

A VOICE
AND...

Excalibur

...A VOTE

THE STUDENT WEEKLY OF YORK UNIVERSITY

Leary Barred from Psychfest

photo: pro tem

Jean Marchand, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration has refused to allow Timothy Leary, high priest of the LSD cult to enter the country. The former Harvard psychologist was scheduled to appear at Perception '67, the symposium to be held this weekend by University College of the University of Toronto.

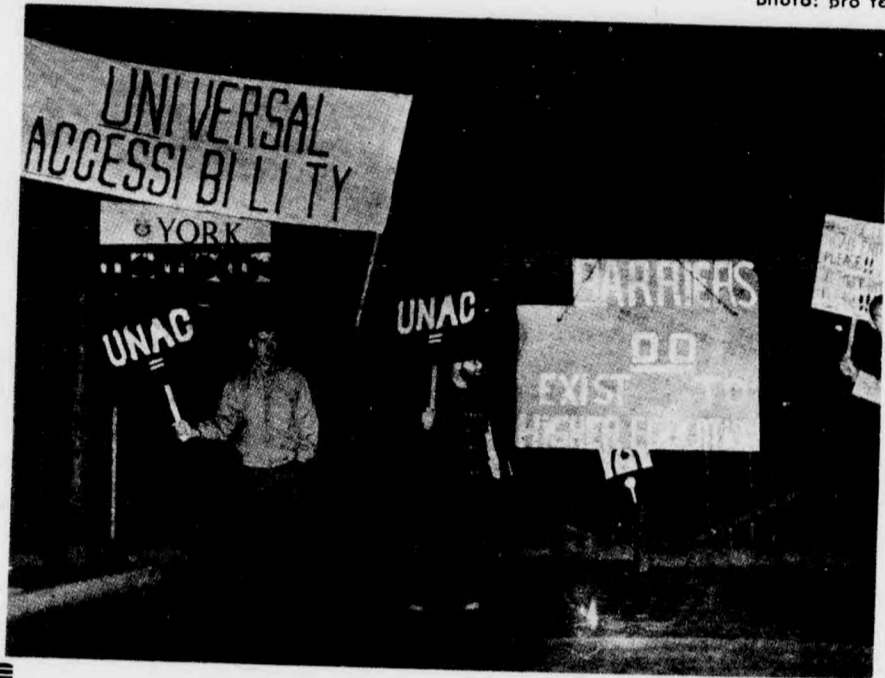
Leary has been convicted on charges of bringing untaxed marijuana from Mexico illegally into the U.S. but is free on bail pending appeal of a 30-year prison sentence.

Mr. Marchand's telegram to symposium organizers read:

by Anita Levine

'After careful consideration of your representations, I have decided I would not be justified in issuing a minister's permit to authorize the entry of Dr. Timothy Leary. This decision is based on Dr. Leary's convictions in the United States, and not on the opinions he holds or would express in Canada.

Mr. Marchand stated that he has no objection to the entry of Dr. Richard Alpert, a former colleague of Leary's who last month promised Festival co-ordinators that he would substitute for Leary if necessary. Alpert has since disappeared, and has yet to be located.



York students demonstrating for UNAC. See 'UNAC - What is it?' on page 3.

Vietnam War - Immoral and Illegal

by John Maly

Stanley Faulkner condemned the war in Viet Nam as immoral and illegal.

Mr. Faulkner, defense attorney for the Fort Hood Three, spoke at a meeting in Founders last Friday of the Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. He predicted that the United States will some day have to account to the world for its crimes at an international tribunal as the Nazis did after World War II.

Approximately 40 people listened to Mr. Faulkner outline the legal aspects of the war in Viet Nam.

After emphasizing that the U.S. regards itself as a 'country of laws and not a country of men', Mr. Faulkner explained Article six of the US. constitution which states that 'all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the

Land'. Various 'contracts' were explained such as the Kellogg-Briand Pact (which renounces war as an instrument of national policy), the U.N. Charter, SEATO, and the Geneva Accords (which were never signed by the U.S.). Mr. Faulkner in effect gave a summary of the defense he would have used at the court marshal of the Fort Hood Three. However, no defence was allowed and the GI's were convicted under Article ninety 'for refusing to obey a superior'. The case is now being appealed.

Mr. Faulkner concluded his argument by again drawing attention to the Nazi trials. He noted that merely obeying a superior had not absolved the Nazis after World War II.

The speech was followed by a lively discussion period in which Mr. Faulkner's views were continually challenged.

QUAKER MEDICAL AID

A benefit concert for the Quaker Medical Aid Program for all Vietnam will be given by Anton Kuerti on Saturday, February 18, at 8:30 p.m., in the Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building, University of Toronto.

Anton Kuerti, Pianist in Residence at the University of Toronto, made his debut as an orchestral soloist at the age of nine. Since then he has given numerous performances with many of the world's finest orchestras and conductors.

Mr. Kuerti said that he is 'disturbed by what seems to be the growing determination of United States leaders to prevail or exterminate.'

He admits that medical aid from Canada 'can only be a drop in the bucket', but sees it as a way of embarrassing 'those who seem intent on continuing the conflict.'

LOOK UP!

ESTABLISHED PARTIES SHOT DOWN

St. Johns (CUP)--Established student political parties have suffered upsets in model parliament elections on two university campuses.

At Memorial University, an independent student party, the Pitcher Plant Party, won 23 of the 42 seats.

The Progressive Conservatives got 8 seats, the Liberals 6 and the New Democratic Party five.

McGill University's model parliament convened Tuesday with a minority NDP government holding 21 of the 61 seats.

The Liberals were next in the running with 20 seats.

LOOK WAY UP!
TODAY - 12:55

- OUTSIDE FOUNDERS!

York Shorts

KITCHEN IMPEACHED

by Mike Snook

George Kitchen, former treasurer of S.R.C. has been 'stripped of his keys.'

Mr. Kitchen was impeached for inattention to his duties. When asked about his demise, he said only 'I was told I was no longer wanted.' Miss Pauline Rowe has presently taken over duties as unofficial treasurer.

Ken Johnson, new president of S.R.C., when asked for reasons of the impeachment said:

'George could not give me a positive statement that he had ever sent money to CUS. He was repeatedly asked for a financial statement and he simply failed to give us anything. He also failed to keep adequate books.'

S.R.C. COMMITTEES

by Mike Snook

Members of Vanier and Founders Colleges are presently working on committees to decide the fate of S.R.C.

They have agreed that the basic structure of York's campus government will remain the same, and of a political nature in that representatives from colleges

will be elected, not chosen by college councils.

The committees have also agreed that S.R.C. will oversee campus-wide clubs, and that colleges will have the responsibility of college clubs. Yet to be decided upon is S.R.C.'s authority with regards to publications and social co-relation of colleges.

CONFUSION OVER CUS

by Mike Snook

At the present time members of S.R.C. do not know whether or not that organization belongs to CUS.

Mr. Ken Johnston, president, reported that although he thought

they had paid the CUS fees, they had received a letter to the contrary from the Canadian Union of Students. Miss Pauline Rowe, acting treasurer, is investigating.

FOUNDER'S ELECTIONS

by Anne Wright

Five of the ten positions being contested in the Founders College Council election today have been filled by acclamation.

Mel Freeman has been acclaimed president; Roily Stroeter, first vice president; David Anderson, third year rep; Kim McLaren, second year rep;

and Donald Lindsay treasurer.

The only position to be filled by election are the office of second vice president (Bill Dolman versus Bill Tilbury), and the four positions of councillors at large (Ruth Ann Whipp, Doug Barrett, Robert Brady, Fred Halpern, Harvey Margei and Jim Stoyan.)

T.T.C. PETITION

by Jim Smith

Due to the many complaints received regarding the inadequate bus service provided by the Toronto Transit Commission on this campus, the Excalibur will petition the T.T.C. on behalf of

the students and staff of York University. Petitions are posted throughout the college and residence. If we get enough signees, we will get York put on a full time route.

Excalibur

student weekly of york university
toronto 12, ontario, canada

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EDITORIAL

A Voice and A Vote!!

Professor Gauthier's article ('Here Are The Limits to Student Power' on this page) on the limits of student power in the university is a classic of contradictions which inadvertently points out precisely why students should have a say in decision making in a university.

In arguing that students should not have any vote in university policy, Professor Gauthier says that 'Nothing is more ephemeral than the student world.'

'Its temporal horizons are strictly limited--an almost absolute unawareness of the actual past life of the university, and a very hazy view of the university's future beyond graduation of the present student generation.'

Clearly, if this be so, narrow minded students are not mature enough to be involved in university policy. Indeed the student then does 'compare with...the child.'

But what sort of student child is it that Gauthier portrays? Certainly, he is no ordinary nipper for the Professor goes on to describe him as 'the leading critic of university and society.' This 'child' is, according to Gauthier, 'in the best position to cast a skeptical eye on the pretensions of educators and other decision-makers.'

Let's face it, one of the first pretensions educators might well drop is their idea of the student being a child, a mere 'trainee.'

We quite agree with Professor Gauthier that the student is a leading critic of the university and is in an excellent position to perceive many of its faults. But, unlike the Professor, we feel this entitles him to a vote in the education he receives. Only when educators realize that the student has the perception that he has and grant the student the right to a say in the education he receives, will universities truly become 'communities of scholars', capable of genuine 'dialogue', so necessary to creative dynamic education of maximum value to society.

Professor Gauthier says that 'if they are denied both a vote and a voice, then they can only return to the role of passive consumers--or become social revolutionaries.' Yet, his offer of a voice without a vote is mere tokenism that, in truth, confines them to the role of passive consumers as Gauthier's own words reveal.

Why does he want students to have a voice? Because, says he, 'it is a failure in common courtesy not to inform the student about university decisions and policies.' Oh how nice...They should tell us what's going on, at least. After all, we do attend the university. And we like sheep will 'passively consume' the courteously provided decisions. Of course, we could run about the streets and sign petitions--we could as Prof. Gauthier points out, be 'social revolutionaries.'

But why, by granting students only a voice, force them to become either passive consumers or frustrated radicals forced to resort to extremes to get public attention that might coerce educators into giving them a vote--eventually? Give students the right to a vote in the policy-making of their universities, and you give the responsibility by which they can most usefully contribute to education and society.

Dr. Gauthier concedes that students are 'the leading critic; that students are the 'The best position to cast a skeptical eye on the pretensions of educators.' Completely inconsistently, however, he says that as they compare to children, having an 'almost absolute unawareness.'

Firmly believing that the student can and must contribute to university policy-making, we hope that academics, administrators and students alike realize this and give them the vote they should have.

LETTERS

Dear Sir,

This letter is in response to several articles which appeared in Excalibur on January 20, 1967 relating to the Centennial of Confederation.

with some of the points that are raised in the articles published and would consequently like to offer the following for the consideration of all concerned.

continued on page 8

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of an article by Professor Gauthier of the University of Toronto, an article with which I find myself in complete agreement. I hope that Excalibur will, after getting permission, reprint this article in the interest of airing all points of view on the vexed question of student participation in university government.

Yours truly,
Johanna Stuckley
Assistant Professor of English

HERE ARE THE LIMITS TO STUDENT POWER

University students have discovered power. From the war until the sixties, students in North America played a largely passive role, both in education and society. They accepted an educational system designed for them by their seniors, and while they talked endlessly--as students always have--about the shortcomings of society, they did not presume to do anything.

I do not need to tell you that the outlook of students has changed markedly. This outlook is the product of a minority of opinion-makers, but this minority shows itself to be overwhelmingly activist. In civil rights, in opposition to nuclear arms and to the war in Vietnam, in American and Canadian organizations, students have become involved in the larger world.

But they have also become involved in the university. The student revolt at Berkeley has already been enshrined in history.

University administrators across the continent on both sides of the border, ask themselves if it can happen here, and sleep less well at nights.

And it can happen here and everywhere. For as educators have become increasingly concerned with graduate students, as professors have become increasingly concerned with serving as consultants to government and business, and as administrators have become increasingly concerned with the sheer mechanics of running their multi-versities, undergraduates have become a depressed and neglected class.

There's no equality

But if past neglect of students has been inexcusable, it would be equally inexcusable to react in panic, and concede to students a share in the fundamental organs of university government. Students have no place on academic senates or on boards of governors.

The role of the student compares with that of the trainee,

the novice, or the apprentice--even the child. The successful student is brought into educational equality with his instructors, but he does not begin as an equal. It is a failure in common courtesy not to inform the student about university decisions and policies.

It is a failure in common sense not to consult the student about the effect of these policies, and his view of possible changes. But the responsibility for the policies and the changes must rest with the educators.

Campus transients

Not only are students in the position of trainees, but they are also transients. Nothing is more ephemeral than the student world. Its temporal horizons are strictly limited--an almost absolute unawareness of the actual past life of the university, and a very hazy view of the university's future beyond graduation of the present student generation. These limitations alone would make direct student participation in university government undesirable.

Many persons in the academic establishment seek to deny the students not only a vote but also a voice. Believing that students should be seen but not heard, they panic when students seek to run serious extracurricular activities, to evaluate the educational and social effect of the university, and to recommend changes in goals and in methods.

Such academic paternalism breeds and justifies the students' demands for power. Instead of this obsolete attitude, what is needed is recognition that the student is also the leading critic of university and society.

Because the student is not yet absorbed into the institutions of society and not yet fully aware of how facts compromise ideals, he is in the best position to cast a skeptical eye on the pretensions of educators and other decision-makers.

To share power is to share responsibility. If students were to receive a vote as well as a voice in the affairs of university and society, they could no longer serve as independent critics. But if they are denied both a vote and a voice, then they can only return to the role of passive consumers--or become social revolutionaries.

(Dr. Gauthier is an associate professor of philosophy, University of Toronto)

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(The Features Editor extends his gratitude to Carleton recruit Bonnie Riseley for her cooperation in coming all the way from Ottawa just to type this article!)

by David Gauthier

NEWS ITEM: Committee presently setting up constitution for S.R.C.



WARGA SPEAKS

Very recently York University's students were given the right to sit on a Board-Senate-Student committee and thereby given a voice in the governing of their university. We now have a responsibility - to do the best we can for our university and for ourselves. Let us take up this responsibility!

I have been given to understand by prominent members of our administration and faculty that York has a good academic reputation among other Universities and the business world. But do we merit this reputation? Are we producing knowledgeable, well-adjusted men and women or is this merely a Country Club with lounges, swimming pools and social activities, and a membership fee of \$550 a year.

There seems to be an impression among the students of this University that they can get by with only a minimal effort. I have found this view to be widespread and not without foundation. Let me give you some figures for the 1965-1966 failure rates at York and the University of Toronto.

	1st yr	2nd yr	3rd yr
U of T	16.0%	15.2%	6.0%
York	6.7%	7.3%	9.1%

Why should our failure rate be so low? Are we producing students of a lower calibre than the University of Toronto? Notice that as you progress at the U of T the failure rate decreases. The poorer students are weeded out as early as possible, whereas, we allow students to pass in first and even second year and

then discover that they are not 'college material'.

One of the reasons for our low first year failure rate (and also for second year) is the General Education courses. I definitely approve of Gen. Ed. courses for first year students, but not for second year students. Gen. Ed. courses are geared to a first year level, being broad introductory subjects which allow the freshman to develop his general interests. But the second year student should have available more stimulating and specific subjects.

The administration has, thankfully, reduced the number of Gen. Ed. requirements which is definitely a profitable step for our student body.

It is my opinion that the academic standards at York must be increased. This is a 'soft' University and it should not be. Our student body, according to administration statistics, are generally of a higher Grade XIII average than those at the University of Toronto.

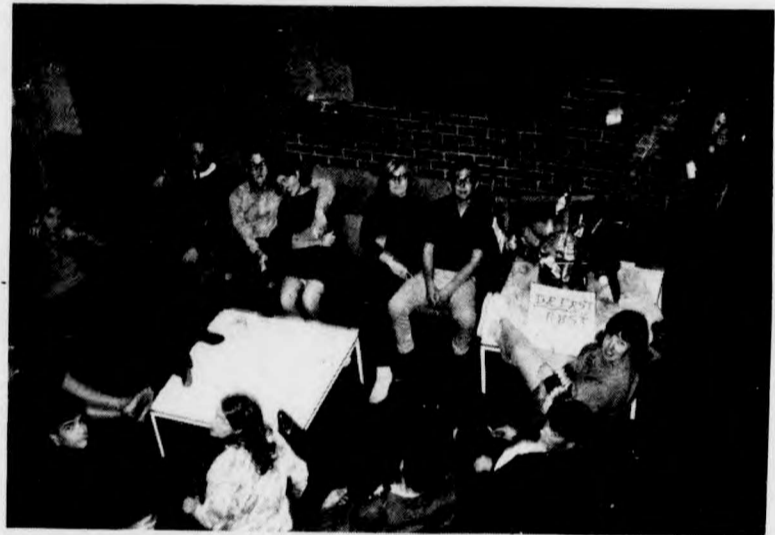
York is a young University and in many ways an experimental one. Free time to get involved in extra-curricular activities is necessary to develop York's Whole Man (do you know what I am talking about) but we should, and definitely must improve the calibre of our finished products.

I am proud to be a York student. I feel it is the best there is - but it can be improved. But it will not be improved by students who enjoy being part of a subsidized Country Club.

intellectual community . . .



or country club??



Co-op residences can help us!

By Canadian University Press

Students and university administrators alike are finding there are no simple solutions to their housing problems these days.

University-sponsored housing projects are steadily becoming more difficult to finance, more expensive to build and always difficult to keep out of the red.

Rising labour costs, skyrocketing enrolments and tight-fisted university governors are blocking the road to residential campuses in Canada.

Many Canadian universities which offer listing services for off-campus housing are constantly at odds with gouging landlords who rent inadequate facilities to reluctant - and equally broke - students.

But this gloomy picture is being changed somewhat by the spread of co-operative housing projects across the country, as more and more student governments and university administrations work together following the lead set by universities like Waterloo and Toronto.

Campus co-operatives are nothing new. Twenty-nine years ago at the University of Toronto, Campus Co-operative Residences Inc. began operations with a rented attic and a few army cots.

Today, the corporation owns more than 50 dilapidated Victorian houses scattered around the outskirts of the university grounds, and is building a \$5,750,000, 20-storey residence building scheduled for completion in June of 1968.

Known as Rochdale College, this triple-towered structure will house 600 single students, 100 married couples and 50 faculty members. It is expected Rochdale eventually will become an educational, residential college.

At Waterloo, in a posh, two-year-old student co-operative, single accommodation can be had

for \$250 per trimester, or close to \$500 for a regular academic year. The Toronto co-op houses cost students about \$460 for single accommodation, including board.

One of the big incentives for building new residence co-operatives is coming from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In 1966, a change in mortgage lending permitted student residences to become eligible for CMHC money.

The Crown corporation now backs 90 per cent of a student residence mortgage, with private lenders furnishing the rest. A \$1.5 million, 15-storey married students' co-op at Dalhousie University scheduled for completion in September is being built under the legislation, and students there say their residence dream would not be near reality without the CMHC mortgage.

Some campuses are showing signs of getting into the co-op housing business in a big way these days while others are not. Here is a partial summary:

University of British Columbia: Last fall, UBC's students' society announced plans to hire an architect, borrow between \$500,000 and \$1 million and build a co-op. At UBC, it was reported last fall there were 1,400 students waiting for university-sponsored housing and an additional 5,500 looking for homes off-campus.

University of Alberta: In Edmonton, where university residences are going to lose an estimated \$17,000 this year despite government grants, and where residence dwellers will pay \$8 per month more this fall, university provost A.A. Ryan says, 'If students can come up with a scheme for co-op housing and show it to be financially feasible, it is all to the good of the university.' Last fall the university paid a student lead-

er's way to a co-op housing seminar at Waterloo, to show its faith in such a project.

University of Saskatchewan: A small group of Saskatoon students are trying to set up a pilot co-op, but observers say problems being encountered by students engaged in the same type of work at Regina are a discouragement.

University of Manitoba: This university is located in a suburban area of Winnipeg, where no old houses can be bought for co-ops, and thus far the university administration has been against the idea of co-op housing. Students have not as yet done any fighting for co-ops.

United College: Reports indicate there are no plans for extension of residence facilities, and co-op housing hasn't been considered.

St. Mary's University: No plans for co-op housing have been announced.

Memorial University: Co-op housing has been looked at by university administrators, but no detailed consideration has been given it. Memorial is planning to double existing residence facilities as soon as administrative and financial problems can be dealt with. About 370 students now live in residence there. No action by students is planned yet.

Social Committee needs volunteers

The Social Planning Committee needs people interested in helping a newly developing community to make the best use of its resources for its children. The new community is at Jane and Shepard, a new low-income housing area which has, as yet, no programs set up for its youngsters. This area is convenient to the campus and the sort of help needed would provide good experience for anyone interested in social work, teaching or CUSO. Before York University can commit itself, the Social Planning Committee must know how many are interested in active participation. The program will not

really start till the '67 fall term but anyone available to do ground work over the summer is asked to contact the committee immediately. Those interested in any part of this program are asked to phone the committee as soon as possible with suggestions and promises of commitment. This is not a program for someone who cannot ensure helping at least one evening a week. In order to do anything effectively the committee must be able to depend on the students who volunteer. No experience is necessary--only willingness to help. If interested, please call: Jackie Arsenault 741-4036 or Gabi Baumgaertner 241-3625

Charles Taylor Looks at Divided China

by Charles Ogilvie

Not even the experts could have predicted the extent of the fantastic upheavals now taking place in Red China.

Mr. Charles Taylor, former Peking correspondent of the *Globe and Mail*, was the only resident North American journalist in mainland China until the fall of 1965. He was invited to York Jan. 31 by Carmichael House to talk about what is currently happening in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He admitted that the original thinking of the experts on the Red Chinese situation, himself included, had been 'all wrong'.

For the capacity crowd in Founders' JCR, Mr. Taylor outlined many of the difficulties in newsgathering facing the foreign newspaperman in China, particularly Westerners. The situation at the present time, with the Red Guards roaming the streets of Peking, is even more chaotic than normal. Much of the news coming out is gathered by Japanese correspondents travelling around the city, which for the sake of efficiency they have divided into spheres of influence, dressed in typical north Chinese winter clothing, reading the 'big character' posters found on every wall in the city which is not painted red. These posters put up by various 'Red Guard' groups do not generally carry very accurate news, but many unfounded rumours and half-truths. Additional confusion is caused by the fact that the Japanese who can read the Chinese characters sometimes fail to catch some of the precise meanings. China has no news censorship, and reports are transmitted to Japan as sent by the Japanese journalists. Americans in Tokyo translate the reports into English, often garbling them in the process. Such news from Japanese sources, suffering in interpretation, translation and transfer so many times, should be accepted with a great deal of reserve. Similarly, the reports originating in Hong-Kong should be treated with particular caution. It was Mr. Taylor's feeling that the only very credible reports coming out of China were those of the *Peking Daily* and *Radio Peking*.

Profound Upheaval

In Charles Taylor's view what is happening in mainland China today is the most profound upheaval since the Communist Revolution succeeded in coming to power in 1949. It is in part a power struggle, and part a working out of old rivalries. What is at stake is what course the Chinese Revolution will take from now on. On both sides are ranked men of dedication, who have worked all their lives for Communism in China. Mr. Taylor thinks that Mao's dream is not mad, and is possible and practical in China, but all the forces of modern history run counter to Mao's direction, so possibly Mao is waging an inevitably losing battle. For this reason Mr. Taylor admits to a sneaking admiration for the old revolutionary with his devotion to his original principles.

It seems incomprehensible to Westerners that 18 years after the revolution--18 years which have been a period of unequalled advance for China, in which China learnt to do more than China had ever done before--that Mao should not be satisfied that China has reached the point of economic take-off, and is within sight of relative affluence. But Mao is afraid that the Revolution will be betrayed to its own success. He saw the example of Soviet Russia, where increasing affluence caused people to de-

mand more, as well as political freedom. Mao regards this as heretical.

Mao also looks back on earlier Chinese dynasties, founded by peasant uprisings like his, which collapsed in corruption. Usurped by elites more concerned with their own interests. Mao fears that this will happen to his own revolution. He is afraid particularly for the young people. In interviews and speeches he has harped on this point, that they are too soft, that they have never sacrificed for, or been blooded by a Revolution.

He fears that his Revolution might go the same bureaucratic way as the Soviet Union. He is worried also about the intellectuals. This is a feeling of distrust, which has its roots in his early days as a young librarian

doctrinated. All these campaigns were on an enormous scale, and were tremendous many-sided campaigns to transform human nature. Mao has said, 'The nature of Chinese man must be changed or the revolution will be betrayed.' Mao believes that every Chinese must be a worker, soldier, peasant and intellectual. This is an ideal, but the fact in Yenan. In the 1930's and 40's, when the Communist Chinese armies were blockaded in mountainous Yenan in Northern China, every man had to be versatile and capable for doing everything.

Mao a Romanticist

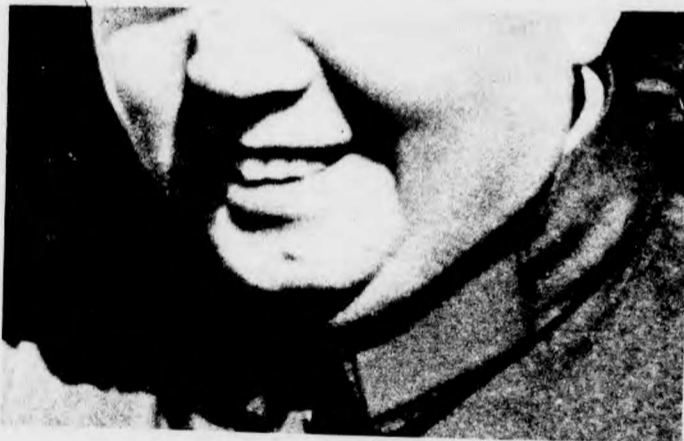
Mao is impatient and romantic. He is trying to recreate over all China the conditions of Yenan, 30 years later. In the eyes of most Westerners the conduct and



Will Mao see through...

when he was snubbed by the scholars for being a crude country youth with a rough Hunanese accent. Mao fears the intellectuals' power to take over the propaganda machine. The third group Mao distrusts are the peasants with their spontaneous tendencies to capitalism, their love of property. They want to keep their land. Even the communes had to return some land and livestock in order to pacify the peasants after the 'Great Leap Forward' in 1958. There is much unrest in the country-side at the

conditions of Yenan do not seem to be relevant to China's problems as a growing power. They do not seem to be relevant to the needs of the sciences, the bureaucracy, or technology. The people who oppose Mao's policies, and support the bureaucratic line were the majority in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. But this was no new experience for Mao. He had lost the majority in the Party at least twice before the Revolution had been won in 1949. A crisis in the inner party struggle



...his revolution?

moment because the Maoists are saying that they will take the peasants' land and stock away.

Mao's cure is not mad, but shrewd, bold and incredibly clever. Toward the end of 1963 it was obvious that something was happening in China. Since 1959, the 'Great Leap Forward' period there had been a recession in China and the Communist Party had relaxed discipline. But the years 1963, 1964, and 1965 were years of good harvests and economic recovery. In 1963 mass campaigns were begun, which the Chinese attempted to keep quiet from the rest of the world. There was a whole series of campaigns, among the peasants, against artists, intellectuals, movies, plays. Everyone had to carry Mao's message. Young people had to put in extra physical labour and were sent to the country-side to help with the harvests. A mass militia movement was started, estimated to have between 15 and 25 million members. They were armed with rudimentary weapons, but the point was the discipline and drill. They were being made fit, and were being in-

seemed to be taking place in October of 1965. There seemed to be a special meeting of the Politburo. There were unusual movements of troops around Peking, and the highways leading to the secret airport used by China's top political leaders were closed. It seemed at that time that Mao had lost out. He left Peking for Shanghai and began collecting his political friends to begin the fight back.

One of Mao's most important new allies was Lin Piao, a long time mystery figure in Chinese affairs. One of the Marshals of the Red Army from its earliest days, he was little known, and spent most of his time travelling in the provinces with his own military entourage. Since the beginning of the 'Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution' Lin Piao has been working to build himself up as the best friend of Maoism. As part of his campaign Mao had the schools and universities closed, throwing the kids loose to get at the people and the party. They soon formed into the 'Red Guard' units now familiar in news dispatches from

Peking. Mao created special committees parallel to organizations in the Chinese Communist Party to get at his opponents in control of the regular Party apparatus a move unprecedented in the history of Communist power. Mao moved quickly to capture the organs of propaganda, and denied his opponents a form to express their ideas. Mao moved in, isolated his opposition, and picked them off one by one.

Mao's main opponent in the Party apparatus was Liu Shiao-Chi, who was China's President, and had appointed his own key friends to positions in the party. Liu had built up a vast network of personal loyalties. The Party bureaucracy was soft, quiescent, and believed in political pragmatism, and the position of Liu despite his apparent power seems to be weak. As for a widening of the struggle, Mao apparently does not want the army to get embroiled at this point. This is probably because Lin Piao cannot deliver the whole army. Neither Lin or Mao would want an all out Civil War, which could result if army commanders fight on opposite sides. Mr. Taylor estimated that in order to heal the scars being caused by the 'Proletarian Cultural Revolution' the Maoists will have to become more moderate. Economic necessities will have to be given more priority, more incentive will have to be given to the planners. It is his opinion that the final irony may be, that Mao by putting China through the throes of a desperate upheaval may have accelerated the very process he abhors, bureaucratization.

Increased Isolation

Another result of the 'Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution' has been a further set back in China's foreign relations. China has lost ground in Africa and Asia. To the under-developed nations of this area the Chinese example was attractive and appealing up until a few years ago. The Chinese had apparently succeeded in building an economic infrastructure by following moderate means and skillful economic policy, built so painstakingly after the 1956 Bandung conference, collapsed in confusion with the abortive 1965 Algiers Conference. Now the Afro-Asian nations view the upheaval in China with dismay. This new isolation is probably reinforced by the Chinese normal tendency to be rather chauvinistic in their attitudes towards foreigners, and is reflected in the Chinese disinterest in pressing for membership in the United Nations.

The effects the Chinese upheaval will have in the West, on the conduct of the War in Vietnam, are all incalculable. Whether Mao, or his opponents win out, is at the moment undecided. Although some say that Mao is just being used as a front-man for some kind of a conspiracy, all the campaigns bear the mark to Mao's thinking and experience. There is the possibility, Mr. Taylor replied in answer to a question, that if the army becomes too closely involved in the struggle, military rule, Bonapartism, could result. Mr. Taylor commented that many in the West take the position that it is Mao's opponents who are the reasonable men, and if they were to gain power, the West would be faced by men with whom it would be possible to deal. He pointed out that the advantages might not be so clear-cut. Moderate, bureaucratic, soviet-style Chinese administration might heal the Sino-Soviet breach, making Russia less eager to reach accords with the West than at the present.

What is UNAC anyway? The way the words universal accessibility are bandied about in the student press and student government offices, you would think that it was a widely understood concept. However, the actions of students and student government in the past indicate that very few people have a comprehensive appreciation of the real meaning of the term.

Universal accessibility has generally been defined as the elimination of all barriers to continuing education to the extent of one's abilities. These barriers may be financial, environmental, or motivational. In most cases they are a product of the student's own incapacity but are mainly a result of external factors beyond his direct control. Thus, statistics prove that the burden of paying tuition fees falls more heavily on those whose parents are in a low income bracket. The desire to quit school early is cultivated by inadequate curricula or teaching methods which fail to overcome the deficiencies conditioned by a student's own particular cultural and socio-economic background.

Some people, especially those who see only the financial barrier, cherish the naive illusion that universal accessibility already exists in Canada. With supreme confidence they argue that 'anyone' can afford to go to university if they 'save for several years ahead of time, work in the summer and are willing to take out a loan.'

But this simply isn't true.

First of all, two-thirds don't even make it to the end of high school.

The causes of 'dropping out' are complex and various; but it is clear that those who leave are not adequately stimulated or developed by the school system to resist the rival pressures and attraction. Some feel the pull of a full-time job which might give them independent financial status and a sense of achievement they rarely experienced in the classroom. Others have no clear alternative goal but have lost all interest in ideas as presented in our schools.

But even for the one-third who do finish secondary school and are confronted by the financial barrier, universal accessibility is a myth. The average savings from summer earnings for a male student in Canada is \$418. Some people earn more; coincidentally enough, it is usually those whose fathers have friends in businesses that are willing to hire students. But most earn less. Girls in Prince Edward Island can expect to save less than \$281 after four and a half months work.

The remainder of the \$1,750 estimated average total cost of a single year's tuition must come from somewhere.

Are government guaranteed loans the right answer? As many students know, not everyone passes the multi-page means test to qualify for one. The provincial governments require parents to contribute a fixed portion of the educational costs before the student is even eligible; this percentage is determined on a rigid scale tied simply to both student and parental income and assets. In return, the parents are going to want to have a say in what their child studies, especially

when they are 'paying for it'. Dependency on one's parents is not only encouraged but required by existing aid plans.

For those people unfortunate enough to be in the kind of family which can more easily see the benefit of an immediate job after high school than the considerable sacrifice of saving up several thousands of dollars to send Johnny to college, the loan is no help. Besides, Johnny might not adjust well enough to the huge impersonal middle-class campus to pass his first year, and he could face a debt of more than one thousand dollars in six months. If he does go, he will be sure to pick a course on the grounds of the salary it will bring him. He knows even better than the student with rich parents that anything with a price tag is to be considered a commodity and evaluated accordingly.

And the girl who is thinking of getting married some day is not too eager to run up a \$5000-plus debt to present her husband. Nor is the theology student even eligible under existing laws. And the would-be social workers and philosophers, and other people who aren't interested in making big money right away will find repayment quite difficult. Many then resign themselves to another course - commerce or law - and promise themselves that they will do what they really want later or 'in their spare time'.

fulfillment of himself and his society.

The learning process can be the agent of liberating people from the limitations imposed by their particular environments - material, social and mental. It should broaden their consciousness of the physical and social world in which they live and make them more aware of themselves and of other people.

A society, which is concerned with the quality of life enjoyed by its members as well as the quantity of goods they consume, will establish a public educational system geared to both individual capacities and community needs. There is no logical reason why an arbitrary line can be drawn between 'private' post-secondary 'finishing schools' and 'public' secondary schools if continuing education is to be a reality. The same arguments which were once used against making high schools accessible financially are being employed against free post-secondary education.

Society dies when it ceases to revitalize its own process through the development of new ideas, talents, and techniques. Students are hopefully encouraged to join their professors in exercising the critical function of the university by actively participating in intellectual dialogue

consumer interests of society, the pressure to adapt its structures to fit into this corporate system increases. The inevitable culmination is the realization of Berkeley's president Clark Kerr's dream of the 'multiversity' of completely separate disciplines united only by an all-powerful administration becomes a reality.

Even now Canadian universities compete with one another in the education market by offering scholarships (academic or athletic), fringe benefits, and a calendar listing famous 'published' professors who don't teach. The student soon learns that it is more 'practical' and realistic to conform to the dictates of this kind of system and compete for marks and jobs against this background of a market mentality. It is easy to see why Canada's self-styled 'liberals' usually offer such substitutes for a radically reformed free educational system as loans, bursaries or scholarships, tuition fee abolition, or more of the same kind of post-secondary schools; all are extrinsic materialistic 'incentives' and bonuses suitable in a market situation but which are irrelevant to social and motivational barriers to accessibility.

Students who want to make UNAC more of a reality cannot avoid confronting and dealing with the problems of their society. Although education can overcome some of the inequalities which exist in our present society, it is only by eliminating these inequalities at their roots that any long-range solution to the problem of accessibility will be possible. South African universities will never be open to non-whites until students and others do something to get rid of apartheid. Finally, before the government will be willing to act to implement the policies suggested above, public opinion must be educated by active programming and lobbying in the community and with its leaders.

But taking our case to the public and acting upon the problems of society are not enough. Academics must be convinced to commit themselves again to the creation of a democratic community of scholars dedicated to the pursuit of excellence and the real education of its members.

You must undertake activities geared to the achievement of fundamental reforms within institutions of learning at every level. This means developing joint programmes with high school students so that we can better understand the problems they face and do something about them.

It also means pushing for democratization of post-secondary institutional structures and reforms in curriculum and teaching methods which will enable students to participate in their education more responsively and directly.

Ultimately, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the cause of inaccessibility is the same for those who quit for financial reasons after high school and those who dropped out in between. Universal accessibility will not be achieved until we change the aspects of our society and educational system which militate against the process by which all members of society can learn, develop and emancipate themselves from their particular mental and material bonds.

UNAC - WHAT IS IT?

by C.U.P.

The 1966 Canada Student Means Survey and the Atkinson Report contains some pretty frightening statistics.

The latter survey estimated that for every student presently in an institution of higher learning, there is another person of the same age who has dropped out with the same intellectual capacity.

The fact that one-quarter of the students come from the 6% of Canadian homes with incomes of over \$10,000 or that a matching 28% represent the 52% of Canadian families which make less than \$5,000 a year is no accident. Nor should it be surprising that only 9% of those from rural non-farm areas ever make it past high school.

There can be no question that equality of opportunity to higher education does not exist in Canada. Loans, bursaries and scholarships just don't do the trick.

But although the economic arguments are conclusive in themselves, the real cause of inaccessibility to post-secondary education has little to do with money. The causes are embedded in the framework of our society and the public education system which is an integral part of it.

Every citizen in a democratic society has a right to be educated to the fullest extent of his ability. The community provides formal education for its members because it realizes that people are not born free and equal but can only become so through a process of 'educating' or drawing out the inherent potential of every individual to contribute to the

which creatively challenges old ideas, probes beneath our own and others' prejudices and redefines social, moral and scientific values as objectively as possible.

But if the university is to perform its crucial analytical and creative function, it cannot be a private preserve serving the needs of the corporate establishment. It cannot go on training merely the scions of our socio-economic elite who adapt easily and too often uncritically to the demands of the establishment-oriented educational system.

Instead of stifling the intellectual initiative of the majority in order to give highly specialized training to a select few, the goal of public education must be to maximize the education of all students. This may well mean that primary and secondary school curriculum will have to be varied in content and presentation and new types of post-secondary institutions will be imperative.

But what can the Canadian Union of Students, student governments and movements and the individual student do to further the achievement of universal accessibility? First, the student who has a pragmatic awareness of the accessibility problem will realize that change within the educational system cannot be made in isolation from the society of which it is a product. The principles of the market and the methods of organization developed by private corporations pervade virtually all organizations in North American society. As post-secondary institutions become more integrated with the community around them and serve the productive and

Psychedelic Festival

Anyone not out on an extended LSD trip is probably trying to get a ticket to turn on at Perception '67, the psychedelic festival to be held at the University of Toronto on Feb. 10, 11 and 12.

Perception '67 is sponsored by the University College Literary and Athletic Society who feel that consciousness-expanding drugs have important consequences not only for the individual user but for the society at large.

In order to bring the entire psychedelic issue into a better perspective, ingenious entertainments and environments have been devised which will give the participant a psychedelic thrill without LSD. In fact, controversy over the festival's very conception has been so great that the Society was forced to pass a motion clarifying their position: "In response to the distortion in the press regarding Perception '67, the council states that it is conducting the symposium in the interests of education and entertainment and that it neither necessarily supports nor opposes the position taken by any of the participants in the symposium."

Notorious among the scheduled participants was Dr. Timothy Leary, guru of the LSD crowd, former Harvard psychologist, and founder of the League for Spiritual Discovery. Psychfest co-ordinators encountered difficulties in securing border-crossing privileges for Leary who is out on bail pending an appeal of a 30-year sentence for bringing marijuana into the U.S. from Mexico. A petition, signed by ten U. of T. professors, was sent to the District Attorney's office in Laredo, Texas, stating that Dr. Leary would make a useful contribution to the university. U.S. officials are appeased but now the Canadian Immigration Department has decided to get into the act by barring Leary's entry into this country. This was the last problem Psychfest people expected to encounter, since Leary was allowed to make an appearance on Front Page Challenge last October, his conviction notwithstanding. Festival co-ordinator Allan Kamin and CUS president Doug Ward were to represent the U.C. Lit in Ottawa Feb. 7, in negotiations with immigration officials, but at this writing their success or failure in securing entry for Leary is not known.

Meanwhile, Dr. Richard Alpert who was expelled from Harvard with Leary in 1963 for conducting LSD experiments has agreed to substitute in the event that Canadian officials refuse to change their minds. Alpert now resides in California and has no convictions for drug offences.

Leary was set to lecture Feb. 11 on 'Psychedelics and Religion'. He was also to take part in a panel discussion with Prof. Charles Hanly of the U. of T. philosophy department and Dr. Daniel Cappon of Marshall McLuhan's Centre For Culture and Technology, and Dr. John Robson, professor of English. The topic for discussion was to be "Expanded Consciousness: Its Validity and Value."

One of the most exciting features of the festival should be Mind Excursion, the simulated LSD trip designed by Toronto artist Michael Hayden. A ten room structure, through total environments of sound, light, projections, textural effects, color and aroma seeks to distort existing space relationships and unnerve and disorient the individual. Similar to psychedelic drugs, the excursion's psychological stimulation will encourage the individual to discard his previous prefabricated attitudes toward his environment and allow him to reinterpret it with a dif-

WHO NEEDS ACID?

by Anita Levine



"O Nobly born, listen well:
You are now in the magic theatre of heroes and demons.
Mythical superhuman figures.
Demons, goddesses, celestial warriors, giants,
Angels, Bodhisattvas, dwarfs, crusaders,
Elves, devils, saints and sorcerers.
Infernal spirits, goblins, knights, and emperors.
The Lotus Lord of Dance
The Wise Old Man. The Divine Child.
The Trickster. The Shapeshifter.
The tamer of monsters.
The mother of gods, the witch.
The moon king. The wanderer.
The whole divine theatre of
figures representing the highest
reaches of human knowledge.
Do not be afraid of them.
They are within you.
Your own creative intellect is the master magician of them all.
Recognize the figures as aspects of yourself.
The whole fantastic comedy takes place within you.
Do not become attached to the figures.
Remember the teachings.
You may still attain liberation."

T. Leary

ferent perspective.

Designer Hayden has estimated that a commercial display firm would charge up to \$80,000 to create such an excursion, but because industries are interested in trying out new products at the psychfest the cost of the environmental experiment will be only \$1000-\$2000. Rowlux, for instance, is a new material which can be used for creating psychedelic effects. It is composed of polarized lenses on which the eye cannot focus. Thus walking on a Rowlux floor would give a sensation of floating about two feet in the air. Sound scary? Just wait till you try the exploding floor!

In one room, the individual, bathed in ultra-violet light, will witness a ceiling of insane people crush down on him as the heart and lungs of the triangular room collapse and stop. In another, one is above a city and underwater at the same time. In yet another, a film tuned to the alpha rhythms of the mind flickers black and white in reality but the mind begins to fill in the gaps with color and form.

Apparently there is such a thing as psychedelic music--and in Toronto, yet. John Cockle of the Royal Conservatory is composing an electronic accompaniment to Hayden's Mind Excursion; he is also planning a special concert of electronic music at which the audience will sit in chairs arranged in concentric circles, looking out at lights. The lights will be on for 20 minutes and off for 20 minutes. The combined effect of the lights and Cockle's music will make the individual associate the modulations of the music with concrete sources.

Hometown Stu Broomer and his Kinetic ensemble will present a psychedelic jazz concert Saturday night.

A Sunday evening concert will feature yet another local group, the City Muffin Boys whose sound has been described as a "totally new, way-out synthesis" of electronic, jug band, and rhythm-and-blues music.

However, star billing at this concert is shared by "the Poet of Pot," Allen Ginsberg and the Fugs who, as everybody knows, are the musical answer to Andy Warhol's underground movies. Oh yes, there will be some films too--maybe not Warhol's but definitely from New York, McMaster and elsewhere.

Designs by Montreal's John Warden will highlight a fashion show--psychedelic of course--which will also feature a pork-chop dress and other fashions by Tiger Morris of New York; psychedelic clothing wired for light and sound. Great Zot.

Toronto Star columnist Sidney Katz will moderate a panel discussion on "Psychedelics, Health and the Law". On his panel will be Mr. Art Whealey, currently chief narcotics prosecutor in Toronto.

Peter Gzowski, Toronto Star Entertainment editor, will lead a discussion of the question "Should Marijuana Be Legalized?" and will have Dr. Mark Eveson who has done research on LSD as a participant.

Strobe lights, a hanging ceiling and a floor covered with floating mist are part of the total environment dance featuring The Tripp on Saturday evening.

University College has obviously gone all out on this one. Perception '67 should turn out to be a valid investigation of consciousness expansion. Allan Kamin, a festival co-ordinator, recently issued a warning to pushers that the real stuff will not be welcome at U.C. during that weekend and promised that the place would be swarmed with

cont'd on pg. 7

Spotlight

JAMES REANEY GO AWAY

James Reaney, Canadian poet, and university professor, thinks he is a playwright. What sad delusions of grandeur! I have never seen such a hack attempt at writing plays as THE THREE DESKS. Reaney used every gimmick that symbolizes out-dated melodramatic theatre. (And they didn't even have popcorn!) He created only four believable characters out of a cast of eighteen.

It was easy to believe that the LONDON LITTLE THEATRE is an amateur group when you consider the sets and sound effects. The production was supposedly

designed by Jutta Gregor, but it was reminiscent of an antique collector's nightmare. The only technical merit was the lighting which suspiciously showed the mark of York's Nick Ayre.

For the most part, the actors and director did the best they could with this so-called play. Eric Atkinson, Fraser Boa, Greg Brandt, Susan Crowther, and the group playing the students tried valiantly to make something of this dramatic abortion.

This play is a centennial project. I weep for Centennial!

by Don McKay

EVENTS CALENDAR

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10
JASS/CLASSICAL CONCERT, Butch Watanabe (Trombone) and Quartet, Dining Hall, Vanier College, York Campus, 3:00 p.m.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12
'VIVRE SA VIE', (France-Godard-1962), presented by Glendon Film Society, Room 204, York Hall, Glendon Campus, 8:15 p.m.

Every Sunday at York, Film Series, 'THE GIRL WITH GREEN EYES', starring Rita Tushingham, and John Grierson's National Film Board documentary classic of 30's - 'THE DRIFTERS'

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13
Prof. Charles Hanley speaking on 'THE CONCEPT OF UNCONSCIOUS', Vanier Social & Debates Room, 8:00 p.m., Everyone welcome.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14
Art Young, Socialist candidate for Board of Control in recent municipal elections will give a talk on 'THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHINA', Founders Social and Debates Room, 1:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15
POETRY READING by Diane di Prima, New York and Bill Bissett, Vancouver, Basement Coffee Shop of York Hall, Glendon Campus, 8:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16
Judi Olenuck, chairman of the U. of T. Committee to End the War in Vietnam will talk on 'VIETNAM AND WORLD POLITICS', Vanier Social and Debates Room, 1:00 p.m.

YORK UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL PERFORMING ARTS FESTIVAL

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16
Panel on ART IN CANADA, 8:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17
LEONARD COHEN sings and The City Muffin Boys, 8:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18
Zbigniew Blazeje, paintings; Brian Browne Trio, poets; Michael Collie, Keith Harrison, Joe Rosenblatt, 2:00 p.m.

ORIGINAL YORK REVIEW, 8:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19
CANADIAN UNDERGROUND FILMS, 2:00 p.m.

All takes place at Burton Auditorium, York Campus, Complete Series Tickets: \$10.00, Students: \$2.50, Box Office: 635-2370

YEARBOOK--LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The 'Ex Libris', that is, the literary, section of the YEARBOOK needs the support of all York's literary buffs, genius or otherwise. All contributions will be given equal consideration, and the best used to make this section the best ever.

Envelopes for contributions will be placed outside Founders Council office and outside the Vandoor-Yearbook office.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15
A RECRUITING MEETING FOR FRONTIER COLLEGE, 1:00 - 2:00 p.m., Music Room, Hart House, University of Toronto Campus, Come out if you want a summer of hard work and the rewards of teaching fellow laborers.

Cinema Comments

Blowup

by Frank Liebeck

Without a doubt, 'Blowup' at the Towne Cinema evokes a greater series of reactions than any film that has ever been made. The point of the movie comes exactly at the end, and at first you really don't know what to do with it. You pound the turf, and scream 'Cheat' but that doesn't help. Then you settle back, and like fog oozing through a city, the director's point of view infiltrates your mind, and you understand it. And once you've reached this stage of the game, you'll either want to hide or see 'Blowup' again.

The actors are really irrelevant. The man who makes the movie is the director, Michelangelo Antonioni. It is difficult to relate his idea without giving away the ending, but a good noncommittal explanation would be the absurdity of involvement. Something is only there as long as your mind perceives it, and this usually occurs by accident. Does everyone see the bullet holes on Snoopy's dog house?

You will never in your life, and I guarantee this, feel a greater fascination than you do after experiencing this man's ending. It's almost criminal the effect it has on you. And if your intellect is completely frozen, you will enjoy the two teeny-boppers tearing each other's clothes off.

The Quiller Memorandum

by Dave Warga

I found this movie to be in the semi-realist tradition, (enough already with the intellectualism!) You know the type,--straight from the make-believe files of the C.I.A. The hero doesn't get the girl, (how is that for realism?) and when the story is over he just fades out (which you have seriously considered doing for the past hour!)

Filmed on location in Germany has also contributed to the realism and colour of the movie and with the exception of a few scenes there is very little that can be said in its favour.

Now you are going to want to know what it is all about. Well... I am not certain. George Segal portrays his usual boyish charms in the guise of a Secret Agent. Sexy Senta Berger is a frustrated school teacher. Multy-faceted Alec Guinness plays a top banana, and Max Von Sydow (formerly Jesus Christ) plays a blue-eyed, blonde-haired Neo-Nazi. It may be topical but it is certainly a step down for some big-name artists.

Don't see this one! You'll see it on television soon enough.

Gambit

by Anita Levine

While standing in line, freezing to death, at the Towne Cinema, I decided to hell with 'Blow-Up'. The line for 'Gambit' at the Uptown was suspiciously short but the idea of warmth and Michael Caine, too was overwhelming so I took my chances.

'Gambit' turned out to be a strictly non-think Hollywood type movie but very enjoyable--maybe because my brain was frozen but probably because of its rapid pace and oriental settings.

The plot revolves around Michael Caine as a thief, Shirley MacLaine as his accomplice, and Herbert Lom as the richest man in the world who, naturally, has a love for objets d'art and women resembling his late wife. Funny thing--when Shirley is made up right, she looks just like....(I hate reviewers who give the whole plot away so you can figure out the rest.)

The emphasis in this film is on action and dialogue is kept at a minimum. Thank heavens. The two major stars are capable actors, but really don't seem too interested in the art-theft game. Their boredom is contagious, because I found myself yawning in a few of the 'suspense' sequences, but there are a few times when the entire audience was holding its breath.

Humour is an essential element of the movie, i.e., nothing goes according to plan. Caine, the instigator, bumbles his impersonation of a British lord, the magnate turns out to be shrewd instead of vulnerable, the art treasure marked for theft is guarded like Fort Knox, and Shirley MacLaine is forced to save the day when she was supposed to be on the plane to Hong Kong.

Confused? 'Gambit' on the whole is very entertaining and definitely not an 'art' movie. Just the thing for anyone sick of figuring out symbolism.

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policemen. Hopefully they will heed his words. Otherwise the entire purpose of the festival will be obscured under a barrage of adverse publicity.

One final word, now that you are all excited about going to Perception '67--all 2540 tickets have been sold, so if you don't already have one, watch Excalibur next week for a full report on what's happening, baby.

EXCALIBUR SUGGESTS

Blow Up- This exciting suspense film is the first English offering of Michaelangelo Antonioni. Try to see this at the Towne Cinema. Loves of a Blonde- Don't miss this movie, now playing at The New Yorker Cinema.

A Man for All Seasons- An American masterpiece is being shown at the Odeon Fairlawn.

Doctor Zhivago- An excellent character study of a man torn between two women is showing at the Nortown.

Other worthwhile movies playing in Toronto now are Loving Couples, Alfie, Hawaii, Georgy Girl, Gambit, and Kanal.

Stage

Unfortunately Toronto doesn't offer much for the avid theatre goer this week, but don't miss The Right Honourable Gentleman at the Central Library Theatre.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM
Voyage-Echange de la Jeunesse

TRAVEL AND SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

FOR STUDENTS GRADUATING IN 1968

Challenging summer positions are available

in government departments across Canada;

Competitive salaries;

Full Travel expenses paid by the Centennial Commission

Undergraduate students wishing summer employment in the public service in another province of Canada communicate with your University Student Placement Office for application forms and full particulars.

A CENTENNIAL COMMISSION PROGRAM ADMINISTERED BY
THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CANADA



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Faulkner Acclaimed to Second Term at U. of T.

Tom Faulkner, president of the Student Administrative Council at the University of Toronto, was elected to an unprecedented second term last Friday by acclamation.

When nominations closed at five P.M. last Friday Faulkner was the only candidate. John Treleaven was acclaimed council vice-president.

A cross-campus election was to have been held Feb. 15. In the past, the council has elected its president from representatives elected by the colleges.

For the first time next year, the presidency will be a full-time paid position. The job was changed from a part time student position to give the president more power and time to devote to council work.

letters *cont'd from page 2*

You may ask 'Why a Centennial?' When Confederation became a reality in 1867, Canada consisted of four provinces--Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The total population was 3,300,000. Forests, fisheries and farms provided most of the work and wealth. The western prairies were almost empty, an ocean of land between Vancouver and the Canadian cities of Toronto and Montreal. Canada today is a nation of 20,000,000. It has one of the highest standards of living in the world. It unites people of different languages and cultural backgrounds. Its influence in our world councils is out of proportion to its population.

Not all of the dreams of 1867 have been realized. Many regions of the country and the variety of ethnic groups that form the base of our society have had difficulty at times to bring on a 'Canadian personality' and common goals. Much remains to be done before citizens in all communities have the opportunity to live not only a comfortable but truly satisfying life.

The Hundredth Anniversary of Confederation in 1967 and the years leading up to it, are a time for plans and projects.

SWIM CLASSES

Beginning Feb. 8 -
5.30 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.
Tait MacKenzie Center -
Swimming Pool

Classes offered:

-Red Cross
Beginner
Junior
Intermediate
Senior

-Royal Life Saving Society
Bronze Medallion
Bronze Cross
Award of Merit
Distinction
Diploma

Register in the Physical Education Building before Feb. 8.

A Senior Red Cross Instructors Course is being arranged for at York University - time to be announced after arrangements have been completed.

Student Awards

We moved from Steacie Library
to Room 104 in the Behavioural Science Building,

QUEEN'S STUDENTS DEMAND VOICE

KINGSTON (CUP)--The Queen's University students' council has asked for greater student participation in university government.

In a brief submitted to university principal J.A. Corry last week, council asked that two students be appointed to the board of trustees and four more be appointed to the senate as full members.

There is a lack of adequate communication between the students and the administration, the brief said. Students are not consulted on matters such as increases in residence fees.

Students are 'an integral part of the community and as such have a legitimate claim to participate in its government. Consultation after the fact is not sufficient,' it said.

Queen's is one of several universities across the country demanding greater student participation in university government.

University of Calgary students recently won three seats on the policy-making general faculty council.

Students' councils at the University of Western Ontario, University of Victoria, York and the University of Waterloo, to name a few, have been agitating for open decision-making and representation on various governing bodies.

The Fathers of Confederation, according to one historian, Arthur Lower, 'were in no doubt as to what they had done; they had laid the foundation for a national structure which they were determined to provide with a future and in whose future they believed...'

This same spirit animates 1967. This Centenary is the beginning of a new era, not merely the end of Canada's first century as a confederation. The Centennial song by Bobby Gimby come to mind and you might note the message the lyrics carry. The song states that Canada grew from 4 provinces to 10, and the territories, from sea to sea. That the population grew from 3 to 20 million. Canada is proud and free, the song continues. 'Canada' goes on to point out that this is Confederation and urges everybody to '...sing together all the way...'

Yours very truly,
Paul Harris
Immediate Past President,
Joseph E. Atkinson College

this

is

sports

EXCALIBUR will run your want-ads, personal messages, and lost-and-found-notices for a minimal fee.



'And that big tall white building over there is the washrooms.'

Jobs for Plumbers Scarcer this Year

TORONTO (CUP)--The demand for engineers, scientists and executives is down almost 10 per cent from last year's record levels, says the Technical Service Council, a non-profit, industry-sponsored placement service.

About 1,300 positions are open in these fields, with salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$35,000, says the TSC.

Job hunters are now so used to a variety of jobs that they are extremely selective about work content and location. This has forced many companies to recruit overseas and pay moving expenses for professional employees.

Many applicants now wait for a job opening in their own city rather than move out of town, the placement service said.

The TSC has found jobs for almost 10,000 Canadians at the expense of 300 Canadian companies.

Windigoes Lose in Overtime

York Windigoes were edged twice last week by a total of 6 points. U of T's School of Physical and Health Education won Friday's exhibition game 53-52. On Tuesday, Windigoes and Osgoode Hall Owls tied 54-54 after full time. York missed out in overtime. Final score was 62-57 for Osgoode. Brooke Pearson hooped 13 points for Windigoes, Dave Cairns 12. However, all is not sadness because '68 Osgoode will defect to our side.

Glendon Intercollege Hockey Champ

Glendon College defeated Founders 4-2 Saturday in the final game of the round-robin tournament. In the preliminary matches, Founders slipped by Vanier 7-5 in a very close game and Glendon won 6-1 and 4-2 over Vanier and Founders respectively.

Founders Inter-College Badminton--6 men and 6 women are needed for singles, doubles, and mixed doubles events. Practice Wednesday, 8-10 p.m. in the Auxiliary Gymnasium in the T.M. Centre. An Inter-College tournament will be held in early March.

Police Patrols

York Security Guards clamp down on recent vandalism.

These pictures were taken last Wednesday evening when an observant staff member noticed the guards patrolling the upper hall in Founders College. He followed them as they prowled through study rooms and offices. They were seen later in the evening returning from Vanier College.

When asked why they were patrolling, they said it was because of recent trouble. They also said that there were people in the college who did not belong.

A group of people in the Founders study room hastily got up and left when the security guards began patrolling through the halls and rooms.

LOOK UP! LOOK WAY UP!

TODAY-12:55-OUTSIDE
FOUNDERS!

Sports Pot

Friday Feb. 10

Men's Varsity Basketball--York vs. Waterloo Lutheran, 8:30 p.m. at Glendon.

Women's Varsity Swim Meet at Ryerson.

Women's Varsity Curling at The Terrace, Mutual St.

Women's Varsity Basketball at Ryerson.

Men's Intercollege Badminton, Fencing, Squash, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, at York.

Sat. Feb. 11

Men's Varsity Basketball--York vs. Royal Military College Intermediates, 8:30 p.m. at Glendon.

Women's Varsity Swim Meet at Ryerson.

Women's Varsity Curling at The Terrace.

Women's Varsity Basketball at Ryerson.

Men's Intercollege Badminton etc. at York.

Tue. Feb 14

Men's Varsity Basketball--York vs. Ryerson, 8:30 p.m. at Glendon.

Vanier Men's Intercollege Hockey--Bus. vs. B-House.

Wed. Feb. 15

Founders Men's Intercollege Hockey--

II vs. V 8:30 p.m.
III vs. VI 9:10 p.m.
I vs. IV 9:50 p.m.