canada, would not have attained that quality if restrictions on nationality were imposed years ago. Many "foreigners" have contributed to the quality of education in Canada and in the USA.

If one is seriously concerned with the quality of education in Canada, he attempts to hire the most capable people to staff the universities. To have limited positions to one national group, Canadians, in the recent period of "instant" universities would have doomed higher education in Canada to a level of mediocrity from which it might recover only after many years. There just were not enough



qualified Canadians to staff these "instant" universities. The students who are complaining so stridently about control of education by "outsiders" are the very ones who would have been hurt most if a "one nationality" criterion were used in the early days of the "instant" university.

There may be some courses such as Canadian history, Canadian political systems etc., which are best handled by Canadians. However, to suggest that a Canadian is the best qualified to teach mathematics, chemistry, physics, psychology, biology, and numerous other subjects within Canadian institutions is sheer idiocy. The most important criteria are those relating to scholarship rather than to nationalities.

The concern with whether the books used are written by American, Canadians, or other nationalities, is likewise irrelevant. In the courses I teach which utilize specific books (advanced statistics, molecular psychobiology), there is not a single book written by a Canadian which is suitable for the subject matter of concern. For Molecular Psychobiology, there are only about a dozen books which have been written on this subject, four of which are my own; there is not a single one written by a Canadian, nor do I know of any Canadian who is, or is thinking of, writing one. It is important for Canadian students to recognize that the number of books written by Canadians over all subjects is much less than the number written by members of other national groups.

While on the subject of quality of education, I would like to point out that the professor is not the only individual involved in the learning process. This process involves an interaction between professors and students. Students with positive attitudes toward education, i.e., eager and seeking to learn, contribute greatly to the quality of a university. Many students are passive in the learning process and "expect to be taught"; these

latter students tend to partake of little from university learning experiences, no matter what the composition of the university may be.

In conclusion, it is important to realize that both professors and students have a responsibility in attaining the goals of the university to provide suitable conditions for both to develop and mature within learning experiences; to focus on irrelevant features such as nationality of professors and authors is to build "straw man" issues which will divert the main energies of the university participants from more important and constructive tasks which require our attention.

John Gaito  
Psychology

## Support your local feminist

Sir:  
Brother males! Support your local feminist. In her victory lies our liberation. No longer will we ALONE have to be coal miners, firefighters, slaughterhouse workers, steelworkers, sewage workers, garbage collectors, seamen or any of a hundred others.

No longer will women collect 80 per cent of the life insurance, 63 per cent of the inheritances. No longer will they between 55 and 60 per cent of savings accounts.

In their victory for equality lies our equality and justice. Male discrimination will end when women are no longer discriminated.

Is it fair that they live five years longer than we? Is it fair that they are less likely to wind up in jail or insane asylums or in debt? Is it fair that we are four times as likely to be killed by an accident and three times as likely to be killed by someone else? Is it fair that law courts are more tolerant toward women?

Brother males! Fail feminism. In their triumph lies our equality.

Asides: If women — in wedlock — are tired of being sex objects, I'm sure their husbands would not resist accepting that role. If women — in wedlock — are tired of wearing bras, I'm sure their men would not object to their discontinuance.

I thank God that He used only one rib.

Peter Sobol,  
Vanier III,  
636-0849

## Winters' Forsyth blasts

### Polonsky on Boobs

Sir:  
I am not sure whether or not it is worth my time to reply to Mr. Polonsky's article "Boobs and Discrimination", which appeared in the Feb. 26 EXCALIBUR. The article was clearly a self-aggrandizing pitch for Mr. Polonsky — how else should he explain three blatant distortions and misrepresentations? But, as misconceptions may arise from Mr. Polonsky's bullshit, I will bring myself down to his ridiculous level to straighten the matter out.

First, Winters College Council did not give unanimous approval to the topless waitress idea. The topic was casually introduced and casually dismissed, with the idea in mind that the policy would be worked out in the social affairs department, not at a meeting of council. No vote was taken, no consensus was reached. Mr. Polonsky, you have presented a blatant lie for purposes of sensationalism.

Second, Mr. Polonsky, you made a flippant remark about the pool table, and how a reform council should not take up its time with such trivial matters. Well, Joe, it just so happens that we were being threatened with a petition signed by some very angry Winters students demanding that our pool room be opened. I do not deem the pool table to be a priority. But, I am not the council and I am not the voice of student opinion. Council reflects student wants, petty as they may seem to high and mighty Mr. Polonsky, and the pool table was one of their wants.

Third, Mr. Polonsky, are you aware that the topless idea has been pushed aside, before your article even appeared? Your article was a waste of space. The plan has been scrapped. Are you not a Winters' representative, Joe?

Now that I have made my three points and checked off Mr. Polonsky's article for what it really was, bullshit, I shall climb back to the level to which I am accustomed. I find it uncomfortable way down here with Mr. Ponsky.

Bob Forsyth  
President  
Winters College Council

With Mr. Forsyth's permission I would like to climb up to his level for a few brief sentences, although I must add that he has never possessed a very healthy sense of direction.

In his letter I am accused of lying on the consensus reached over the hiring of the topless waitress for Sandbox. It seemed to me that the casual manner in which the topic was dismissed as unworthy of the council's time indicated a rather blatant consensus on the part of council. Second, this topless idea had not been pushed aside before the article appeared. A final decision — the idea was scrapped — was not made until this past Sunday, four days after EXCALIBUR's publication.

I sincerely hope that this exchange of communications will have no bearing on the relationship between the Winters College Council and the CYSF on which I happen to be a Winters rep. — Joe Polonsky.

## Reader supports Hoffman in sentencing of the "7"

Sir:  
Your cartoon in the Feb. 26 edition of EXCALIBUR was quite amusing. However, I think that the word "REALITY" was misplaced. (The word "REALITY" was placed next to the "Chicago 7") These people being convicted for what they did and going to prison for their wrong-doings is in fact a reality! Judge J. Hoffman is in fact the reality, and any other people that follow the "7's" footsteps will also soon be face to face with reality!

Irwin Diamond,  
Vanier III

# A primer in Canadian history

(or, What you missed in those 'Canadian' courses at York)

## In the beginning there was U.S. capital . . .

Although J.A. Hobson (1858-1940) was a liberal British economist and free trade advocate, his famous study *Imperialism* was a major influence on Vladimir Lenin's political theories. Hobson came to Canada in 1906 to "make a special inquiry into the effects of the tariff on political relations between Canada, Great Britain and the United States." Even at the turn of the century, he could see the growing dominance of U.S. capital in the Canadian economy. From *Canada Today* (1906).

"... if Canada is really destined to quick development it will be achieved by a large influx of American capital and labour, inventive and organized energy. What is already happening makes this manifest."

"Indeed it is one of the frequent boasts of the Canadian protectionist that his tariff sucks in American capital, forcing the great Trusts to set up inside Canada, with Canadian labor, instead of exporting goods from their American mills, though in the next breath the same protectionist, in his capacity of British Imperialist, expresses his regret that British capital will not come into Canadian 'industries'. A large proportion of the big manufacturers and railroad men are American born and the training and business ideas they bring are imported from the States."

"This widespread reckless alienation of lands, mines, forests and water powers has virtually handed over the control of the future of Canada to a group of economic potentates similar to those who today rule the destinies of the great American Republic."

"The same triangle of capitalist forces is seen — railroads, financial companies, industrial trusts — and the greatest of these is the railroads. It requires little study of the map of Canada to perceive that the railroad is there a more potent ruler than in any other country of the world. The whole of Canada today is a thin trickle of population and of industry along a long-drawn-out railroad. The CPR is by far the greatest institution in the country. It is rightly known as 'the government on wheels.'"

"Its investors had the courage and the faith to stake their money on the future of the country at a time when the Government quailed before the risk and the expense. For this lack of courage and of faith the people of Canada will pay a heavy price — the price of their economic liberty."

## It was only a matter of time before the British century came to an end. The new age dawned. . .

Canadian historian and nationalist A.M.R. Lower (1897- ) recalls the event of the birth of the new colonialism and also the leading midwife's story of how it all happened. From *My First Seventy-Five Years* (1967).

"One nice old lady asked me whether, in the event of a German victory, the British empire would be moved to Canada." No, madam, I replied, it would be moved to the United States. She seemed rather surprised at the answer, but, in the light of the last twenty-years, is that not pretty much what has happened? . . .

"Our Winnipeg Institute on International Affairs was addressed by a leading civil servant, one L.B. Pearson. He talked on 'War and Canadian-American Relations,' which he himself at the time was trying to keep smooth. I have forgotten most of what he said, except one statement. Talking about our position in Washington, he made it clear that we were able to maintain special relations with both the British and the Americans because of our ambivalent nature, which made us British with the British and Americans with the

Americans; as he put it, 'we can work both sides of the street.' I have always understood that this phrase referred to ladies who made their living on the streets in not the most honorable ways. I asked Mr. Pearson if he did not think we, Canada, were in much the same position as these ladies. The meeting did not seem to like the comparison too well."

## The meeting may not have liked Lower's comparison but reality has a way of defying audiences. It also starts to bother people. . .like . . .

Harold Innis (1894-1952) was the first Canadian to be appointed chairman of the University of Toronto political economy department and later became dean of graduate studies there. Internationally famous for his painstakingly detailed studies of Canadian capitalism, this liberal political economist turned in later life to developing theories of communications and studying the cultural effects of U.S. domination of the Canadian economy. In all this he leaves an insight into the many different ways in which "Canadian history is on the point of being reversed from nation back into colony." From *The Church in Canada* (1947). Recent Developments in the Canadian Economy (1941), *Great Britain, Canada and United States* (1948) and *Political Economy in The Modern State* (1944).

"... It is a source of constant frustration to attempt to be a Canadian. Both Great Britain and the United States encourage us in assuming the false position that we are a great power and urging that we have great national and imperial possibilities. From both groups we are increasingly subjected to pressure and in turn to bureaucratic tendencies dictated by external forces. . . We seem destined to occupy in North America the place of Czechoslovakia as a show window in relation to Russia in Europe, first as to the British Empire and second as to the American Empire."

"Rigidities in some relationships between Canada and the United States have accentuated concentration on flexibilities in others. . . Capital movements have been encouraged in every possible way. American firms not only have responded to encouragement but have been quick to see the implications of differences in price levels or of instability in American policy and have set up branch plants to take advantage not only of the Canadian market but also of the diverse markets provided by imperial and other agreements. The automobile and the agricultural implement industries will serve as illustrations. The aluminum industry on the Saguenay was a result not only of the search for investment in hydro-electric power development by the Duke interests but also of the search for a means by which the Aluminum Company of America would participate effectively in a world cartel. American industry has recognized the importance of maintaining a position in other countries to offset the effects of disinvestment in the U.S."

"In the Anglo-Saxon world we have a new mobilization of force in the United States with new perils, and all the resources of culture and language of the English-speaking peoples, including those of the United States, will be necessary to resist it. In the crudest terms, military strategy dominated by public opinion would be disastrous . . .

"Canadians can scarcely understand the attitude of hostility of Europeans towards Americans because of the overwhelming influence upon them of American propaganda. Americans are the best propagandists because they are the best advertisers. Whatever hope of continued autonomy Canada may have in the future must depend on her success in withstanding American influence and the



pressure of the United States and Russia. But there is little evidence that she is capable of these heroic efforts and much that she will continue to be regarded as an instrument of the United States."

"The development of advertising and mass propaganda masquerading as education compel the consent of the governed. Legal institutions like religious institutions tend to be weakened as bulwarks of liberty. The overwhelming amount and complexity of legislation inspired by bureaucracies weakens the influence of the courts by adding to their burdens and stressing the spread of administrative law. The social sciences reflect the demands of industrialism and capitalism."

## Faced with all these threats, how did the Canadian intellectual academics react? The most outspoken critic of the latter was . . .

Frank Underhill (1890- ), a Canadian historian and a founder of the CCF Party, edited *The Canadian Forum* when it was a radical periodical. In the cold war atmosphere and economic boom of the 1950s he gave up his radicalism and became an apologist for Lester Pearson. From *The Conception of a National Interest* (1935).

"No doubt the Communist historian of the next century will point to this curious eagerness of

political scientists to focus their attention upon their federal political institutions instead of upon their capitalist economic institutions as merely another variation in the escape technique adopted by timid intellectuals in a revolutionary period. . .

"Our economists have played the humble self-imposed role of minor technicians, never questioning the major purposes of the capitalist system in which they found themselves, never venturing any opinion about the general planning of the machine or the powering of its engines, pottering about with their little statistical measuring instruments, doing occasional odd repair jobs on Royal Commissions, such as putting new brake linings into the financial mechanism, happy in their unambitious way as the intellectual garage-mechanics of Canadian capitalism. . .

"Our historians have played a rather flashier role. Not for them the greasy grimy jobs of testing and repairing in the workshop. They have been out among the white-collar boys in the sales-office in front, helping to sell the system to the public with a slick line of talk about responsible government and national autonomy."

## With only token resistance from labor, students and intellectuals, in the early 1960s the Canadian government finally had a free hand in selling the resources of the Canadian people to the U.S. An early

## voice of protest was that of . . .

George Grant, a philosopher, social critic and educator, was the first since the 1950s to reintroduce nationalism to a pacified Canadian public. His book *Lament for a Nation* created a controversy when it was published in 1965. It was an indictment of the sellout. But in true colonial style, his pessimism undermined much of what he had to say. From *Lament for a Nation*.

"... after 1940 it was not in the interests of the economically powerful to be nationalists. Most of them made more money by being the representatives of American capitalism and setting up the branch plants. No class in Canada more welcomed the American managers than the established wealthy of Montreal and Toronto, who had once seen themselves the pillars of Canada. Nor should this be surprising. Capitalism is, after all, a way of life based on the principle that the most important activity is profit-making. That activity led the wealthy in the direction of continentalism. They lost nothing essential to the principle of their lives in losing their country. It is this very fact that has made capitalism the great solvent of all traditions in the modern era. When everything is made relative to profit-making, all traditions of virtue are dissolved, including that aspect of virtue known as love of country. This is why liberalism is the perfect ideology for capitalism. It demolishes those taboos that restrain expansion. Even the finest talk about internationalism opens markets for the powerful."

"The economic self-seekers had

never been the ones to care about Canada as a nation."

## But the ever-increasing domination of the Canadian economy did not alarm the Ottawa establishment; they welcomed and threw their political lot in with it. On occasion they documented this takeover with bureaucratic indifference. One of them was . . .

J.J. Deutsch, a prominent economist and former head of the Economic Council of Canada, is now principal of Queen's University in Kingston. He had a privileged view of everything that went on in Ottawa during the Pearson years. From *Recent American Influence in Canada*.

"Geographical proximity, the desire of security in the circumstances of the cold war, and the absence of impediments to foreign enterprise and foreign investment all gave Canada a decided advantage, in the eyes of the United States interest over alternative foreign sources. . . When shortly after the War, new discoveries indicated that the prairie provinces contained large pools of oil and gas, the huge United States international companies with their world-wide experience, know-how and ready access to capital, moved in on a large scale. This was facilitated by the fact that a number of these companies were already established in Canada and also, by the fact that if Canadian production of oil and gas expanded sufficiently, outlets would have to be found in the United States in any case. The discovery in Canada of immense resources of uranium coincided with the search by the U.S. of adequate and assured supplies of this strategic material for the atomic energy program. . . The Canadian frontier became The North American Frontier."

## And what the Canadian intellectuals didn't want to hear, a hard-nosed U.S. cold warrior could and did analyze for them. . .

Hugh G.J. Aitken is one of the few U.S. academics who specializes in the study of Canada. He describes to U.S. audiences the benefits of exploiting the land to the North. From *American Capital and Canadian Resources* (1961).

"United States private foreign investment has tended to concentrate in those areas of the world that offer a relatively high degree of security, principally Canada, Western Europe, and certain parts of Latin America. . . Long-run commitments of capital, of the type that resource development requires, are impossible without assurance that property rights shall be inviolate. This is the basic prerequisite; anything short of this is merely tinkering with the problem. . .

"The unexploited but potentially rich resources of the world exist today, by and large, in areas that have been outside or on the margin of the spread of industrial, urban civilization. These are, to speak in general terms, the areas we call 'underdeveloped'. They are also the areas most affected at present by poverty, by the virus of anti-colonialism, by suspicion of Western capitalism, and by the deep-seated desire to become masters of their masters of their own political and economic destinies. Development of the natural resources of such countries by foreign corporations, particularly when the raw materials produced are destined for use outside the country of origin, is a delicate enterprise. . .

"At present, however, Canada occupies a distinctive position as a field for American resource investment, for it offers at one and the same time all the advantages of a highly developed commercial society and all the attractions of a

resource frontier whose potentialities have so far barely been tapped. The positive virtues of the developed and the underdeveloped are there present in a single economy. A vigorous society, highly commercialized in its outlook, enjoying stable government under a well established political and legal system. . . it can claim the second highest standard of living in the world and a climate for investment that, despite an embryonic nationalism, leaves little to be desired. . .

"Add to these considerations similarity of language and culture, geographical proximity, a closely integrated continental transport system, and commitment to joint defense, and the rationale for American investment in Canada becomes clear."

## Late in the 1960s a few liberals stopped, looked around and asked: 'My God, What's Happening To The Country?' One of these was Walter Gordon. He went on a campaign to buy Canada back from the U.S. But the U.S. wasn't selling. And even if it did, the question remained: 'Who are they going to sell it back to?' Gordon suggested the present Canadian branch plant managers. But it's too late for that. Even Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau laughs at the idea. What then are the political implications of the new nationalism?

Daniel Drache, a University of Toronto graduate student, made a study of Americanization at U of T. From *The Canadian Bourgeoisie and its National Consciousness* (1970).

"Bourgeois nationalism is a spent force in Canada. The Canadian people are indifferent to it and the bourgeoisie themselves have no faith in it. What remains powerful and alive in the national consciousness is the force of sentimental nationalism. It expresses the discontent and the general anxiety of the Canadian people with their future of living in an advanced capitalist and advanced colonial state. . .

"Sentimental nationalism is not a revolutionary force because it does not isolate and crystallize the economic contradictions of capitalism. But it does create the conditions out of which will evolve a revolutionary nationalism — namely, anti-imperialism, which provides the only alternative to the policies of the Canadian bourgeoisie. An anti-imperialist struggle is the only way to break through the tight circle of Canadian history. Anti-imperialism, anti-capitalism and Canadian independence are an inseparable unity."

Mel Watkins, a professor at the University of Toronto, presented a manifesto to the New Democratic Party national convention in Winnipeg last year demanding a struggle for a socialist, independent Canada. From *the Watkins Manifesto* (1969).

"An independence movement based on substituting Canadian capitalists for American capitalists, or on public policy to make foreign corporations behave as if they were Canadian corporations, cannot be our final objective."

"Capitalism must be replaced by socialism, by national planning of investment and by the public ownership of the means of production in the interests of the Canadian people as a whole. Canadian nationalism is a relevant force on which to build to the extent that it is anti-imperialist. On the road to socialism, such aspirations for independence must be taken into account. For to pursue independence seriously is to make visible the necessity of socialism in Canada."

# The legality of 'towing-away'

Many questions have been raised about the legality of the 'towing-away' procedure instituted this year by the university in concert with York Town Towing. While this issue is by no means clear, below is the opinion of Ronald Lieberman, a third year student at Osgoode Hall Law School.

## The Trespasser

Let us consider, first, the case of a person who is not a student of the university and who does not have a parking sticker. If such a person leaves his car on campus without the permission of the appropriate authorities, he is, in effect, trespassing. The university becomes an involuntary bailee of his automobile.

An involuntary bailee has certain rights and obligations. The latter includes a duty to exercise some amount of care in preserving the subject matter of the bailment. In other words, the university could not legally demolish the car nor could they leave it in the middle of Finch Avenue. Furthermore when the owner comes to claim the car, the university must return it to him.

On the other hand, if the university wishes, it may move the vehicle or have someone else move it. The new location should, however, be a place of reasonable accessibility and safety. The university may then charge the operator of the vehicle any reasonable transportation cost. In the case of towing a car, \$10 is considered a reasonable charge. It should be noted that only the university may claim this expense and they may not hold the car for ransom until they get it.

If York Town Towing, acting upon a request from the university, removes a vehicle from university grounds to its own pound, then the towing company may charge the university for its services — but not the car operator or owner. He is only liable to the university for having committed a trespass which has cost the university \$10 to correct.

Bearing the above in mind, let us consider the situation where the university has called York Town Towing and the latter has removed the trespassing car to its pound. The car's owner shows up at York Town Towing and asks for his car. The reply is: 'Pay us \$12; \$10 for towing, \$2 for storage — and sign this release form'.

In effect, the above is the same as if A takes B's book and then demands \$2 or whatever, before he will return it. York Town Towing has no right to retain someone else's property. If they do so, they may be guilty of theft.

## Howson Case

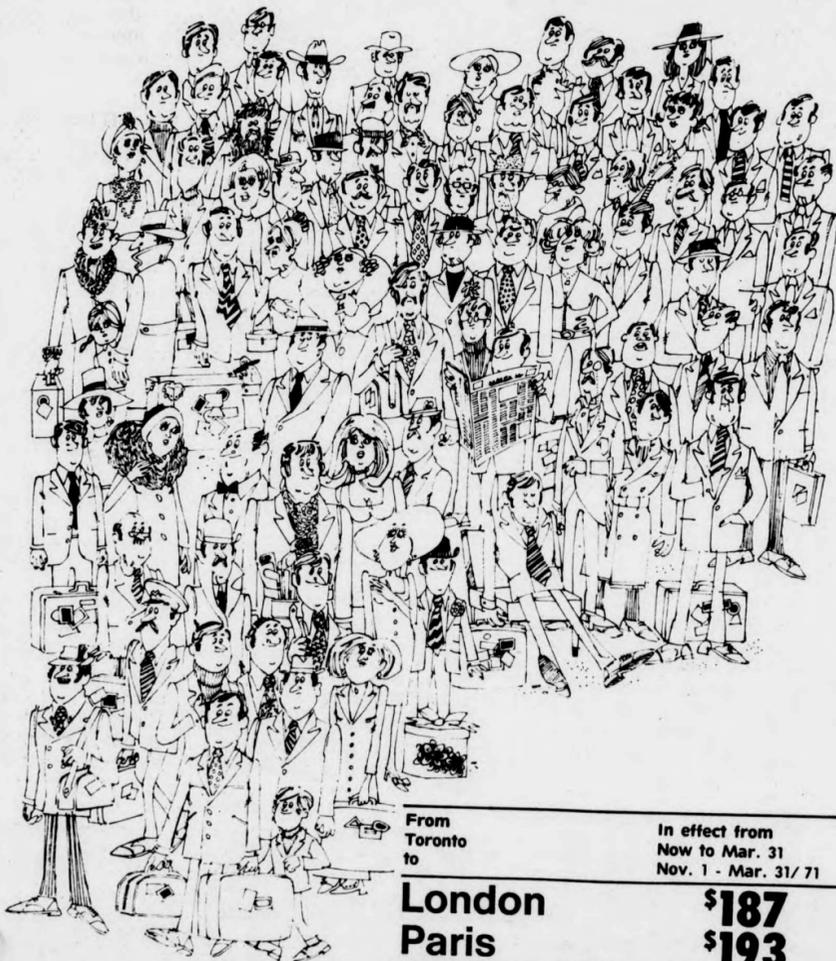
One such case did come before the Ontario Appeal Court — *Regina vs Howson* (1966) 25D.L.R. (2d) 582.

In this instance, a person had parked his car on a private lot without the permission of the owner of the lot. The lot's supervisor called a towing company who came and removed the car. The car's owner demanded its return from the towing firm. The latter refused to surrender the vehicle until towing and storage charges were paid. The car owner paid the amount demanded under protest, recovered his car and laid an information charging the accused, the employee of the towing company who had effected the removal, with theft.

The relevant section of the Criminal Code reads: "269. (1) Every one commits theft who fraudulently and without color of right takes, or fraudulently and without color of right converts to his use or the use of another person, anything whether animate or inanimate, with intent,

- (a) to deprive, temporarily or absolutely, the owner of it or a person who has a special property or interest in it, of the thing or of his property or interest in it,
- (b) to pledge it or deposit it as security,
- (c) to part with it under a condition with

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Excalibur — Dave Cooper

York Town driver hitches up another illegally-parked car while two security officers look on.

respect to its return that the person who parts with it may be unable to perform, or (d) to deal with it in such a manner that it cannot be restored in the condition in which it was at the time it was taken or converted.

(2) A person commits theft when, with intent to steal anything, he moves it or causes it to move or be moved, or begins to cause it to become movable.

(3) A taking or conversion of anything may be fraudulent notwithstanding that it is effected without secrecy or attempt at concealment.

(4) For the purposes of this Act the question whether anything that is converted is taken for the purpose of conversion, or whether it is, at the time it is converted, in the lawful possession of the person who converts it is not material.

(5) For the purposes of this section a person who has a wild living creature in captivity shall be deemed to have a special property or interest in it while it is in captivity and after it has escaped from captivity."

The magistrate before whom the trial took place, convicted the accused of theft.

The case then went to the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Six defenses were put forth. Four were based on an alleged right of the towing company to retain possession of the car. Three of these four are too legally complicated to relate herein.

The fourth argument was that the towing company, as 'agent' of the property owner, had the right to hold the vehicle until the charges, properly owing to the property owner, were paid.

Justice Bora Laskin held that this was not so. The right to retain property until an obligation is met, known in legal jargon as a *lien*, must arise by statute or contract. Here there was neither statute nor contract.

In other words, if the property owner himself tows the car away, he is entitled to charge the vehicle operator the reasonable cost of the towing, but he is not, by law, allowed to retain the car until said charge is paid. And the towing company, even if it were the property owner's agent, would stand in no better position.

The remaining two defenses were based on the phrase "fraudulently and without color of right" in section 269. The court held that "without color of right" meant that if the accused took or retained possession of another person's property under a mistaken belief of either fact or law, then he was not guilty of theft. In the Howson case, the mistake was as to law. Howson thought he had a legal right to retain the car until the charges were paid. Therefore, the Appeal Court squashed the conviction and directed an acquittal.

It is worth noting Justice Laskin's closing remarks: "but since there is no basis on which the accused in the circumstances herein could lawfully assert a lien or a right to detain, the accused is put on notice as is the firm which employs him that 'color of right' can no longer be invoked to avoid a conviction for theft if another's car should be taken and detained as was that of the informant in this case."

### Public Notice

One obvious question that arises from the Howson case is: "To what extent are other towing companies considered to have knowledge of the law on this matter?" This is very much a moot point. Certainly there is a cogent argument for acquitting anyone who is the same position as Howson was — namely, without knowledge that his acts were wrongful in law.

On the other hand, it might be argued that the Howson case is unique in that the law on the question was unknown until the case came before the Appeal Court. Now, citizens of Canada have a clear and well-reasoned explanation of the law. Howson's mistake of law was occasioned by a vague legal situation from a layman's standpoint; now the Ontario Court of Appeal has clarified the issue and all should be presumed to know this. The argument might be especially forceful with regard to a towing company since they should be particularly aware of judgments dealing with their realm of activities. Furthermore, it would be unsatisfactory from a policy standpoint to have to prosecute every towing company in order to teach them the law.

Where the law has been clarified and publicized (as it was in the Howson case) a person's actions should amount to theft even if he has a mistaken impression of the law. This latter attitude is consistent with Section 19 of the Criminal Code which reads:

"Ignorance of the law by a person who commits an offense is not an excuse for committing that offense."

### The York Act

Three more questions remain to be considered. To what extent is the above altered by:

1) The powers conferred upon the university in the *York University Act, 1965*

2) the fact that the car operator or owner is a student of York University.

3) the fact that the vehicle operator or owner may have signed a York parking agreement.

Section 10 of the *York University Act, 1965* states, in part, "... the government, conduct, management and control of the University and of its property, revenues, expenditures, business and affairs are vested in the Board, and the Board has all powers necessary or convenient to perform its duties and achieve the objects and purposes of the university. . . ."

Since there exists an extreme paucity of judicial authority about the powers of: universities in general, and York University in particular, it is difficult to say exactly what power is conferred by a broad clause as the aforementioned.

However, this much seems certain, the university is part of Ontario and of Canada. It is not a country of its own immune to national and provincial enactments and capable of complete self-government.

To quote from the recent York discipline report, *Freedom and Responsibility in the University*: "... municipal bylaws, provincial and federal legislation and regulations are as fully applicable, according to their subject matter and scope, to the activities of the University and to those of individual faculty members and students, whether on the campus or off the campus, as they are to other corporations or persons."

It is therefore submitted that as between the university and a trespasser, the York University Act in no way varies legal relations. The university is entitled, as any land owner, to remove the trespassing vehicle and charge the reasonable cost for doing so. But it may not hold the car for ransom nor may it damage or destroy the vehicle.

The proper way for the university to proceed when a car is parked on private property without authority of its owner is found in two provincial acts.

The first is the *Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1960, c.249, s. 379 (1), paragraph 108* (as amended in 1968), which states that the municipality may pass bylaws "for prohibiting the parking or leaving of motor vehicles on private property or on property of the municipality or any local board thereof where parking by the public is not authorized and providing for the removal and impounding of any vehicle so parked or left at the expense of the owner thereof."

It should be noted that a "written complaint of the occupant or any adult resident of the property" is necessary before the vehicle may be removed (s.279(1), paragraph 108 (d)). The municipality of Toronto has passed a bylaw under this section.

The correct procedure is to call the police who then may ticket the car and have it towed away. In that situation, the pound operator may retain the car until the towing charges are paid. A similar power of removal is supplied under the *Highway Traffic Act, R.S.O. 1960, c. 172, s. 89, as amended (1965, e.46, 2.12)*. Again, it is the police who must effect the removal.

### The student trespasser

What happens when it is a York student whose car is parked illegally on the university property? Does the university student relationship affect the legality of the car's removal and retention?

To quote the report, *Freedom and Responsibility in the University*, "faculty or student status means nothing to the civil law or to the criminal law." However, the contractual aspect of university-student relations may affect the matter. There is apparently no specific clause on the registration forms which stipulates or promises adherence to the university rules and regulations. The registrar of York, however, suggested that there may be an implicit agreement to abide by university rules.

Another possibility is that the total documents of the

university — including the admissions applications, registration form, calendar — form the basis of the contract. This theory has been used in several U.S. cases.

The danger, of course, is the existence of general statements, such as "upon accepting admittance and registering at York University, a student acknowledges his willingness to abide by the rules and regulations of the University "or" students parking vehicles on University property are required to register them with the University, abide by the rules and regulations on parking and traffic control, and pay a parking fee." Both of the above statements are from York calendars.

It is difficult to see how the contractual analogy can be valid. The commercial notions of the 'market place' and 'bargain' are not applicable in the university-student situation where the latter is in a far weaker position. In fact, because the 'terms' of the 'contract' are in university publications, there is no negotiation; the dominant party dictates the terms.

It might be noted that the 'contractual' theory has been roundly criticized by U.S. legal scholars and several U.S. jurisdictions have made it plain that they will not enforce civil claims based upon private, primitive schemes. In fact, now the U.S. trend is to force the universities to afford the constitutional right of "due process" to students.

Within the context of the York parking problem, it is difficult to see how, in any case, a third party, such as York Town Towing, could derive any benefit from a contract between the university and a student.

### The parking agreement

Lastly, we must consider the situation where a person with a York parking sticker parks in a no-parking zone on the campus.

Again, this person has entered a unilaterally — constructed contract. He must agree "to abide by the Parking and Traffic Regulations of York University" and further, "to a payroll deduction for fines assessed as the result of any violation of the regulations."

The "Parking and Traffic Regulations" were amended early in this academic year and now read: "Vehicles which are parked on Fire Access Routes, or illegally parked in reserved spaces, or which are obstructing the passage of emergency or service vehicles, or blocking entrances to residences will be towed away to an off-campus pound at the expense of the owner."

Even if the above clause is validly entailed in the parking contract, it is again difficult to see how York Town Towing can seek the sanctuary of it in a theft action. There is still no agreement between the vehicle owner and York Town Towing and the latter can not claim the benefit of the parking contract.

### Opinion

On the basis of the above, it would appear that, if York Town Towing refuses to surrender to the owner a vehicle which has been towed away on the instructions of the university, then York Town Towing may be charged and convicted of theft.

Furthermore, the university, or its officers, by instigating and encouraging York Town Towing's actions may be guilty of Counselling an Offense, (s. 22 of the Criminal Code) or Conspiracy (s.408 (2) ) or Theft itself (s. 269 and s. 21).

Apart from the criminal law consequences of their actions, York University, its officers and York Town Towing may be liable for conversion or detainee, which is approximately the civil law equivalent of theft.

Thus, anyone whose car is towed away from the university on the instructions of University officers, should consider laying an information against the towing company and the university, but should also bear in mind that in the case of a York student or a person with a York parking permit, it may be difficult to secure a conviction against the university.

# Hawk's Nest souled-out by Detroit group

By STEVE GELLER

PARLIAFUNKADELICMENT THANG. There are 10 of them. Although nine originally hail from New Jersey and one from Philadelphia, they have made the grade in Detroit and after being in the spotlight there for about three years they are now beginning to command the attention of the musically-inclined members of the 'now' generation all over North America.

These Black musicians are actually an amalgam of two groups — The Parliaments (remember I Wanna Testify from the summer of '67) and The Funkadelics.

The Parliaments make up the vocal part of the ensemble while the instrumentation is handled by the five Funkadelics. Last Saturday this entourage launched a powerful musical assault based on love, peace, freedom and soul power on the Hawk's Nest.

They were impressive and unpredictable. They drifted on stage and held the audience's attention just by their constant movement and unusual attire.

One wore only a pair of dye-blotched long underwear; another was wearing an Indian headdress, leather loin-cloth embroidered with white cloth and colored beads and similar breastplates; one was wearing a bright purple jumpsuit with a diamond-shaped hole cut in the chest and with bright lime green material stretched from the sleeves to the waist so that when he raised his arms he looked like a giant butterfly. The rest of the group wore an



assortment of panama hats, civil war vests, capes and Afro robes.

Then they proceeded to deliver one of the most powerful concerts Toronto has witnessed in a long time. Complete with Temptation-like syncopated dancing, the Parliaments delivered the funkier lyrics imaginable:

*"If you will suck my soul,  
I will lick your funky emotions..."*

while the Funkadelics more than adequately accompanied the constant stage turbulence.

They were more than just soul advocates, for just as the white man took the Black man's blues to interpret the best way he could, the Funkadelics were taking the white man's rock 'n' roll music and adding to it their own soul inflections.

The fact that they are exempt from the draft (some obscure classification) and therefore from the threat of being carted away to the Vietnam War, gives them a feeling of being performers with a message and a hope.

"Being free gives us inspiration that comes out in our music. We want everyone to be free. We just want to do our thing. We've always been doin' our thing and now people really dig it. We're gonna be bigger than the Beatles because they've already done their thing and we're just starting ours."

If you missed this young chaotic group "do their thing" last week, be sure to catch them the next time the Hawk's Nest is brave enough to bring them into town.

## Parliafunkadelicment Thang is that—funky

By TERRY KELLY

George Clinton was leader of a soul group called The Parliaments. They had a big hit called Testify.

Three years ago he realized that "when we got on stage everybody was just like us, we was just like everybody else." So he started something new. Contract difficulties prevented a complete re-naming of the group but what he formed, the PARLIAFUNKADELICMENT THANG, or the Funkadelics played the Hawk's Nest last Saturday night.

It isn't the old smooth Parliament sound now, but a hoped-for-something new, psychedelic soul with funk. George says "Funky means funky" and it's in their jerking frenetic act. As soon as the five

singers have made their entrance, George talks.

"If you will suck my soul I will tongue your emotions, I will put a yard of tongue in your mind." While he's talking and moaning, the other singers dance, in robes, in a purple jump suit with yellow wings.

A squat high-buttocked singer in long underwear splotted with red florescent paint takes the other mike. He isn't smooth like the other dancers and moans and yeas accompaniment to George.

Clinton didn't leap naked into the audience as he did in Detroit two weeks ago, that's only "when they're REALLY with us and everything's goin' good." The Hawk's Nest audience didn't seem to be

with them that way except for a few Black kids to the right of the stage.

I wasn't with them. I liked the first set with the band, lots of grate and wa wa guitar with fast Afro rhythms. The five singers and the band can really build to an excitement and burst but there was too much waiting, too much chanting and stalling.

It seemed rhythmic monotonous sex, not unpleasant but just a thrust to be painful and just being an act. Maybe if you're really stoned and stupid they could take you but the whispering Shhhhhh into the mike and the chanting didn't really work and they didn't really need that much of it.

In Detroit they kept the pitch up; the act was shorter. The Hawk's Nest audience

were carried and pulled by them but just as they would be carried and pulled by any group. The tension and dullness like a dance at a technical school with guys trying to be tough only capable of group orgiastic violence. No long term evil but only the vicious moment.

When George said "I'm gonna be nasty," they didn't seem to know what it meant and didn't seem to care.

The PARLIAFUNKADELICMENT THANG have a record coming out here in about a week called "I got a thing, You got a thing, Everybody's got a thing." It is apparently in the top 10 in Detroit. The group is good and can be exciting but they didn't quite make it Saturday night. They weren't even "nasty" with their "Music for Mother."

## Good, bad and ugly

### Grand Funk

Originally called Grand Funk Railroad, this trio probably holds the success story of the year within their music. The group is a product of hundreds of thousands of people who dug them at most of the 1969 summer pop festivals. So successful have they been that they are releasing their second album, "Grand Funk", Cap(Capitol SKAO-406) after being together for only a few months.

Their format is that of hard acid rock with definite traditional and contemporary blues inflections typified by a constant musical drive.

The steady bass work with lead guitar deviance kept to definite but subtle variations and fine drumming make the tightness and coherence of Grand Funk evident. They are always in control of their music and keep all their material on an even, high qualitative level. Never does one musician overpower another.

The ability of Grand Funk to transform foreign material into their style becomes obvious as the group launches a nine-and-a-half minute barrage of Inside Looking Out, a song written and recorded by the original Animals.

When it first came out, the piece was a record industry bomb, because the ideas in it were too wide-ranging to make for an adhesive piece of work. Grand Funk have, however, evened out this cut while retaining its basic drive in a manner which makes it fit in perfectly with their other material. Overall rating: B. —S.G.

### Blues Magoos

Born out of Detroit, the Blues Magoos topped the charts in 1966 with We Ain't Got Nothing Yet and their follow-up single, Pipedream. Their light psychedelic blues were catchy enough to provide two successful LPs, Psychedelic Lollipop and Electric Comic Book, before the group suddenly dropped out of sight.

After a few personnel changes, the Blues Magoos have returned with an album, Never Going Back to

Georgia (ABCS 697), which forsakes their previous sound somewhat, changing it from its psychedelic nature to that of a light soul blues with distinct jazz overtones which are most evident in Gettin' Off.

The album does not compare with the former sound of the Detroit group. The instrumentals are largely repetitious, invoking a dull boring mood while the vocal work is executed without feeling and, in many cases, without talent, varying from guttural moans to forced shouts.

The most disappointing cut on the album is Broke Down Piece of Man, a song that certainly does not compare to the 1967 Sam and Dave version.

Instrumentally and vocally monotonous, Never Going Back To Georgia sounds as if each track is joined to the next in a merger of dullness. Overall rating: D. —S.G.

### Yanoska

Mike Yanoska, who got his musical start at The Troubadour in Los Angeles, is still relatively unheard of in Canada.

His style is a combination of traditional folk arrangements with light rock lyrics and instrumental adaptations. His songs display a warm sensitive person in tune with today's happenings, yet retaining the sincere unsophistication of his origin in rustic Kentucky.

Borrowing a little vocal influence from Dylan and emotional creativity from Hardin, Yanoska (Epic BN 26506) evokes a light mood filled with the beauty and naivety of a young spring morning. His material is simple although not always straightforward and has definite indications of country weight.

Occasionally accompanied by a background chorus, Yanoska uses these voices to complement the freshness of his own voice and composition.

The only flaws in the album arise because of poor production on some tracks. When not accompanying himself, the required backup sounds are taped in, resulting in a very two-dimensional, plastic atmosphere. Overall rating: B. —S.G.

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# Lights, Camera, Action!

## Jenny is sweet, innocuous... that's all

By IVAN ZENDEL

Jenny is a sweet innocuous little film. But the trouble with sweet innocuous little films is that there is not much one can say about them, aside from that they are sweet, innocuous, etc.

Marlo Thomas plays the part of Jenny. Danny Thomas' little daughter is beautiful and if you've watched *That Girl*, you'll be glad to know that Marlo manages to avoid the nauseating idiosyncrasies of screechy voiced Anne Marie. But taking the analogy one step further, Alan Alda, the male lead, plays a perfect Donald Hollinger, (Oh Donald!) who has grown up and started smoking dope.

The story itself is rather simple. Jenny is a girl who gets knocked up, becomes pregnant, and meets a young film maker named Delano, (Alan Alda) who is about to be drafted. He proposes to Jenny telling her that it would solve both their problems.

As far as Delano is concerned, the marriage would be a marriage of convenience. Jenny, however, in her true wide eyed idealism, sees love in the offing, and consents. The story of marital discourse begins. Delano, you see, has a girlfriend, and as far as he is concerned, marriages of convenience, should not infringe on his social life. Then, to top it off, Jenny understands and laughing and crying throughout, becomes best friends with said girlfriend.

Jenny and Delano go to meet her parents. Jenny runs out on one of Delano's pot parties. Delano's deferment is denied and Jenny has her baby.

The film ends in limbo. Delano never says "I love you" and Jenny never says "I hate you." But being a purely emotional film, it doesn't really matter, because, well, we all understand (sigh).

The direction, the photography, the camera work, and the script were all competent. Nothing more, nothing less.

The only outstanding failing of the film is the acting. Alda is poor. He plays his part with a singular lack of enthusiasm and conviction. Marion Haily (the girlfriend) walked through the role as though she wasn't sure the camera was running. The other characters were pure caricatures. Again the fault may lie with the script, but even then, caricatures can be acted with some sort of finesse.

Jenny is of the same grain of John and Mary and *Last Summer* but without the charisma of Dustin Hoffman and Mia Farrow, and the sensitive direction of the Perrys. It does provide a passable Saturday night's entertainment with your favorite girlfriend whose hand you can hold.



Marlo Thomas and Alan Alda in sweet innocuous little Jenny.

### With a name like Heironymus....

## Merkin has got to be fun

By LLOYD CHESLEY

The Coronet is not one of our better theatres, to be sure, but if you check what they're showing now you'll see that besides a dubious effort called *The Activist*, they have Anthony Newley's well-attacked gem of almost a year ago, usually called Heironymus Merkin (so I won't give you the full title for fear you'll think me fatuous).

In the first reel of the film Newley gives you three characters that represent exactly what every critic said in condemning this movie. It is hilarious to note that these three critics represent all three types active in papers today: the pseudo-intellectual creep, the bitchy broad, and the dummy trying to be on a level with the 12-year old mind of the average audience (as soon as I place myself I'll probably quit in a minute). Have fun matching these up first with Toronto's major critics and then other writers some time.

For those of you who know *Stop The World I Want To Get Off*, Merkin will cover familiar ground. It's simply about a man's struggle between existentialism and humanism as a way of life. The fact that the issue is never resolved is the greatest beauty of the film. It has no ending, for in life the only ending is death and death here would have been too trite to use.

Now that we have dispensed with the substance of the film, let's get to the form writer-director-star Newley uses (I might interject that there are few other credits I can give you; as a rule critics get the credits not off the screen but out of little folders and I got no folder this time out).

What we have here is a mixture of Reformation theatre, surrealism and English music hall. This type of originality left him wide open for attack. Also the (shall we say) "liberal" sex scenes are the type of thing critics feel they must attack or admit they enjoy (although why critics want it felt that they aren't turned on by sex is quite beyond me).

The setting is a beach rich in the color of the sea and sky about it and often distorted by some of the most exciting lens-work that I've seen in a long time (these days the only thing done with a lens is a zoom or a distortion of the distance

between things on the vertical axis). Add to these gorgeous visuals some terrifically dynamic montage-type editing and you find yourself constantly glued to the screen.

Meanwhile you're watching those scenes that had the film arrested (a silly way to describe a silly situation) as well as Newley deliver some of his best songs. I was even amazed to find that supporting stars Milton Berle and George Jessel were funny and appropriate as *Good Time Eddie Filtch* (the Devil) and *The Presence* respectively.

The Presence is Death, and as might be expected from the choice of Jessel to play him, he is personified as a bad joke. This type of humorous-serious symbolism carries the heavy theme in the full tradition of high comedy that we usually associate as having started with Chaplin and can see today mainly in the films of Truffaut.

The girls are quite amazing. The leading females (in all senses of the word) are Newley's ex-wife, Joan Collins, and a playmate he found to play Mercy Humppe, Connie Kreski. It is nice to see that Newley didn't deem it necessary to maintain this level of feminine pulchritude in all the girls, which should loosen the tension among the female Nazis in the audience. It also emphasizes the serious tone of what he is saying. Sure he uses the gorgeous ones in the main roles, but it is the gorgeous girls in his life that had the greatest effect on him. Also, and quite simply, gorgeous girls are a far superior subject for communicating to an audience than hags are.

Along the course of the film Newley proves that he can be a master of many moods, be it black comedy, a surrealistic death scene, broad comedy, semantic wit and even one beautifully tender scene in the rain. He controls visions, words, music and song in filling out the total canvas of this film.

I for one think that Heironymus Merkin is a really great film. It has a serious theme that it treats intelligently. It has the courage to present the theme in the most difficult of forms, the comedy. It is a film original in form, gorgeous on screen, rich in detail. It is that

rarest of entities, a good idea well presented. I'm not sure why it was so overlooked in so many circles, but it certainly deserved more than such slight treatment.

My last word on the film is "Honesty". It always knows when and why it is breaking convention and we are always sure it is never for sensationalism. It doesn't pretend to have all the answers, indeed quite the opposite, but it does show a careful consideration of both sides of the theme it treats. And, I guess on top of all that, the thing it is so aware of is the necessity of fun in movies. In comedy, it entertains. In comedy, it teaches. In comedy, it is great art.

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Girls frustrate men at fun evenings

# Stag banquet could ruin women's status

By MARGIE WOLFE

Off-color stories and questionable language will make up the program of this year's men's varsity banquet. That was the reason one of the members of the Men's Inter-Collegiate Athletic Council gave for barring women from the traditionally mixed evening.

Last Tuesday the MIAC invited the Women's Athletic Council to their meeting for the purpose of "discussing" why the men had decided to have separate banquets. However, the discussion proved not only to be redundant but ridiculous as the men were determined to outlaw the women.

At the meeting the men tried to set forth a series of reasons for the split. What it all seemed to come down to, however, was the almost unanimous belief that the presence of women at past

banquets frustrated the men.

The male athletes would be intimidated, in that they felt they could not tell a certain type of story or use a "let it all hang out" vocabulary if the girls were around.

It seemed to be the consensus among the MIAC members that this was all an integral part of a fun evening.

What this reporter together with several of the other women at the meeting could not understand was why the men needed this specific evening to let out their inhibitions. These fellow who have the desire to trade anecdotes with their teammates can get together on "a night out with the boys" on any of the other 364 nights of the year or even following the formal banquet itself.

The MIAC session was precipitated by a letter from Council of the York Student

Federation members Karen Hood, Paul Axelrod and Carolyn Fowler to John Fitzgerald, president of the men's council, in which they told of their disapproval and displeasure at the news of the segregated banquets.

After hearing the letter one MIAC member asked why the women wanted to come to "their" banquet anyway. Nancy Green, the WAC president, quickly pointed out that the banquet in past years had not been a men's affair with the women just tolerated guests, but that they were varsity dinners to acknowledge both men and women athletes equally.

Then a member said that because of the women, last year's banquet stretched out unbearably. However this reporter

remembers suffering through men's football and hockey rosters and coaches affectionately relating anecdotes about each and every player, while no one was listening or interested except maybe the subject of the tale.

Fitzgerald then said that actually the main reason for separate banquets was that the men were really just not interested in what girls were getting what awards and that they believed the women probably held the same attitude about their male counterparts.

However valid this point may be the decision for duo banquets is undermining all the work done in establishing women's varsity athletics on a par with men's. In segregating the dinners the stature of the women's affair will most definitely suffer.

## Five Canadian books

The books... really can't be enough. It really can't be enough to contain the totality of Canadian thought, science, history and environment. We are robbing us, professors, with your talk of "education". What kind of education is it? What kind of course is it?

**Poli-sci gets Canadian profs**  
The political science department is aiming for a higher percentage of Canadian faculty for next year, and they've already picked up almost 40 per cent of the votes cast for the position. R. B. Farrell, now teaching at Northwestern University, is the leading candidate.

**Search nets 3**  
The search committee has picked up three candidates for the position of dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. A.D. Allen, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is the leading candidate.

**Education in Canada**  
The book "Education in Canada" by GLEN WILLIAMS is a comprehensive study of the Canadian education system. It is available for purchase at the University of York.

**Canadian grad stu**  
The book "Canadian grad stu" by GLEN WILLIAMS is a comprehensive study of the Canadian graduate student experience. It is available for purchase at the University of York.

**arts and sci**  
The book "arts and sci" by GLEN WILLIAMS is a comprehensive study of the Canadian arts and sciences. It is available for purchase at the University of York.

## Volleyball girls 4th in tourney

The women's volleyball team placed fourth out of 11 at the OQWICA tournament in Montreal last week.

Carleton came first, Waterloo placed and Montreal showed. York seemed to be on a losing streak at first, losing three games straight to the University of Montreal team and then losing the next three straight games to Waterloo.

But in the games against Laurentian the York women held the advantage with their excellent spiking and setting. York won the match three games to one.

The match against Carleton's team was a complete loss for York's girls, but they picked up later and completely dominated the play in the match with the University of Ottawa team.

## York 5th in CIAU

The volleyball Yeomen finished fifth in the national CIAU championships in Winnipeg Feb. 21. The team won the OIAA finals at York Feb. 13, beating Waterloo-Lutheran in a best two out of three match.

The University of Montreal volleyballers are the new national champions. The University of Winnipeg team placed.

**WAC elections**  
Nomination forms are available from present Women's Athletic Council members in Tait McKenzie. Nominations close March 10.

**Excalibur**  
needs a sports editor for next year. If you are interested leave a note in the EXCALIBUR office, Central Square.

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universities and dared to show that this problem is a logical extension of our Canadian branch-plant economy. We dared to say that York (Canada) Ltd. is not its own master — let alone have any responsibility to the majority of the people of this country.

Now, if these subjects disturb you, we're not surprised. But we can't promise you a paper that's all a "beautiful learning-experience" and aren't we fortunate and happy endings. Life doesn't work that way — and neither does Excalibur.

The way Excalibur does work is to hold up a mirror to the York community: what it's up to now, and what might be happening in the not-too-distant future.

So keep informed about the important issues — especially after graduation — by subscribing to Excalibur 1970-71. Soon, with a little help from our friends at the post office, you can get 25 issues of Excalibur for just \$7.00 (or \$12.00 for two years) just one day after it's published. Just be sure to fill out the coupon in this issue today.

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National championships today

# Yeomen beat Laurentian, win OIAA trophy

By JOHN MADDEN

The hockey Yeomen won the right to represent the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association at the national championships in Charlottetown, by defeating the Laurentian Voyageurs 8-2 Saturday night at York's arena. Laurentian had beaten Waterloo-Lutheran 8-2 in the semi-final, the previous night.

The national championships begin today with York meeting St. Mary's Huskies of the Maritime League, and the University of Toronto Blues of the OQAA taking on the Alberta Golden Bears.

Winner of the latter game goes to the finals on Saturday, while winner of the York-St. Mary's game meets the Ottawa-St. Lawrence League representative, the Loyola Warriors Friday, before advancing to the finals.

The Yeomen would have to win three straight games to become national champions.

The game last Saturday, played before about 1,100 fans, featured sustained action and skating and countless good body checks. Yeomen Roger Galipeau and Ed Zuccato were particularly effective in this respect.

At times, this belligerent atmosphere deteriorated to produce a few incidents which could almost be labelled vicious. Referee Moe Schank assessed 32 penalties — 15 to York and 17 to Laurentian. Most of the infractions were for high-sticking, elbowing or roughing.

There were several fights during the game and two Laurentian players were thrown out. Goalie Pat Grace received a match penalty early in the third period when he charged out to centre ice attempting to clobber York's Galipeau. Later in the period, Voyageur John Dediana was evicted for fighting with referee Schank.

Laurentian's coach, Jack Porter, supported his player's arguments that the refereeing was lousy. However, this reporter thought Schank did a capable job under difficult circumstances. He called several penalties early in the game in an effort to curb intense emotions evident from the opening faceoff.

Laurentian centre Kent Pollard suggested the York players had seen the semi-final the night before and figured they would have to outrough Laurentian. There were also a couple of fights in that game.

The Yeomen had a radically different interpretation. They felt the Voyageurs initiated most of the violence and they had no alternative but to retaliate. Bruce Penny said: "They tried to run us out of the arena."

Porter refused to use the fact that his club had played the night before as an excuse for their defeat. He also felt York will do well in Charlottetown because of its excellent defense and strong goaltending.

Pollard said the key to York's victory was its goaltending and defense. He admitted that his club was hurting after the Lutheran game but said that this was "not really an excuse."

The Yeomen had been looking forward to this game since they clinched first place Feb. 13. Describing the mood in the dressing room before the game, Stroud said the players were confident but not over-confident. "Everyone knew he had to play his best to win," he said.

"Guarded optimism" was the way Brian Dunn described it. Dunn remarked that everyone was really "hyper" between periods — everyone was yelling instructions and encouragements to his mates.

Coach Bill Purcell recalled that when he assumed the coaching position five years ago, he promised the York people a championship in five years. His prediction was dead on.

Nobby Wirkowski pointed out that the ice surface at the Charlottetown arena is small, and speculated that this would be an advantage to the Yeomen because they have an abundance of big players.

The first period of the game featured sustained action and was the most exciting 20 minutes of varsity hockey this year. Controlling the play in the early minutes, Laurentian opened the scoring when Mike Jakubo connected on a breakaway.

However, Bruce Penny scored shortly after on a penalty shot. Penny related later that he gained experience taking penalty shots when he was playing-coach in Ayr, Scotland. While he was there, the referees called a penalty shot almost every game, and Penny had about a dozen.

Penny said he had intended to deke the goalie, because Rodger Bowness had scored that way in Sudbury. However, the goalie refused to move out so he shot from about 10 feet out.

Pollard remarked that, although the penalty shot was not the turning point of the game, it destroyed his club's momentum.

Roger Galipeau, on a solo rush, and Stroud from Steve Latinovitch and Bob Modray gave the home side a 3-1 lead after the first period.

The Yeomen tallied three quick goals early in the second period, to gain control of the game. All three goals came when York was killing penalties. In fact, Licio Cengarle and George Corn both scored while killing the same penalty. Stroud also scored while York was a man short.

Latinovitch connected later in the second period and again in the third to finish the York scoring. The Yeomen played defensive

hockey in the third period and were called for icing on several occasions. Latinovitch pointed out: "We knew if they didn't score, there was no way they could win."

At the game's conclusion, OIAA secretary Larry Nancekeville presented the league trophy to Stroud. In a short speech, Stroud said the victory was the result of hard work by every member of the team. He then thanked the fans for supporting the club in spite of the

cold. "This trophy also belongs to the fans," he said.

Ice Chips: the OIAA all-star team was announced before the game. The Yeomen placed four members on the squad — Goalie Bill Holden, defenseman Dave Kosoy and forwards Stroud and Latinovitch. . . Mike Penny's junior varsity team closed off a successful season with a 10-2-3 record . . . Yeomen's record now is 23-3-1 . . . Saturday's win was their 18th in a row.



CHALK UP ANOTHER POINT

Laurentian goalie Pat Long sticks to the post as York's Licio Cengarle moves around him to score another goal for the Yeomen. Voyageur John Dediano looks on.

Excalibur -- Tim Clark

## 'Canadian sport Americanized' — Bruce Kidd

By MIKE BLUMENTHAL

"Canadian sport has become Americanized," Bruce Kidd, one of Canada's all-time great long-distance runners, says.

Appearing as a guest speaker in professor Ian Lumsden's Atkinson course last week, Kidd was particularly rough on the NHL. He recalled that Clarence Campbell has said quite often that the NHL is not a Canadian League. "The only reason that they have their head office in Montreal is to avoid the anti-combines laws in the States," he charged.

Asked if the NHL could survive if the salaries of the national team were higher, he said that it could not.

"Canadian players don't like living in the States," he said. "They don't like to have full beer cans thrown in their faces." He recalled that Health and Welfare Minister John Munroe has pledged that the national team will not go into competition with the NHL.

Kidd explained how the NHL has created a monopoly for itself over

the source of players through a series of agreements with the CAHA. "Every boy who is interested in playing professional hockey is controlled by the NHL from age 13. During this time he is treated as a commodity, and his education suffers.

"The average player entering the majors has been shifted from city to city five times during his apprenticeship," he said.

Kidd said that Americanization of sport is happening at the university level, too. Over the past five years, Acadian University has imported five U.S. coaches — who have imported U.S. players — and has spent \$3 million on an athletic complex, "in order to attract more alumni funds."

The result, Kidd said, is that 90 per cent of the athletic budget is spent on the varsity team, and only 10 per cent on intramural. "The students can't get into the athletic complex when the varsity teams are practising, and when they're playing the complex is locked up in

order to encourage students to watch their team play," he said.

"Sport and society are integrally linked," he said. "In North America, sport is commercial activity, displaying racism, and requiring progressively greater levels of specialization. In its last published six-month report, Maple Leaf Gardens claimed a profit of \$800,000, he said.

Another student in the course related his experience in the Argos' training camp. "The black players bunked in a corner, away from the white players' bunks. About half-way through the training period a rumor was spread around that there was a quota for black players," he charged.

Kidd also mentioned the MA thesis of Bruce McFarlane now chairman of the sociology department at Carleton University. He found that the lifestyle and value scale of sportscasters and sportswriters resemble those of

public relations men more than those of other journalists.

McFarlane found two reasons for this. Firstly, the sportswriter tends to identify with a team, and this affects his objectivity. Secondly, they get up to 60 per cent of their

income in the form of kickbacks.

"This has a lot to do with the fact that most Canadians are spectators, rather than participants in sports activities. There is hardly any coverage of non-commercial sports," Kidd said.

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All Students Welcome!

**Joe Polonsky****I prefer the dating game**

Those of you, who have in your day, grooved to television game shows, probably are of the consensus that Monty Hall's "Let's Make A Deal" is the most crass, vulgar and/or repulsive offering of the entire genre. Well, my friends if this is indeed your belief, you, are obviously only a quasi-game show fanatic. Just a few years ago there was an afternoon program, which by comparison in the category of repulsion, makes Let's Make A Deal appear as refined an offering as a session with the Galloping Gourmet. The host of the proceedings was Jack Bailey with the proceedings themselves being entitled "Queen for a Day".

Every afternoon at 4 p.m. Thunder Bay time, four women would come on the show and compete for prizes on the basis of which one of the women could move the audience to the greatest ovation. The audience would be so moved by the four women relating to the viewers, a personal tragedy each one had recently suffered. A typical case was a Mrs. Sarah Birmingham who told the sad tale of how her husband had been shot in the back by an ardent group of gangsters, of her son having caught a bad case of scurvy, and of her daughter who after having been locked in the family's ice box for six days, paraded around the house convinced she was Joan of Arc.

Well, Mrs. Birmingham narrowly beat out a Mrs. Cohen whose grandmother had been kidnapped by the Klu Klux Klan. And for her efforts, the lucky Mrs. Birmingham won a trip for two to Vegas on TWA, a set of golf clubs for her son, and \$300 of the latest fashions from Paris for her daughter. This is of course ignoring the biggest thrill of all, a chance to come back and compete for the real 'biggies' on "Queen for a Fortnight".

viewing pleasure I had the opportunity to see a live taping of Queen for a Day being acted out in my urban sociology tutorial. The tutorial, whose constituent members' fathers are probably for the most part \$20,000-a-year men, played host to three women from "The Just Society".

The Just Society is a group of Toronto poor people who are trying to organize themselves in an effort to try and improve their somewhat dismal lot. Our urban sociology tutorial members, being very moral people, are naturally very concerned about poverty and decided to see some up close for the afternoon. So for two hours we proceeded to talk about poverty and after the show was over we all went down to the cafeteria and bought lunch for the poor people. We just did not think we could afford to send them all to Vegas for a week.

I'm trying to apply a little self analysis as an explanation for my hostility towards that afternoon's proceedings, I have decided somewhat inconclusively that either (a) I was upset at feeling like a freak who could afford to sit in York University and spout such inquiries as "Have you ever thought of socialism?" to a woman whose husband is on skid row, or (b) I was simply upset at this intrusion of poverty in my daily schedule and guilty at how I could sit in splendor while people were fighting for their next meal.

Whatever the case, my advice to moral students is if you want to see poor people, there are better places to see them than at York University. And I think my advice to myself is that one of the more nagging queries of mankind. "To help or not to help, that is the question." And if you decide to help, I am afraid you will have to go down to Cabbage Town. Cabbage Town cannot come up to you!

**MODELS  
wanted**

Producers' Services Talent Agency is casting for girls between the ages of 18 and 24 with a natural look for fashion and catalogue photography. Girls must be between 5'5" and 5'10" tall and slim with minimum

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**TGIF\***

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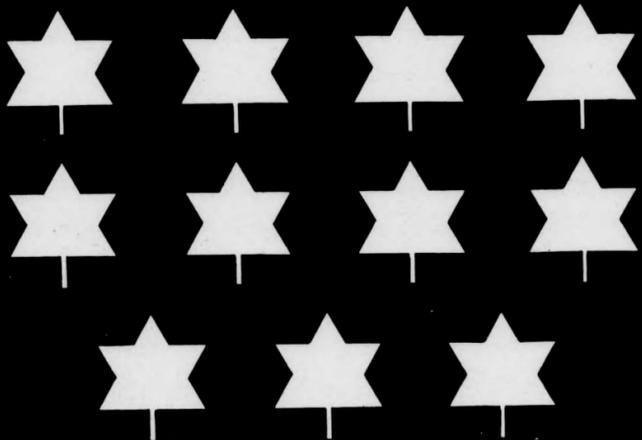
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# University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

In the air, on the ground

## CRESS looks at eclipse

Two observational teams from CRESS will be making eclipse observations on the Eastern Seaboard of Canada and the United States, Saturday.

In Nova Scotia, Professors G.G. Shepherd and R.A. Young with R. Berry will be using airborne and ground based photometers to observe intensity levels in the dayglow during solar eclipse conditions.

They will be making two series of observations. The first involves flying a two-channel rocket photometer in a light aircraft (Young's Cessna) to study oxygen emissions from the upper atmosphere. The airborne photometer when pointed at the zenith will 'see' light from inside and outside the shadow cone. The second set of observations will be made from a ground based photometer pointed at the dark side of the moon. The field of view will be entirely within the shadow cone.

Members of the second observational team, Professors R.W. Nicholls, F.J. Morgan and C.H. Dugan, are collaborating in a quadripartite rocket experiment, at Wallops Island, to photograph the flash spectrum of the sun in the vacuum ultraviolet and measure temperature variations from the sun's face to outer space.

For the past three years, scientists from Imperial College, London, and Harvard University have been collaborating with the York scientists in the planning and development of this particular research project. The experiment, conducted by the CRESS team, will

be flown from Wallops Island in an Aerobee Rocket with attitude control and is part of the Solar Satellite Project of Harvard College Observatory. Recovery of the payload from the Atlantic is essential to the success of the rocket experiment.



There are still a few spots on campus the planners' bulldozers haven't touched. EXCALIBUR photographer Dave Cooper found this one behind the Central Library.

## Profs research handicapped

The departments of physical education and of psychology have recently embarked on a research program to investigate the relationship between perceptual-motor and cognitive development. The populations to be studied are children diagnosed as learning disabled, the neurologically handicapped and the mentally retarded.

Heading the project are psychology professor Harold Minden and Bryce Taylor, director of the department of physical education.

According to Minden, "we are developing excellent research facilities at York and hope to involve faculty, graduates and undergraduates on an interdisciplinary basis to develop and evaluate remedial programs."

Through the medium of movement activities the research team will concentrate on development of motor abilities, perceptual-motor and intellectual functioning. "We intend to examine the effects of multiple stimulation of the visual, auditory, kinesthetic and tactual senses on

learning. Children with learning difficulties seem to need additional cues in order to grasp a concept."

The trampoline, obstacle courses, cue cards, chalkboard exercises, pantomime plays and percussion instruments are utilized to not only improve perceptual-motor abilities but also for the development of arithmetic concepts, word recognition, spelling and reading.

Minden indicates that "when we toss objects into a barrel, we concentrate on hand-eye coordination, finger and hand manipulation; we discuss weight and distance; we ask how many fell into the barrel; we talk about heavier than and lighter than; and we refer to colour, shape and size."

"One of our major premises is that for learning there is nothing sacred about a desk."

The movement oriented activities are concrete, interesting and meaningful to the children.

The programs are carried out in the Tait McKenzie Building utilizing the gymnasiums, swimming pool and a perception laboratory.

Although this program is the first organized activity of its kind on campus, York students have been working with perceptually handicapped and mentally retarded children for the past three years in clinics and schools off campus. There is no specific degree program in this combined area; however, the York students entering the field usually major in physical education, or psychology and take courses in normal and atypical child development and related subjects.

Response to the program has been most enthusiastic. Says Taylor, "Even students not in this field of endeavour come in to aid us in the training and therapy sessions. With such response, we will eventually be able to work with larger numbers of children."

## UBC professor to speak here

Distinguished ecologist, professor C.S. Holling, director of the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology at the University of British Columbia will deliver the second Gerstein Lecture -- "The Ecology of Violence" at 8:15 p.m. in the Moot Courtroom, Osgoode Hall Law School next Wednesday.

Recipient in 1966 of the George Mercer award of the Ecological Society of America for the outstanding paper of the year in the field of ecology, Holling has become increasingly involved in the application of ecological concepts to a better understanding of the human circumstance.

## Osgoode to get court records

Osgoode Hall Law School has been named an official repository for Ontario Court of Appeal case records. These documents which include written transcripts of evidence, memoranda, lawyers' points of argument, pleadings -- in fact all papers pertinent to the conduct of a case in the Court of Appeal -- will be of inestimable value to the whole teaching programme at the law school.

## Faculty briefs

PROF. H.W. ARTHURS, Osgoode, is a member of a committee that is revising the Canons of Ethics of the Canadian Bar Association and is assisting a group of Canadian law teachers in the revision of a casebook on labor relations law.

PROF. STEPHEN BORINS, Osgoode is doing research for the Ontario Law Reform Commission in the evidence law area and is counsel to the McRuer Commission. Borins has been appointed director of the Canadian Judicial Seminar, effective September, 1970.

PROF. A.N. McLEOD, economics, Atkinson College, addressed a meeting of the Purchasing Management Association of Canada, Toronto District on "Problems and Prospects for the Canadian Economy in 1970" on Jan. 14, and presented the lead paper at a colloquium on the interests of the developing countries and international monetary reform sponsored by the Committee on Society, Development, and Peace (a joint committee of the World Council of Churches and the Pontifical Commission Justice and Peace) in Geneva, Feb. 27 - March 1.

PROF. ANDREAS PAPANDREOU, economics, spoke on "There's No Liberty Without Order" to the College Historical Society of Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, March 4.

PROF. H.J. SCHUELER, foreign literature, has been awarded a Canada Council Research Grant for support of research on I.H. Pestolozzi (1746-1827) -- Swiss author and pedagogue.

## On Campus

Thursday, March 5

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION. Meeting and discussion at 10 am in Room 114, McLaughlin and at 6 pm in Room 102 Vanier.

NOON HOUR CONCERT. Milestone, a rock group, plays at 1 pm in Vanier Dining Hall.

MORGAN. Although a humanities class, limited extra seating is available for this film. 7 pm in Room C, Stedman.

HARRIS AND PARTNERS LECTURE. Prof. Benjamin Higgins, University of Montreal, will speak on "Regional Disparities and Canada's National Economic Welfare". Open to the public. Room A, Stedman, at 8 pm.

GREEN BUSH INN. 8:30 pm to midnight. Central Square. 75¢ cover charge for non-members.

SELF-PORTRAIT, PARTS 3, 4, 5. A continuation of the films shown the previous week. Stedman, Room A, 5-7 pm.

MEETING... of 1st and 2nd year undergraduates who wish to transfer to Administrative Studies (BA honors business). Room N102 in the Ministry of Love at 3 pm.

WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE. Anyone interested in joining a study group based on WSA, contact Susan at 635-3773, or ask at the WSA book table.

GLENDON COLLEGE CONCERT. Stephanie Sebastian, pianist, recipient of a number of noted U.S. awards, one of the few pianists invited to perform during the opening of the Los Angeles Music Centre, who was chosen as soloist for the Young Peoples Concerts with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic. Old Dining Hall at 7:45 pm.

PROF. FRITZ FISCHER, University of Hamburg, will speak on "New Perspectives on World War I" at 11 am in Room 118, Winters College.

PROF. EDWIN SILVERMAN, Boston University, will speak on "Blake's Paintings" at 4 pm in Room S137, Ministry of Love.

SYMPATHY FOR THE DEVIL with the Rolling Stones. Directed by Jean-Luc Godard. Sponsored by Frameworks in cooperation with the New Cinema of Toronto. Admission is \$1.50 for students with cards and \$2 for others. 2:30 pm, 8 pm and 10:30 pm in Burton.

Friday, March 6

POLLUTION FORUM. 1 pm in Winters JCR. Panel: George Kerr, Ontario minister of Energy and Resources Development; Fred Burr, NDP and critic of government policy on pollution; Larry Solway, CHUM; a representative from Gulf Oil Canada Ltd.; Stanley Burke is moderator.

A WINTERS DAY. Danceable rock with Manchild at 8:30 pm in Winters JCR. Ted and Charlee (folk) in the Sandbox. At 12:30 am an all-night record hop starts. Price is \$1.

COMPUTER MAPPING PROGRAMS. Tom Waugh, University of Edinburgh will speak on this subject at 2 pm in N301 in the Ministry of Love.

PROF. BENJAMIN HIGGINS. Scheduled to speak on Thursday on "Regional Disparities and Canadian National Economic Welfare", will be discussing this topic in more detail at 3 pm in Room S942 in the Ministry of Love.

GREEN BUSH INN. TGIF. 3 pm to 7 pm. Central Square. 75¢ cover charge for non-members.

Sunday, March 8

IN THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT. 7 pm and 9 pm in Room D, Stedman. Admission is 25¢.

BADMINTON CLUB. 2 pm to 4 pm. Upper gym in Tait McKenzie.

Monday, March 9

CONDITIONING FOR MEN. 12-12:30 pm in main gym Tait McKenzie (Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

CONDITIONING FOR WOMEN. Same as for men but from 12:30-1 pm.

GURTON'S APOCALYPTIC NEEDLE. Canadian premiere of a new play performed by the Cafe La Mama Company of New York. Written and directed by Tom O'Horgan. 8:30 pm at Burton. Tickets are \$3.50 and \$2 for York students.

Tuesday, March 10

LEONARD EULER AND THE HEURISTIC CHARACTER OF SOME OF HIS WORKS. Prof. George Polya, Stanford University, 3 pm in Room S203 in the Ministry of Love.

STAFF ASSOCIATION. There will be a meeting to complete the business of the adjourned meeting to consider the formation of a staff association. Room D, Stedman, at 5 pm.

Wednesday, March 11

NOON HOUR CONCERT. Zoom, an electronic music group, plays at 1 pm in Winters Dining Hall.

L'ANNEE DERNIERE A MARIENBAD. 7 pm in Room A105, Glendon College. Free.

SOME METHODS FOR NOT PROVING THE RIEMANN HYPOTHESIS. a colloquium at 3 pm in Room N203 in the Ministry of Love. With Prof. George Polya of Stanford University. Refreshments afterwards in Room N524.

SOME RECENT ADVANCES IN COORDINATION CHEMISTRY. S. Trafimenco, Dupont, will speak. Room 317 in Petrie Science Building at 4:30 pm.

ENVIRONMENT by Michael Hayden. "Creative Catering". From March 9-26, Vanier, Room 258. Open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 5 pm.

ART EXHIBIT in Winters College gallery until March 14. Done by students and staff.

Gerstein Lecture Series

Tradition and Revolution

## The Ecology of Balance

Prof. C. S. Holling

Wednesday, March 11

8:15 pm,

Osgoode Hall Moot Court

# RUFUS - THE RADICAL REPTILE

## CHILDHOOD AND EARLY YOUTH

