

Excalibur

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THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

OCTOBER 15, 1970

Wants statistics open

Slater summons senate

In a surprise move yesterday university president David Slater said he would call a special meeting Wednesday and ask the senate to release citizenship information on faculty and graduate students.

Last Thursday Slater, in a letter to the Council of the York Student Federation, refused to call the special meeting which was requested by a rally of 300 students and faculty last week.

The Canadian Liberation Movement had planned to stage a sit-in today in Slater's office had he not changed his position.

Slater has prepared a motion for Wednesday's meeting calling for "the university ... to prepare and publish the estimates of the information requested (by the Ontario government)."

CYSF president Paul Axelrod, who was not in favour of a sit-in at this time, welcomed Slater's change of heart.

"We are at the point of attempting to discuss and explain the issue more fully and arrive at a consensus within the university at large," he said.

"My view is that most people, even if they are at this point sympathetic with what CYSF is attempting to do, would not now be in favour of a sit-in.

"The next action by CYSF will be the presentation of a brief to the Committee on University Affairs when they come to York Monday."

Slater said he will inform the committee Monday that a decision on the withholding of the information will be made Wednesday.

CLM say they will sit-in Wednesday if the senate rejects Slater's proposal.

Tuesday Vicki Postl, leader of the CLM at York, said there were 15 people ready to sit-in and they were planning to canvass the residences and dining halls to draw more support.

CLM has declared this "Canada

Week" at York and will hold a public forum today at 2 pm to talk about release of the statistics.

Slater, supporting his motion, said "it is possible to make reasonably good estimates of the citizenship status of groups of faculty members" and "the university has prepared and published such estimates before."

The demand for release of the statistics received a public boost Monday when the Toronto Star editorially insisted "on the public's right to know such facts" and suggested York is "trying to cover up the number of Americans recently hired to its teaching faculty."

Hockey eligibility of Yeomen at stake

York University may lose some of their top players this year due to a conflict over the eligibility rules.

Coach Bill Purcell at a press conference last Thursday explained the situation. Larry Nancekivell the secretary of the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association and a physical education instructor at York was also present, together with players Dave Kosy, Murray Stroud, and Brian Duan.

The controversy surrounds the decision by the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union to limit a player to five years of intercollegiate competition. The CIAU administrative handbook states: "To be eligible to compete in CIAU national championships an institution must be a member of an association, the CIAU. Each athlete must be eligible under certain rules:

Point four of the eligibility rule states: "A student who has completed five academic years in intercollegiate athletics shall not be eligible to compete in union competition."

The problem is that the Ontario Quebec Athletic Association, has refused to co-operate with the CIAU. When the rule was started the CIAU wanted to prevent a number of players from the OQAA from playing in the national

championships. The OQAA then refused to enter the championship games. A compromise agreement was reached with the OQAA where the rule would be retroactive to a certain year. The CIAU said 1964-65 should be the cut off and the OQAA said 66-67. They then agreed on 1965-66.

This spring, however, the OQAA maintained that the 65-66 playing year was a trial period and are insisting that players have one year of eligibility left.

The OIAA seems to state — there is no ruling in writing — that they will enforce the rule retroactive to 1964-65, making the players on the York team ineligible.

If this is so, then the York players would be unable to play for York University but could play for the University of Toronto.

While awaiting the ruling coach Purcell said, "We're going into practice, as a team."

Bill Purcell and Murray Stroud said that a person who goes to a Canadian university should be able to play if he wishes. "This isn't the States," Purcell said, "There aren't those scholarships; every kid works damn hard all summer. If he wants to play, he should be able to." Brian Jones, coach of the Ryerson Rams, agreed with Purcell earlier this week in an interview with the Ryerson student television station RCTV.



Excalibur — Harry Kitz

Former Founders student councillor Bob Thompson displays his college's new concept in freshman orientation. Instead of compiling the usual college handbook, Founders this year produced a poster designed to fit the back of a residence door. The posters, which contain all the relevant college information normally found in a handbook, are still available.

Robin Mathews, co-author of

The Struggle for Canadian Universities,

English professor at Carleton U.,

will speak, *Now Is The Time,*

next week,

in Founders College Dining Hall

Frustration forces resignation

By DAVID CHUD

Gwen Matheson wants to teach Canadian literature at York University. She's qualified to do it too, but this week Gwen is handing in her resignation from Atkinson college.

Her resignation culminates a series of frustrations which finally became too much for her — and, says Matheson — left her emotionally incapable of fulfilling her contract to take two tutorials in the American Studies course (humanities 173) at Atkinson.

Matheson has taught part-time at both the York day school and Atkinson night school for three years, in both humanities and English.

In her resignation she states, "All I know is I can't take it any more. I am fed up to the teeth:

She describes her attempts to obtain a full-time position at York or Atkinson, and the refusals she met. In a brief to "the Members of the Appointments Committee. . ." of the English department in January, Matheson documents her charges that she had at least equal qualifications, if not in some cases superior, to those of some already in the department and those who were taken on as new faculty this year.

Matheson has three degrees (B.A., M.A., Phil.M.) and is working on her Ph.D. and has taught at both McGill and Waterloo universities.

She thinks she has been overlooked partly because her third degree, the Phil.M. (a course work type degree approximately equivalent to the Ph.D.) instituted by the University of Toronto, has been misunderstood and underrated as a result of the "Ph.D. mania" caused largely by the high regard recently placed on the American Ph.D. But she wouldn't be making a fuss at all had it not been for her final frustration this September.

"Over the past year I have often considered making a public protest about my situation. But I was not yet sure of my justification for doing so, and besides I thought I would

prefer just to work in peace and quiet towards such a strong academic position that nothing could be used against me."

Matheson had asked to tutor in the Canadian studies course at Atkinson. She even prepared a course outline and tried to teach a course of her own in Canadian studies. However, she was refused both positions.

First, humanities division chairman W.B. Carter told her that there already was a Canadian studies course being taught by Professor Callaghan, so her course outline wasn't accepted.

Her name was then submitted for a possible tutorial position in Callaghan's course. But this too was rejected and Matheson was given two tutorials in the American studies course.

As a last resort Matheson showed up at the first meeting of the Canadian studies course and arranged for a switch (one tutor had dropped out of the course and another volunteered later to trade places with her in American studies) but when she requested the change in a letter to Carter "his answer was in the negative."

Matheson has been interested for some time in the problem of the absence of critical Canadian content in our universities. She was a member of Robin Mathews' Montreal Committee and also belongs to the Waffle, the socialist movement within the New Democratic Party.

In her resignation, Matheson indicts the university for being unresponsive to Canada and Canadian problems, while over-emphasizing American material.

"Although the American course in which I was to have taught this year is designed largely as a radical critique of the American scene and includes some of the best American forms of protest, I still do not want to take part in it. I believe it is more important for Canadian students to learn about the ideas and writings of those who are making history and producing both literary and critical

works in our own country than to concentrate the greater part of their attention on the intellectual climate and problems of the USA."

She makes it clear, however, that she is not implying that American writers are not also "full of merit and vital interest. It is simply a matter of priorities.

"And perhaps it is sometimes more valuable for Canadians to view even American problems from a Canadian point of reference rather than strictly according to American interpretations."

Matheson, in her resignation, said she also deplores the treatment of women in the university.

She says there is "discrimination. . . particularly directed towards the woman who commits the intolerable sin of having strong opinions and expressing them."

Carter, when contacted by EXCALIBUR, said that the choosing of tutors is a difficult task and it is up to the course directors to a large extent, but added that he wanted Matheson in the American studies course because it was difficult to find other qualified staff.

For her part, Matheson said, "I know, I don't have a case. I've broken my contract by resigning. But I can't really care about the contract. I just feel it's important to take a stand. I'll also have to say good-bye to nearly two thousand dollars."

The real tragedy of this whole affair is that it probably isn't unique.

Here at York and at other universities in Canada, women, those who are critical of our country's position and attitude to imperial pressures, radicals and socialists have been, and probably will continue to be, harassed and disillusioned.

One of our tasks, if we are to build a critical university and a society capable of and willing to solve people's daily problems, is to ensure places in our university for those who stand for radical social change.

CYSF speaks up Information must be open

By PAUL AXELROD and KAREN HOOD

The letters to the editor last week from Edwin Rothschild and Ian Brookes on the issue of the withholding of information by the senate, present us with an opportunity to respond to criticism that is unwarranted, misinformed and largely inaccurate, and to further clarify the issue with which the Council of the York Student Federation has concerned itself.

First, neither of the above gentlemen seem to be aware that it was not the CYSF who originally raised the issue of citizenship and educational training of faculty and graduate students. It was the government of Ontario, through the Department of University Affairs who initially requested that the data be included in York's brief to the Committee on University Affairs.

The Senate is, therefore, not simply withholding information from the CYSF, as the two letters last week imply; the people of Ontario are being prevented from seeing data compiled in a public institution, asked for by their legal representatives, about the operation of a university that they pay for with their tax dollars.

Without claiming that the information being sought will provide all the answers to questions related to a currently important social issue in Canada, and without conclusively submitting that the data in question should be used in any particular manner, the CYSF has challenged the senate's legal and moral right to deny the public access to this information.

The main issue is the question of openness of information about York within and without the university itself. It should not be the prerogative of the senate to determine what data the Ontario public may see and what data must be censored.

Furthermore it is indeed ironic that so much debate and controversy have centered around the significance of this information which very few individuals have, as yet, seen. That is, on the one hand, many people have said that one's country of acculturation and one's educational training and background are related to how and what one teaches in the classroom.

It is argued that a person's perspective of reality, his conceptualization of ideas, in fact one's knowledge about a subject, bear directly on where one has learned and how one has been taught.

On the other hand, many people deny these claims. On the one hand, some contend that Canadian universities should respond to the needs and aspirations of the Canadian people by providing jobs for Canadian trained faculty and opportunities for Canadian graduate students to contribute to the development of an understanding of their own country.

It is also said that presently, because of hiring practices in faculties and departments, Canadians are not receiving adequate opportunity to pursue these goals since certain American universities are considered of higher quality, with higher standards than "second rate" Canadian educational institutions.

On the other hand certain people reject these charges.

It is questioned as well, that if citizenship is a totally irrelevant criterion in the hiring of individuals, since the university is a place which supposedly fosters "international scholarship" and procures professors from every corner of the world, then why does it appear (although no one can say for certain, since the figures have not been released) that in certain disciplines there is an overwhelming concentration of faculty and graduate students from one particular country, namely the United States?

Furthermore, how does this fact relate to the nature of course content taught in the classroom? Whatever the truth on these matters, intelligent

discussion as to what (if anything) should be done, cannot occur until the relevant information is open to all who wish to speak on the issue.

We are contending that whether one argues the validity or invalidity of the above statements, it is absolutely essential that everyone address themselves to the same data.

With reference to particular criticisms levelled at CYSF and at others who supported our position at the demonstration last week, Mr. Rothschild contends that the "York Student Federation has implicitly and disingenuously condemned Americans at the university because they are Americans at a Canadian University." CYSF has done no such thing.

We have asked, along with the Ontario government that the presently "secretive" information be made public. We have raised the possibility that York's hiring practices may not be providing Canadians the fullest opportunity to obtain jobs in their own country. We have suggested that the matter of one's country of acculturation and educational training may bear significantly on what is taught in the classroom.

We have simply asked, Mr. Rothschild, that you, as well as all other interested people be given the opportunity to discuss openly the information that is currently being withheld.

Note also that it was not the CYSF who initially approached the issue of Americanization from the point of view of citizenship. Last spring, the CYSF sponsored a Task Force to investigate the content of education at York.

The true significance of the figures in question may only become apparent after such a study is completed, but the senate in its action has chosen to rule that the information has absolutely no bearing on any aspect of education at York, and has therefore denied members of the community the right to include these figures in a more meaningful far reaching analysis of a very crucial issue.

Mr. Brookes is of the opinion that CYSF believes there "should only be schools for the study of an area towards which you felt superior in culture", thereby implying that we are opposed to the establishment and existence of courses that relate to any country other than Canada.

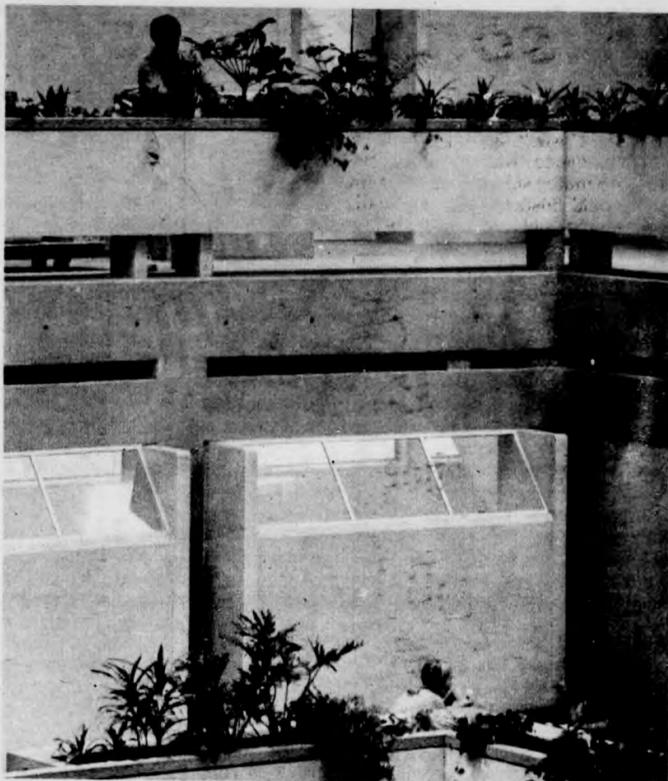
Our point, Mr. Brookes, is not that course content about other societies should be eliminated but that in a time when the survival of Canada is a very real question, it would be useful if not imperative, that Canadian universities commit themselves to establishing environments that would enable Canadian students to develop a critical understanding of the problems and issues related to their own society.

Our experience has proven that in some areas curriculum consideration of Canadian issues if minimal, if not totally lacking, and it is therefore somewhat surprising, given the fact that we are attending a Canadian university, that those who attempt to rectify this situation are guilty in some way, of manifesting emotions of "cultural superiority".

In order to be knowledgeable of how to change our environment we must be aware of the nature of our environment.

But the Senate in its decision to withhold the requested information has indicated its unwillingness to assist the community in achieving such an understanding.

Our major argument, then, although it has been grossly misinterpreted, is that if the university is to approach the issue of Americanization in a rational intelligent manner, then groups such as the Senate, have no right to use their power to prevent information relevant to the topic from being discussed freely and openly in the university and in the community outside.



Excalibur - Harry Kitz

Now Central library sports not only escalators to ride on, couches to rest on, pillars to play around and the promised light show, but also this lovely flora, potted, green, and growing.

York briefs

More briefs on discipline

Briefs and comments are now being received by the university senate's Duff-Berdahl committee on the Laskin report on campus discipline at York.

The discipline report, when released last year, received harsh criticism for suggesting that members of the administration be exempt from any penalties the proposed university court might levy on them should they be found guilty of an offense.

Examination of the report will continue during the fall. People wishing to express opinions should contact the committee's secretary, Mel Ransom, room S944, Ross Building, 635-2201 or John Becker, room 260, Vanier College, 635-2226.

Homophile group formed here

York University may have its own homophile organization if enough interest is generated by a small group already working on campus.

Homosexuals at York have been attending weekly meetings at U. of T. Primary aims of the group will be attempts to combat myths and fears of popularly-held stereotypes with accurate information, by distributing pertinent literature, providing the opportunity to discuss homosexuality and related topics, and by inviting authorities to address the membership or the university community as a whole.

Anyone interested, homosexual or otherwise, in attending regular meetings or organizing the group can attend a general meeting Tuesday, October 20, at 8 p.m. in the 'Back Room' of Winters coffee shop.

MOOT COURT, Osgoode

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Wednesday, Oct. 21 12 - 2:00 pm.

New Age arises from the tunnels

By GREG McCONNELL

(Ed. note: The recent discovery that Physical Plant workers are testing mini-bikes in the steam tunnels under the campus prompted the following response.)

In a vast network of dimly-lit tunnels below every building at York a practically unknown race of Physical Plant men moils and toils.

It seems to be a degraded civilization, shunning as it does both the wind, dust, and rain of summer, and the snow and freezing gusts of the York winter. It ignores, in fact, the most important discovery of York's space-age plan, the "walking campus" concept.

It is easy to see, then, how this culture has been passed over by our anthropologists. The race seems to exhibit all the characteristics of the usual Concrete Age stage - total absence of paint on its newer walls, an abhorrence for gaudy windows and light of day, and a normal bureaucratic tongue.

My recent research for anthropology 401 (Studies in Comparative Mediocrity) has brought to light an exciting bit of new evidence - of the "missing link" variety - to prove once and for all that the

Physical Plant culture is really far more advanced than we are willing to credit.

I came across it as I walked alone, and frightened of their officious signs, along one of the half-lit, tropical-temperated tunnels, with huge snake-like steam pipes threatening on all sides.

There arose an ever-increasing and machine-like vibration; it was as if the pipes were closing in. I began to run. Suddenly, as I rounded a corner, there it was - Physical Plant's first experimental mini-bike, barrelling towards me along the tunnel.

A frantic check of the vicinity revealed a door behind me, and I exited in a rush before the rider could see me. I knew they could tow away any strangers found in their hunting ground.

The next day I phoned one of their chiefs, Mr. Bales, to find out about it. In their dialect of bureaucratic swahili he asked me how I had found out. I just told him that I'd "heard".

Mr. Bales said that the mini-bike in question was a Honda, and was being tried out right now (in b.s. referred to as "feasibility study"). If it worked, they would probably buy two more.

I asked about pollution, thinking that I'd

use a word that was untranslatable in his culture; he surprised me and replied that the tunnels were force-air ventilated for the heat, and that the problem was minimal.

This discovery, and my other research are fast destroying my preconceptions about the backwardness of the Physical Plant culture.

I now believe, and invite the reader to believe, that this civilization is actually far ahead of us, both in transportation, and in "common sense" (social scientific meaning).

The force of this discovery led me far

afield looking for comparison. Startling news came from Carleton, far away in Ottawa.

"Here," the reply said, "we have tunnels wide enough for both Physical Plant and the students. We also use golf-carts in them."

Then it asked, "Don't you have tunnels?"

I wondered how far we had really got out of the Concrete Age. I wondered at the very concept of the "walking campus". Was it really based on good scientific comparative mediocrity? Or are we sitting atop a campus dinosaur?



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With divisions, subdivisions, acquisitions and wholly owned subsidiaries Coca-Cola is the 78th largest American corporation. Its net worth, including the trademarks, approaches \$4,000 million. But this includes only 22 of the 1,800 bottling plants pumping out Coke around the world.

The others are bottling franchises who buy syrup and supplies from the 22 major syrup plants. Not even Coca-Cola has estimated the combined net worth of the bottling companies, but with the assets of the Coca-Cola corporation itself, it would possibly comprise the world's largest privately owned enterprise.

Coca-Cola has made more millionaires than any other product in history. A single share purchased for \$40 in 1919, when they were first offered to the public, is now worth some \$8,500 including splits and accumulated dividends. Last year was the best in Coca-Cola's history, a statement that can be made every year.

One big happy family

The Coke executive explained: "If all the Coke ever produced were in regular (6-1/2 ounce) bottles placed end to end, they would girdle the earth 3,500 times — or reach the moon and back 200 times. If it were distributed in regular bottles to everyone in the world, each person would get 220 bottles. If a single bottle was large enough to contain it, the bottle would be over a mile high and 2,000 feet wide."

Coca-Cola brings the American way of drink to 138 countries, 15 more than the United Nations' membership. 90 million Cokes a day are consumed, 250 products in 500 packages; nothing, it seems, can stop it.

Coca-Cola is everything I exist for," said a senior vice-president at corporate headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. "I live and breathe it. We all do. It's made us what we are." It was 9 a.m. and he was gulping Coke from the bottle, his first of the morning. Free Cokes are dispensed on all floors of all company offices, and most executives chain-drink them throughout the working day.

America's best

"Americans associate Coca-Cola with the flag and motherhood," reflected an advertising officer, "and that's the image we work night and day to maintain. We don't dare use sexy advertising or cheap gimmicks. We avoid association with alcohol and such things; Coca-Cola is an all-family drink for all ages, and we can't afford to offend the sensibilities of any group anywhere. We stand for the very highest quality and finest taste. Clean-cut, upright, the family, Sunday, the girl next door. Wholesomeness. America's best."

Coke was first produced in 1885 as a hangover tonic by an Atlanta pharmacist, John Pemberton, who at the turn of the century sold his interest to another all-American pharmacist, Asa Candler.

The man who succeeded Candler in 1923, Robert Woodruff, in his 80's, still participates in major company decisions and exemplifies the qualities of American business leadership.

Woodruff struck out in earnest for a world market. He had a vision of everybody in the world drinking Coke — "Chinese coolies and Cuban campesinos, English debutantes and Italian peasants."

And when Pearl Harbor was attacked in 1941, Woodruff declared war too. No GI anywhere, he promised, would ever go thirsty for a Coke — at five cents a bottle. General Eisenhower co-operated magnificently. One



of his first concerns after securing beachheads in North Africa and Normandy was the construction of Coca-Cola bottling plants. American soldiers — Ike included — downed 10,000 million bottles of Coke during the second world war.

"When a soldier in Vietnam has a Coke," a vice-president recently reflected, "it satisfies his need to identify with the American tradition and way of life. It reminds him of what he's fighting for."

Heavy, heavy ads

The Coca-Cola advertising budget, unofficially estimated at pushing \$100 million, is a company secret. But its officers admit that Coke is the most heavily advertised product in the world. Thus, Coke illustrates the trend of American business: less effort is expended on the product itself than on increasingly frenzied publicity about it. Since the ingredients of Coke never vary, and the manufacturing process has remained essentially unchanged for 75 years, the remark of the one vice-president is very understandable: "Communications come first, even before the product itself. How to put it across is what counts."

There are nine million Coke billboards already on the surface of the earth. Coke executives seem to feel that their advertising helps make America beautiful. A recent company brochure informs new employees, "When you don't see a Coca-Cola sign, you have passed the borders of civilization."

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Blackfoot bus co-op upsets townspeople

GLEICHEN, ALTA. — "These white people from town watch us like vultures waiting for us to make some mistake in order that they might complain to the school board," stated Roger Many Guns, a board member of the Blackfoot Bus Co-op.

The problem began when the Blackfoot band at Gleichen, (east of Calgary), took over their own school bus contract with Indian Affairs. Originally, these bus contracts were held by white people in this area.

Some of the rumors flying about in Gleichen, according to Many Guns, are that the Bus Co-op was

"being mismanaged" or "broke". For instance, the Bus Co-op sent its 14 school buses to Calgary for cleaning, servicing and overhauling as soon as school let out this spring.

The townspeople, noticing the absence of these school buses then erroneously deduced that the bank had repossessed the buses.

As a result of these rumors, the Bus Co-op is having great difficulty in obtaining qualified drivers.

The Blackfoot Bus Co-op is entering its second year of operations this fall. They have 14 school buses financed through a bank, ranging from 36 to 60 seaters, and worth anywhere from \$6,500 to \$8,500.

Greek songs of freedom

George Kotsopoulos, 25-year-old Greek performer and a foremost exponent of the Neo Kyma (New Wave) Greek music, will give a free concert of songs of the Greek Resistance today in Winters college common room at 2 p.m.

The concert is being presented by Students for a Free Greece.

Kotsopoulos has been in Toronto for seven months, coming here from Athens under contract with a local night-club owner.

Because of his growing reputation here as an interpreter of Theodorakis' songs of freedom, he faces possible court-martial if he returns to his country.

The new wave of music has given new life to the epic tradition which has deep roots among the Greek people.

The theme of the music is best summed up by Theodorakis' renowned song cycle, Romiosyni. The Story of the Greek People, which speaks of the resistance to the Nazis, and turns the terror, the starvation and the heroism of that period into an epic statement of the struggles of the Greek people for freedom.

Romiosyni, both poem and music, is banned today by the Greek junta. The poet is in jail, and the composer in exile. Kotsopoulos has chosen it as the first song for his concert on Thursday.

Naked came Polonsky Not related to Canada, this...

I have a friend. This friend really wanted to come to York University. He was not just coming here for want of anything better to do, he really wanted to go to school. Well, this friend who really wanted to come to York actually could not afford the price of the ticket to this intellectual extravaganza.

Although, after scanning across the parking lot on Keele Street, I find it hard to believe that there actually is someone in this city who does not have sufficient funds to cover a year at this institution. As a matter of fact, I find it hard to believe that there actually exists some inquisitive soul who honestly wishes to partake of this institution.

Anyways, this poor friend was turned down in his request for a loan. He then went to the York loan man and explained to the man his predicament. He explained how he would have to quit school if he did not receive a loan.

The loan man, in his official capacity as an understanding and compassionate bureaucrat whose job is to come in contact with those people in the university who are forced to demean themselves and come begging for a few hundred dollars; treated this friend of mine with the same understanding that George Wallace would demonstrate towards Eldridge Cleaver if he came calling for state funds so that he could purchase a few extra grenades. Thus after his touchingly human reception from the York loan man, my friend dropped out of school. Well, with an enrollment of 9700 full time students, I am sure that York will not miss him.

York University was built on the premise of a college system. The college system was built on the premise that it would humanize the university for the individual.

Yet one individual in this human institution literally could experience no sense of belonging because he could not afford the membership fee. So in the expected fashion of a human, college system type of university, not one person offered a helping hand to my friend. The groovy college system! Why, you get to meet a professor or administrator or some reasonable facsimile, so in times of stress you know there is at least one person, somewhat higher up on the social scale that you can go and ask for assistance. About the only assistance my friend got was his deposit back on his locker.

Perhaps the greatest distinction I have noticed this year at York in relation to my first two years, is the complete void in any sort of social consciousness. The radicals are quiet. The freshmen no longer search for a cause but instead lock themselves up in their rooms with their books. There used to be cries of horror over the apathy of most students in this place, but alas, there is even apathy over the apathy. One might finally wonder, "Have the poets finally replaced the politicians?" Has the long road into oneself finally ascended that of the long road into others? Have we finally transcended the time when a social cause was manipulated merely as an excuse to cover up ones own hang-ups?

Go ask the York loan man. He'll tell you.

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Excalibur

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

Slater changes his mind but the senate may not

A rally of students and faculty and the threat of a sit-in have apparently pressured president David Slater into asking the senate to release citizenship statistics and related data on faculty and graduate students to the public.

But it may not be enough.

We should not fall into the trap of presuming that the senate will agree with Slater's position. In fact, the exact opposite is likely to be true, for York has had a history of protecting American interests. Let's take this year's events, for instance:

On May 29, at York's convocation ceremonies, a scheduled student speech on U.S. domination of Canada was disrupted by members of the board of governors when these men (also directors of U.S. corporations) prevented the student speaker from finishing his speech.

On Sept. 24, the senate refused to release government requested statistics on the citizenship and educational background of faculty and graduate students, thereby denying the York community and the rest of the Canadian people information with a bearing on the Americanization of this institution and hence, this country.

On Oct. 8, EXCALIBUR discovered statistics revealing that Atkinson College had hired over 60 per cent non-Canadian faculty this year — mostly American.

On Oct. 8, Slater refused to call a special senate meeting which was requested by a rally of York students and faculty.

On Oct. 13, the Canadian Liberation Movement called for a sit-in in Slater's office. Slater decided to have a special senate meeting.

On Oct. 13, Gwen Matheson, a Canadian

lecturer at Atkinson College officially resigned after having been forced to teach American studies despite repeated requests to teach Canadian studies. Over the last few years she has been unable to obtain more than a part-time teaching position at York.

In all, we have seen student speeches suppressed, information withheld, opinions ignored and at least one qualified Canadian institutionally barred from teaching Canadian studies at this campus.

The senate's refusal to give out citizenship data is not a question of privacy of legality as they are trying to claim. It is simply the most recent manifestation of American power at York protecting itself.

What the senate fears is that the community will discover that Canadians no longer control this institution (if they ever did) and that the training of Canadian graduate students to rectify this situation in the future has not been made a priority.

People might also begin to make connections concerning the American methodology applied in many courses — methodology that allows professors to teach courses on international relations, for instance, and not once mention U.S. control of Canada, Latin America and parts of Asia, much less the economic motives behind that control.

The university elite is mistaken, however, if it feels suppression of people and information is the easy way to stop Canadians from understanding the real nature of their institutions.

A refusal by the senate Wednesday to release the statistics will simply force people to begin considering last resort tactics.

Correct line on library

There have been some accusations made that our headline of September 24, Library workers walk out on heat, was inaccurate.

EXCALIBUR owes its readers an apology for not dispelling these unfounded rumors earlier and for allowing uninformed opinion to fill the campus with misperceptions of a campus event.

First let us look at the contradictions among the critics, themselves.

On Oct. 1 one critic wrote EXCALIBUR to complain that it did not matter that Library director Thomas O'Connell was not informed about the walk-out since the assistant director "had been delegated the

authority to handle this particular situation in Mr. O'Connell's absence."

Another critic — one of York's college newspapers — after doing their own "research" on the library, concludes we were in error because "he (O'Connell) left instructions with all the department heads that should the heat become unbearable, the staff was to be sent home. It was, and they were."

Now, who had the authority, the assistant director or the department heads? Our critics are not consistent.

The main contradiction, however, is that O'Connell was not away so no one had to act "in his absence."

O'Connell was in the building that day and was seen by library workers. Yet he was not consulted about the walk-out.

The college newspaper's version of the event — that it got too hot so workers were simply sent home — is a misrepresentation so great that we are surprised a college paper would fall for this hand-fed administration line.

On the morning of September 21 the library became unbearably hot, yet the workers were not sent home.

They held a protest rally that same morning and still they were not sent home. Another rally was called by the angry workers for the afternoon.

At this point the department heads in sympathy with the workers and of their own accord let them go home. The alternative would have been another rally with possible militant action anyway.

The key point is, however, that O'Connell was in the building and not consulted. This situation, we feel, is analogous to foremen and workers deciding on their own — without consulting management — to walk off their jobs.

And, of course, we clearly pointed out in the second paragraph of our account that workers went home "with permission of their department heads."

Our headline was accurate. Of course, we have no doubt that O'Connell upon reading this editorial will get a few of his friends together and think up a new, less contradictory, explanation. But that is to be expected.

Meanwhile, EXCALIBUR readers can rest assured they have received the correct story.



"I'm glad you young people have seen fit to protest non-violently. It shows you're civilized. Now get out."

Letters to the Editor

Tired of Excalibur distortions

I am writing with respect to your article (8 October 1970) headed 'Rally Demands Faculty Data'. I am a first-year student at York, and have been looking to Excalibur for a lead into the way things are here at York; your newspaper is, however, falling into the ways of sensationalist propagandizing.

Take the (leader) article in question: the first few words read 'A mass rally of 300 people Tuesday overwhelmingly demanded...' Considering the number of students at York, 300 is hardly a number which leads to the use of the word 'mass'; further, how can such a number justify the use of the word 'overwhelmingly'?

This sort of reporting is hardly what one

would expect in a university; surely we should state the facts plainly, that they may be judged relatively objectively?

Whereas I had at first intended to accept the CYSF viewpoint, I now feel that I can make no judgment, as I cannot hope to find the uncorrupt facts and arguments.

As a final comment, let me point to the reporting of the supposed dramatic walk out of library staff (headlines) and the correction the following week... which was hardly on as grandiose a setting.

Excalibur should either cease being a publicity handout for the CYSF, or admit itself as such, which would be fair enough.

Justin White, (1st Year Arts)

(Ed. note: Those of us who have been at York three or four years consider a gathering of 300 people to be fairly significant. Most forums and rallies over the years have drawn less.)

But what exactly is your problem? We gave you the number, 300, so you could judge for yourself.

If anything we underplayed the crowd number since there was a changeover during classes when some people left the

If anything we underplayed the crowd number since there was a changeover dur-

ing classes when some people left the rally and new people came.

The number of people in all who participated over the two hour period was probably closer to 500-600. We took 300 as an average. Incidentally, the Toronto Star did likewise.

And whether you like it or not, those 300 did vote "overwhelmingly" for release of the statistics.

As for the library walk-out, see the above editorial.)

Independence for alternatives

When we try to think constructively about the faculty-citizenship issue, beyond the Openness-Yeah, Secrecy-Boo confrontation to the question of what to do in the light of the statistics — which we know pretty well already — there seem to be two related but distinct problems. They are, in shorthand, the ideology problem and the employment problem. Do these two problems obscure or illuminate each other? Would a solution to one be, necessarily, a solution to the other?

Take the academic unemployment problem, the fact that Canadian teachers can't find jobs, while more than 50 per cent of the positions are held by non-Canadians. It isn't only the thwarting of a lot of individual careers, it's the demoralization of the graduate schools and the perpetuation of paper qualifications. "We owe it to our students, to the prestige of the university, the maintenance of high standards in Canadian education etc. etc., to hire the best people available." There's a double trap here. By the standards applied, and given the scores of applicants for every job, the 'best person' is frequently not Canadian. (Some hiring procedures, such as setting up shop at the annual convention of the American academic society, make it

unlikely that Canadians will even get to sniff at the job.) Well then, the Canadians will either have to take the lesser jobs (tho' the Americans have found out about Community Colleges), or just try harder to be best. Stimulating competition, just like in the business world.

But a surprising number of those 'best people' turn out to be rather disappointing when they get here. Perhaps the criteria by which they seemed so irresistible — their degrees, articles, books, editions, collections of readings etc., aren't so reliable as we'd hoped. Meanwhile Canadian graduate students are striving to equip themselves to meet those same criteria. In the Humanities, certainly, if not in the other disciplines, the writing of a Ph.D. thesis is almost universally an experience of boredom, futility, anxiety, waste and self-contempt. The 'original contribution to scholarship' is of real interest to nobody — which doesn't prevent it from being published, and thus becoming required reading for the next study of the subject. Hardly anyone bothers to deny that this is the situation, yet it is perpetuated because "you won't even be considered without a Ph.D."

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Excalibur

The York University Weekly

October 15, 1970

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To whom it may concern:

Canadian prof resigns over discrimination, colonization

— Gwen Matheson

This is my resignation from the American Studies course (Humanities 173) at Atkinson College in which I was to have been a tutorial leader under an American director during this coming term.

Up until the completion last Spring of a three year period during which I was a part-time lecturer in the York English department and a part-time instructor in both the York Humanities department and Atkinson College, I have never complained about the courses to which I was assigned, including those in American Studies and those which included American material.

But I have finally reached a point where I am very disturbed about certain aspects of the York Humanities programme as well as all other programmes in both York and other Canadian universities. And therefore my resignation from Humanities 173 at Atkinson College is a protest. It is a protest for the following reason:

1) I wish to protest against the over-emphasis on American Studies of all kinds as well as American attitudes and methods at York University and throughout Canada, while Canadian Studies and interests are still relatively speaking in a state of gross neglect. Therefore, I do not want to take any further part in what I regard as a kind of brain-washing, the effects of which I have had the misfortune to observe in my students during three years in the York Humanities and English departments. It is this disproportion constituting a form of cultural imperialism that I object to and not American Studies per se.

Although the American course in which I was to have taught this year is designed largely as a radical critique of the American scene and includes some of the best American forms of protest, I still do not want to take part in it. I believe it is more important for Canadian students to learn about the ideas and writings of those who are making history and producing both literary and critical works in our own country than to concentrate the greater part of their attention on the intellectual climate and problems of the U.S.A. By this I am not implying that a knowledge of the latter is not also necessary and full of vital interest.

a matter of priorities

It is simply a matter of priorities. Canadian students should also be more knowledgeable about the problems of Quebec and of the Canadian Indians than about Viet Nam and U.S. racial strife.

2) Furthermore, I wish to protest against the fact that an excessive number of American and other non-Canadian academics are in positions of authority, such as those of course director, department head, and administrator when there is an increasing number of Canadians of equal academic qualifications (and often better qualifications with regard to their knowledge of the Canadian environment) who are at present either in part-time or junior positions if they are lucky or unable to find work at all if they are not.

At the same time I am not suggesting an attack on those Americans, British citizens, and others who have already established themselves in our system and who are sincerely concerned about Canada. Let them stay and join us in citizenship or in our struggles for independence. (The striking T.V. presentation "Count-down Canada" is a result of the latter type of decision.)

I am only pointing out the grim fact that the proliferation of American courses at the expense of Canadian courses coupled with American authority in our academic life could lead to a further influx from the U.S. to the neglect of Canadian training and talents.

3) I wish to protest against the fact that I was put into a position where I was being forced into teaching an American course if

I wanted to teach at York University at all (and not by the American director but by my own countrymen) even though I had more than once stated my strong interest in Canadian literature and Studies, my experience in this field, and my willingness either to conduct or to assist in a course of this nature. Last year I even submitted an outline of a course in Canadian Studies that I would like to teach, including names of other York teachers who had offered their assistance in this project.

americanization of students

When I finally reached the point about three weeks ago where I felt I could not stomach another year of collaborating in the Americanization of York students (even for the much needed salary). I thought I saw a way out being presented when a tutor in the single Canadian Studies course being offered in the General Education programme at Atkinson took pity on me and out of the kindness of her heart volunteered to trade places with me in the American course.

Further, since another tutor had switched from the Canadian to the American one it looked as if there could be no objection to my making a change also. I even assisted at the first meeting of the Canadian course in the event that a switch could be arranged and also because the Canadian director of the Canadian course was delayed in returning to Atkinson. But when I sent a written request for the change to the director of Humanities at Atkinson his answer was in the negative. Subsequent talks with both him and the Canadian course director revealed to me no valid reason for this refusal. The general impression was that I was simply not wanted in that course. And this fact was conveyed to me in what I considered to be a very emphatic manner.

4) In addition, I protest against what seems to me the rather cynical assumption that I would teach in the American course just because I am in financial need, even though it is against my principles and not presently part of my main intellectual interest. In doing such a thing I would not only have been unfair to myself but also to the students in the course as well as to the course director. I do not believe that anyone should teach just for money, although unfortunately the present exploitative nature of the university system often forces people, particularly women and those in junior positions (often synonymous), into this form of intellectual prostitution.

no full-time job

5) And more generally, I protest against the fact that during my three years of working part-time in both English and Humanities at York University I have been unable to obtain a full-time position although I have frequently made it known that I was available to teach in either or both of these fields at both York day school and Atkinson College, as well as at Glendon College. (I have, in fact, been applying to York University for the last five or six years.) The reasons given for these rejections have been, in my opinion, not satisfactory.

Furthermore, I received no offer of a renewal of my contract as a part-time lecturer in the York English department (chiefly in Canadian literature), and my request to continue as a part-time instructor in the York day school Humanities course in Canadian Culture and Society (378) was ignored by the course director with no reason given at all.

I feel that my Curriculum Vita (indicating degrees, experience and publications), which anyone is free to examine, should give me at least an equal chance with some others in the competition for positions. And I have received

constant assurances that there are no complaints about my over-all performance as a teacher, as well as some more positive comments.

I am not making any claims to being either a model of perfection as a university teacher or an "expert" as yet in my chosen field of Canadian literature (although I have taken a number of courses in the latter and taught it for three years).

All I wanted to do at York University was to make a more effective contribution with what training and knowledge I do have, and by so doing enlarge both.

In addition to applying for a full-time position at York last year I also applied to about twenty-eight other universities in North America, naming my chief interest as Canadian literature, although I also mentioned experience in other fields, such as American, Contemporary and Modern British, African and Commonwealth, General Survey courses, Humanities, etc. Although I would have preferred the position of assistant professor I was willing to settle for the junior position of lecturer. However, I received no offers from any of the universities applied to.

For those who might think that my experience in this regard was unique I would like to point out that it is happening all across Canada, as will be increasingly revealed when more investigation is done into the problem.

unemployed ph.d's

A Canadian woman of my acquaintance with a Ph.D., teaching experience, and publications, told me recently that she applied last year to sixty universities in both Canada and the USA with no success.

A friend of hers, a Canadian woman working towards her Ph.D. degree, couldn't get a job in Canada two years ago with the result that she took one that was offered at a well-known American university.

But although she is well liked there she expects to have to leave at the end of this year because of the two-year visa time limit. (Restrictions like this plus the fact that the American population is 200 million as compared to our 20 million serve to point up the incredible injustice of the whole situation.)

The president of the Women's Canadian Historical Society (from which I rent my flat) told me last month about the case of a Canadian Ph.D. in Anthropology who is now working in a shoe store.

6) Also at this point I do not think it irrelevant to protest against the complete male domination that exists both at York and all other universities, in forms that are both incredibly gross and extremely subtle and complex. This has been proved factually and statistically by Dr. Pauline Jewett and three other academic women in their 1969 Brief, which incidentally, was not accepted by CAUT. And it has been proved to me in my daily experience and observations.

The number of women in senior or authoritative positions at York is minimal compared with the number of men in these positions. And those who gleefully point to the occasional woman who has "made it" only further illustrate the situation. I feel that discrimination is particularly directed towards women who commit the intolerable sin of having strong opinions and expressing them, of having the unorthodox desire to be treated as people first and as females second, and of daring to stand up for their rights when they are being trampled on.

Personally, I would prefer to have a full-time position or to have an equal chance at promotion with a male colleague than to have that same male colleague rush "chivalrously" to open a door for me. I can open doors and light cigarettes for myself, but unfortunately I cannot eat without earning the money to buy food.

7) Finally, I wish to protest against what I regard as a central power structure at York University: based on American domination, the remnants of British imperialism, and the Canadian colonial mentality; dominated by male chauvinism; allied with big business and continentalist aims; presenting an impenetrable barrier to those with differing points of view; and exerting a subtle and sometimes not so subtle influence on students, faculty, course content, administration, and every aspect of university life.

no alternative

It was then against all of the above-mentioned factors that I was protesting when I dialed Atkinson College the other day and informed my American course director's secretary that I would not be in that evening or any other evening to teach the Humanities course in American Studies. This action was the final result of experiences that have been accumulating over the last few years. (I freely admit that the action was of course irregular and not strictly according to the "rules".)

At this point in the Canadian university situation and in the Canadian situation generally I saw no alternative to my decision. The straight facts are that I am not being allowed to teach in a regular Canadian course at York University (with the exception of my small elective classes), even though I have expressed the strong desire to do so, in the English department, in the York day school Humanities program, and at Atkinson college. Instead, the only course in which I am being allowed to teach is one in American Studies.

Perhaps some day if a truly adequate Canadian Studies Programme with room for a variety of approaches is developed at York and elsewhere there will be a place for the many Canadian academics who share my situation. Meanwhile, plans for more Canadian course content and a search for the best Canadian talent (both native and naturalised) should be priorities. (And non-Canadians are invited to assist.)

I do not accept the power structure's evaluation of myself, of other unemployed Canadian academics, or of the Canadian students who are apparently supposed to regard their Americanization as a form of enlightenment.

hope in students

My experiences with students over the last few years, however, make me feel that there is still much hope for York University. This is the main factor that has kept me from despair. Remedies must be sought by them as well as by all concerned Canadians, and those of any nationality who support Canada's struggle for independence.

What I have said in this letter has a much wider application than to my particular case. I am protesting not only for all Canadian academics and graduate students who have been unjustly discriminated against or overlooked in the job market, but also for all Canadians who desire the survival of their country, for all women all the time and everywhere, and for all people in the world who resist oppression and imperialism in every one of their many pernicious forms — cultural, political, economic, sexual, personal — and who merely want the right to fulfill their potential and to run their own lives in their own place.

Gwen Matheson,

Former part-time lecturer and instructor, English and Humanities, York University.

LOVE

Adapted from Notes Toward the Second Year

The word love has by no means the same sense for both sexes, and this is one cause of the serious misunderstandings which divide them. — Simone de Beauvoir

The traditional differences between men and women concerning love come up frequently in parlor discussions of the double standard, where it is generally agreed that: women are monogamous, better at loving, possessive, "clinging," more interested in (highly involved) "relationships" than in sex per se, and that they confuse affection with sexual desire. That men are interested in nothing but a screw (Wham, bam, thank you M'am!), or else romanticize the woman ridiculously; that once sure of her, they become notorious philanderers, never satisfied; that they mistake sex for emotion.

That women live for love and men for work is a truism. Freud was the first to attempt to ground this dichotomy in the individual psyche: the male child, sexually rejected (the Oedipus Complex) by the first person in his attention, his mother, "sublimates" his "libido" — his reservoir of sexual (life) energies — into long-term projects, in the hope of gaining love in a more generalized form: thus he displaces his need for love into a need for recognition; the love of one person is transformed into love by the community. This process does not occur as much in the female. Most women never stop seeking direct warmth and approval.

Of what does love consist? Contrary to popular opinion, love is not altruistic. The initial attraction is based on curious admiration (more often today, envy and resentment) for the self-possession, the integrated unity, of the other and a wish to become part of this Self in some way (today, read: intrude or take over), to become important to that other equilibrium. The self-containment of the other creates desire (read: a challenge). Admiration (envy) of the other becomes a wish to incorporate (possess) its qualities. A clash of selves follows in which the individual attempts to fight off the growing hold over him of the other.

Love is the final opening up to (read: surrender to the dominion of) the other. The

lover demonstrates to the beloved how he himself would like to be treated. ("I tried so hard to make him fall in love with me that I fell in love with him myself.") Thus love is the height of selfishness: the self attempts to enrich itself through the absorption of another being. Love is being psychically wide-open to another. It is a situation of total emotional vulnerability. Therefore it must be not only the incorporation of the other, but an exchange of selves. Anything short of a mutual exchange will hurt one or the other party.

Romantic idealization is partially responsible, at least on the part of men, for a peculiar characteristic of "falling" in love: the change takes place in the lover almost independently of the character of the love object. (We have all noticed how people we really think a lot of fall in love with utter creeps.)

Such idealization occurs much less frequently on the part of women. A man must idealize one woman over the rest in order to justify his descent to a lower caste. Women have no such reason to idealize men — in fact, when one's life depends on one's ability to "psych" men out, such idealization may actually be dangerous — though a fear of male power in general may carry over into relationships with individual men.

But though women know to be inauthentic this male "falling in love," all women, in one way or another, require proof of it before they can allow themselves to love (genuinely, in their case) in return. This idealization process acts to artificially equalize the two parties, a minimum precondition for the development of (an uncorrupted) love — for we have seen that love requires a mutual vulnerability that is impossible to achieve in an unequal power situation.

Thus "falling in love" is no more than the process of alteration of male vision — through idealization, mystification, glorification — that renders void the women's class inferiority.

Men have difficulty loving

While men may love, they usually "fall in love" — with their own projected image. Most often they are pounding down a woman's door one day, and thoroughly disillusioned with her the next; but it is rare for women to leave men, and then it is usually for more than ample reason.

Being unable to love is hell. This is the way it proceeds: as soon as the man feels any pressure from the other partner to commit himself, he panics and may react in one of several ways:

1) He may rush out and screw ten other women to prove that the first woman has no hold over him. If she accepts this, he may continue to see her on this basis. The other women verify his (false) freedom; periodic arguments about them keep his panic at bay.

2) He may consistently exhibit unpredictable behavior, standing her up frequently, being indefinite about the next date, telling her that "my work comes first," or offering a variety of other excuses. That is, though he senses her anxiety, he refuses to reassure her in any way, or even to recognize her anxiety as legitimate. For he needs her anxiety as a steady reminder that he is still free, that the door is not entirely closed.

3) When he is forced into (an uneasy) commitment, he makes her pay for it: by ogling other women in her presence, by reminding her in front of friends that she is his "ball and chain," by calling her a "nag," a "bitch," etc., or by suggesting that if he were only a bachelor he would be a lot better off.

His ambivalence about women's "inferiority" comes out: by being committed to one, he has somehow made the hated female identification, which he now must repeatedly deny if he is to maintain his self-respect in the (male) community.

This steady derogation is not entirely put on: for in fact every other girl suddenly does look a lot better, he can't help feeling he has missed something — and, naturally, his woman is to blame. For he has never given up the search for the "ideal"; she has forced him to resign from it.

There are many variations of straining at the bit. Many men go from one casual thing to another, getting out every time it begins to get hot. And yet to live without love in the end proves intolerable to men just as it does to women. The question that remains for every normal male is, then, how do I get someone to love me without her demanding an equal commitment in return?



Women's "clinging" behaviour is required by the social situation

The female response to such a situation of male hysteria at any prospect of mutual commitment was the development of subtle methods of manipulation, to force as much commitment as could be forced from men.

Over the centuries strategies have been devised, tested, and passed on from mother to daughter in secret tete-a-tetes, passed around at "kaffee klatches" ("I never understand what it is women spend so much time talking about!"), or, in recent times, via the telephone. These are not trivial gossip sessions at all (as women prefer men to believe), but desperate strategies for survival. More real brilliance goes into one one-hour coed telephone dialogue about men than into that same coed's four years of college study, or for that matter, than into most male political maneuvers.

It is no wonder, then, that even women without "family obligations" always arrive exhausted at the starting line of any serious endeavor.

Women who choose to drop out of this race are choosing a life without love, something that, as we have seen, most men don't have the courage to do.

But unfortunately The Manhunt is characterized by an emotional urgency beyond this simple desire for return commitment. It is compounded by the very reality that produced the male inability to love. In a male-run society that defines women as an inferior and parasitical class, a woman who does not achieve male approval in some form is doomed.

But because the woman is rarely allowed to realize herself through activity in the larger (male) society — and when she is, she is seldom granted the recognition she deserves — it becomes easier to try for the recognition of one man than of many. And in fact this is exactly the choice most women make. Thus once more the phenomenon of love, good in itself, is distorted by a given political situation: women need love not only for healthy reasons but actually to validate their existence.

In addition, the continued economic dependence of women makes a situation of healthy love between equals impossible. Women today still live under a system of patronage. With few exceptions, they have the choice, not of either freedom and marriage, but of being either public or private property. Women who merge with a member of the ruling class can at least hope that some of his privilege will, so to speak, rub off. But women without men are in the same situation as orphans: they are a helpless sub-class lacking the protection of the powerful.

This is the antithesis of freedom when they are still unfavorably defined by a class situation: for now they are in a situation of magnified vulnerability. To participate in one's subjection by choosing one's master often gives the illusion of free choice. In

reality a woman is never free to choose love without external motivations. For her at the present time, the two things, love and status, must remain inextricably intertwined.

Now assuming that a woman does not lose sight of these fundamental factors of her condition when she loves, she will never be able to love gratuitously, but only in exchange for security:

1) the emotional security which, we have seen, she is justified in demanding.

2) the emotional identity which she should be able to find through work and recognition, but which she is denied — thus forcing her to seek her definition vicariously through a man.

3) the economic class security that, in this society, is attached to her ability to "hook" a man.

Two of these three demands are invalid in terms of love itself, but are imposed on it, weighing it down.

Thus in their precarious (political) situation, women can't afford the luxury of spontaneous love. It is much too dangerous. The love and approval of men is all-important. To love thoughtlessly before one has ensured return commitment would endanger that approval.

For once she plunges in emotionally, she will be helpless to play the necessary games: her love would come first, demanding expression. To pretend a coolness she does not feel, then, would be too painful, and further, it would be pointless: she would be cutting off her nose to spite her face, for freedom to love is what she was aiming for. But in order to guarantee such a commitment, she must restrain her emotions, she must play games. For, as we have seen, men do not commit themselves to equal openness and vulnerability until they are forced to.

How does she then go about forcing this commitment from the other person? One of her most potent weapons is sex — she can work him up to a state of physical torment in a variety of ways: by denying his need, by teasing it, by giving and taking back, through jealousy, etc. A woman under analysis wonders why:

There are few women who never ask themselves on certain occasions "How hard should I make it for a man?" I think no man is troubled with questions of this kind. He perhaps asks himself only, "When will she give in?"

Men are right when they complain that women lack discrimination, that they seldom love a man for his individual wants but rather for what he has to offer (his class), that they are calculating, that they use sex to gain other ends, etc. For in fact women are in no position to love freely. If a woman is lucky enough to find "a decent guy" to love her and support her, she is doing well — and usually will be grateful enough to return his love.

The situation of women has not changed significantly

For the past fifty years women have been in a double bind about love: under the guise of a "sexual revolution," presumed to have occurred ("Oh, c'mon Baby, where have you been? Haven't you heard of the sexual revolution?"), women have been persuaded to shed their armor.

The modern woman is in horror of being thought a bitch, where her grandmother expected that to happen as the natural course of things. Men, too, in her grandmother's time, expected that any self-respecting woman would keep them waiting, would play all the right games without shame: a woman who did not guard her own interests in this way was not respected. It was out in the open.

But the rhetoric of the sexual revolution, if it brought no improvements for women, proved to have great value for men. By convincing women that the usual female games and demands were despicable, unfair, prudish, old-fashioned, puritanical, and self-destructive, a new reservoir of available females was created to expand the tight supply of sexual goods available for traditional exploitation, disarming

women of even the little protection they had so painfully acquired.

Women today dare not make the old demands for fear of having a whole new vocabulary, designed just for this purpose, hurled at them: "fucked up," "ballbreaker," "cockteaser," "a real drag," "a bad trip," etc. — to be a "groovy chick" is the ideal. Even now many women know what's up and avoid the trap, preferring to be called names rather than be cheated of the little they can hope for from men (for it is still true that even the hippest males want an "old lady" who is relatively unused).

"Emancipated" women found out that men were far from "good guys" to be emulated; they found out that by imitating male sexual patterns (the roving eye, the search for the ideal, the emphasis on physical attraction, etc.), they were not only not achieving liberation, they were falling into something much worse than what they had given up.

They were imitating. And they had inoculated themselves with a sickness that had not even sprung from their own psyches. They found that their new "cool" was shallow and meaningless, that their emotions were drying up

behind it, that they were aging and becoming decadent: they feared they were losing their ability to love. They had gained nothing by imitating men: shallowness and callousness, and they were not so good at it either, because somewhere inside it still went against the grain.

Thus women who had decided not to marry because they were wise enough to look around and see where it led found that it was marry or nothing; men gave their commitment only for a price: share (shoulder) his life, stand on his pedestal, become his appendage, or else. Or else — be consigned forever to that limbo of "chicks" who mean nothing or at least not what mother meant.

Yes, love means an entirely different thing to men than to women: it means ownership and control: it means jealousy, where he never exhibited it before — when he might have wanted him to (who cares if she is broke or raped until she officially belongs to him; then he is a raging dynamo, a veritable cyclone, because his property, his ego extension, has been threatened); it means a growing lack of interest, coupled with a roving eye. Who needs it? Sadly, women do.

Some women are determined to end this destruction

Our healthiest instincts lead into a blind alley: the choice between self-destruction or self-destruction. We ask only to be allowed to love freely. But our love is turned against us, is used as a weapon to keep us down and in our "place."

And yet we are in a dilemma: none of the several choices open to us is without penalty. (Note that the price of freedom is still on the heads of the oppressed rather than the oppressor.)

1) we can emulate men in cutting off our emotions, an awful way to live;

2) we can return to the traditional female games, playing them with a yet unequalled vengeance to compensate for this latest male trick — the "sexual revolution" — but then we will be back where we started, damaging ourselves to avoid a worse damage by our enemies, using the negative strengths of the oppressed rather than changing the law into our own hands;

3) we can join the Search For the Mirage — the man willing to give up his male privilege (not "being a man" in

our society has its own price) — expecting a big run of competition should we ever find him;

4) we can attempt to form total relationships with women: but this solution presents a whole new set of problems, for we would have to undo the fundamental organization of our personalities.

5) we could learn to masturbate without guilt — temporarily sacrificing a social physical love altogether — but this is a price few of us are willing to pay.

None of these are solutions. For at least several more years, until we have a movement strong enough to force change (when he goes to that "other woman," she will be with us), we will have to accommodate ourselves as best we can to whichever of these (inadequate) adjustments each of us can best live with — putting our energy into raising consciousness about the issues, destruction of the institutions which have created the problem, and, finally, the revolutionary reconstruction of society in a way that will allow love to function naturally (joyfully) as an exchange of emotional riches between equals, rather than in its present perversion: agent of destruction.



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THE LIFE STYLE OF THE AESTHETE

a lecture by Mario Amaya, Chief Curator, Art Gallery of Ontario in connection with the current exhibition, Hector Guimard.

The lecture will be followed by a panel discussion and question period dealing with Art Nouveau and Hector Guimard with Mr. Amaya, Dr. Thomas Howarth, Dean, Faculty of Architecture, University of Toronto and Prof. James H. Grady, School of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ontario College of Art 100 McCaul Street Adults: \$2.50 Students (with cards): \$1.25

Jungle under glass

By BRIAN PEARL

Are you a latent horticulturalist? Do you long to get your hands sticky with the sweet sap of real sugar cane and gaze at the startling para-phalli and pudendae of faintly obscene semi-tropical flora? Well, there's a tropical rain rest on Carleton Street near Parliament. Before you begin to worry about the polar ice-cap melting and drowning us all in a climatic, climactic catastrophe, I should tell you that this jungle is under a glass dome and heated by furnaces, not sunlight.

Allen Gardens can be true serendipity on a cool Saturday afternoon. Warmth and the dim dampness of lush vegetation looming, but labelled by the curators, haul you, body and soul, from the mid-continent, temperate climate ecology into the fabulously rich world of the tropics and semi-tropics. Simple plants and vines grow large and fast, almost menacing, in their ideal environment of wet heat.

Flowers are fantastic exotic, biotic creations of some ecological jeweller, with deep, enticing colours, soft, thick, felty petals and disturbingly anthropomorphic formations of genitalia; long, thick stamens, and soft deep cups to hold nectar (of the gods, no doubt).

Of course, our own summer climate is re-created in one of the hot-houses (there are six) and a familiar dark green patch of maple saplings, ferns and the simple blossoms of our own climate can recall the summer months in a moment. Allen Gardens has a startling variety of fine floral and ecological experiences awaiting those eager to escape to its open, lush hot-houses. But that's not all.

Outside the greenhouses, the ecology of the city is in full bloom. Carleton and Parliament is a low-income, working class area of the

city with no definite ethnic bias, but a large number of Maritimers do live down there. The gardens in fall are no longer flowering outside, and the grounds look as polite as any front lawn in suburbia.

But, in some ways, the organisms outside the greenhouses are just as lush as those inside. The park is a common meeting place for the unemployed and the unoccupied, a population which ranges expansively from winos to

hippies. And the activities range equally widely from chess playing to making drug connections. This is the undergrowth of the human jungle, and it is, perhaps, more interesting than the jungle inside.

Any way you look at it, Allen Gardens is far more than one of your ordinary, garden-variety city parks. The cost of admission to the Gardens is your attention and your time; nothing more.



Allen Gardens jungle flourishes.

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Cabbagetown Diary: required contemporary reading

By DAN MERKUR

Peter Martin Associates has just released Cabbagetown Diary: A Documentary, a novel by Juan Butler. If it wells 4,000 copies this year, it will be a runaway best seller. Does that give you an idea of the state of Canadian publishing?

What can I say about the book? That it is awfully good? You want more? Cabbagetown Diary is a penetrating illumination of an area of Toronto, a life style (sic) most people prefer to overlook. It is clever, witty, engrossing, touching, gutsy, candid, tragic, comic, frustrating, frivolous, serious, insightful — real. According to the "All characters, names, incidents..." it isn't actually true, but it is terribly real just the same.

It is also very capably written, no Scott Fitzgerald, but a good step beyond journalese. Clearly there is sufficient knowledge of style, consistency, pacing and rhythm. Written like a diary, the author/protagonist is supposed to be just an average guy. For seven dollar words and revolutionary rhetoric, a socialist politico named George appears.

Here only is there a major fault. The diarist is just too perceptive, too introspective and too articulate to be as dumb as he makes out. A very small major fault, I think.

Ostensibly the chronology of the summer of 1967 and an affair with a redhead, Cabbagetown Diary is more than that; it is a moving story of the factors that touch and shape Cabbagetowners' lives, full of pathos, hilarity and glimpses of horror.

On one level the book fully explores everything about Toronto slum life that a typically bourgeois reader (you and I, dear friend) is likely to want to know. Yet it does have real guts. It is an indictment of our blase facet of society. It does expose the crap so that the smell of maggots is painfully present. It is a hard-hitting document. If you want to read it that way.

It costs you two ninety-five; it'll probably cost the publishers a bundle.

Cabbagetown Diary: A Documentary ought to be required reading for mom and pop, except that they'd only go "Tsk! Tsk!" and forget about it. Of course, you and I are different. We don't forget about it.

What was it that Alinsky said about idealistic student radicals?

Contradictions:

Consider the following:
 General Motors (for instance) nets over \$1.7 billion in clear profit every year from its many products. But the same corporation spends only \$40 million a year (two per cent of their profits) on cleaner engine research.
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Lights, Camera, Action!

By DAN MERKUR

Rebellion

Rebellion is one of those films that make you wonder if the Japanese make any bad films (excluding Godzilla). It is simply of the first water.

Toshiro Mifune plays the head of a feudal family, the foremost swordsman in his clan, who retires in favor of his eldest son. Two years later the overlord wants the son to surrender his wife to be his (the overlord's) mistress.

As is usual with Japanese period films, everything is slowly paced and low key, the actors internalizing their problems, showing restraint: until the climax when everything manifests in furious and frenzied swordplay. Mifune, of course, is extremely capable at both.

Takeshi Kato plays Mifune's eldest son, with intensity and restrained power that really do seem to make him Mifune's son. Tatsuya Makadai plays the clan's second-best swordsman, and captures well how it is to be exceptional, but still only second-best.

Masaki Kobayashi, the director, has that rare eye that photographs mountains, forests, clouds, sunrises et al in incredible beauty; and then takes the camera indoors and still manages to retain an extremely high level of visual aesthetics. His use of exquisite black and white photography and the wide "scope" screen is startling. Hollywood hasn't been that good since Gregg Toland and Lee Garmes quit filming decades ago.

Classically constructed, all the parts seeming to fit, even to the end occurring on the 2nd anniversary of the opening incidents; full of the masterful philosophic qualities of a Samurai film (investigations of obedience, morality, feudal politics); visually stunning and brilliantly acted, Rebellion is one of the finest Japanese films to date.

It is now at the Baronet, and probably won't be playing long. Be sure to see it.

Tora! Tora! Tora!

A case might be made for Darryl Zanuck (head of 20th Century-Fox) finding success with the war genre: The Road to Glory; Submarine Patrol; Winged Victory; The Purple Heart, Twelve O'Clock High, The Longest Day. . .

Mid America may yet prove Tora! Tora! Tora! a success.

Critically, however, director Richard Fletcher (The Vikings; Dr. Dolittle) has only proved once again that he should have become an animator like his father, whose characters (Popeye, Betty Boop and the assorted grotesques) at least had the distinction of popularity, if not artistic success.

Tora! Tora! Tora! is about the dullest, driest, most patently absurd film since Airport (though even Airport is a better film). Even the special effects aren't worth three hours of your time (let alone \$3 at the University, with its four track stereoscopic bombings. Whoopee!)

Performance: Second Thoughts

Is Performance the ideally eclectic film, the logical successor to Bedazzled, The Ipress File and others, and consequently the ultimate film; or is it instead so perfect that it is boring, and therefore fails?

At face value, Performance deals with a gangster (James Fox) on the run, who, through a series of mishaps, rents a basement flat from a retired 1950s rock star (Mich Jagger) who lives with his two chicks in self-exile, amid relics, stereo, assorted drugs and strange costumes. The counter-pointing of hard-boiled vices and the vices of the decadent constitutes the film's theme.

It is, however, the visual and aural style that make the film what it is. Dominant are plush reds, purples and blacks. Fabrics are deep and soft, though worn. The sound track is full of hard, harsh, sudden sounds; the music has a very heavy beat, a pounding rhythm. The



Toshiro Mifune and Takeshi Kato in Masaki Kobayashi's brilliant film, Rebellion, now at the Baronet.

screen is usually dark and the sound track murky — an assault on the eyes and ears.

The cutting is incredibly swift. The visual style that made The Ipress File hard to understand five years ago, which is now easy to follow (our film vocabulary has expanded) is advanced in Performance to a yet accelerated pace (a track in on the back of Jagger's head dissolves to a subjective shot, as if from his eyes). Beginnings and ends with no linking middles are shown. One can spend a good deal of time trying to understand the vocabulary of the film style.

Moreover, an important part of the plot happens underneath the titles; and since that part of the plot is frenetically paced and the cutting is just short of jump cuts, it too is very hard to follow.

Personally, I was bored by the film immediately that I slipped into high gear to handle the style. The film, at that point, seemed only a Mick Jagger vehicle (which, in fact, is the reason Warner Brothers made it with some very good,

very heavy sounds, the record of the sound track is nice, heavy, but a little bit on the bubble-gum, high school dance, popular side of rock), and a tidy little moral message: vice is vice regardless of whether it is straight or kinky.

What I did get out of the film were the glimpses of insight the script and Jagger gave to the rock star who retired at his peak, a strange and slightly tragic figure.

I am almost tempted to rate Performance on the Cultural Rip-Off Scale, since it is, after all, a Mick Jagger vehicle. Yet it is also a very exciting, most interesting artistic exercise, though a failure, and it points the way (a better script, more meaningful statement) for better films employing an eclectic style of film construction.

As a failure, I am warming to Performance. As a film everyone raves over, I feel compelled to condemn it. It is, in a sense, a milestone of film craft. It is also a very distant, cold, unmoving cynical story. But then so was Citizen Kane.

Godard: Two or Three Things

By JIM PURDY

Two or Three Things I Know About Her was made in 1966 and it is peculiar that so popular a director as Jean-Luc Godard could not receive more efficient distribution in Toronto. It is one of Godard's major films, made immediately after two important and highly reputed works, Pierrot le fou and Masculine Feminine, and immediately before La Chinoise and Weekend, two films which seem to round off a series of five brilliant essays into life in modern society (among many, many other interconnected things).

Two or Three Things is probably his most ambitious foray into the workings of consumer society. He himself best summarizes it: "A film like this, it's a bit as if I wanted to write a sociological essay in the form of a novel, and all I had to do it with was notes of music."

Sociologically, Godard is describing the one-dimensional

consumer society and giving "eighteen lessons on modern industrial civilization". Again he is preoccupied with the landscape of commercial advertising which (as other pop artists have ambivalently demonstrated) is the highest form of art in consumer culture. In his films, advertising is ever present in billboards and posters, which keep the economy moving, by playing with the fantasies of the populace, who are made to believe that they can buy their dreams-come-true.

In reality, they find it impossible just to keep up with the standard of living, that is, the standard rate of consumption. "It is always the same. Either it is no money to pay the rent or no telly. Or else we keep the telly, but no car. Or a washing-machine, but no holiday. Therefore in no way a normal life."

Normal life is made more impossible in the modern city of high rise complexes, bulldozers, cranes and the machinery of technology

which, like the advertising, is ever present and constantly altering and manipulating the environment and its inhabitants. One of the central images of the film, based on the reality of urban Paris, is the middle-class housewife as part-time prostitute. The most succinct summary of this is the final still life of consumer goods, the synthetic raison d'etre of modern civilization.

Godard's camera wanders freely about Paris, catching its cold, regular face through its buildings and their equally homogenous inhabitants, all consumers and prostitutes. "Objects exist, and if one pays more attention to them than to people, it is precisely because they exist more than these people. Dead objects are still alive, living people are often already dead."

The camera picks out people in dress shops and beauty parlors, where blank-faced characters stop before the camera and deliver

monologues or confessions: "I stop work at seven o'clock. I've got a date at eight with Jean-Claude. We'll go to a restaurant and then to the cinema." Or the circular dialogue between Robert and Juliette which repeats itself in describing their lives: "Sleep. . . get up. . . work. . . eat. . . die". Again, Juliette muses: "To define oneself in a single word: Not yet dead."

The entire film is made up of such vignettes and shots of industrial Paris, gently and rhythmically interwoven in a powerful, moving collage. It is given unity and focus by centering on a day in the life of typical Juliette as she wanders about Paris, is picked up and returns home to family and bed.

Unlike most film-makers who start out with a story or characters in some dramatic situation which is then filmed, Godard begins with some central theme or image, in this case consumer society as prostitution, around which he freely improvises impressions and fragments which all spring from the precise central foundation. He shoots scenes randomly, dealing with various aspects of his central ideas which are then pieced together in fluid, cohesive patterns of overlapping motifs and incomplete fragments, overlaid with commentary and dialogue. His films are not finished, but are rather processes of associations which work themselves out in the viewer's mind.

As described so far, the film

works on many levels, but Godard goes one step further by becoming his own audience involved in asking questions about the film. Over and above the entire structure of the film is not only Godard's whispered comments on consumer society, but his gentle, persistent, existential questions on the film, himself and life. He constantly examines what he is filming, how he is doing so and why: "It is 4:45. Should I speak of Juliette or of these leaves? Since it is impossible, in any case to do both together, let's say that both tremble gently in this beginning of the end of an October afternoon."

Godard, unlike the people in the film, can easily drift into poetic mediation over various objects, such as a lit cigarette end or a fantastic close-up of a cup of coffee, with bubbles swirling, exploding and coming together again in a visual metaphor of molecular theory. The close-up lens allows Godard to examine objects as a poet, always leading him to further questions about existence and the universe. It therefore goes beyond sociology, into a highly personal, existential query into life. Godard's life is inherent with film so that he is defined in his films: "Is that what cinema is? And am I right to continue doing it?"

(Editor's Note: We realize this film closed last week on its first run after only a two week engagement. It should not have. It will likely be back. It ought to be.)

Thog — free festival

A workshop originally began last April and was being sponsored by "Hair". After several months of encounter, voice and dance exercises, improvisational and script acting, as well as writing scripts and music, Thog evolved, an independent theatre company, no longer affiliated with "Hair"

A free festival has been planned by Thog and the Guerilla underground newspaper. If you would like to be thoroughly entertained don't miss the Thog-Guerilla Benefit on Sunday Oct. 18th from 3:00 p.m. to midnight, at Bathurst St. United Church at Bathurst and Lennox. (1 block south of Bloor).



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Park at your own risk

There is a great deal of bad feeling about parking on campus. Many people were hit with heavy fines within the first few days of classes, when they were still ignorant of parking bylaws. There are long lineups, and there is an atmosphere of police and officialdom which most people distrust.

York is a long way from the center of town. There is little, and expensive, residence space compared to the student population. TTC is an urban transport system designed to supplement the automobile, and is thus inadequate. Point: a car is often not so much of a luxury as a necessity. Therefore parking should be designed to accommodate the driver, cheaply and easily.

In theory the plan succeeds in this. There is no real injustice in the charge of \$15 for a session. The university grants no money for parking, for snow clearing, lighting the lots at night and related expenses. The long walk from the outer lots to the buildings is an unavoidable inconvenience.

To outline some of the main problems:

There is an atmosphere of uniformed officialdom, to which many people are sensitive, and justifiably. Is it necessary?

The division of parking into reserved and unreserved lots is unnecessary and unfair. The high price of the choice inner lots (AA, BB etc.) tends to exclude all but the wealthiest of students. The security department doesn't need the extra money; it is done partly

Women recruit for Princeton, save time

PRINCETON, N.J. (LNS) — Why are men's Ivy League colleges going coed? Because they think women deserve an education?

According to a special report prepared for the trustees, too many men Princeton applicants eventually rejected the school because there weren't enough women: "Princeton must become increasingly attractive to the best applicants, and we submit that admitting women will appreciably increase that attractiveness."

In addition, an elaborate time and motion study appeared in the report, showing how much the men were inconvenienced by having to go off campus to get laid — "The present Princeton undergraduate, like his predecessors before him, seeks the company of women — at the cost of much travelling to where the girls are."

Princeton women are a handy, time-saving device.

CYSF obudsman to aid students

By MARK GOTTLIEB

Rally 'round the flag, gang, because at long last the ombudsman of York University is alive and well.

Ken Hundert, a member of the Council of the York Student Federation, has officially been appointed to the position of ombudsman or mediator between students, faculty and administration.

According to the CYSF constitution his duties are "(a) To generally investigate and act upon grievances and petitions of students either as individuals or in groups.

(b) To represent such grievances to the CYSF and/or the administration of the university as required.

(c) To be available to chair meetings of the general student body to act as a forum of student opinion."

Students who have grievances should write a full description of the complaint and submit it to the CYSF office, N-108, Ross Bldg.

because there is a feeling that better parking lots should cost more money and partly to prevent a wild rush to those lots. In fact, traffic could probably be regulated to those lots as easily as anywhere on campus.

Long lineups and congestion are pretty well insoluble problems. It would be better if the campus was opened from all entrances at all times, and if all parking lots had more than one entrance.

Enforcement and fines are also in dispute. A fine of \$5 for standard parking offenses is excessive. In five days it doubles. The initial fine can be ten dollars for offenses such as speeding. Such heavy fines are unnecessary.

The university's right to withhold degrees and marks if back fines were not paid was in dispute. It was supposedly wrong for the university to give an

academic punishment for a non-academic offense. But the university has every legal right to withhold degrees or simply to refuse admission the following year until the fines have been paid. The students are in a sense paying guests of the university, and the administration is the landlord. This is not a democracy; a landlord can do as he pleases in his own house.

There are about five thousand vehicles on campus every day. The basic problems of space, congestion, and so on are insoluble, as long as the powers-that-be have their present ideas of urban transport. However, some things can be done to improve the situation and ease tension. Fines could be lowered. Students could do some of the policing on campus. There are other ways of enforcing parking than academic sanctions.

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The national scene

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Loyola	3	2	1	0	139	14	4
Sir George Williams	3	2	1	0	57	52	4
Montreal	3	2	1	0	48	46	4
Royal Military College	3	0	3	0	9	100	0
Macdonald	3	0	3	0	0	181	0

Western Division

	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Waterloo Lutheran	4	3	0	1	131	43	7
Ottawa	4	3	0	1	106	71	7
Guelph	3	2	1	0	63	37	4
Carleton	3	2	1	0	76	59	4
Windsor	3	1	2	0	47	82	2
York	3	0	3	0	9	93	0
Laurentian	4	0	4	0	59	106	0

IMPORT Auto TALK



By IAN NEILL



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During my last 3 years with Datsun I've received many letters from pleased Datsun owners. One owner said he averaged 37-1/2 MPG on a 2500 mile trip he made to the Prairies and back. When I tell other Datsun owners about letters like this they aren't impressed for they claim they have been getting up to 40 MPG — so who am I to argue!

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Sports

TOYOTA



Yeomen lose in Hawks best game

WATERLOO — The York Yeomen met the best team Waterloo-Lutheran coach Dave Knight has had yet and went down to a frustrating 44-2 defeat here Saturday.

Knight praised his Golden Hawks after the game, saying it was the best game his squad had played this year, both offensively and defensively.

For the Yeomen, it was a different story. The loss to the Golden Hawks was their fourth in a row and the York squad was simply overpowered by the big, tough Hawks.

The defensive squad put up a stiff fight but had trouble standing up to hardhitting Hawk offensive line and blockers.

The offense was poor and unprotected by the York front four. Both Iaccino and Frisby were virtually in the open for most of the game, and were thrown for big losses. Blocking also fell apart with receivers unable to get clear and ball carriers getting little yardage. Backfielder George Kovar was the Yeomen's workhorse, picking up most of York's yardage himself. The Hawk defence also hurt York with key interceptions.

York's only scoring came on two singles from punter Dickie Dickinson. The squad was without Don Gilpin and Dickinson was pressed into action.

Lutheran quarterback Roy Arnott used an end around play for his biggest gains against York.

After the kickoff York was forced to punt, and the Hawks got a first down on their 39 yard line. At third and two Arnott threw a wild pitch out to the only person in the vicinity, York's John Reid. Reid ran to the twenty-eight. Larry Iaccino threw two incomplete passes and Dickinson kicked the first single.

Eight plays later, after marching from the twenty-five,

Passmore smashed in off-tackle for Lutheran's second touchdown. Iaccino again failed to generate any yardage but the defence gave Arnott trouble. The second quarter started with a third and eight situation and began the Yeomen's most frustrating moments.

Gary Jefferies punted and a clipping call brought Reid's return back to the York twenty. Larry Iaccino was chased, hit very hard and fumbled. Glen Baker recovered for Lutheran and on the first play Passmore went around the end from the sixteen for the third touchdown. York blocked Parker's attempted convert.

Dickinson took the kickoff out of the end zone to the 16. Iaccino's first pass was then intercepted by Parker. Arnott passed into the endzone to Terry Harvey for the fourth major and Parker converted.

Rick Frisby came in at quarterback and took York up the field on romps by Ron McNeil and George Kovar but then was hit, fumbled and recovered. Dickinson punted.

The Hawks got a first down on their twenty-five and then the ball bounced around on second down and three consecutive penalties, including two offsides for York. The penalties gave the Hawks a first down on their 36. Arnott passed to Terry Harvey who bounded 75 yards down the field for a touchdown. Parker converted to make it 34-1.

Following the touchdown York had problems offensively. Pete Schopfer intercepted an Arnott pass and got to the Hawk twenty-five.

Frisby threw to Mark Conacher on the four and then used Shelley Pettie to get to the two. On the next play, Frisby fumbled and Gord McColeman recovered for the Hawks.

York kicked off the second half



"Team Handball?" Never heard of it! If this is your reaction, don't worry, you're not alone. Be good to yourself! Come to the Tait Mackenzie Building at 7:00 p.m. in the large gym Friday October 16. Come and see the promotion game between seven men, in a gym. It is one of the most exciting team sports in the world. It is similar to basketball and a very popular sport in Europe. Club Dane and North York. A team is to be formed at York in the future.

and Doug Pepper intercepted Arnott's second pass. Interference was called on Firsby's first attempt and it took the ball to the Lutheran 45. Frisby was forced to eat the ball on first down. Second down pass to Pete Schopfer gained only a few yards. Dickinson punted 45 yards for his second single.

Lutheran gained ground gradually during the remainder of the third quarter. At the start of the fourth Arnott gave to Tom Walker who went in for the touchdown from the two yard line.

York gave up the ball twice after the kickoff. The second time Lutheran marched from the 40 and then Parker completed the scoring with a field goal making it 44-2 for the Hawks.

Coach Nobby Wirkowski was disappointed with the game. "We just couldn't move the ball," he said. "The team really tried hard but they were up against a top team. The defence did a fairly good

job but the offense needs a lot more work. The offensive line didn't do much and the blocking needs a lot of improvement."

Wirkowski also questioned several of the many offsides called against York. One offside call wiped out an interception; another a fumble recovery. As the game progressed the York players

became more anxious and were offside in several cases.

York's next game is at home, this Saturday, against the Carleton Ravens. York needs to beat the fourth place Ravens to stay out of the cellar. Laurentian, which is currently in the bottom, draws the bye this week.

Winning requires support!

By **ROBIN ROWLAND**

The Yeomen lost again Saturday and York students will, after reading this reporter's story, begin to criticize both myself and the team for the performance.

Recently, in the Glendon paper Pro Tem, an article appeared cutting up the team for their loss at Guelph. Criticism which was based solely on the report in EX-CALIBUR.

The article was a rather snitty piece of journalism but it pointed something out. This guy had the nerve to base his judgment of the team on seeing an exhibition game and then reading the article in the paper. This sort of judgment is going on all over this campus. Students who haven't done one thing for the Yeomen are sitting around in the common rooms and shooting off their empty mouths.

Now — the team hasn't been doing that well but lets take a look at the reasons:

1. York is an expansion team. This university has only been around for 11 years and the team for three. There is no tradition for the players to look back on because they are building it. There is no hard core of experienced veterans, first because of the youth of the squad and second because the Yeomen haven't been around long enough to attract them.

2. The CCIFC is a tough league — it is no place for a wishy washy team. The Yeomen could have done better and should do better. They have tried hard in the games this year. The people who criticize reports of the good play of the

Yeomen were home safe in an easy chair watching Here's Lucy.

3. Fan support has been lousy. Dave Knight, Lutheran coach, told the Star on Saturday that they had the entire university — 2,500 students, faculty, administration, secretaries and janitors behind the team. Last year there were more spectators from Waterloo-Lutheran here than from York. This is a disgrace.

Here's where you can do something. While a player may not know that there are fans around during the time he is playing it helps his morale if he knows there are people out there rooting for him. He hurts if there is only his girl, a buddy, his parents rooting for him and the rest of the fans are too drunk to know what is going on and are asking "Who is number 5151?"

There are 9,500 students

registered in this university and most are football fans. Where are they? Too many prefer to support the Varsity blues and pay money to do it when they could come up and watch their own team for free. Others are too lazy to come out and cheer for the Yeomen.

If you come out and support your team — they will do better and if you come out, it will force those players who haven't been pulling their weight to shape up.

It takes desire to win a game and the Yeomen have quite a lot, but screaming fans would give them more desire, give them the little extra which gives a team that second effort that helps them win.

If you think you can do any better than anyone on the squad call 635-3734 and volunteer your services. Otherwise, put up or shut up! Get out to a game and support your team.

Cross country record

By **GREG BARNETT**

York's Dave Smith set a new course mark of 25:13 here Saturday at the annual York University Invitational Cross Country meet. Smith bettered his old time by two seconds, running in rain and mud.

Teams from the University of Toronto, Guelph, and Laurentian showed up to run the 5.2 mile course. York's team with 50 points came second to Toronto with 36.

Laurentian and Guelph slogged home with 61 and 64 points respectively.

Newcomer Ken Hamilton was fourth for York and Malcolm Smith was eighth. Other York runners placed sixteenth, twenty first and twenty second.

Laurentian is York's chief competition in the upcoming OIAA cross-country championships at Ryerson on November 7. On October 3 York won the team competition at the Laurentian Invitational.

Sports shorts

OSGOODE HALL won the inter-college golf championships Thursday, with a team score of 329. Mike Smith was the individual champ with a 76 on the Glen Shields golf course. Founders was the runner up with the aid of Smith's 76.

YORK'S GOLF team came second in the OIAA golf championships at St. Catharines on Saturday. The team from Lakehead won the match with a total of 622 while York shot a total of 640.

THE RUGGER YEOMEN scored their first win over RMC

Redmen, a 10-0 shutout on Saturday at Kingston. Simon Elmsly led the defence while Bob Ross and Peter Hard scored the tries for York.

YORK'S SOCCER Yeomen recorded another victory on Saturday defeating Trent 5-1. York played two men short for the opening fifteen minutes and then spotted Trent a one goal lead, later going on to win. Edgido Del Bel scored two goals while Vince Catalfo, Gus Falcioni and Joe Simone added one each. York is now in first place with Laurentian, Trent and Ryerson in a three way tie for second.

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University News

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On Campus

Slater installed Oct. 28-30

The Installation of David W. Slater as President of York University has been planned as a series of events in which the whole York community might share. An Installation Committee, composed of Board members, faculty, student, and staff representatives, was formed by the Board/Senate Executives in mid-summer, and has been arranging not only the formal ceremony of Installation Symposia and shows to develop a wider participation in York's formal welcome to Dr. Slater.

On Wednesday afternoon, Oc-

tober 28, the first of the Installation Symposia will be held in Burton Auditorium. Entitled "The State of Art Today", the event will bring together such noted artists as Alex Colville, Robert Motherwell, and Anthony Caro.

Concurrently, a panel on "Canadian Writers and the Canadian Identity" is being planned which will draw together several of Canada's most distinguished writers in a round-table discussion followed by a general question-and-answer session.

On the Wednesday evening, the

Ross Building's new art gallery will be the scene for the opening of the first public show of work by eleven members of York's Faculty of Fine Arts. Assembled by Mr. Michael Greenwood, York's Art Curator, the show has already stimulated interest outside the University, and is sure to evoke even greater enthusiasm within.

Two Symposia will be held Thursday afternoon, October 29. Students of politics and communications will want to attend "Politics and the Press," under the chairmanship of Dean Harry Crowe, and featuring Peter C. Newman, Knowlton Nash, and Douglas Fisher.

At the same time, Dr. J.A. Corry, the distinguished former President of Queen's University, will be the focal speaker at a seminar on "The University Today." The organization and functions of the university continue to be a cause of great concern; York members will want to test their opinions against those of Dr. Corry and the panel.

On Thursday evening, October 29, Burton auditorium will be the setting for an exciting Evening of Canadian Poetry, featuring Eli Mandel, Irving Layton, Miriam Waddington, Gaston Blais, Frank Davey, Mavor Moore, and Joseph Green. Several new poems will be read, and musical interludes presented by Rhoda Green will be woven into the series of readings. Admission will be free-of-charge, although by ticket, since an overflow crowd can be expected.

The formal ceremony of Installation will take place at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, October 30, in the Tait McKenzie Building. Honorary Degrees will be conferred upon Their Excellencies, the Governor-General of Canada and Mrs. Michener, the first such dual conferring of degrees in which they will have participated. Along with this important event, the ceremony will be highlighted by the formal investiture of the President with his robes of office, and the President's formal Installation Address, which will be of great interest both within and outside the York Community.

Following the Installation ceremony, the evening of October 30 is being given over to a series of informal celebrations, including a Rock Concert in Tait McKenzie, and dances in the College Dining Halls.



York's 1970 United Appeal Campaign is underway this week. The campaign, planned by the University's United Appeal Committee under the chairmanship of Professor M.S. Moyer, Administrative Studies, will be conducted entirely by mail this year.

Increased faculty and staff participation in the York campaign is the Committee's prime goal for 1970. With only a third of the University's academic and administrative personnel contributing last year, York's rate of participation was considerably lower than the average for similar organizations in Metro — including the U of T and Ryerson.

Thanks to the generosity of those who did participate, the University's contribution to the United Appeal was over \$15,000.00 in 1969. This year, with the hoped for increase in community interest and support, York will have an opportunity to increase its total contribution to this vitally important campaign.

Task Force study

The following is a copy of the memorandum, distributed October 5 by President Slater, Chairman of the York University-Glendon College Task Force, and directed to all members of the York Community, on the submissions, hearings, deliberations and the general presumptions which guide the Glendon Task Force study.

"The central premise which guides the study is an expectation of a continued attractive distinctive undergraduate Glendon College within York University. Because of many attractive features of the existing programme of bilingual and bicultural studies, the strong hope is that this can be a major feature of future operations.

Other premises of the Task force are that the choice is among a number of very attractive alternatives, and that the choice of an academically attractive and financially acceptable plan can be made relatively quickly in response to the ideas and analyses which students and faculty can bring forward through the Task Force to the Senate and Board of York University.

The Task Force believes that we have a limited period of time during which calm and reasonable consideration can be given to the goals, problems and solutions to Glendon's situation. No com-

mitments have been made to any solution at this time beyond having great respect for the promise of what has already been created. Premature actions which would prejudice reasonable choices will hinder rather than help the College, the Task Force and the University.

While these are the presumptions which guide the study, various extreme solutions have been proposed from time to time and you should feel free to state but also to justify extremes.

The Committee would like to receive submissions in writing and feels that it will have difficulty, given the very limited time in which it must complete its work, to hear many verbal submissions. Some public discussions will be scheduled, however. Please forward your comments to Mrs. P. Steventon, Room S907, Ross Building or to Mr. J.A. Becker, Secretary of the Committee, Room 260, Vanier College. The Committee requests that all submissions be in their hands not later than Wednesday, October 21.

The Committee will submit its report to the appropriate Senate Committees, the Senate and to the Board of Governors.

Further information regarding the Committee's work may be obtained by calling Mr. Becker at Local 2226."

Performing Arts

The Dorian Woodwind Quintet, outstanding participant in the world of chamber music, will appear at York on Monday, October 19, ushering in the 1970-71 Performing Arts Series, sponsored by the Faculty of Fine Arts.

The performance will take place at 8:30 p.m. in Burton Auditorium.

Organized at Tanglewood in 1961, the Dorian has performed throughout North America, Europe and Africa. In this, its only appearance in Toronto, the Quintet will present a programme of contemporary music, including works by Antonin Reicha, Irving Fine, Elliott Carter, and Jean Francaix.

Other performers in the "Discoveries in New Music" series include the Lasalle String Quartet on November 2, New Music from Montreal on January 29, and the Electric Ear on February 22.

This year's Performing Arts Series also includes programmes in dance, poetry, theatre, and a special lecture series on "Radicalism and the Arts." Individual tickets for the music events or subscription tickets for the other series may be obtained from Burton Box Office, Monday through Friday.

Thursday, Oct. 15.

10:00 am - Lecture — "L'Humour dans les lettres canadiennes-françaises" by Francois Hertel, author and critic — sponsored by the Dept. of French Literature — all welcome — Room S103, the Ross Building.

12:30 pm - Meeting — York Young Socialist Club — "How to make the Revolution in Canada" will be discussed by Ian Angus, Executive member — all interested persons welcome — Room N143, the Ross Building.

1:00 pm - Graduate Psychology Seminar — visiting lecturer, Vinh-Banj, colleague of Piaget, all welcome — Room 291, Behavioural Science Building.

2:00 pm - Film — "Romance and Reality" — the Kenneth Clark 'Civilization' series — sponsored by the Faculty of Fine Arts — all welcome Room I, Lecture Hall #2.

2:00 pm - Concert — "Music of Greek Resistance" — singer George Kotsopoulos with songs of resistance fighter Theodorakis — sponsored by Students for a Free Greece — all welcome, no charge — Winters College Junior Common Room.

3:00 pm - Informal Seminar — guest Francois Hertel, author and critic — sponsored by the Dept. of French Literature — all welcome — Room 101, McLaughlin College.

4:00 pm - Physics Colloquium — Professor Jules P. Carbotte, Dept. of Physics, McMaster University, Hamilton, will speak on "The Theory of Superconductivity" — all welcome — Room 317, Petrie Science Building.

6:30 pm - York Philosophy Club Meeting — Professor K.T. Fann, Atkinson College, will participate in an informal discussion — all welcome — Room 107, Stedman Lecture Halls.

7:00 pm - Film — "The Organizer" — first in a film series on social class and class conflict, work, poverty, education, blacks and Indians — although a Sociology class, open to the York Community — Room 129, York Hall, Glendon.

7:00 pm - Communications I — 10 week course — fee \$105 — sponsored by the Centre for Continuing Education — Room S312, The Ross Building, 635-2501.

Friday, Oct. 16.

4:00 pm - Psychology Colloquium — Jerry Hirsh, University of Illinois, will speak on "Animal Tropisms and the Dimensions of Human Variation" — all interested persons welcome — Room A, Lecture Hall #2.

7:00 pm - Badminton — upper gym, Tait McKenzie Building.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

9:00 am or 1:00 pm - Effective Reading — 13 weeks — fee \$50 — sponsored by the Centre for Continuing Education — B wing, York Hall, Glendon, 635-2502.

10:00 am - Informal Workshop — Jerry Hirsh, University of Illinois, will participate in a question and discussion period — sponsored by the Dept. of Psychology — all welcome — Room 291, Behavioural Science Building.

10:00 am - Cross Country Invitational — for high schools — York Campus.

10:00 am - Recreational Soccer — Soccer field — York Campus.

12 noon - Soccer — Home Game — York vs. Ryerson.

2:00 pm - Football — Home Game — York vs. Carleton.

8:00 pm - Annual Semi-Formal Ball — sponsored by the York University Chinese Student Association — admission \$5 per couple — \$3 per person — Winters College Dining Hall.

Sunday, Oct. 18.

2:00 pm - Badminton — upper gym — Tait McKenzie Building.

7:00 - 9:00 pm - Film — "The Virgin Soldiers" — Sponsored by the Winters College Council — all welcome — admission \$1 (students of Winters College 75¢) — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

7:00 pm - Roman Catholic Mass — Room 107, Stedman Lecture Halls.

Monday, Oct. 19.

8:00 pm - Meeting — Law Wives' Society — Student Common Room — Osgoode Hall Law School, York Campus.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

4:00 pm - Film — "Symphonie Pastorale" — sponsored by the Dept. of French Literature — extra seating available — Room L, Lecture Hall #2.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

4:15 - 8:00 pm - Film — "Mr. Freedom" de W. Klein — sponsored by Dept. of French, Glendon College — no subtitles — all welcome — Room 129, York Hall, Glendon.

7:00 - 10:00 pm - Film — "The Seagull" by Chekov — sponsored by the Dept. of English — all welcome — Room J, Lecture Hall #2.

4:30 pm - Seminar — Dr. Michael Keeton, Dept. of Chemistry, McMaster University, Hamilton, will speak on "The Contribution to Bonding of 3d Orbitals in Atoms of Second Row Elements" — sponsored by the Dept. of Chemistry — all welcome — Room 317, Petrie Science Building.

Faculty briefs

Dean Michael Collie, graduate studies, and Prof. Janet Lewis, English, were elected President and Secretary, respectively, of the Association of Canadian University Teachers at the annual meeting of that Association last spring at the University of Manitoba.

Prof. Michael Herren, humanities, read a paper, "Vergil and the Hispanica Famina: a contribution to the history of Vergil in Ireland," to the Classical Association of Canada at the University of Manitoba in June.

Valerie Hume and Prof. R. Bordessa, social science, Atkinson College, have received a grant of \$5,000 from the Regional Development Branch of the Department of Treasury and Economics for work on "The impact of summer cottages in Huron County."

Dean Harold I. Schiff, science, was one of five delegates from Canada attending a NASA Space Station Utilization conference on the post Apollo space programme, held September 9-11 in Ames, California. The only Canadian university delegate to attend the conference, Dr. Schiff reported his findings from this meeting to the Federal Government's Science Sub-committee of the Interdepartmental Committee on Space in Ottawa, September 23.

Prof. Miriam Waddington, English, wrote a book of poems, Call Them Canadians, which was selected by the National Art Gallery for presentation to 150 critics at the International Conference of Art Critics in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto in August. Prof. Waddington also presented a poetry reading at Laurentian University on July 12.

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.

Alternatives

cont. from page 6

A very good reason for shutting the door on the American academic world might be to allow us to drop the whole Ph.D. business and explore new forms of preparation for university teaching. The very idea of 'scholar' surely stems from the days when the university was a small, elitist, highly sophisticated institution of essentially classical learning. One may regret, or regard as healthily non-linear, the fact that many of today's students have to be coaxed to read a simple book. The fact is, times have changed, changed utterly, and the role and qualifications of the educational 'animateur' are something else again. But any major re-constitution of things will have to be undertaken by all the universities in the country agreeing together to revalue their ideas of qualification. It will take co-ordination and courage and imagination and drive on the part of presidents, deans and the like. Yes, indeed.

And here is a way of getting back to the Americanization issue. In very simple terms, Canadian Nationalism is about seizing the fantastic opportunity we still have to be the Other North Americans, the different North Americans. We actually could take hold of our

educational institutions and transform them, in a way that no other 20 million Americans could. If we lose our hold on our independence and fall into the U.S., we simply abandon all hope of contributing to changes. We would be drops in the ocean. And in fact the struggle for Canadian survival is intimately bound up with creating new social forms in, for example, education. It's not a matter of survival first, to try new things after. Trying out our options is the way to survive.

Does this flight of rhetoric dispose of the problems of ideological infiltration then? Does it appear that both the employment problem and the facts of disproportionate American content, textbooks, ideological assumptions etc., are all only

consequences of the underlying structural reality? Being a branch-plant educational system has to do not only with what is taught and who teaches it, but with the structures that define educational legitimacy. It's not what's in the textbooks, it's the fact there is a textbook industry; it's not where the Ph.D.s are from, it's the fact that there are Ph.D.s — etc.

In America there's a great big system of educational production and exchange; our little system is a depressed region of it; structures condition consciousness (or so they say), 'ake it, blah, blah.

Meanwhile I'm a British faculty-member, on leave to complete a Ph.D. at the university of Toronto. Ambivalence.

Bob Fothergill
(Atkinson, English)

Colleges have good points

Two points about your column on the "College System" (Oct. 1/70):

1. You say it is an "embarrassing failure". Compared to what? Why not visit, I suggest, (at CYSF expense hopefully), a couple of "multiversity" campuses such as Purdue or Michigan State, and discover something about the effect on the students of a system where no attempt at a college system is applied. An article describing the differences between

their approach and York's might be illuminating.

2. In June of this year, the Department of Instructional Aid Resources produced a TV videotape on "The College System" which you might wish to screen. To make arrangements, please contact Ken Kline (2565).

A.F. Knowles,
Director,
Instructional Aid Resources.
(and member of Board of Communications, CYSF)

Rights Code forgets sex

The Ontario Human Rights Code has been invoked with regard to discrimination against any person on account of race, creed, color, nationality etc. in Canada.

What most people don't know, however, is that the Ontario Human Rights Code does not protect half of these people, the female half. For the Ontario Human Rights Code does not include in it the word "sex" — so it is perfectly lawful, at the moment in Ontario, to refuse employment to any woman — American, Canadian, African, Chinese or whatever because of her sex. However, if she is employed, and doing the same work as a man the Ontario Human Rights Code does guarantee, by law, that she must be paid equally with the man. This is the only thing it guarantees with respect to women.

There is a movement gaining strong support in Ontario to have the word "sex" incorporated into Ontario's antiquated Code of Human Rights. Spearheading this movement is a group known as WOMEN'S COALITION, made up of delegates from various groups across Canada. The Ontario Federation of Labor has given its support to this group and the brief it will present to Premier John Robarts, at some time in the near

future. Other important groups are also lining up in support.

If female university students want jobs in the future it is necessary that they take action now to eliminate discrimination in the future. In the Toronto Telegram of May 6, 1970, the Women's Bureau, Federal Department of Labor, stated that a survey of 3,268 jobs available to Canadian university graduates revealed that 62 per cent were closed to female graduates. If university students (female) and others interested in their welfare do not want to see all of that education wasted and the opportunities for using it diminish (which means that the universities themselves will diminish if it is not worthwhile for women to go there) they absolutely must act NOW. For more information call Aline Gregory of the Women's Coalition - 929-5205.

C. Wallace, Hum. 172,

Heil Kanada!

So glad to hear that you have a sane answer to the cry "Amerika Uber Alles!" What a stroke of genius (Right On! as it were): Kanada Uber Alles!

The man without a country,
Odysseus Papadoupolis

Oxford Press

I have read with interest the paid editorial signed by Mr. Zalewski, Manager of the University Bookstore which was printed in your issue of 17 September. I have no wish to enter into an argument with Mr. Zalewski who for his part has "no wish to condemn publishers". Since however he instances a title published by Oxford University Press I must ask that you print this letter in which I give the price history of Cornford's Plato's Republic. This book was priced at \$1.10 in 1960 and we held that price until 1969 when rising printing costs over the period forced us to raise the price to \$1.40. A year later rising costs again forced the price to \$1.65. Mr. Zalewski's suggestion that "publishers are attempting to rescue their economic futures by increasing profits from the increased prices of a few popular texts" is not borne out by the financial statements of this Press which are before me now and which show that the category of texts of which Cornford's Plato's Republic is one, makes up the least profitable groups in the one of 18,000 different titles handled by Oxford University Press.

An increase from \$1.10 to \$1.65 in the course of a decade is hardly inflationary. We could have increased the price gradually, step by step, during the years and then perhaps no-one would complain. Instead we charged and have charged no more than we have to charge and I repeat that college textbooks such as this are for us a category of low profit. This is especially so now that we face not only increased costs of manufacturing but multiple adoptions which make it very much more difficult for us to control our inventory, and a full right of return, which we give on all books.

So far as Oxford University Press is concerned I do not regard Mr. Zalewski's editorial as an expose of anything except what we already know to be true, namely that the cost of goods is rising rapidly and that this is particularly hard on the student. I welcome Mr. Zalewski's suggestion that your readers should write to the publisher. Anybody who is in doubt about the prices or the policies of Oxford University Press is welcome to write to me at the above address.

Roger H.B. Boulton
Marketing Director
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LEAPIN LARRY

now before i get goin i got to warn you that the heart cannot plead ignorance. the story you're about to encounter is true. so don't try and pretend you can't read cause that's what you get for going to college, anyway. i guess that's the trouble with writing for a newspaper. you're always afraid you'll be walking down the street and see somebody shining his shoe or coddling fish with your column. today, a philosophical revelation, tomorrow a newspaper.

leapin larry and the fish they're not cartoon characters. larry she's a garage mechanic for d&e motors and the fish she's a mail clerk for a bustling downtown insurance company. leapin larry is also a private detective on the side.

i wish i could say my relationship with larry and the fish was a voluntary one but as it happened it was quite the other way around. for one year, six months, and twelve days i was tailed, hounded, spied upon, and in short, metamorphasized, by the two. it started out one day when i was walking home from school. i heard footsteps. i turned slowly and saw a squatting shadow. i figured it was just another pervert or some big dog takin a leak. but when i got in the front door it was still out there. and it was writing something in a little notebook. aw hell, it's just in my imagination. what did i know.

i got into my car the next day and noticed a paper attached to the antenna. big bright capital reds. WE ARE WATCHING YOU. signed with a skull and crossbones. as if i didn't know i was being watched. i began to detect breathing over my telephone. and it wasn't mine. and it wasn't anyone i knew cause i'm afraid of phones. all i ever do is listen to the dial tone when i can't sleep. or sometimes i call the operator to ask her the time. but mostly the only talking i do is about life and stuff with my buddy from wilbraham, massachusetts. the zip code of wilbraham, massachusetts is 01095.

during the next few weeks strange letters started appearing. i say strange for two reasons. first, because i'm afraid of mailmen; all my bills and hate mail are directed to general delivery. and second, these letters had stamps whose origins i had never seen, avacado rifles and okre submarine sandwiches. things i couldn't understand.

the letters were always scrawled in red. and the capitals had

AND

THE

FISH



ragged wings on them. it was not until the fifth letter that i found a clue. it was in this particular letter that the drawings started showing up. it was the usual message, something along the line of WHAT DO YOU WANT GOOD GRAMMAR OR GOOD TASTE, but at the bottom was a tiny representation of the god mercury. and he was leaping through the air with a domesticated salmon. they were both smiling. mercury had three eyes, and they were all on the same side of his nose.

the suspense mounted with each ensuing month. i was getting pretty nervous. i started walking backwards to make sure i wasn't being followed. i had my phone disconnected. i had to write to operator 555 to find out the correct time. and it was always slow. i stopped driving the car. i boarded up my mail slot and plastered a mammoth I GAVE decal on my front door.

everywhere i went i could feel their presence. especially larry because hers was three times as bad. i stopped my daily track workouts after i noticed cleat marks behind me everytime i turned around. and i knew they weren't mine because i'm afraid of cleats. i always run barefooted.

i became a total recluse. i quit school and stayed at home all day shivering. one day, along about the fourteenth month, i had smelled mercury in my ventilator. so i had my heating turned off. i just sat there in my rocker from one hour to the next. i had no other furniture. one dinner during the eleventh month i had noticed ball bearings attached to the legs of my table.

the climax had to come soon. my nerves were shot. i couldn't go to my doctor because i knew he was out to get me, too. everytime i saw a white coat i broke out in hives. the letters kept coming. i started hearing tapping on my walls at night. and all the time to the tune of a toronto dominion cash register.

it would be easy for you to say i was imagining all this. and indeed it would have done wonders for my own peace of mind if i could have believed it. but the fact is that i reached the breaking point on the twelfth day of the nineteenth month. i awoke from a drowsy sleep and went through my daily ritual of parting my hair. i had to get some sort of strenuous exercise or i knew i would not. i looked down to the puddle beneath the water pipes (i am afraid of mirrors. i don't understand them) and fell back in horror. A THIRD EYE! i raced up and down the stairs and screamed as loud and as long as i could. i pounded my fists against the floor. my ultimate salvation could only come from the lord. i got to my knees and started reciting my lessons when my body began its first series of convulsions. by the last quarter of the full moon it was over.

now leapin larry might not be the best secret agent in the world but she sure knows how to fix cars. and the fish's breath will just take yours away. needless to say, the insurance company is still bustling. besides, the railroad needs a new crossing signal.

— by Gail Shister

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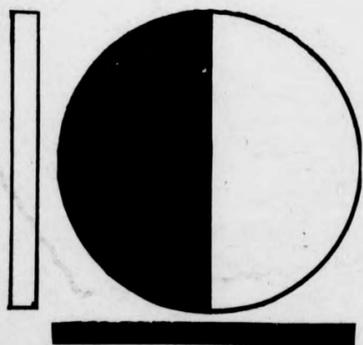
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