

Excalibur

York University Community Newspaper

Vol. 14 No. 13

Thursday, December 6, 1979



Basic Income Units #3977241 and #6987869 gaily trudge across York tundra to the end of the decade. Story on page 11.

Profs seek revised status

Michael Monastyrskij

Hearings before an arbitration board began last Thursday to determine whether seven York professors' appointments had been properly classified as contractually limited. The seven concerned are Trichy Sankaran, Terry Heinrichs, Frank Mackenzie, John Picchione, Jos Lennards, Louise Lewin, and Rosalind Gill.

The appearance before the arbitration board headed by U of T law professor David Beatty is the last step in the York University Faculty Association's attempt to have two of the professors, Sankaran and Heinrichs, reinstated and the rest reclassified.

After the lawyer's opening statements, Professor Jan Newson testified on YUFA's behalf. Professor Newson served on the YUFA team which negotiated the union's first contract in 1976, and also on the Joint Committee on the Administration of the Agreement.

Newson stated that after the contract was signed a process was initiated to sort out contractually limited appointments from those in the probationary tenure

stream. These remaining cases are still to be completed. According to YUFA, other faculty in the same position as the seven were given probationary classification, and such procedures should be consistent.

The administration argues however that the process is complete and the professors were properly classified.

Of the group only Heinrichs and Sankaran no longer work at York. The others continued to teach in various capacities on short-term contracts. According to Paul Craven, chairperson of YUFA's Contract and Grievance Committee, "If you put away all the special circumstances of the particular cases and all the legal technicalities, the nub of the issue is that all faculty members should be entitled to fair and equal treatment."

Earlier this year YUFA brought the cases, along with seven others, before the Joint Grievance Committee, composed of individuals selected jointly by the union and administration. YUFA argued that the appointments were misclassified as contractually limited, when in fact they should have been probationary, entitling the professors to be considered for tenure.

Earlier this year, YUFA brought eleven cases before the Joint Grievance Committee, composed jointly by the union and administration. YUFA argued that the appointments were misclassified as contractually limited, when in fact they should have been probationary, entitling the professors to be considered for tenure.

Of the eleven, four were settled by YUFA and the administration following the Joint Grievance Committee hearing. Six of the remaining seven cases were decided in favour of YUFA, but the committee's decisions are not binding and the university administration did not accept the recommendations.

Television libel

Neil Wiberg

The CTV public affairs program W5 appears to be shifting its attention from Margaret Trudeau to university students. During the 1978-79 television season, W5 featured a series of interviews with Margaret Trudeau and unsuccessfully fought an injunction to show its final interview in March.

This season W5 has already aired a controversial segment on foreign students, and plans to run a story on cheating at universities. W5 has reacted angrily to the criticisms levelled against its foreign students program, which was titled "The Campus Giveaway." Several critics have suggested that the program was prejudiced against the Chinese community. Gary Ralph, associate producer of the W5 episode, told *Excalibur* that the program only meant to criticize the Hong Kong Chinese foreign students. Ralph defined a foreign student as a student in Canada on a student visa or a landed immigrant who came to Canada apart from his family.

"Let me tell you about the attitude of these Hong Kong Chinese. They feel that Canada owes them an education. They feel that Canadian students are sub-standard. If anyone disagrees with them, they immediately brand their critics as racist. In fact, the Chinese Canadians do not like the foreign (Hong Kong) students," Ralph stated.

Ralph claims that there have been no rebuttals from any deans or professors, except from those of Chinese origin. "University of Toronto President James Ham did write a letter to the Star but he did not have the nerve to write to us."

W5 claims that they had been told of the foreign student problem by several admissions officers and professors. But none of these sources allowed their names to be used. Ralph alleges that these

officials were afraid of being branded as racists if they "went public."

W5 states they are not worried about the students being in Canada, but they want these students to pay the full cost of their education, which would amount to several thousand dollars a year. Current tuition fees constitute only a small proportion of the true cost of educating a student.

The Chinese Student Association of Metro Toronto has launched a lawsuit against W5 under the Ontario Libel and Slander Act. The Toronto law firm of Pomerant and Devlin has been retained as counsel for the Chinese students.

Rill still talking

Abbe Edelson

Students in Complex II have reached an agreement with caterer Warren Rill, while Complex I students continue their negotiations.

A recent proposal to close down the Winters/McLaughlin Servery an hour earlier in exchange for price reductions on specific food items has been rejected by the Complex I Food Users' Committee, which has requested that Rill increase the number of items included in the price reductions.

Tom Legge, chairperson of the Complex I Food Users Committee, said, "This is the only tactic available to us, to demand more items on the list now because once we accept the proposal, it will be difficult negotiating any further price reductions. Our demands are not outrageous ones. On certain items, Rill seems unreasonable. The price of a single fruit at 35 cents is out of line because there is no preparation involved. The cost of yogurt is ten cents more expensive than at other places on campus."

The CRTC, which regulates broadcasting in Canada, has already received about a dozen formal complaints concerning this broadcast. CRTC spokesman Jeff Gordon told *Excalibur* that "several of the submissions were substantial in nature, and the Commission is very interested in the response."

"The Campus Giveaway" was reported on the air by Helen Hutchinson, now with W5 after a term with *Canada A.M.* The program was produced by Gordon Henderson, who recently completed a stint as an Ottawa staffer for Global TV before moving to CTV.

Rill, however, feels the students' demands are unrealistic. In reference to Complex II agreement, Rill remarked, "The students in Complex I are a little bit more radical. They do not understand the ways of business. They are one-minded, only thinking of themselves. The employees have to be paid." Declared Rill, "I do not make any money from the students. I am happy to break even. It is the summer business and banquet evenings I make money on."

One of the major problems in negotiating with Rill, according to Tom Legge, is that "we are working blindly in our negotiations. Without knowing Rill's costs, it is difficult to negotiate meaningfully." Since Rill is not subsidized by the university to operate his food services, it is not within the usual jurisdiction of the university to request a report of his profits. Norman Crandles, Manager of Food and Beverage Services, explained that the university can only ask to see Rill's books "if the problem is pertinent to the contract."

In Complex II, the Food Users

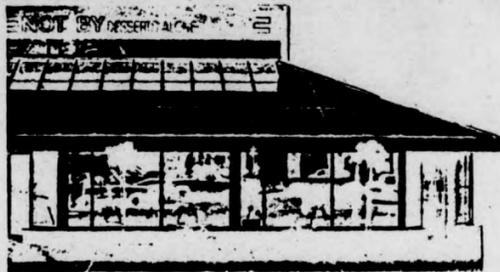
Committee, Crandles informed, has accepted Rill's proposal to close down 45 minutes early in exchange for price reductions on specific items. Rill has reduced the prices of certain meat items, and offered a special of two vegetables and soup for \$1.00. He has saved on his cost by closing 45 minutes earlier each weekday, closing the sandwich bar at dinner, and opening an hour later on Sunday mornings.

Mimi Zucker, chairperson of the Complex II Food Users Committee, is satisfied with the agreement with Rill. "Since the time of the proposal, there has not been any flack from the students about the quality or price of food," she said. "It is important to work closely with Warren Rill, to understand what realistically be lowered in price." With reference to Rill and his partner, she declared, "They were patient and willing to negotiate."

The Complex I Food Users Committee plans to continue their negotiations. A meeting with Rill is expected in the near future.



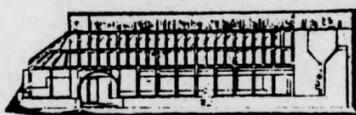
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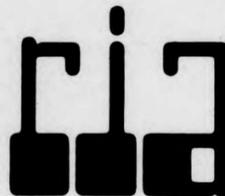
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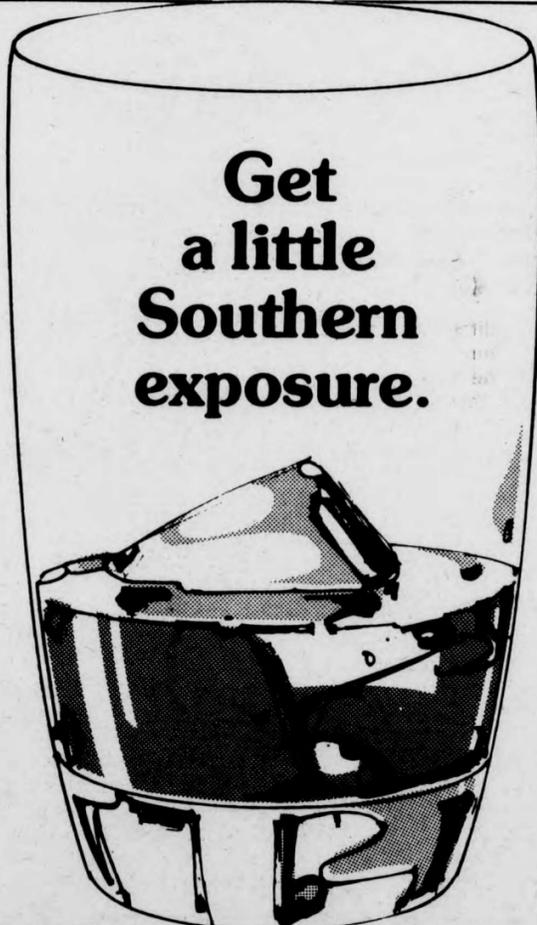
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Our Town

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New York Trip

Organizational and informational meeting in Burton Auditorium on Dec. 13 at 8.30 p.m. Please be on time!!! Buses leave at 9 p.m.

Eckankar

Discussion on Tuesday, Dec. 11 at 8 p.m. in 5777 Ross. All welcome.

Bing, CHUM and CYSF

Help needy teenagers by giving a new, unwrapped gift as admission to "White Christmas", starring Bing Crosby. Thursday, Dec. 6 at 8 p.m. in Curtis L.

G.A.Y. Christmas Party

To be held at Andy's on Dec. 15 at 9 p.m. B.Y.O.B. For more information call Randy.

Phys-Ed Club

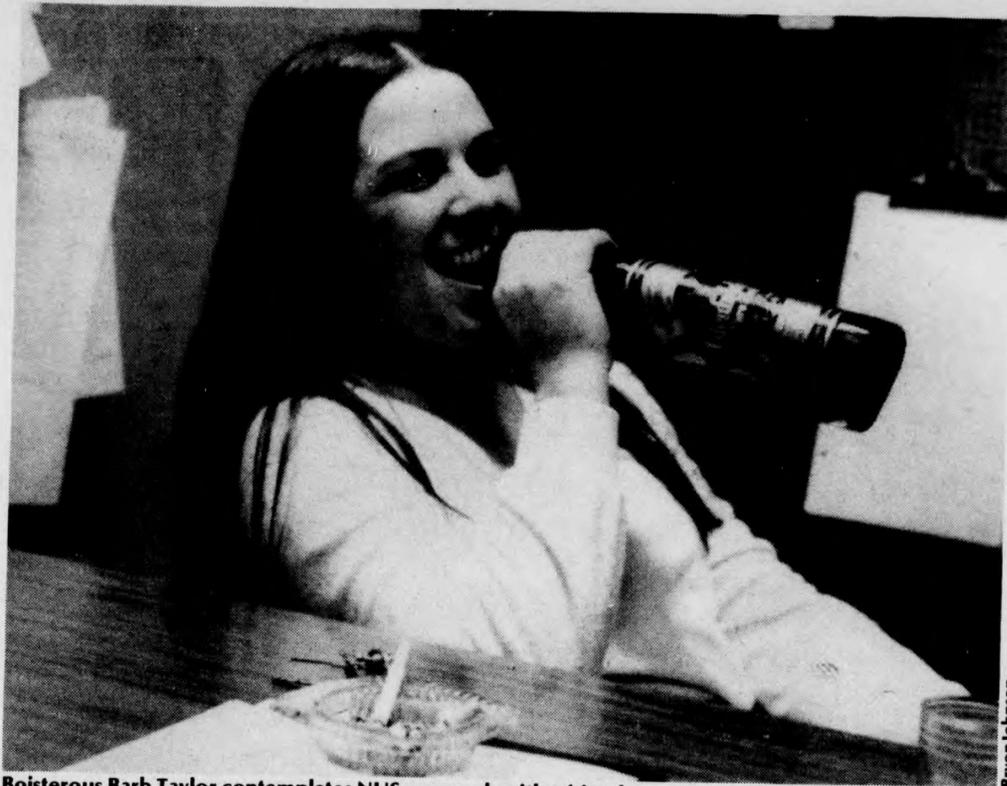
Those wishing to go on the ski trip to Jay Peak, Vermont, during reading week must register with Gail Smith by Friday, Dec. 7 in 302 Tait McKenzie.

Bethune

Bethune Art Gallery hosts "Recent Paintings" by J.M. Reynolds from Dec. 3 - 14. Bethune Christmas dinner will be on Saturday, Dec. 8 at 6 p.m. in the dining hall. Tickets are \$5 and are available in JAC's. The Myna Bird Jazz Band will be in the Bethune dining hall on Friday, Dec. 7 at 1:30 p.m.

York Catholic Community

Christmas Wine and Cheese Party on Saturday, Dec. 8 at 8 p.m. at 8 Assinibone Rd., Apt. 104.



Boisterous Barb Taylor contemplates NUS proposals with a friend

Better student aid ahead

Jonathan Mann

The National Union of Students is continuing its struggle to improve student assistance programmes in Canada.

In a November 23 meeting with the Council of Ministers of Education (composed of provincial education ministers) NUS pushed for a new loan schedule and lower eligibility requirements. As a result, both are now endorsed by the Ministers' Council, which is preparing proposals for new student aid legislation to be introduced into parliament.

In the past, loans to needy students have been allocated on the basis of an eight month school year. NUS argued for a weekly based schedule in its brief to the Ministers, asserting, "The current structure does not recognize that students enrolled in courses longer than the traditional academic year (eight months) require more assistance."

A second NUS recommendation requests loan eligibility for students enrolled in programmes lasting at least three months. Previously, the minimum period of study qualifying a student for government funds was twenty-six weeks.

Both proposals are expected to be included in the amendments to the Canada Students Loans Act to be introduced into the house of commons by Secretary of State David McDonald. However, the fate of a third NUS suggestion is still uncertain.

The organization is still fighting for aid for part-time students, which, according to their brief, "is essential if the student aid programmes in Canada are to recognize the increased enrollment in part-time studies while full-time

enrollment continues to drop off."

According to Barb Taylor, CYSF Vice-President for External Affairs, and a member of the NUS contingent at the meeting, this proposal is still alive, although the support of the ministers is not yet assured. On the whole, she was very pleased with the outcome of the meeting. In an interview with *Excalibur* late last week, Taylor remarked, "I think it's amazing that we've been so well listened to. It shows that the Federal Government is starting to recognize NUS as the voice of Canadian students."

In addition to these short term changes in Canada's student aid legislation, the Federal Government is also preparing a Student Aid Task Force to undertake what Saskatchewan Minister of Education McArthur termed "a fundamental review of student aid programmes."

NUS is currently attempting to get a place in the task force for one of its members. Taylor feels that student input is indispensable, and indicated that "all provincial student organizations across the country have mandated NUS to represent them on this matter." NUS feels as well that a representative of the National Organization of Financial Award Officers is essential to any meaningful discussion. For this reason, the organization is proposing that they be given a seat on the task force as well.

Taylor explained NUS's motives for this request, declaring, "They're the group that has to deal with student's complaints about the system, so they're most qualified to explain what's wrong with the various details of the system."

Rape on campus

Debbie Bodinger

A women's group at U. of T. is planning to present President Ham with a petition pressing for better lighting and security on campus some time this week.

According to Karina Kane, a member of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Safety and Freedom of Women on Campus, one of the committee's concerns is that the university administration has failed to fill six positions on the security staff which have been vacant since March, 1978. Kane told *Excalibur* that she and several other committee members are volunteers at the Toronto Rape Crisis Centre, and therefore have direct knowledge that at least eight rapes have occurred on campus since September. Furthermore, several of these rape cases were definitely reported to the University administration.

Last month the group formed a patrol along Philosopher's Walk, an area which they consider to be particularly dangerous, in order to call attention to the problem. During the patrol a number of women approached members of the committee and informed them of even more incidents involving either themselves or close acquaintances. So far both the police and the administration have continued to deny any knowledge of the occurrence of these rapes and have not taken any action to improve the security situation.

Excalibur spoke with several members of the York Women's Centre about security on the

York campus. Jennifer Gonsalves, a member of the Centre's steering committee, and Women Affairs Commissioner on CYSF, expressed what seemed to be a generally held feeling that security on campus is adequate but that women at York could be better informed about the risks they may be taking and better prepared to defend themselves should they become involved in an incident of this nature.

Gonsalves and several other members of the Centre are concerned over what they consider to be poor attendance at a recent seminar on rape. In addition they feel many women who intend to take self-defense courses never get around to actually doing so. (The Centre offered a "Wen-do" course this fall, and will be offering another in January.)

Gonsalves also pointed out the CYSF is still maintaining the student security service that was initiated last year after several women were approached in the tunnel. A student concerned with having to walk through a deserted area of the campus after dark may request that a member of the service escort them. She said that it is part of her job as Women's Affairs Commissioner to monitor the effectiveness of this service, and to impress upon the administration the continuing need for adequate lighting and security.

Neither the Women's Centre nor Harbinger were aware of any rapes occurring on the York campus during the past year. A

member of the staff at the Rape Crisis Centre also did not know of any incidents. George Dunn, head of York Security, said that he knew of only one incident which involved an attempted rape last year. Fortunately the attempts were interrupted by a member of the security staff. He added, however, that he was aware of statistics indicating that only a small percentage of rapes are reported. Dunn also stated that he was concerned with the attitude he had heard expressed by some women at York, that the campus was somehow safer than the community at large, as it represented some kind of "sanctuary." He stressed that women should take the same precautions on the York campus as they would anywhere in Toronto.

Who wants to strike?

Lydia Pawlenko

Following a breakdown in contract talks with the university administration, the York University Faculty Association (YUFA) is awaiting negotiations with a conciliation officer from the Ministry of Labour. Although the union is not eager to strike, they will be in a legal position to do so 16 days after the failure of conciliation.

According to YUFA President Al Stauffer, "We don't want a strike, but they don't seem to come up with reasonable offers."

He expressed a concern over the disrupting effects of a strike on students, but asked for a sympathetic response. "We basically want to make students aware of the situation we are in — that we are in re-conciliation. There will be a strike if that fails," he said.

Meanwhile, the possibility of a

"After all, a university is not a factory, and the human aspect of all involved, especially the students, must be taken into consideration," he explained, objecting to the possibility of the faculty striking in order to achieve its goals.

Professor Ellen Baar feels torn on the issue. "I certainly wouldn't hold classes," she said. "The York faculty should not be the poorest paid — we should at least rise to the average level of pay."

Baar expressed concern with forecasting and financial planning, especially cutbacks in the library which directly lower the quality of education for students. She feels the administration has not thought of enough consequences like the low morale of the staff.

"Any approved union has the right to strike," Baar proclaimed. "There has to be some appreciation of the task we're doing, not merely saving money. We have to make sure the way we save money is not disrupting our ability to teach."

The last thing philosophy professor Michael Gilbert wants to do is go on strike. "Strikes are very unpleasant, unpopular, and disruptive things," he declared. "But how long can an individual accept a salary which puts him below the cost of living? And especially when you don't have such a high salary to begin with?"



Isaac Bar-Lewaw

YUFA strike has drawn mixed reactions from members of the faculty.

"It is a very sad phenomenon if the faculty cannot get along with the administration," said Professor Isaac Bar-Lewaw, who feels a strike will not solve the problems of the university.

Human rights talk runs awry

Maureen Brown

Last Thursday's discussion of Human Rights, sponsored by the York Muslim Student Federation, was reduced to mud slinging, according to one of the panelists, Professor M. Ayoub, a professor of comparative religion at the University of Toronto and McGill. In addition to the four panelists who spoke on children's rights and Islam and the Palestinians, two films were screened.

It was after the evening's last and most controversial speaker, Sami Hadawi, that the mud slinging began. Several members of the Jewish community challenged Hadawi's statements, which were drawn largely from his own experience in Palestine.

Hadawi recalled being thrown out of his own home and having

his property confiscated by the Israelis in 1948. "I can't believe that other human beings would do the injustice they have done in Palestine," he declared. Last month Hadawi visited south Lebanon, and "shivered with anger and disgust" as he witnessed a child "destroyed, shattered" and a woman with two feet blown off by Israeli planes dropping U.S. bombs.

"It is Begin's policy of murder," he said, in reference to the bombing. "This man's hands are soaked and dripping with blood. How can a Jew look at this man as a human being?" He remarked that he considers what the Israelis are doing in South Lebanon to be worse than what Hitler did to the Jews. Hadawi accused Jews in Canada and the U.S. of supporting a group of

criminals, adding "it is high time the Jewish community woke up." He said that he is confident that Israel is not there to stay, and wonders how long it can exist while refusing to recognize the rights of the Palestinians.

Ayoub commented on the U.S. hostage taking incident in Iran saying that, in fact, it is illegal, but insisted that any country has the right to see justice done. He said "the U.S. speaks in terms of humanitarianism" and added that "the Shah has lots of money in their banks. Carter was blackmailed by Kissinger," he insisted.

Other panelists included Paul Weinzwieg, president of the U.N. association in Toronto and Dr. M. Siddiqi, chairman of the U.N. office of the World Muslim League.

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Editorial



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Conversation

with Fred Fletcher

Fred Fletcher has worked as a reporter for the Vancouver *Province* and the Vancouver *Sun*. During his student days, he was the editor of the *Ubyssy*, the student newspaper at the University of British Columbia. He has been a professor of political science at York University since 1971, while continuing to act as a freelance contributor to newspapers, radio and television. Fletcher recently met with *Excalibur's* Neil Wiberg to discuss politics and the media.

How would you describe the state of Canadian political journalism today?

I think that it is improving somewhat. There are more people with academic qualifications who can assess budgetary policies, who can assess court decisions and so on. In the past almost all the political journalists were people who worked their way up from being general reporters and then went into political journalism without any special skills.

Which newspapers would you describe as good in terms of political journalism in Canada?

On the whole, I think the best newspaper is the *Globe*. It provides good general straightforward reporting and good analysis. Geoffrey Stevens is one of the most impressive columnists in the country from the point of view of serious analysis of things. Jeff Simpson, who is the new bureau chief in Ottawa for the *Globe*, is an exceptionally good reporter. He is unusual in a couple of respects. He has been a parliamentary intern so he understands the parliamentary process unusually well. He is fluently bilingual which is very unusual. Among the anglophone journalists—there are about 140 reporters in the Ottawa Press Gallery—only about eight of them are fluent in French. That's scandalous.

But the *Star* did a very good job of covering the election last time. The *Star* probably did the best coverage of the election. They stood back from things. Not only did they cover the leaders and what was going on, but they tried to explain what various policy positions meant. They tried to get hold of experts who could tell them, for example, if the mortgage deductibility proposal was good, what it would do to people, whether it would work. We are fortunate in Toronto to probably have the best two English language newspapers in the country.

I don't read *Le Devoir* regularly but it is an exceptionally good newspaper. It has something that most English newspapers don't. It takes ideas seriously. Most English language newspapers are still focused on events and situations.

Which newspapers in Canada would you describe as bad?

There are two kinds of bad political journalism. One is the kind of bland, neutral, pablum that you get in a paper like the *Halifax Chronicle Herald*, or the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*, or the *Thunder Bay Chronicle Herald* or the *Sudbury Star*. We have a lot of those. Most of the average-sized daily newspapers are not very good. They just take the stuff off the C.P. wire, and it has no punch, is not interesting to read, and is not very revealing either.

Then you have the other kind of bad political journalism, which may be interesting to read, but is biased and opinionated. That's the kind you get in the *Toronto Sun*. Their news stories are not so bad, but they don't cover politics very well in their news stories. The best political material in the *Sun* is in the columns. Some of their columnists, like Douglas Fisher and John Downing, are very good.

What about magazines in Canada today?

There are several good magazines. *Macleans* has been disappointing. It has good people in Ottawa but it is not very hard hitting. It has confined itself to a kind of newspaper magazine role.

I found *Saturday Night* very useful. Sandra Gwyn is one of the best of the Ottawa columnists. She writes fairly regularly for *Saturday Night*. She gets behind the scenes — gets into the realities of the power relationships among groups and people in Ottawa. Christina Newman, who is not writing for *Saturday Night* right now, but who has written a column, is also very good.

Then there is a whole range of opinion magazines like *Canadian Forum* and the *Last Post* and so on.

What effect has television had on politicians in the last decade?

Television has been the major source of change in political journalism in Canada. Originally, television



coverage was not very good on two counts. The news coverage tended to be very short — 30, 60, 90 seconds — and the public affairs programs tended to be exceedingly dull.

Public Affairs programs have really improved. They are doing a lot of interesting investigation now. Every once in a while, public affairs programs, such as the *Fifth Estate* or *W5*, do something really serious and important that is not done by the print media.

Newscasts are improving as well. During the last election, the CBC did some innovative things. They had an issues team in Ottawa which was responsible for looking seriously at the proposals of the various parties. They also set up a computerized system for retrieving past stories so that they could compare what Joe Clark said during the campaign with what he said six months before. One of the main flaws of television news has been the lack of any sense of history. It was difficult to find out what had happened in the past. All the stories occurred as if they had just happened, with no background to them.

In another dimension, television has had a series of effects. It has made politics more leader oriented. It has caused the leaders to alter their campaign styles so that they focus on what will sell on television. They focus on 30, 60 or 90 second ideas which can be packaged for television. The people who were on the campaign trail last time felt that the campaign was heavily dominated by television and that all of the three major party leaders crossing the country focussed their campaigns on television. This made them more superficial and more manipulative.

How great an effect does the media have on election results?

It's hard to trace. My personal belief is that the media does make a significant difference, because the people who are most likely to change their minds between elections are the people who are most likely to be influenced — especially by television coverage. But when you study voting behaviour you find that it is hard to trace the actual impact of the media because they influence people in different directions according to their preconceptions.

In the last campaign of '79, it is probable that most people had made up their minds before the campaign. So they were looking for reinforcement of a decision previously made. So media coverage over a long period of time — over the period '74 to '79 — had created an image of Trudeau. I think everyone would agree that this was a referendum on Trudeau, positive or negative. And the media had a lot to do with making people aware of the negative aspects of his leadership. So in the long run you could say that the media played a significant role in the election outcome, especially in English Canada. But it is not immediate. It is not possible for the parties or for a conspiracy of newspaper editors to manipulate the election. The long term process of news selection is what seems to make the difference. The well known hostility of the Press Gallery to Pierre Trudeau gradually influenced the public over a long period of time.

Is there by necessity an adversarial relationship between politicians and reporters?

In some respects the relationship between politicians and reporters is similar to the relationship between reporters and reporters. That is a combination of co-operation and competition. Political reporters need politicians. Politicians are their main sources. Politicians are the colourful people they report on. Without them, they can't do anything.

On the other hand, politicians — at least to be significant nationally, to go beyond just being powerful in their own constituency — need the press. So there is a relationship of co-operation — each uses the other to fulfil their varied objectives. They have different objectives, but they can co-operate to achieve both of them. They can only achieve them through co-operation.

But, journalists gain reputations in large part by exposing weaknesses in the political system and by exposing failures of individual politicians. This was true before Watergate, but it has obviously been substantially increased by Watergate. As a consequence journalists are not only looking to co-operate with politicians, but to expose their faults as well. Politicians never get enough good copy. They are never fully satisfied with what is written about them or said about them. So there is a built in tension, so there obviously is always an adversary relationship as well. But it is a curious combination of co-operation and adversarial interaction.

Is there a problem of mixing analysis with reporting? Should analysis be identified as analysis?

I am old-fashioned enough to think so. Reporting is always going to have some analysis in it because you can't just isolate facts. Objectivity is really impossible. You have to make some judgements about which facts are important and how they should link together in a story. But I think you can make a distinction between that and analysis which involves a greater subjective aspect, and you can keep those separate. I think that is desirable.

There is not much problem now in the print media. The newspapers are generally making it pretty clear what is opinion, what is analysis and what is factual reporting. Factual reporting increasingly is more sophisticated and that means that it does involve more of a subjective element.

Increasingly, in television you are finding much more opinionated reporting. I'm not opposed to opinionated reporting, but I think it would be nice if the reporters were given a little more time to explain the basis for their opinions.

Do you feel that some nationally syndicated reporters are biased in favour of one party? Some people suggest that Richard Gwyn is biased in favour of the Liberals. Others point to Doug Fisher's past as an NDP backbencher.

Sure. I think most political reporters, if they are worth anything, have political opinions. If their political opinions tend to coincide with the opinions of one party or another, they will be inclined to lean towards that party. But most of them are pretty independent of the parties they might be associated with. They criticize the parties even though they might support them.

Does the press have a responsibility to the country it operates in? Should the Dieppe affair have been reported at the time as a disaster on the part of military leaders? Could this have hurt morale if it was accurately reported?

That's a difficult question. On the whole I would say that even though most news organizations are private corporations — with the exception of the CBC and Radio Canada — they do have an obligation to the public.

Part of their obligation is to inform the public of failures in the political system — bad decisions and so on. But when a society is fighting for its survival the rules change slightly. Someone has to make some decision about what will affect morale and what will affect the capacity of the country to survive.

There is no question that a hard-headed, tough-minded look at things like Dieppe after the fact is important, so they won't be repeated. Whether that kind of exposure journalism has to be done immediately after the fact, when nothing can be done anyway to save the situation, but might have other damaging effects — I don't know really that answer to that question. You would have to look at it on a case by case basis.



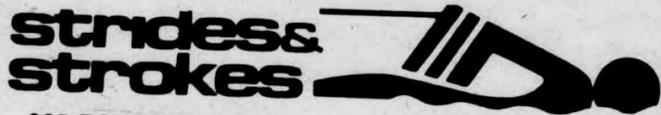
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Correspondence

Prof Pleased

I was pleased to see the coverage given in last week's *Excalibur* to both YUFA and the GAA in their current negotiations with the Administration. However, I would like to comment on two particular items that appeared.

In the article "Grads push for security" I was quoted as saying that YUFA's demands "exceeded the university's offer by about two million dollars." What I actually said was that each percentage point costs about a quarter of a million so that if we got the same percentage settlement as Y.U.S.A. it would cost in total about two million dollars.

In another front page article "Faculty sues York" Vice-President Farr denied receiving a request to bring the appointment in dispute to the bargaining table or to include it in the settlement of a group of grievances on appointments. I'm not sure how Mr. Farr categorizes a "request" but I wish to assure your readers that both these options were presented to him as a way of settling this issue.

**Al Stauffer
Chairperson
YUFA**

within the university system will vehemently disagree with what I just proposed. As academics, they have generated numerous responses to this "suggestion". Let us face it, these men and women have obtained a high level of education which presumably has allowed them to argue their particular point in a much more sophisticated manner than the general populace.

Fortunately, as a past student president, I have heard many of these bland answers to the "Tenure Question". In my opinion, academic freedom can be protected by today's media saturated society. On the question of job security, who the hell really has job security in 1979?

Why should taxpayers be expected to pay for the maintenance of some poor professors when there are so many available in the job market? The debate continues, but hopefully taxpayers will demand that the university community press for a realistic evaluation of tenure. If only to satisfy us complainers!

David W. Chodikoff

Bargain Typing

As a front page story in a past *Excalibur* revealed, the Student Federation has been attempting to negotiate more control over the Typing Service it offers under its name. In the past, we have simply acted as landlords and collected rent, even though no rent has been paid since May.

Starting Jan. 1, 1980 the Federation will own and operate its own Typing Service. At present the York Enterprise Development group is undertaking a cost study to examine prices. You can rest assured Bob, that the service will be run at as low a cost as possible to ensure that students receive a reasonable bargain. The service will be operated out of the former Founders College Council office beside the former sub-branch of the TD Bank.

I'm sure the present high quality of work will be maintained.

**D. Keith Smockum
President
CYSF**

Static in Barrie

The Council of the York Student Federation Inc. supports the Radio Shack strikers in Barrie. The strikers are attempting to achieve a first contract in the face of confirmed union busting activities by the Radio Shack management.

In this busy Christmas season the Council urges all members of the York community to support the strikers by boycotting Radio Shack and encouraging everyone they know to join the boycott.

**Peter Brickwood
on behalf of the CYSF**

Bethune promoter deserves credit

Given the quality of Bethune College Council programs this year I feel it necessary to respond to Mr. Adelman's remarks about Steve Campbell, our Programs Chairman, which read "If Campbell is so scatterbrained that he can't recollect it, then what is he doing in such a responsible position." I would simply like to point out that Steve is the man that York should remember when they think about the excellent concert

Exchanging Glad Tidings

The World

The flying snow always invites Spring to come;
The Christmas often urges the old year to go
There are nice things everywhere - the maple leaves are as beautiful as the mulberry leaves.

As an exchange student from China, I am very glad to see the steady growth of the friendship between Canadian and Chinese peoples in the past year.

On the threshold of a new year, I'd like to send my best wishes to you and all the Canadian friends!

Tang Chao

David's Big Idea

The tenure system must be reviewed and revised. My suggestion is very simple. Every six years, professors should be examined as to their academic scholarship (i.e. publish or perish) performance in the classroom and general service to the community. The criteria would follow the same guidelines that are presently used in the Senate Tenure and Promotion Committee. I would also suggest that there should be a Review Board with a minimum of eight people on the committee. Who would make up this board? Certainly there should be a fair representation from the student body, both undergraduate and graduates. However, the majority of committee members would be faculty.

I realize that the above concept is extremely sketchy, but, I would like to make other points in this letter.

First, why institute a new system at all? There are several reasons. The new system would guarantee that the students and the community at large would receive a maximum performance for all faculty members. It would allow for the dismissal of professors who are incompetent. Presently, it is virtually impossible to dismiss someone on the grounds of incompetence. Under the new system, it may be possible to more clearly define what exactly constitutes incompetence.

I am sure that many professors

THE CLASS OF 45.



series that York University will play host to this year. The remarkable success of Valdy on November 9 marks a mere hint of the fine work that Steve is doing for Bethune College Council and for social life at York.

Andrea Doucet
Chairperson
Bethune College Council

Prices not outrageous

Being the current owner-manager of Dawn's Secretarial Service (DDS) alias CYSF Typing Service, I am the best qualified to answer the several misstatements, allegations, and implications appearing in recent issues of *Excalibur*.

Dawn Morrissette's recent letter in your paper corrected all of the misstatements of fact appearing in a front-page report of a CYSF budget meeting.

The primary complaint of many students about the present service, as expressed by Bob Cash in a letter last week, is the prices. From the point of view of a student's budget, the prices seem "outrageous." Personally, I find the price of everything in the world too high today, but prices of goods and services are a fact of life, and each of us decides what we need the most at a given time, and budget accordingly.

Because DSS is run as a business, there are greater overhead costs than a person typing at home has. The prices now charged are relative to these total costs, only one of which is rent. As CYSF has never had to pay for the maintenance and utilities supplied to Room 105F, David Chodikoff set a poor example by extracting a total of \$1,323.43 between January 1 and April 30, not to mention the \$390.00 for Oct.-Dec. of '78. If, instead, the rent has been maintained at \$130.00 for these 4 months, an amount of \$803.43 would have been available to pay some of DSS's other expenses (such as future months' rent).

The main point remains: there was no justification for the high rent; it truly was a "false expense" (thanks, Bob, for recognizing that much). It would seem that CYSF had even more of a profit motive than DSS (100% as opposed to my projected 20%).

However, every person needing a typist's services has the option of shopping around for the best price, bearing in mind that, 'you get (the quality and service) you pay for.'

CYSF now plans to open its own typing service on Jan. 1, 1980, in addition to its more publicized used bookstore. A cost analysis of this type of service is being conducted by the York Enterprise Development Centre to determine what the lowest possible price charged could be. Preliminary indications are that it may have to be even higher than those at present charged by DSS.

The staff presently employed by DSS is being paid a reasonably good amount, because the job is demanding and a high level of skills and knowledge is required. Yet, the pay scale is 10-20% lower than in the industrial sector. A reduction is likely to mean that good typists simply will not be attracted to the CYSF Typing Service, and standards will decline.

In farewell, I ask that the York community look at the ability and desirability of CYSF's running full-scale businesses. It is student fees that are being risked on these ventures (and they are a much higher risk than Thursday night movies) by amateurs in business.

I look forward to continuing to serve the need for professional quality typing both on-campus in December and off-campus in the new year.

Diane Wallace

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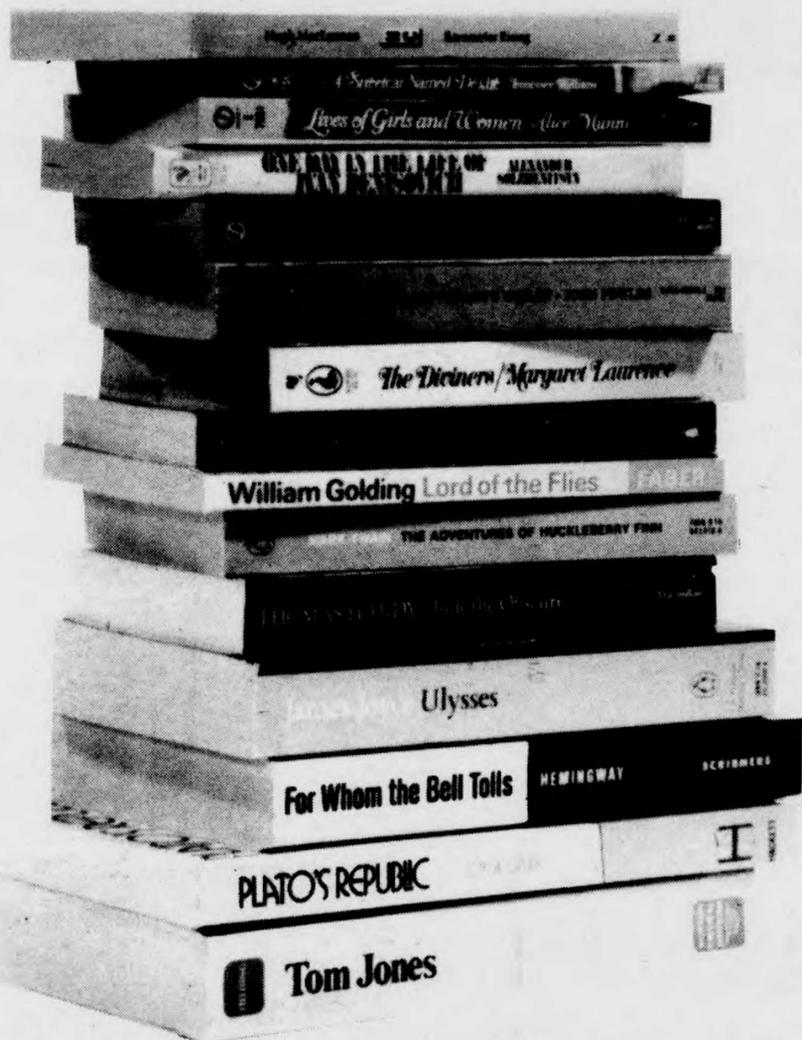
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Emptying the shelves



Barb Mainguy

If this country is free, and governed by intelligent, educated people, why are Canadian children being denied access to the literature of their choice?

Books by Margaret Laurence, J.D. Salinger, W.O. Mitchell, Mordecai Richler, John Steinbeck and William Shakespeare have recently been banned from Canadian schools, for the most part on the basis of the "dirty bits", or attitudes called "pessimistic" or "nihilistic". Fundamentalist minister Ken Campbell calls it "literary sewage", and states that "the religion of secularism propagated by public funds in the classroom is brainwashing millions of our youth into becoming passive slaves to Freudian and Darwinian cults."

Not, mind you, that it's illegal to read Laurence, Salinger, Richer et al. On the contrary, they are readily available in most libraries and on the Canadian market.

Then why remove them from the school system? The reason, largely, is offended morality. Small local community groups quietly garner enough support, and apply enough pressure, to have the books removed from the classroom shelves. They fear, it seems, the corruption of our youth.

Teachers are outraged because they feel it is unfair criticism of their judgement. Students complain that it is a slap in the face to their intelligence. But the censors remain adamant.

The current wave of book banning is another chapter in Canada's history of the sheltered molding of our children's education.

Books like Tom Jones, The French Lieutenant's Woman, For Whom the Bell Tolls, and Barometer Rising have been forbidden because of implied extra-marital sex. A Streetcar Named Desire, Catcher in the Rye, Rabbit Run, and Rabbit Redux have been banned because of the side of life they portray. The list goes on to include One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest, Jude the Obscure, The Butterfly Revolution, One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, James Joyce's Ulysses, and Huckleberry Finn.

Much of the momentum for this movement comes from one source. In

1974, Fundamentalist Ken Campbell of Milton, Ontario, became distressed by the books (Rabbit Run, Rabbit Redux) in his daughter's school curriculum. He refused to pay school taxes for that year and founded Renaissance International. His aim was to take education out of the hands of the teachers and put it into the hands of parents. Campbell was of the opinion that much of the literature present in schools was "contrary to the ideas of the family expressed by Jesus Christ."

Campbell says he received thousands of letters from parents agreeing with him and voicing concern over health, financing, housing, family stress and schooling. Committees were formed which began to take action on what they believed to be the faults of the education system. Meetings were held to discuss the presence of The Diviners and Catcher in the Rye in school curriculums. Finally, hearings were held and in Lincoln and Huron counties the books were banned. According to a report by Stephen Franklin of the Writers' Development Trust, delegations sometimes arrive at schools unannounced demand that the offensive books be withdrawn, and suggest that more Bibles be stocked.

The reaction was immediate from authors, teachers and students. 1984, it seemed, was pending. An assault was beginning on intellectual freedoms of access and expression.

The Book and Periodical Council responded with the booklet "C*ns*rsh*p: Stopping the Book Banners", which among other things includes advice for English teachers on how to prepare for the censors before their damage is done. "Curricula materials should," they adjure, "be appropriate to the age, ability, social and emotional maturity of the students, provide growth not only in factual knowledge, but also in literary and aesthetic appreciation, represent a balance between today's world and the world of the past, stimulate the critical faculty" and "be chosen for their positive features, rather than rejected for their negative qualities."

This rationale would ensure a book's

defense on the same basis. "It is not enough to reply that the book isn't filthy. It should be possible to explain why the book is important."

The Writers' Development Trust, part of the Writers' Union of Canada, began to show up at Renaissance meetings, making parallel presentations against censorship. Stephen Franklin, interim chairman of the political committee of the Trust, says that "any indication of expansion of censorship, or repression, or loss of freedom of expression is of concern to the Writers' Union of Canada. We are opposed to any attempts to prevent people reading what they will, and the attempts being made by Renaissance Canada and other groups to pressure schools to take out books."

One of the gravest current dangers, he feels, is self censorship. "Teachers feel threatened because of declining enrollment, and overcrowding on the market, so they are avoiding hassles." He objects to this kind of pressure being put on the teachers.

Franklin notes, "Parents feel threatened that children can see the world as it is. In The Diviners, they see the sexual relationship between Morag and Jules (a white girl and a Metis man) as a threat to their daughters, and worry that they will instantly adopt the same attitude. People are so terribly threatened by words."

Franklin is further dismayed by the perverse ignorance of the banners. "In Huron County," he stated, "no banners had read the book. Ken Campbell says he has not read a novel in 20 years (including The Diviners), and is proud of the fact."

"In Lincoln County, people were standing at the door handing out sheets with excerpts from The Diviners outlining scenes of explicit sex and selected phrases. 'There is a Supreme Court ruling,' says Franklin, 'which forbids banning books on the basis of excerpts. The work must be considered as a whole.'"

Unfortunately, the Writers' Union does not always hear of instances of attempted book banning before it is too late to make a presentation at the hearing. Limited funds and time prevent them from being able to attend all the hearings. Campbell's organization extends across the country. However, Franklin feels that the Union has been a force, and there seem to be fewer concerted attacks on literature.

In an article printed by Quest magazine, Franklin pointed out that Campbell's objectives have recently changed. He once envisioned "a rating system for school books similar to that for motion pictures, with restricted, adult only and general categories. But now he no longer thinks it germane to argue about Margaret Laurence's The Diviners, which has the distinction of being both the winner of the 1975 Governor-General's award for fiction, and the most banned book in Canadian high-school. Campbell is after bigger game. He wants...to create a parallel system of 'Heritage Schools'...eschewing the 'Filthy' literature published in the last half century."

"They nibble away at freedom of expression," says Franklin. "Once you back down, you get to a state of 1984 without realizing it."

Ten years ago, Thornhill Collegiate was threatened with censorship. A teacher who was there at the time believes "censorship is unnecessary for sophisticated and responsible people. There is no scientific evidence that a book can corrupt. It goes against ideas of why we have literature, why there is art. Northrop Frye in The Educated Imagination states that 'There's no such thing as a dirty book, just people with a dirty mind.' A book is not reality and should not be taken that way."

The teacher feels that censorship is inevitable, just because a teacher must select one book over another. "But it is my professional responsibility as a teacher to choose the books which suit a student's age and understanding."

"The objections made to The Diviners (i.e. explicit sex), are a small and necessary part of the book. But if you read the book, and become involved with it, and see its true qualities, you see that it deals with real problems, problems of communication and crucial things concerning human living. To say that there are books which deal with the problems, that are just as good only they don't have the objectionable parts is to say that a book has

no meaning, no sacredness. Books like The Diviners are sacred. You're bloody lucky if you get them."

"The censors," he continues, "still conceive education by traditional standards where a student is taught the teacher's biases along with the material. I think this is what some teachers want."

Ideally, he thinks students should be presented with a selection of literature, and encouraged to make their own choices. They can then choose their own level, and progress at their own pace, learning to enjoy reading, though not necessarily reading the teacher's way.

He too finds most of the pressure coming from one source. "The Renaissance Group represent everything I am against. It scares me, their willingness to sacrifice freedom of the individual. We're all vulnerable to them. This is a time when many questions are being asked, and they provide answers, a feeling of safety. That's a dangerous direction to go in."

Dr. Blair Shaw is chairman of the Renaissance Institute of the Family. It is an autonomous commission set up to examine the position of the family unit in society, and it carries on with Campbell's work.

Shaw, who is a psychologist, considers English literature to have great potential for moral damage. In a recent interview with Excalibur he said, "There is no question that literature is the source of a very significant effect on our children. Children are being led to believe that the lifestyles, ideals, and values presented in Canadian literature are normal, good, and fun."

He adds that he know of cases where children are told in the classroom "not to let the nineteenth century attitudes of their parents stunt their growth."

He says they are told not to tell their parents what they are given to read in the classroom, and are ridiculed by the teacher in front of their peers if their parents should object. "Everybody can read this book but you, Johnny, your parents think your ears are too delicate." These instances have made him wonder "whether our children should be raised by wise, enlightened, liberated intellectuals or by their parents."

"Government institutions," he says, "including schools, were established to serve families, not the other way around. It is a dangerous state when education is decided by the government, and not by the family. Schools, as they are, make it very difficult for the parents to get involved. They are hurried through parent-teacher meetings, seldom encouraged to participate. Literature affects our children. Parents object to literature which is nihilistic, pessimistic, or which contains violence or explicit sex. Parents have a right to decide on their children's education."

The solution he proposes is not censorship. Shaw objects to accusations leveled at the Renaissance institution. "Renaissance has been misinterpreted," he claims. "The Institute rejects censorship is unbefitting a democracy. Education should cater to all individuals, within reason and the bounds of the system."

Like Campbell, Shaw disapproves of "monolithic education in a pluralistic society." He too envisions a secular/non secular division in the school board.

Shaw envisions an education system removed from certain realities of life. When asked whether or not a student would gain from the eclectic background of experience to be found in literature, he replied that such an attitude is liberal, also known as permissive. He notes there still exists a clause in the Ministry of Education's Regulations which states that a school teacher is to "inculcate Judeo-Christian values".

In the words of Elmer Umbach, one of the leading censors in Huron County, "We believe that a child is not mature until he is physically mature, at about the age of twenty one. Until then he is not able to handle things like sex, and should not be exposed to them."

The apparent impossibility of ever keeping a child that much in the dark does not seem to be considered seriously by the likes of Shaw. Sooner or later a child will leave home. What will then happen when he confronts complex contemporary problems by himself. If his previous teaching has been to avoid these issues, which are the essence of literature, what adult response can he have but apathy?

Federation Notes

Since this is the last issue of the 1979 year, I think it is necessary to examine what lies ahead for the Federation in the next four months.

Business projects will be the main concern for the Federation. The Federation Typing Service, owned and operated by students, will open up January 7, 1980 in the former Founders College Council office. The Founders Council will be moving into the former sub-branch of the T.D. Bank.

As well, the Winter Conference of the Ontario Federation of Students will occur at York from January 31st to February 3rd. The provincial organization that represents the needs of York students in the area of post-secondary education and employment, will be electing its new Chairperson at the conference. It is a crucial time for the Federation and for students because Bette Stephenson will probably soon be making an announcement concerning increased tuition fees.

And finally, it is my hope that the Administration can come to terms with both the GAA and YUFA, so no disruption of the normal academic activity will occur.

D. Keith Smockum

York Unions

Over the past year the Administration has badly misrepresented the budgetary situation; it has used deficits as a pretext for savage cuts, which make a mockery of academic programmes and plans and have resulted in overcrowded classrooms. It has failed in imagination and creativity in the job which as a bare minimum, it should do well: securing a reasonable share of BIU-related and non-formula grants from the provincial government. It has displayed a sad lack of concerted drive and initiative in securing external funding.

In this context what is the situation of the Faculty Association? Our old contract expired last April 30. In the negotiations we have had a pay offer which will fail to move York from its low position in the salary tables for Ontario professors (yet President Macdonald has often professed concern for the low salaries of our faculty). We have seen a willful flouting of negotiated hiring procedures. We have seen a history of bad faith in the negotiation of tenure and promotion procedures.

But what's new? Isn't this the way the Administration deals (and has always dealt) with groups within the university community? Indeed, and that is why the Faculty Association was led to seek certification and the protection of the Ontario Labour Relations Act four years ago. The immediate impulse for this move was threefold: 1) an earlier budget "crisis" under one of Mr. Macdonald's predecessors, during which various "friends" of the Administration walked around with secret lists of a 100 (or was it 140) faculty members who were to be sacked; 2) Mr. Macdonald's handling of his first negotiations, in which he made it clear that he was Boss and that he would impose (rather than negotiate) a settlement; 3) the decision of the Provincial Government (which Mr. Macdonald had recently served as Deputy Treasurer) to squeeze the universities. These events jolted faculty members out of their isolation. University teachers were no longer a privileged group. They were being run by managers who in no significant sense were of the University. In this situation, the labour legislation which had been developed to safeguard the interests of similarly exposed groups seemed to offer a necessary protection. York faculty were among the first in the province to come to this realization. Nine out of 21 faculty associations in Ontario will soon have certification, therefore others have followed.

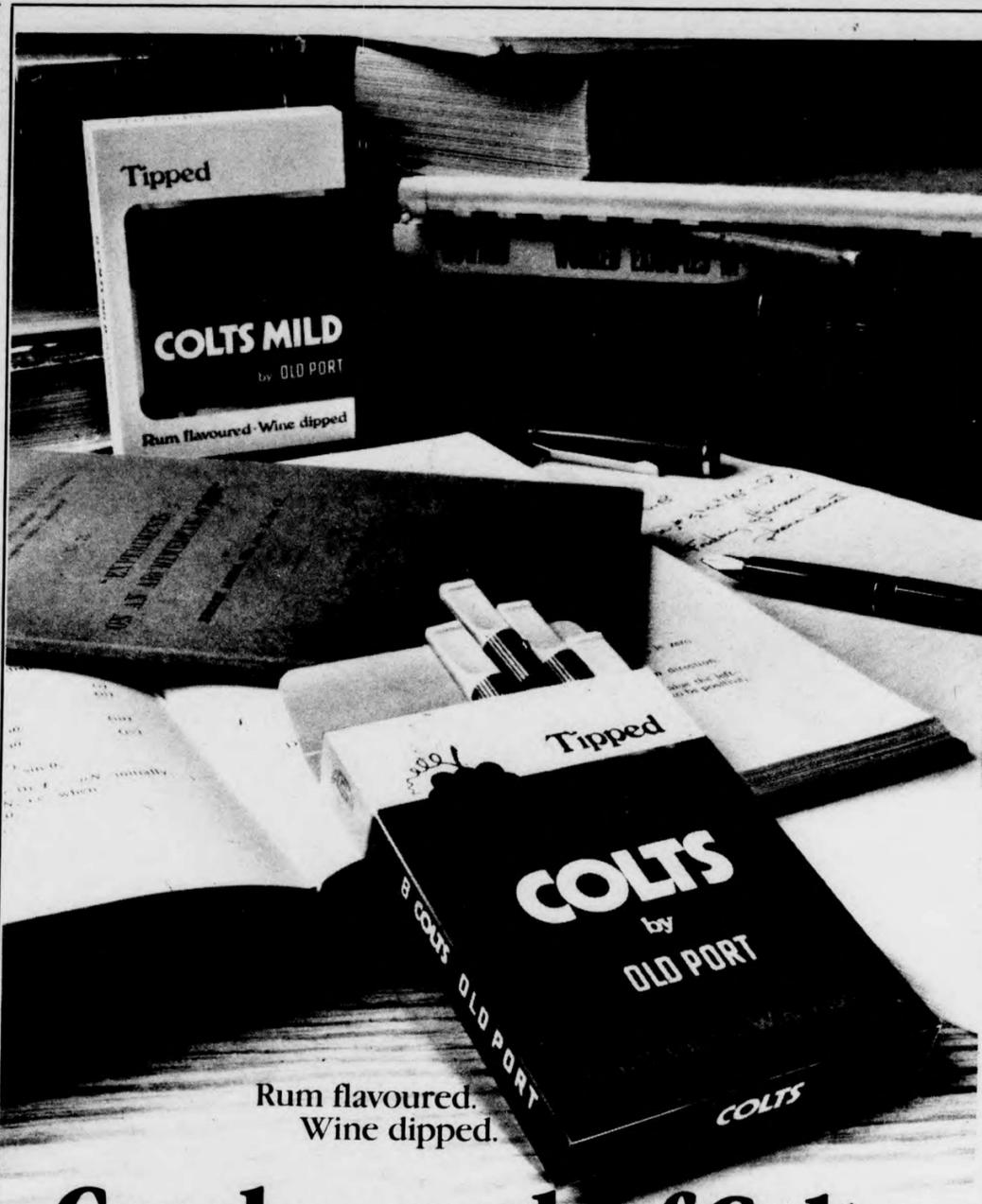
The results of unionization at York have been somewhat peculiar. The Faculty Association has become actively involved with students and with groups outside the university who are striving to change government policies in the educational and public sector. But within the university it has continued to behave like a professional association and has assumed that the Administration is actually willing to reason and negotiate. In contrast, the Administration has modelled itself more and more on industrial management. It can "afford" to spend "its" (the University's) money on full-time negotiators (Messrs. Farr & Co.) and to trade on our good will. Moreover the Administration has seemed only too willing to comply with (or even to serve) the wish of the Provincial Government to squeeze the universities.

What has now happened is that the faculty have decided that they have no more time for Management's games and that they can no longer afford to subsidize an inefficient Administration which is in danger of discrediting York's good name. Since the Administration has failed to move to meet our demands in negotiating, YUFA has decided to ask for the appointment of a conciliator, through whom negotiations will proceed. Under the Labour Relations Act, a conciliator must be appointed and a new attempt to reach an agreement must be made before job action can be considered. We are hopeful that conciliation will lead to a settlement. Our demands are reasonable (in the past we have never been afraid to submit them to arbitration, but the Administration has always refused). A conciliator cannot impose a settlement, but he has powers of persuasion.

If no agreement is reached and the conciliator files a "no board" report, a strike vote will be taken. YUFA has a Special Action Committee which is considering a series of escalating job actions. In these actions students can offer the faculty great assistance in reaching a settlement long before any effect in the classroom is felt.

Faculty and students cannot force the Administration to be creative and imaginative. But they can force the Administration to be reasonable and to agree to be bound by a set of procedures. We look forward to an agreement on hiring practices, on arbitration, and on tenure and promotion. We look forward to a salary settlement which will remove a university with a national and international reputation from the tail-end of provincial salary leagues. And beyond that we look forward to the day when the Administration will turn from hatchet exercises and join with faculty and students in moves to fight the Provincial Government policies. That is the fight in which Mr. Macdonald should get a bloody nose--not a fight which will divide the Administration from the University.

Nicky Lary
Al Stauffer
York University Faculty Association



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Great Expectations

The rise and stall of York University

York University Archives

Larry Kredl

It was designated to grow faster and become larger than any university in Canada. The first of its kind, it would point the way for campus development in North America. In fact, some thought that, given time, it would not be second to any in the world.

Such was some of the optimistic reaction to plans unveiled for the new campus of York University in 1963. While it has grown tremendously in a short period, it has not risen to the ambitious projections of the early sixties. On the eve of 1980, when the university was scheduled to be physically complete, just over half of the proposed buildings have materialized.

It goes without saying, however, the formative years of York were confident ones and strategically important in shaping the future of the university. When the new school officially opened in September, 1960, at the University of Toronto's Falconer Hall, only 73 students were enrolled. But even those meagre beginnings had not gone without intensive planning.

Actually, the seeds of York University were planted in the mid-1950's by a small committee of North Toronto's YMCA. Initially, their objective was the advancement of adult education. But as the project developed, it became obvious a more extensive plan was necessary. Population projections predicted Toronto's 1.5 million in the late fifties would swell to 2.8 million by 1980. Considering that the U of T was the only school granting undergraduate degrees in the city, there would soon be a serious need for another full-time multifaculty university. As a result, the planning committee enlarged and by 1958 had become independent of the YMCA.

But the primary goal of the committee was not only to meet the demands of the projected increase in students. They also proposed to pioneer a new educational philosophy. In contrast to the strong movement for specialization in Canadian universities, York would form education programmes on the basis of liberal and general studies. Students would therefore be exposed to fields of study which had a "perspective on the wholeness of man's development," before they specialized.

By March, 1959, York became a reality when the Ontario Legislature passed an act to incorporate the university. Subsequently a permanent Board of Governors was established. The new chairman, formerly a federal cabinet minister, was the Hon. Robert H. Winters, (Winters College). William W. Small was appointed comptroller and secretary of the Board while Dr. Murray G. Ross (Ross Humanities and Social Science Building) the former Vice-President of the U. of T., became the first president and vice-chancellor. Later, Air Marshall Curtis (Curtis Lecture Halls), the only remaining member of the original organizing committee, was appointed chancellor.

As an affiliate of the U. of T., York took its first major step in 1961 when it moved to its first campus: an 82-acre estate at Bayview and St. Lawrence. Known as Glendon, it was only a stepping stone to a vast campus being planned that would hold up to 7,000 students by 1970.

York planning officials considered over 70 possible sites for this proposed campus—including the Langstaff jail farm in York county and the Boyd Conservation Area near Woodbridge—before choosing a 465-acre tract of land in the vicinity of Steeles and Keele Street in Toronto's north end. The area was deemed eminently suitable by virtue of Toronto's northwest growth towards the region and its accessibility by future traffic arteries.

The Steeles-Keele site had been farmland for over a century and a half, beginning in the early 1800's when United Empire Loyalists, mainly from Pennsylvania, settled the land. Family names such as Stong (Stong College), Hoover and Kaiser were long associated with farms on which the university stands today. The property had been held by the federal and provincial governments since 1954 for a housing programme before it was presented to the university as a gift from the provincial government in 1962. By then it was just a matter of time before the gently rolling fields would begin to be transformed into a large suburban university.

While planning seemed to be progressing smoothly, the early years were often tumultuous for the young university in search of identity. In each of York's first three years it experienced faculty uprising centering around discontent with President Ross' Administration policies. In the third,

Also in the third year, the liberal education curriculum was first imposed; prior to this, courses were given in conjunction with the U. of T. A radical departure from anything taught in Canadian universities, this new system was an experiment of sorts and led one first year student to proclaim, "York is a fine university as long as you don't mind being a guinea pig."

But by far the most exciting news for York in 1963, or at anytime in those growing years, was the announcement of the school's master plan for development of the Keele-Steeles campus. Three architectural firms had been working jointly to come up with a plan that would satisfy the advice given to them by the Board of Governors: "Be imaginative, let your fancy fly. Design a campus that will show the way for future university development in North America."

When the plan was made public, it was indeed regarded as a grande design and a bold framework for development that projected the university to reach maturity in just seventeen years, complete with 67 buildings containing floor space equivalent to 85 residential blocks.

The plan was met with a great deal of approval. In particular, there was enthusiastic comment from the press who labelled it, among other things: "Campus of the future," "York's Utopia," "Instant University," "An academic city" and "A prototype for future Canadian campuses."



Murray G. Ross

York University Archives

which eventually led to the resignation of six professors, complaints ranged from un-honored salary and position commitments, to the President's slowness in setting up the normal university bodies such as faculty councils. Playing down the troubles, Ross said they emanated from "the pressure of rapid expansion and disagreement over the curriculum." Nevertheless, sociology professor John Seeley pressed for a formal inquiry into the allegations which would threaten to jeopardize the institution's academic reputation. However, the Board of Governors rejected an investigation, leaving the faculty frustrated one more time. No doubt disagreements would continue with the multitude of divisions that were in store for the school's rapid growth.

Basic to the design were closely spaced buildings constructed about paved or planted quadrangles after the example of old European universities and towns. While a roadway would encircle the campus, the quadrangles would be accessible only to pedestrians.

By 1980 the university campus was to have among its pleasant walks and landscaped grounds, two lakes (one with an island bandshell), concealed parking areas, a stadium with a seating capacity of 5,000 and a long ceremonial drive leading to the campus focal point, the Humanities and Social Science Building.

Among the modernistic buildings included in the plan were libraries, lecture halls, student apartments and up to 12 colleges. At the time, the venture was expected to cost \$150 million and meet the

needs of about 20,000 students by 1980.

It is interesting to note that on this university, that advocated a strong liberal arts education, buildings were allotted for such specialized fields of study as medicine, dentistry, architecture, engineering and law.

The planning motto adopted by York was, "the student will be the yardstick for everything." The college, with up to 1,000 students each, would avoid depersonalization in the rapidly growing university and promote a sense of community living. In some ways colleges were York's answer to fraternities; the latter being overtly discouraged for the new campus.

By April, 1964, four spadefulls of earth, dug out of a windswept field at the sod-turning ceremonies, were all York had to show for its new campus. But by September of the following year, classes were being held in the first of York's new buildings; some far from completion. The first structures (Founders college, Farquharson Life Science building, Steacie Science Library, Burton Lecture Hall and the physical plant building) stood in rather bucolic surroundings. In fact, when the Governor General (the late Hon. George P. Vanier - Vanier College) officially opened the school, sheep were said to be grazing on portions of the campus.

Not only did York witness the birth of its highly touted new campus in 1965, but it also became completely independent with the cutting of its umbilical cord with the U. of T. in that year.

Frequently referred to as the first of "the new crop of Canadian universities," York developed within and even surpassed some of its projections in its initial years of growth. But as the seventies approached, its direction began to change.

The increasing number of influential faculty members and the change of administration (the university once actually had three presidents in one day!) acted to shift planning phases established in 1963.

For example, the formation of an engineering faculty did not occur because in the late sixties the science faculty decided it did not want to expand into the applied sciences.

External forces also had profound effects on York's destiny. In particular, the future of the school's health service faculties (i.e. medicine, dentistry) fell into jeopardy when the provincial government began cutting back their funds for such purposes.

While York's growth has been modified, it still has certain definite plans for the future. At the present a student service building, student centre and extension to the physical plant building are all high priorities on York's list for development.

Allied institutes, such as the Kinsmen National Institute on Mental Retardation in the campus' northeast end, is one promising concept for development which York planners hope to adopt in the future. In this plan a firm or institute leases land from York, constructs a building, and in turn both institutions cooperate to derive benefits from the other.

While we may never actually see the campus that York's planners visualized in the early sixties, the formative years of the university will always be regarded as crucial in forming the future of York.

Uptight in the '70s

From demonstrations to disco

James A. Carlisle

In the seventies students at York changed from relaxed, noncompetitive 'flower children' dabbling in radicalism, who thought university was a place to expand their minds, to subservient, anxious achievers worrying about marks, jobs and money.

These may be oversimplified stereotypes but they do reflect the evolution of students' self-image during the last decade. The change did take place. I was here and watched it happen.

Before 1969 York was a highly-structured, rather elitist bastion of conformity. At Glendon, men and women were strictly segregated to their own residences. Visiting was allowed between 2 and 9 pm. Formal dinners were held once per week, requiring jackets and ties for men and dresses for the ladies. A mark of social status was an invitation to a sherry party in the principal's dining room.

In the first two years of an undergraduate degree eight of the ten courses were compulsory at Glendon.

Radicalism finally caught on at York in 1969. Its popularity and the fervor of its adherents can only be compared with the phenomena of disco dancing today. Radicalism was a lifestyle as much as a political belief. The fashion at York was sparked by the "Year of the Barricade" conference. Student radicals and revolutionaries from all over the world were invited to York to discuss their views on society.

The Viet Nam war was in full swing during the late sixties. In 1969 York held a one-day moratorium protesting the war. This sort of protest was quite safe. The faculty went along with the protests. In some cases they were the principal organizers.

Students and professors seemed to be on the same side on most issues. After all there wasn't even that great an age difference between them in the late sixties. Many of the people teaching at York had been students during the days of the hippie movement in the United States before they came here.

When the seventies began, final exams were abolished in many courses. Students were sometimes asked to set their own grades and marks were completely abandoned by instructors. Editorials in *Excalibur* urged us to "get the competitive spirit out of education."

Students were told that the 'whole man' should be their ideal and they took it seriously. They really expected something to happen to them when they came to York, although new students weren't always sure what it was.

Of course we all knew that good jobs awaited us if we finished with a B.A.

I should not paint too idyllic a picture of the early seventies, however. Protesting might have been safe but a lot of other activities were not: the joys of drugs were extolled in the student press but the students experimenting with them were constantly afraid of drug 'busts' on campus. The administration made it quite clear that the police could raid the residences if they wished. Other students were afraid that police raids for drugs would uncover their caches of illegal alcohol—the drinking age was twenty-one and so every residence party broke the law. The Birth Control handbook, which is now given out in most Natural Science courses, was an illegal document and *Excalibur* staffers risked prosecution in 1969 by distributing it.

In the first two years of this decade the big issues were the American domination of our economy and the pollution problem. The formation of a pollution probe chapter and the protests against the Spadina expressway fit nicely with the hippie stereotype. Nationalism does not.

The major controversy in the spring and fall of 1970 was the fear of American domination of York. With 57 per cent of the new faculty non-Canadian, they had reason to be alarmed.

Our 'flower child' image was completely shattered with the invoking of the War Measures Act in Oct., 1970.

Fifteen hundred students gathered at a mass rally supporting the government's action in suspending civil rights. The professors spoke out against it. The students of 1970 were not hippies in the southern mold. They were a curious amalgam of 'flower children' with conservative souls.

In 1972, the budgetary axe fell. The president announced a budget deficit of \$4.1 million. Expenditures were to be immediately cut by \$2.7 million and that would have entailed dismissing 200 instructors.

It later turned out that the deficit was greatly exaggerated and the layoffs did not occur. In fact, when Slater resigned in Jan. 1973, it was generally accepted that he was taking responsibility for the error.

passion on any issue. Instead there were the usual stories complaining about food services. If *Excalibur* is assumed to reflect student thought and opinion, then it is evident that the only event which aroused vehemence and indignation in the York student of the late seventies was his dinner. Perhaps enrollment could have been boosted if the university had spent more money on chefs' salaries and less on the professors'.

There were exceptions of course: a flurry of excitement ensued when the United Left Slate, under the leadership of Dale Rich, took over CYSF. A record number of candidates were nominated in the 1976 CYSF election. The leftists were turned out of office and the electorate breathed a sigh of relief, stopped thinking

many apparent changes are really just changes in fashion. Much of the lip-service given to the women's movement falls into this category. In the late sixties students elected a 'Snow Queen' to preside over the winter carnival. Both men and women were sold in 'slave auctions' to raise money for the United Appeal. Those activities would be inconceivable today. We have institutionalized the women's movement with the forming of the Women's Centre and the appointment of a Women's Affairs Officer on CYSF. However, striptease shows were held before sell-out crowds in 1971 and 1975 (one was broken-up by a bomb threat). Such an event could not be held today for fear of violence but if it were tried there is no doubt that the largest auditorium on campus could be sold out. We have institutionalized the liberation movement in the seventies but we haven't changed people.

Still there are basic differences between the students of the sixties and those of the seventies. The optimism of ten years ago is gone. Students no longer come to York to expand their horizons; they want to be trained. The business and law schools are full but how many graduate students are there in Classics or Philosophy?

What happened in the seventies; how did this come about? The policies of the administration haven't been modified. Except for the President, few senior officers have been replaced. John Becker, who deals directly with most student organizations, was appointed in 1969.

The paternalistic attitude of the administration has remained intact. Certainly the BOG minutes are not longer kept secret and we have students participating in both Senate and BOG meetings, but important decisions are still made without student consultation. John Becker evicted student clubs on 24 hours notice in 1974 because he had better use for the space. This year he will probably reallocate the *Excalibur* lounge, despite our protests, for the same reason.

The faculty has become more conservative academically: ungraded courses are no longer popular. They have become older and less idealistic. However the faculty are subject to the same pressures as the students and we must look elsewhere for the causes of change.

In the early seventies we were still reacting to the international movement to the left. This movement was brought about, in part, by the horrors of the Viet Nam War and the resultant peace movement on one side and economic prosperity on the other. The government encouraged us to drop out with programmes such as the Company of Young Canadians. These factors certainly do not account for the whole trend but they were important.

There was a strong feeling that anyone could drop out, 'get his head together' and then drop back into society. In Canada, we had it both ways: the media sold us the peace movement and Haight-Ashbury yet we didn't have to worry about going to war.

After 1972 the whole situation changed. The media started feeding us a much slicker, more commercial product. With the continuing economic crisis, students became more concerned with the acquisition of marketable skills. Anyone who 'dropped out' risked not getting back in.

In the sixties, it was felt that everything was getting better. In the seventies, everyone knew that everything was getting worse. As the economy deteriorated, competition increased. The swing to the authoritarianism of the right is world-wide. It's not surprising that we see it here at York.

For all their idealism, the students of the sixties did not change the world. I may be accused of looking back with nostalgia, to the halcyon days of my youth; however, being a student ten years ago was a lot more fun than it is now and that is a fact.



Even if the budget deficit of 1972 was a false alarm, the trend was set. Although the master plan for York called for a college to be added every year, no more college buildings were constructed after Bethune opened in 1972. Tuition fees were raised and students marched on Queen's Park—led by President Slater—to protest.

In Feb. 1973, 6,000 York students took part in the province-wide fee strike by refusing to pay their second term tuition installments.

By 1974 a sea-change had taken place in student opinion. After this time the stories in *Excalibur* were rather boring. There were almost no references to events outside York campus and major political, environmental and social issues had disappeared from its pages. No causes were espoused and there was no show of

about student politics and again became the silent, somnolent majority.

Students did hold demonstrations. For example hundreds of York students marched against cutbacks in 1976—the administration provided free transportation to the demonstration. However, these marches were born of economic self-interest, not in support of a principle. The students of 1976 were not marching to support social justice. They wanted a larger share of the economic pie.

During the YUSA strike last year, some students occupied the President's office to support the strikers. However, student council leaders and the majority of the students just wanted a return to normalcy. They didn't care who won.

It may be argued that students are not really very different now. It is true that

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Sexy clams and the CIA

Mind games

Bruce Gates

You've heard it all before: weird faces in ice cubes, phallic shapes, unspeakable sex acts in glasses of booze, four-letter words and death imagery... But a clam-plate orgy?

Well, yes. What better way to sell fried clams? That, according to the subliminal mind of Dr. Wilson Bryan-Key, the guru of the mind boggling school of media sexploitation study, is exactly what Howard Johnson's restaurants were doing in San Diego last year to push their fried clam dish.

"I can't stand friend clams," he said, "but for some reason I found myself ordering them. So I thought, 'wait a minute, something's going on here.' Then I noticed it. While my six students and I were sitting and waiting to be served, there were these placemats with an ad for clams staring up at us."

In that ad, Key claims, were pictures of human forms engaging in bestiality, and other sex acts, in an orgy on the clam plate.

"If you look closely," he says as he outlines the various shapes that appear on a slide of the place mat, "you'll notice that the picture of these fried clams doesn't even resemble the real thing. It's a fake."

Then he pressed the projector button. The next slide shows the same picture, except this time the orgy and the figures have been outlined in pen for all to see. It's all in the airbrush, he says, and the technique works.

"It sells, and it sells a good deal more than just a simple plate of clams," Key says.

And all along you thought it was the taste!

Key was speaking at a day-long conference on mind manipulation sponsored by the Citizen's Commission on Human Rights and held last Sunday at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. He told an audience of about 200, who had paid up to \$25 each to listen to a series of speeches on mind control, that "we are beyond any question the most managed, manipulated and controlled people anywhere on the face of the earth."

It all has to do with the brain, he says. Nobody knows exactly how it works, and the ad people don't care how it works, as long as they can sell us.

And they sell us using hidden messages and suggestive pictures that play on our prurient subconscious. Yet lewd pictures and hidden meaning are far from new; they've been around since the time of da Vinci in the Renaissance. And Key says he discusses this in his new book, **The Clam-Plate Orgy**, which comes out in February.

That will be his third book on the subject of mind manipulation through advertising. The other two, **Subliminal Seduction** and **Media Sexploitation** have already titillated readers' imaginations with tales of hidden persuasion.

But how does he know so much about subliminal advertising? Well, for several years he worked for a number of ad agencies, and he claims to be privy to what goes into an ad.

Take an ad for Miss Clairol hair coloring: an innocuous picture of a young mother touching her young daughter's hand with the knuckles of her right hand. But look closely, Key beckons.

"Why isn't the mother's hand touching her hair to bring attention to the nice brown curls she got when she used the product?" Surely, you would

think, that is what the advertisers would want you to associate with. But no, Key argues, they have other designs.

"I don't know about you. I can see where the mother's right hand is all right. But what is her left hand doing — and where?" The inference is that the mother in the Miss Clairol ad is engaged in pedophilia.

Does she or doesn't she? The ad says, "She still does," but one guesses that only her hairdresser knows for sure.

"You have to be participants in the damn thing to make it work," Key says of subliminal advertising. "But we are participants because we're all integrated into this society of ours." We are all seduced by subliminal messages. And, if subliminal advertising doesn't get to you, perhaps the Central Intelligence Agency will. In a tale of intrigue, manipulation and cover-ups, author Walter Bowart described some of the not-so-scrupulous activities of the CIA.

Also speaking at the conference on mind control, Bowart told listeners that "the seal of the CIA possesses even more power than the seal of the President of the United States."

He said the CIA gives the President only the information that they know will lead him to make the decisions they want him to make.

Furthermore, he claims, during any clandestine activity, the President, like the proverbial wife, is always the last one to know about it. This type of secrecy is what he likes to refer to as the "U.S. cryptocracy."

Much of what Bowart discussed appears in his book **Operation Mind Control**, which chronicles the lives of the victims of the CIA and other related American organizations.

Some of what Bowart had to say was on the humorous side, like the CIA's hiring of a magician to prepare a manual for secretly administering drugs to people. Other comments were downright unnerving, like the CIA's more recent experiments with "psychotronic warfare" which uses electromagnetic and radio waves to control the minds of people.

Still other statements were purely intriguing, as in 1975 when Watergate burglar Howard Hunt confessed to having been ordered to drug syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, who was exposing the CIA's mind control operations. LSD, that infamous mood-altering drug of the sixties, was mixed with DSMO, a universal solvent that penetrates skin. That concoction was smeared on the steering wheel of Anderson's car with the intention of having the drug absorb itself into his bloodstream while he was steering his way through traffic.

"But unfortunately for the CIA," Bowart notes, "it was cold that day and Anderson wore gloves to work."

And who was it that hooked the rebellious young of the sixties on LSD? Doctor Timothy Leary? Well, not quite. According to Bowart, Leary, "the Pope of Dope", was instructed to turn the youth of America onto LSD to alter their resistance to the Vietnam war.

It all made for interesting listening. Whether or not everything he said was accurate, at least it was provocative.

"The technology for mind control already exists, but no one yet understands the language of the brain. And I thank God for that."

Hugh Westrup

Members of York's Gay Alliance were unaware of this as they slid across the ramp at the Terrace roller rink last month, but they were celebrating an anniversary of sorts. It was at this time nine years ago that a fledgling group of gays from York strapped on skates on the very same spot.

Nowadays, there's an unofficial gay night at the Terrace. But in the olden days, the York group was daring it alone on a "zap." That's what they called it when the group would invade straight establishments downtown (and sometimes find themselves bounced onto the street).

"The first flush of liberation" is how Roger Wilkes, founder of the York group, remembers the feeling among gay people at the turn of the decade. The birth of the modern gay liberation movement had come in the summer of 1969, when hundreds of gays flooded the streets in Manhattan's Greenwich Village to protest a police raid on the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar. The struggle for homosexual rights had been going on for a century ever since the 1860's when the Prussian penal code first included homosexual acts in its list of crimes. But never had the response to oppression been so dramatic as at the Stonewall.

Wilkes, an environmental studies student at the time, called the initial meeting of the York group in October, 1970. Forty people showed up to name themselves the York University Homophile Association. The clinical label, homosexual, was rejected in favour of homophile because "the word homophile is derived from the Greek words homo, meaning same, and philos, meaning loving. The fact that this word is preferable—and rightly so—to the expression homosexual, is due to the need to convey that feelings toward the same sex do not merely involve sexual feelings but the entire complexity of feelings which we call love, i.e. feelings in which sexual urges play a part but which also include tenderness, respect, companionship, understanding, and much, much more."

Buoyed by the large turnout, YUHA boldly established itself on the Keele campus. Office space was secured in Central Square, a newsletter was printed and lectures were offered to undergraduate and high school classes. A survey of sexuality at York was conducted, the results of which closely mirrored the landmark findings in the Kinsey Report: that is, homosexuals constitute 10 per cent of the population (13 per cent of males, 5 per cent of females).

The goals expressed by the group were "to bring about in the larger straight society, an atmosphere of understanding and an end to all anti-homosexual legislation, and to confirm and encourage the increasing pride and self-esteem of gay people."

Four months after its debut, YUHA, with the aid of a CYSF grant, sponsored a two-day conference on sexuality. Speakers included Franklin Kameny, the first openly gay candidate for the American congress, and Troy Perry, founder of the Metropolitan Community Church for gay Christians. Five hundred people attended the conference; among them were reporters and technicians from the CBC. Afterwards, gays and straights danced together at a party in Winters College.

In addition to engaging in a public profile, YUHA functioned as a valuable seed group. Ideas and support for several downtown organizations and other campus alliances throughout Ontario evolved from York. "The gay movement in Canada started on the campus," says Wilkes, "and the York group has been the oldest, continuously operating organization."

During his two year stay here, Wilkes taught a seminar on gay studies—the first of its kind in the country—at Bethune College. On a CBC broadcast he duelled verbally with a professor from his own faculty, arch-conservative psychiatrist, Dan Cappon. Wilkes now runs a bar and clothing store downtown and is part of the movement of gay businessmen attracting homosexuals away from straight owned establishments. He is currently pressing charges against a Metro police officer who led a mini-raid on the bar in May.

As activist groups began sprouting up in the city—the *Body Politic* magazine, the Community Homophile Association of Toronto—the role of YUHA changed. Affiliated with Harbinger, York's peer counselling centre, YUHA became less public to concentrate on hosting social

Coming out on campus

Gays at York approach second decade

events and lending support to gays having difficulties coming out.

In the mid-seventies, the present name Gay Alliance at York was adopted because the old one was "too closety and stuffy" according to Paul Trollope, former president of the group and student at Osgoode. Trollope, who is a member of the *Body Politic* collective, describes G.A.Y. during his years as "basically a social club for men" although there was a brief moment of local political action when the housing office refused apartment space to two lesbians. "G.A.Y. created a lot of shit and embarrassed the administration into relenting," recalls Trollope.

Then came Anita. Probably no single person has inadvertently done so much for the gay movement as the orange juice evangelist from Florida who crusaded across America two winters ago. In a perverse way, Anita Bryant provided a national focus on the homosexual rights issue that gays had never had. But she was no anti-heroine. Her mission wouldn't have happened had gays not made significant headway in many North American centres.

Bryant tested the Canadian waters in January of 1977 and found them fittingly frigid. Several thousand protestors trampled over the welcome mat laid out for her in front of the People's Church in Willowdale. Among the banners that waved at her were ones from G.A.Y. and the newly-formed Osgoode Gay Caucus. Recalls Ian, an Osgoode student who held the York flag that evening, "We've never been as together as we were then. Every day was another political battle. It was exciting."

Bryant's campaign brought about some gains for her side—the repeal of protective ordinances in several American cities—but it ultimately backfired. A hidden minority gained further exposure and the silence isolating them was broken by angry replies to her shrill oratory. Though Bryant is little more than a joke these days ("A day without human rights is like a day without sunshine"), the threat she symbolized—discrimination in housing and employment and the fear of unprovoked violence—was and still is real. (At York, gay faculty and staff are given job protection by a sexual orientation clause in each union's contract. But the provincial government has continued to ignore a recommendation by the Ontario Human Rights

Commission that sexual orientation be included in the human rights code.

After this interlude of overt political participation, G.A.Y. continued to provide a place for gays to socialize. The only sort of visible opposition to the group continued to be the perennial problem of vandalized posters. Rarely has a G.A.Y. leaflet remained posted longer than a few hours before being torn down.

Except for the early years when YUHA had a female co-chairperson, gay women rarely have joined in with the men. Marianna Valverde, a writer for the *Body Politic* and graduate student in social and political thought, speculates on the absence of an organized lesbian presence on campus. "I think it's because most lesbians also have ties with the feminist movement. There is much more incentive for lesbians to organize with women because we share more struggles—equal pay, hiring discrimination, for example—than with gay men."

Though G.A.Y. is not political in the closed sense of the word, most members see the process of keeping together as revolutionary.

Says David Sanders, an environmental studies student, and member of G.A.Y. for three years, "It's important that G.A.Y. act as a support group to reduce the distance between gay people that has always weakened us as a minority."

Adds law graduate Arjen Boorsma, who often returns to meetings: "It's also necessary for us to strike an image on campus. People no longer say we're evil or sinful, just sad or pathetic. That's the view of most straights we must now overcome."

Indeed, there is nothing sad or pathetic about the attitudes of most members of G.A.Y. or the Osgoode caucus which these days is into providing legal advice on jobs and housing, primarily.

"Coming out has been a real growth process for me," says G.A.Y. president Randy Boychuck. "Being forced by a hostile society to examine my feelings, I've become a lot more sensitive to the feelings of others."

Kevin, a third-year arts student, came to G.A.Y. for the time this year. "I was really nervous at the first meeting," he admits. "I didn't know what kind of people I'd find there."

After two months he has struck up a number of friendships and come out further in the straight world. "I used to be a very quiet, asocial person, but now I have much more social confidence."

Harvey Hamburg, a member of the Osgoode group, is something of a human dynamo in the gay community. Instrumental in the formation of a peer counselling service (Toronto Area Gays) and a community information line (923-GAYS), Harvey is presently behind the Gay Community Appeal of Toronto which donates funds to groups and individuals serving the interests of gay people.

Some members of the group have continued exploring the potential of coming out beyond the acquisition of a new social identity. "By coming out I broke with many traditions," states Arjen. "As a teenager I was a young Nixon supporter and actually attended an Anita Bryant concert in Madison Square Gardens. I was fascinated with power. But now I question the power of big business, government and organized religion. The enemies of gay people are oppressing straight people too, making them more passive."

He also discusses the paradox of freedom and liberation: "Being gay has been an asset for me. It's forced me to think, to become more independent, and self-assertive. But there's the danger in this independence of forgetting how hard it was to struggle, how horrible high school was for most of us. Many gays never recover after being thrown out of the house by their parents or beaten up on the street by punks. We still have to keep helping people to come out."

Duane Anderson, coordinator at Harbinger, observes that students have found it easier to come out as the seventies have progressed. "People are more relaxed about it today. University is a good place to come out in. The atmosphere at York is more stimulating than any place I've found."

Harbinger has been active for years in counselling individuals who are going through the oftentimes awkward and painful phases of coming out. Before moving to more cramped quarters this year, they offered space for weekly drop-in sessions for gay men and lesbians.

If York conforms to national statistics as it did in the 1971 YUHA survey, then upwards of 1,000 gay people attend this university. Obviously, not all of them are unified on campus. But for those living in residence or stuck in Downsview, groups like G.A.Y. can be an oasis.

John, a student in residence has not attended any gay events—weekly coffee houses, meetings, dances—since moving to York this term. He cites the usual fear that somehow word will get back to his roommates in the college. He also admits to being held back by stereotyped impressions of homosexuals.

Not that residence offers any alternative for him. "Though certain people are very flexible in their attitudes," he observes, "there's a general lack of respect for men who can't maintain traditional images of masculinity."

Says Ian, who was frequently harassed for being "out" while living in residence: "Most gays are smart enough to know that it's difficult to be out and comfortable while in residence."

After Stonewall and Anita Bryant, gay activists continue to challenge liberal gays and straights with investments in established values and institutions. They're concerned not only with civil rights amendments but with defining a distinct gay subculture. People like Paul Trollope, Roger Wilkes, Marianna Valverde, and Harvey Hamburg are tracing a line that they foresee will eventually replace the current battle zone with a vital social membrane that nourishes both cultures. Ironically, their task becomes more urgent as gays find increased freedom and protection among themselves. As gays unify and gain power, will they legitimize themselves in terms of mainstream values and customs and regard their difference as merely a choice of sex partners? Or will they resist incorporation to explore human sexuality and their barely understood uniqueness and use it as a voice in the creation of an entirely new social order? These are the options that face York students as they enter the next decade.

Meanwhile gay groups at York continue to demonstrate that there is life beyond the 401. A record number of people have turned out for gay events at York this year. And though their forays into the city may not be tinged with the same sense of adventure present in the early years, the bruised elbows and blistered feet from roller skating show that gays at York are having just as much fun.

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SMALL BUSINESS AT CALUMET COLLEGE

A Small Business Course, which is a joint venture of Calumet College and the York Enterprise Development Centre of the Faculty of Administrative Studies is being offered again starting in January. **Its aim: to help people get started in small business in order to earn independent livelihoods.**

You should have some initial ideas about the enterprise you wish to undertake, and commitment to go through the Programme's seven discussion-lectures dealing with the basic elements of running a small business. (Coupled with the lectures will be a series of consulting sessions devoted to the particular enterprise you want to initiate.)



The Winter Session for 1980 will start on January 30th. Space is again limited so you should register as soon as possible. The course fee is \$50.00 to cover expenses.

Please note that you won't get any University credits for this course, but what you may get is the best boss there is: yourself.

For further information and an application form, please call Gabriele Hardt at 667-3487, or stop by 134 Calumet (in the Atkinson College building).

John Sewell

Hizzoner speaks

Maureen Brown

He may have made "some strategic errors, but nothing substantial." A year after being elected mayor of Toronto, John Sewell is beginning to feel comfortable with his new responsibilities. Hizzoner took some time out from his busy schedule recently to talk to *Excilibur* about his life in the Mayor's chair.

What do you consider to be your biggest accomplishment during your first year as Mayor of Toronto?

I don't add things up that way but I've certainly done some interesting things. I've opened up to the public that you can criticize policing. My January speech for tolerance to the gay community was spectacular. There's been a turnaround in the way the TTC thinks — the key thing is the number of riders — this was accomplished subtly. Bachelorettes, which have long been a problem, are being cleaned up. Internal staff matters at city hall have been smoothed out. We're reforming property tax, based on different mill rates for different classes of property. I was on the committee that helped organize the meeting of some twenty southern Ontario mayors — something which I think is important for the future.

What do you regret most about your first year in office? Is there something you would do differently if you had the chance to start over?

No, I'm relatively happy. I may have made some strategic errors, but none that were substantial.

Do you foresee running for the office again next year?

It's just not something that I think about from day to day.

My job is to make the right decisions now and my concern is the time to devote to doing this job well.

What do you see as your biggest obstacle in being re-elected?

Trying to get the money to run. Last year, it was about \$79,000 and no money is accepted from corporations.

Recently, you have been accused of being anti-police. Would you state, clearly, your position on the police in Metro?



John Sewell

It's a management problem; the Police Commission is unresponsive. And, let's face it, people in society are not used to criticizing policing. I think what we need is four simple reforms: one, an independent agency i.e. civilians to review complaints against police. Such an agency has already been promised by the Attorney General. Two, we need to democratize the police Commission -- perhaps an election through the majority of city council. Three, there should be relaxation of weight and height requirements - they're absurd. Why should anyone have to be a certain height to issue traffic tickets? It has now been agreed that there will be reconsideration of the requirements. Four, police need more training - here we've accomplished no headway. But, out of

four simple reforms, two have been recognized.

You've said that there has been an overstatement of racial problems in Toronto. Do you really believe that Toronto can avoid the racial strife that is predominant in large American cities?

The comparison is not there -- it's like comparing apples with oranges. We have the traditional problems; whites think they are superior.

Have the media been unjust in their reporting, i.e. the Buddy Evans and Albert Johnson killings?

I can't really comment on those cases, since they are before the courts. One of the great problems in politics is that reporters have difficulty in getting the facts right. Also the short-hand used by the press is annoying. If I mention Police Commission, it's likely commission will be dropped, changing the meaning, and people will read police. I don't know, maybe they (newspapers) save half of a line.

Do you think the Metro chairman's position should be elected, or appointed as it now is? It should definitely be like a public election process -- appointed from those who are elected and sit on council. Also, the person should have to have been elected to a public post in Toronto.

How do you think students have changed over the past decade?

I don't know -- I guess they're getting nervous about the economic situation. They're not as willing to be as critical of society as they used to be.

What will John Sewell be doing when he is no longer Mayor of Toronto?

I haven't asked him recently.

EXAMINATION SCHEDULE FACULTIES OF ARTS, EDUCATION, FINE ARTS, SCIENCE

Make the following changes to the Examination Schedule dated November 16, 1979

CHANGE TO READ

ANTHROPOLOGY

AS 211.6B 1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 12 Curtis B

BIOLOGY

SC 202.4(F)/202.8 9:00 a.m. - 12 Noon Thursday, Dec. 20 Curtis A
SC 404.3(E) SC 404.2(F)
SC 414.4(F) SC 414.3(F)

CHEMISTRY

SC 409.3(F) 9:00 a.m. - 12 Noon Wednesday, Dec. 12 Curtis K

ECONOMICS

AS 321.3B(F) 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 13 Tait SG
AS 428.3(F) 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Monday, Dec. 17 Curtis K

HISTORY

AS 210.6 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Thursday, Dec. 13 Ross N102, N203

NATURAL SCIENCE

SC 177.6C 1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 20 Tait SG

PHYSICS

SC 409.3(F) 9:00 a.m. - 12 Noon Wednesday, Dec. 12 Curtis K

PSYCHOLOGY

AS/SC 312.3C(F) 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Thursday, Dec. 13 Stedman F

DELETE

CHEMISTRY **HISTORY** **SOCIAL SCIENCE**
SC 316.3 AS 250.6 AS 199.6P

COMPUTER SCIENCE

AS/SC 203.6A **PHYSICS** **SOCIOLOGY**
AS/SC 203.6B SC 322.2 AS 201.6A
AS 381.6

EARTH/ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

SC 313.3 **VISUAL ARTS**
FA 111.6

ADD

ANTHROPOLOGY
AS 211.6E 11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Monday, Dec. 17 Ross N501

APPLIED COMPUTATIONAL/MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE

SC 308.3(F) 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 13 Curtis B

MATHEMATICS

AS/SC 333.3(F) 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 13 Curtis B

Ensemble pushes EDGES



Kings of Cymbal City

Ronald Ramage

"A journey through the whole history of Black music," said one spectator after last Thursday night's concert by the Art Ensemble of Chicago. Featured as part of "Edges"—York's avant-garde import series—the show brought back to York one of the most innovative live acts since

Anthony Braxton. The group has played throughout the world, picking up influences and instruments. Due to border hassles the concert started more than an hour late. However, by the end of a night of gonging, bonking and crashing, the crowd of over 300 were ready to crown the band Kings of Cymbal City. The usually dry Burton stage was

dressed festively thanks to the eclectic instruments. A large array of gleaming saxes, from basses to sopranos, flanks the front. Small walls of gongs and cymbals, vibraphones, xylophones, drums and drums, and boxes of unusual objects like conch shells and bicycle horns, rattles, and much more. It made me giddy thinking about the sounds I was to hear.

The audience around me was eager. A few sat in the lotus position. One girl in front and centre looked electrically rigid.

Out they came. Roscoe Mitchell leading. Lester Bowie in a white lab coat. Don Moye slipping onto his drum stool, Joseph Jarman with pink and white facial stripes corresponding to the pink and black hat and cloak he was wearing. Malachi Favors with white striped face, and another highly patterned costume.

A brief tune-up, and they began. My heart sank, it was so ordinary. The solo spot rotated about. After each performer did his piece, he was given warm applause, but nothing to write

home (or here) about. Until, Duopwoyayeying-ing. What was that? Don Moye, moving off drums and exploring the child's treasure of musical toys. Fweet! as Joseph Jarman moved into whistles and warbles and a whole other treasure of toys from jungle cries to motor sounds.

And off we were on an incredible voyage into uncharted seas, musically exploring spontaneous creativity within structured rhythms. Sounds that were sometimes lullaby soft, laced together with Lester Bowie's trumpet. Other times, gut-wrenching, torturous tension, as when Joseph Jarman got into a sustained toy machine gun blast. Sometimes, highly involving, like Don Moye's bongos. And on occasion, very alienating, like whoever set off the too loud, too long fire siren. It was fascinating to see a performer try out an instrument, or toy, and quickly pass to another. Or with seeming relish, truly get into a particular sound.

Besides the ears, the eyes stayed treated. Don Moye would give a wave, or a pose with his

instrument. Once with a long, long Ethiopian trumpet. Malachi Favors sometimes chose to dance instead of making sound. As mentioned, the instruments gleamed. Lester Bowie's trumpet laid traces of white-hot light over the stage front as he sliced the air with razor-sharp riffs. And, hold your breath, bump! back into ordinary swing to end the first set. The audience's applause lasted on and on, until it was announced that this was the intermission, not the end.

The second set was more of the same, but different. The high point for me was when the whole ensemble finally (except Lester Bowie, who sat out) reached for and achieved a balance between the free and the staid. I loved it. The girl front and down relaxed into a curved spine sprawl.

At the night's end Jarman promised to return to York. "We hope it won't be so long between visits."

Next up on EDGE's calendar is the Mini Bolshoi, from Russia, Sunday, December 9, at 8:00 pm. \$6.50 general; \$4.50 students.

Off York

Theatre

Electra arises! Contrary to the general opinion of a post-punk generation, Greek drama has not given in to the smothering effects of time. A new version of the classic **Electra** is currently being presented at The Theatre Centre.

Based on a popular Greek myth, **Electra** is nonetheless, a timely and perhaps even trendy story of a girl and her brother. These two, angered by their father's demise at the hands of their mother and her lover, try their hand at murder and revenge among the ancient ruins. Commanded and coerced by the god Apollo, Electra and Orestes eventually succeed in their matricidal end. Coinciding with this plot line are the intricacies of poor Electra's situation. She is faced with the death of her much-loved father, her hatred for her mother and stepfather, the heart-ache of an exiled brother as well as the deterioration of her own youth. And you think you've got problems?

This new attempt at old murder, intrigue and deceit can be viewed Tuesday through Sunday at The Theatre Centre, 95 Danforth Avenue.

Brian Nagle

Strip

"Honey, when you're looking at me, you're looking at 260 pounds of dynamite — and I've got a short fuse", says the large, middle-aged and balding master of ceremonies, called George. He stands at one end of a narrow runway; above him hang rows of multi-coloured, flashing lights. Below, in generally high spirits, the audience waits impatiently. This is no ordinary night club. It's the Tropicana, Love Bait Disco, billed as "Toronto's only all-male strip show."

Young Male specimens with names like Hurricane Frank, Mr. Tease, Tarzan and The Dancing Stud strut and spin as they peel off pin-striped vests, leather jackets, cowboy boots and the occasional tassel. Depending, of course, on one's perceptions, the experience lies somewhere between the commerciality of the tackiest disco and the irony of black humour theatre. To some it may be offensive. Some may be disappointed. Some may even find it erotic. If nothing else, it is amusing.

Karen Tully



Music

Something for hipsters and straight-cats: **1977 Rockabilly** and **Downhome Rockabilly** (Sun/Quality) featuring Sleepy LaBeef, accomplished guitarist and vocal stylist. If you've worn you Robert Gordons into oblivion, these are for you. LaBeef and his boys cut first-rate rockabilly. "Red Hot", "Mathilda", "Mystery Train", and a great version of "You Can Have Her" highlight these albums.

Stuart Ross

And a prole in a pear tree

Robert Penner

It's approaching Christmas and the perennial question everyone is asking is "What do I get for the Marxist who has everything?" New York University professor Bertell Ollman thinks he has the answer with his game **Class Struggle**. As the promotional material says, "You live it, Now play it."

In less than a year and a half, Ollman has sold 50,000 copies in the U.S. and hopes to sell another 5,000 in Canada. Although the game retails for \$12 in the U.S. and \$19 here, Ollman claims the company (Class Struggle, Inc.) he formed to make it is in the 'red.' He anticipates making only a limited amount of profit from this venture, most of that coming from the sale of the movie rights for a fictionalized account of his story to Warner Bros. for a "very, very small amount."

Nevertheless, the contradictions of being a Marxist businessman seem to attract a lot of attention. Ollman finds this surprising despite the fact that his game is marketed with the style and fervor which would be the envy of any capitalist, complete with buttons (Class Struggle Is The Name of The Game), bumper stickers, and promotional tours. Answering his critics, Ollman has set up a foundation which will take the bulk of any profits and redistribute them to "left educational and cultural activities."

Ollman spent over seven years developing **Class Struggle**. Upset with the ideological perspective of such games as "Monopoly," "Rat Race," and "Lie, Cheat and Steal," Ollman decided to develop this game as an alternative. "I wanted to present something people can enjoy and to give them a true understanding of their society."

Unfortunately, he has not succeeded on either account. Rather than being thought of as the left wing alternative to "Monopoly," **Class Struggle** might be more accurately thought of as the Marxist answer to "Snakes and Ladders." The game itself has little merit as



entertainment and relies predominantly on chance. The board consists of numbered squares proceeding towards socialism if you are the worker, or barbarism if you are playing the capitalist. The attempt to integrate a strategic component into the game is somewhat less than successful, and as Ollman admits, the game gives only a very simple explanation of the class struggle. It appears quite likely that 50,000 copies have been sold on their novelty value alone, to remain in the cupboard after the joke has worn off.

Although Ollman hopes his

Wind song

Gary Action

About midway through a recent Wednesday night performance at YUFAM — given by five York Winds 'artistes' — one of them stood up and announced, "Thank you for choosing us over the World Series." Cultured tittering punctuated the thin air. "Coffee will be served at the back during a brief intermission." Very polite.

With a 65 in piano, a 70 in music harmony, and countless ineptly rendered Bach fugues tucked under my belt, (I still can't play left-handed trills) I walked in just as the programme began. The performers, Lawrence Cherney on oboe; Marcus Hennigar, French horn; Jerry Robinson on fagot; Douglas Stewart, flute; and Paul Grice on clarinet, were a very well disciplined little bunch, producing a beautifully supple yet 'tight' sound. The program-

me itself included works from the Renaissance ('Variations on a Chorale Theme' by J.P. Sweelinck); the Baroque period ('Prelude' and 'Fugue XXII' from Back's first book for the 'Ill-Tempered Clavicle', the 'Well-Tempered Clavier'); and the 'Moderne' (Kleine Kammermusik, Op. 24 No. 2' by Paul Hindemith). By far the most interesting selection was Hindemith's opus revealing precisely why his music was banned in little Adolph's Germany.

For a soothing soiree of excellently played order and capital A Art, you simply must hear this quintet.

The York Winds will be playing the same program right here at our very own Burton Auditorium on Friday, Dec. 7, at 8:00 pm.

Who won the pennant anyway?

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Elliott Lefko

The Hockey Sweater and other stories by Roch Carrier, Anansi, 1979, 160 pp., \$3.95.

Riding the subway, on my way downtown to buy a book recently, I fell asleep. The shutting of the doors awoke me. I blinked twice, then slowly turned my head. All around people were engrossed in the same task. I asked myself, "Where am I? And why is everybody reading the same book?" I began to sweat. The red and blue colours of the book jacket began to wash into my eyes. Getting up I rushed to the door of the conductor's room, swung it open and found a red-faced engineer, his eyes not on the rails, but on page 66. That was too much. I had to get this book.



Screaming Mur and the Searie Seals

Running onto the street, I pushed my way through the noonday crowds, and spotted a bookstore. Ducking in, I saw a display of **The Hockey Sweater and other stories**, purchased a copy, walked out, headed down an alley, ripped open the bag—when this big lumberjack stepped in front of me and with a casual swat, sent me flying into a stack of garbage cans. Their cover blown, three rats ran from the scene carrying **Hockey Sweaters**.

"Christ de calice de tabernacle. Maudits anglais!" What is this, I wondered.

He pointed his axe at me and snarled, "Who do you think you are, reading Roch Carrier? After all, the English idea of good humour is Jack Sheldon on the Merv Griffin Show, *ma maudit tete-carre*."

"That's only partly true," I said, wiping the blood from my ruptured nose.

"Yeah, you person who picks nasal. I ought to cut your tail. How would you know what it is to wear a Montreal Canadiens sweater?"

The absurdity of the situation heated my already flowing juices. I responded: "I admit that is true. But I really do understand the humour in Carrier's work. He's spinning childhood stories about universal situations. A child's imagination can melt away any cultural boundaries and it then doesn't matter what hockey sweater you're wearing."

My snappy reply so overcame him that he put aside his anger and began to reminisce about his favourite stories from the book. There we were, instant unity, Rocket Richard and Dave Keon in the twilight.

Pure pulp for now people

Stuart Ross

Doctor Tin by Tom Walmsley, Pulp Press, 1979, 90 pp., \$2.95.

"Let's get down to it, Russell," Davis said. "Some jerk-off chopped off one of your pinkies and I'm going to find the guy and kick his fucking teeth out and break both his arms. Are you reading me, kid?"

Doctor Tin is the new novel by Tom Walmsley. It straps you into

an electric chair and fries you. Causes your thumb-nails to fall off. It will horrify you.

But it's a fun book. A Christmas book.

Doctor Tin was written in three days as an entry to Pulp Press' 3-day novel-writing competition. Pure pulp for now people. And it reads just like the authentic 30's detective stuff. Walmsley captures the genre and masters it. But it's also one of the hardest-

hitting novels around. In a class of its own. It makes **In Cold Blood** look like a blueberry muffin.

Mona cannot stop biting him, clawing him, making him moan and bleed, riding him into the fields, spurring him, across his body, using him as a human toilet. No other slave on the premises, male or female, can reach Mona where A.J. can.

Doctor Tin is brief and painful and hilarious. It's world is one of desperate sex and senseless violence. A.J. is the non-hero of this modern epic (the back cover calls it a "contemporary **Pilgrim's Progress**"). He kills, dies, rises, kills again. He is a psychotic Death Organ. Then a love-struck masochist. And finally A.J. is **Doctor Tin**, a post-punk nihilist musician who demands no less than the destruction of his audience. A walking, talking, one-man holocaust.

Schools in jeopardy

Mark Monfette

Schools in Jeopardy: Collective Bargaining in Education by Peter Hennessey, McClelland and Stewart, 1979, 205 pp., \$8.95.

"The inner reality, the core of the schooling process, is really spiritual in nature; not spiritual in the sense of religious activity but spiritual in the sense that the growth of human character is the fundamental issue of the day...How can the essential purpose of the school be served if the teachers are able to sever these threads by means of a strike?"

Peter Hennessey argues that it can't be and he argues quite persuasively. In his new study on the effects of collective bargaining on education, he meticulously outlines the growth of teaching unionism in Ontario and the parallel decline in the teacher-pupil relationship. The two, he asserts, are interrelated and inevitable. While the issue is much more complex than this, his thesis can certainly not be dismissed.

Hennessey fortunately exceeds the compass of his declared topic, commenting on the compatibility of professionalism and unionism, the adversary relationship between trustees and teachers and a variety of related topics.

He does an excellent and thorough job in recording the rise of unionism from 1944, when the Teaching Profession Act became law, until today. Slowly but surely, the scenario runs, the teachers and the boards were forced into an adversarial

relationship. The consolidation of 1,400 boards of school trustees into 77 in 1968 and the imposition of spending limits in 1970 ensured that a violent struggle would ensue over spending and academic priorities. Increasing inflation and decreasing funds forced teachers to become more militant in their demands and strengthened their union character.

What are the costs of collective bargaining? Hennessey's "guesstimate" for one year in Ontario is \$10-million though, as he states, the damage done through increased animosity and missed school days is much greater.

This has all been said before. That teachers now place their own interests above those of pupils and parents is a commonplace perception and the only reason for repeating it is if the underlying causes and effects can be shown.

The author does this and goes even further by suggesting several avenues out of the dilemma. Collective bargaining (that is, Bill 100) should be put on probation, teachers should adopt a higher standard of group integrity and the provincial ministers need show more leadership. In short, "a commitment in good faith to a wholly different way of ordering the public schools."

Prof. Hennessey has written a well researched and thought provoking work, successfully avoiding the jargon of both academia and unionism. A pleasant surprise from a professor writing about collective bargaining.



Thumbnail tales

The Purvis to his Dillinger is McGraw. Now, McGraw is a bitter, hot-blooded detective with a true hate for injustice, and for getting his boots muddy while fishing corpses out of swamps. He weaves in and out of the story neatly, vying with the good Doctor for our sympathies.

McGraw fumbled up the key that was lying between his wife's nifty legs and unlocked the cuffs, as one would expect, expertly. His hands were shaking. Even with milk, he was drinking too much coffee.

The prose is rapid and real. You can tell it was pounded out in just a few days, and this feeling is its flavour (pass the arsenic, please). Hack pulp hack. And the result is one very savage assault.

The book will be seen as complete garbage or inspired genius. To read it is to love it. Or hate it. But if you're going to read one book this Christmas, read **Doctor Tin**. And bite the bullet, baby.

Chamber music

Jonathan Mann

Last Tuesday night, as I worked my way to Burton Auditorium, I wasn't feeling particularly positive. Nuclear city is at its most desolate on winter nights, and the wind surrounded me, throwing its most bitter insults...taunting me like the children had in my first years of school.

I pushed on in the face of that wind, for that night Burton was featuring the York Community Chamber Orchestra under the able baton of Jim McKay. With his opening remarks, the tensions within me started to melt away.

The first selection was Peter Warlock's 'Capriol,' a charming suite for string orchestra. Its light, friendly feel was due to a sympathetic rendition by the orchestra. It was an appropriate introduction to the group. Though not a flawless rendition, it suited the work. Here was a group which managed to communicate a real affection for the music. Heart-warming.

The group is composed largely of grown-ups—doctors, lawyers, parents. Scattered among them, the odd student, and one professional musician. The turnout was regrettably small. In one-to-one combat, my bet would go to the orchestra.

The second offering was Mozart's 'Clarinet Concerto in A Major,' a piece which I'm sure you've heard, even if its name isn't familiar. The soloist was Barry Craig, a civil engineer by day, and as it turned out, a fine clarinetist by night. His tone was gentle and clear, giving the piece

an added delicacy. He seemed like a nice enough fellow, and (as I learned from the programme notes) has a wife and three children. The occasional squeak hardly marred an otherwise touching performance.

During intermission, as I waited my turn at the coffee machine, two women in from of me were discussing their children. Later, as the second half of the program progressed, a small boy in the row in front of mine got restless, and finally sleepy.

Charles Gounod's 'Petite Symphonie in B Flat' was the next item on the evening's programme. An octet for winds, it was well received and deservedly was not the sort of thing to challenge the listener. Just a comfortable piece.

Perhaps this is a personal bias, but music should startle the listener. 'The Gounod' (like the other works that evening) didn't quite do that, so it should be so. But it was not the sort of thing to challenge the listener. Just a last selection—Beethoven's First.

Many of us remember old Ludwig Van from our days at the Korova Milk Bar as a driven man, one who pushed his nephew to insanity and then suicide. But this was not the Beethoven we heard. He sounded just a bit too friendly, a bit too nice.

All in all, a fine night out for some lovely music by a very able and talented group of musicians. If one could ask anything of the groups, perhaps it should be a trifle less polite, a tap less friendly in its style and choice of material.



Excalibur's Entertainment Editors, Stuart Ross and Elliott Lefko, wish their readers happiness and good will in the festive season.

Off York

Vital Arts

Stay young and keep in touch—with the Queen/Tut Exchange "Hot Line". Up-to-date info on performances, exhibitions, readings and other art events are at your earsteps by dialing 595-0444 any hour. Check out the new art and artists in the Queen West area.

The Q/TX also puts out a map/calendar/directory of galleries, theatres, bookstores, pubs and more. This appears in the omniscient Only Paper Today (call 367-9660 to find out where to get yer copy), home of Toronto's finest writers.

Don't keep yourself in wraps—take the Queen/Tut strut.

Stuart Ross

Music

You've seen him in the back row of Merv Griffin's band. You've heard his amazing wit and enjoyed his silver tongue. Now see that fantastic trumpeter Jack Sheldon. Our hero returns to Bourbon St., 180 Yonge St., from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6., for his annual New Year's spot. If you can catch Jack in a dry moment ask him to play his version of "Under My Thumb."

Dr. Rat



Bryon Johnson

Balls

Never mind the bollocks, here's Major-General Richard Rohmer, CMM, DFC, OStJ, CD, QC, BA, LLD. He was at the York bookstore recently for a signing of his *Balls*. Thanks, Dick.

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UNIVERSITY NEWSBEAT

Prepared and paid for by the Communications Department, S802 Ross, 667-3441

NEW COMPUTER WILL IMPROVE ACCESS

York University will purchase a new \$400,000 computing system which will more than double the interactive computing capacity available for teaching and research, it has been announced by the Office of the President.

The recommendation to purchase the new equipment was made unanimously to President H. Ian Macdonald on Tuesday, December 4, by the President's Policy Committee, which includes all Deans of Faculties and the Vice-Presidents.

Need for Better Access

The need for better access to interactive computing has been increasingly stressed by concerned faculty members and students, including the York Computer Users Group as reported in *Excalibur*, October 4, 1979. The department of computer science in the Faculty of Arts has had to turn away applicants for admission because of insufficient computer availability, and students in both computer science and administrative studies have found it difficult to get computer time for assignments.

A number of factors inherent in York University's history and growth patterns affected the problem of adequate computing resources. With York's large concentration in the humanities and social sciences during the rapid growth of the 1960s, the future needs for computing resources were not given high priority then. Computer use in many academic departments has grown since that time, as have administrative applications.

Increased Demand

The York-Ryerson Computing Centre, a cooperative venture supported by York University and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, acquired a new ITEL A16 major computer in December 1978 to replace obsolete equipment. This unit has operated efficiently since its installation. At the same time, increased demand by York users on the DEC 10 coincided with a limitation in accessibility resulting in degradation in interactive computing service.

In response to the problem, the Presidential Advisory Committee on Computing Services (PACCS) examined the situation in consul-

tation with the department of computing services. Committee members include: professor of physics Gordon G. Shepherd, chairman; Registrar Milton A. Bider, Vice-President (Employee and Student Relations) William Farr; assistant Vice-President (Computing Services) Norman Foster; associate professor of chemistry Geoffrey Hunter; associate professor and chairman of computer science Peter H. Roosen-Runge; James R. Savary, associate professor of economics (Glendon); Vice-President (University Services) William Small; and Timothy Warner, assistant professor of management science (Administrative Studies).

48 Ports

PACCS recommended that the University acquire a new VAX 11/780 computer with 48 ports of its own "to meet the immediate and identified needs of the Faculty of Administrative Studies and the

department of computer science as primary users." The President's Policy Committee endorsed this suggestion.

Refund

The cost of the new system will be covered largely by funds made available through a refund of levies against the University by the Workmen's Compensation Board (WCB). For three years the university has set aside money to cover liabilities created by a WCB judgement assessing York University \$77,000 because of excessive claims during 1976-77. Continued unsatisfactory claims performance in the following two years resulted in further liabilities of \$225,000.

Last January the University appealed the original \$77,000 assessment on the grounds that it was instituting, through personnel services and the department of safety and security, a new safety and loss control program. The WCB agreed

to suspend collection of the \$77,000 pending a review of our new safety efforts and performance record. That review was conducted in October, 1979 and York was placed in the top performance category. The \$77,000 assessment was cancelled and York's administration is confident that continued good performance will allow the University to avoid exposure with respect to the remaining \$225,000.

Double Capacity

"In general, the VAX 11/780 will more than double the capacity of York's share of the DEC-10, providing substantial enhancement of interactive computing for members of the academic community. With 48 ports, it will ensure a measure of stability and reliability to the Faculty of Administrative Studies and the Department of Computer Science in particular, and other academic users in general," said Vice-President

Small.

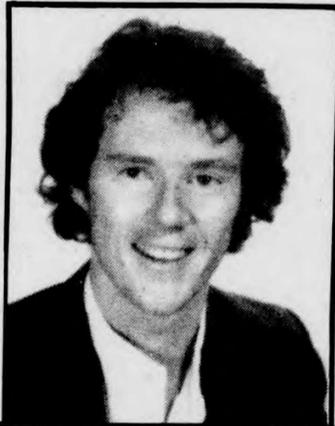
"This particular machine has a number of advantages — a long operating lifetime, it is easy to understand and use, and has the capacity for expansion if there is future need," he added.

Commenting on this decision, President Macdonald said, "When you are operating with limited financial resources, you are inevitably forced to make priority decisions among many valid claims for funding and there will understandably always be some members of the University who will be disappointed that another project was not selected in this particular instance.

"But the need here was well known across our community and the consultation was extensive. The fact that we are able to alleviate the problems in this area largely with the use of one-time-only money is extremely fortunate and will be to the ultimate benefit of students, faculty and the University as a whole."

"Couldn't Recommend a Better Experience"

STUDY ABROAD CHALLENGES OUTLOOKS



Glendon Student Paul Summerville

Why study abroad for a year? Ask Paul Summerville, fourth year political science student recently returned from Israel, or Sarit Baich, an Israeli student from the Hebrew University here at York this year for graduate work in psychology. Both are scholarship winners in the York University-Hebrew University Exchange Programme, and both have found their experience enjoyable, profitable, and stimulating, but each for very different reasons. The Newsbeat issue of January 17 will discuss Sarit's experiences; this one will concentrate on Paul.

Of his year away Paul says, "I couldn't recommend a better experience to anyone. It challenges your outlooks on things and how you relate to people. Your opinion of yourself, your society, and the whole world can change."

Minority

Leaving the protection of being white-anglo-saxon-protestant (WASP) in a WASP western society, Paul felt for the first time what it was like to be in a minority: not only was he non-Jewish, non-Arab, but the language heard everywhere on the streets wasn't his. He experienced "certain pressures to come to grips with Christianity's role in the Holocaust, and the intensity of anti-semitism." Consequently, he has come away with a keen appreciation of "the kinds of rights and moral responsibilities majorities have to minorities in the world."

"Academically the year was fabulous for me," said Paul. "Much of the material was so new." He can think of no finer place to study Biblical Interpretation, Archeology in Jerusalem, or Oil in the Middle East, and knows many of the professors to be among the best in the world. But it was the course on the Holocaust that he can't forget: at the end of the intellectual/theory/history part of the course, the professor brought in a Holocaust survivor from a neighbouring kibbutz to tell the story as an eye witness. "You just get blown away," Paul said.

Great Intensity

"Living in a country that's very poor, and without time or money to waste, you learn to do everything with great intensity," says this 21 year old student. He experienced at least two major differences between studying at an affluent North American university, and studying in Israel, where the annual inflation rate is now running 100 percent. In the first place, libraries in Israel, some open only a couple of days a week, cannot afford expensive security systems for books, nor can they finance the replacement of books that are stolen. Consequently no books are accessible and students must request any book they need. Finding this process may take as long as two hours, Paul learned to be very careful in his choice of material. To make the most of the time available he discovered he could concentrate on his studies without a break for as long as six hours at a time — an ability that has since amazed a number of his Glendon friends, he says.

Secondly, Paul found that Israeli students are much more directed in their studies than average North Americans, and tend to specialize in distinct fields much earlier. He attributes this in part to money, in that Israelis can't afford to be simply well educated generalists in a country that needs specific skills and knowledge. Another factor is age: Israeli undergraduates begin university two years later than North Americans, after completion of military

service compulsory for both men and women.

How did this non-Jewish student come to apply for and win this scholarship to study at the Hebrew University? He first heard about it in his Glendon Bible class, when Prof. Barry Olshen, who had been in Jerusalem the previous year, suggested the possibility. Paul was the only student in the class who reacted, and he hasn't looked back since. Needing to support his scholarship application with a good rationale, he responded basically, "Where better to send a political science student than the Middle East."

His year abroad flew by, but curiously each day passed slowly because it was filled with so many new experiences. "Every day is a challenge. You never know what to expect on the streets."

Richness of Contrast

In fact, it is in part the richness of contrast that Paul misses most now that he is back in Toronto. He described a possible wander away from the Mt. Scopus campus, where on foot "you could pass through the Mount of Olives, into an Arab village, where you could barter for fresh food and see riders on camels pass by; continue into the old city and stop by the Wailing Wall, an important place for Orthodox Jews; watch a basketball game on an open air court be interrupted as a flock of sheep are led through; and enter the Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Sepulchre." "This does-

n't happen here," Paul says, feeling the nearness of history in the ancient land of Israel.

Many Programs

In Israel he lived comfortably, he said, with 300 to 400 North American students in residence. "Unless you made an effort it was not easy to meet and make friends with Israelis or Arabs." He talked of the many programs set up by the Hebrew University to help students feel a part of their environment: trips to a kibbutz, to the West bank, to an Israeli defence base, just to name a few, and being welcomed to celebrate holidays with a religious family in the old city. Paul did as many of these as he could, fasting, for instance, at Yom Kippur, and breaking his fast with Jews at the Wailing Wall.

This kind of sensitizing made all the difference a few weeks ago when Glendon had its annual Christmas banquet of ham and turkey. Paul experienced a newly keen appreciation of the alienation an orthodox Jew might have at such a Christian festivity in a Western country.

Where is Paul going from here? Either to China to teach English, or to Britain to study "Christian responses to the Holocaust since 1945." His experience in Israel has given him the taste "not to be satisfied staying here" and has motivated him "to try to seek out as a student whatever opportunities for travel and new experiences exist."

SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDY IN ISRAEL

January 15 is the deadline for applications for scholarships to study at the Hebrew University. Available are the Hebrew University scholarship paying tuition and room to the student selected by a York committee, and two Leonard Wolinsky Scholarships valued at \$2000 each (roughly half the cost of a year abroad in Israel).

All three scholarships are open to full-time York students, who have completed at least one full year at York. Preference is given to those currently in their second year who are concentrating in

Jewish Studies.

The Hebrew University invites non-scholarship students also to apply to study in Israel. The major requirement to be accepted is an overall B standing. Thirteen York students are currently studying at the Hebrew University.

For further information on the Year Abroad Programme, contact Prof. Michael Brown, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee for the York-Hebrew University Exchange, and coordinator of Hebrew Studies at York, in room 250 Vanier College (667-3900).

In Memoriam

This is to inform members of the York Community that Mrs. Wendy Deseck died in North Bay on November 19th. Her funeral, which was attended by a number of York University friends, took place in Strathroy, Ontario on Friday, November 23rd.

Wendy Deseck joined York University in August 1974. She originally was hired and worked for Mr. Bob Hitchman, then the Director of University Budgets, but subsequently became more closely associated with Student Services and the Office of Mr. John Becker, Assistant Vice-President, Student Services. In September of 1978, shortly after she and her husband, Steve, had purchased a home in Newmarket, she took maternity leave and a young son, Justin, was born in the early fall. She returned to work in January 1979 but resigned in June when her husband's work necessitated a transfer to North Bay, Ontario.

SQUASH—IT'S MORE THAN A VEGETABLE

The Yeomen squash team travelled to Kingston this past weekend to compete in the Queen's Invitational Tournament. Three other universities, Wilfred Laurier, Trent and R.M.C., were also represented (in addition to York and Queen's).

Each player was required to play four best of five matches on Saturday—a real test of skill and stamina—but when the results were tallied, York reigned victorious.

Not only did they win the team award, three York squashers, Doug Whittaker, Dave Jenkin and Tim Dickins, walked off with individual honors by going undefeated through tournament play.

The other team members were Eric Sparkman and Kingsley Hurbs.

Shortstops

HOCKEY WOES WORSEN

Washington Capitals, look out!

When it comes to injuries the beleaguered York puckmen are second to none. Yeomen have no less than six first-stringers out with injuries, a fact that has been strongly reflected in the team's performance of late. Two recent road trip losses to Waterloo (9-1) and McMaster (4-1) brings the team record to 3-6-1, good enough for a dismal eighth spot in the OUAA standings.

Although only the first six placed teams go to the playoffs, Coach Bruce Reier is still confident that his squad can turn things around in the second half of the season, if they can only get everyone healthy and avoid any more injuries.

Frank McCarthy (10 goals, 6 assists) and Jeff Black (6 goals, 9 assists) presently lead the Yeomen scoring.

WRESTLERS STRIKE GOLD

Last Sunday, the York wrestling team was represented by a trio comprised of Jim Mendicino, Tony Cosentino, and Jonathan Graham at the Ontario Central Eastern Junior (under 21 yrs. of age) Takedown Finals held in Oshawa.

Wrestling at the 126 lb. weight category, Jim Mendicino began the afternoon with a slow start, winning his first two matches and losing a third. However, as the afternoon wore on, it was clearly evident that he was by no means ready to give up. With a display of stamina and determination, Mendicino returned to the mat to win a fourth match, and clinched the gold medal in a fifth and final match by destroying his opponent at a score of 12-2.

At 149.5 lbs., Tony Cosentino was unfortunately beaten out of the standings after three matches. But in that same weight division, Jonathan Graham wrestled his way cleanly to a first place victory. Graham assured himself of a spot in the championship match by winning each of his preliminary bouts by a pin. In the contest for the gold medal, he met with and defeated Canadian Junior champion Graham Dadsell by a points decision.

In the words of York coach Albert Venditti, "John had an excellent day showing a great desire to win." Due to his first place finish and over-all excellence in competition, Graham was awarded the trophy for the most outstanding wrestler of the tournament.

As first place finishers at this meet, both Graham and Mendicino will advance, as part of the Central Eastern Ontario team coached by Albert Venditti, to the Ontario Championships, to be held December 15, in Scarborough.

With a junior squad achieving results like these, York seems to be well on its way to emerging as a formidable opponent for the more traditional powers from Western and Guelph in the upcoming meets.

Foiled again

Richard Aaron

Let's get serious about fencing for a moment. Haul the ship facade out of the gym, please. Send the movie extras home. And for heaven's sake, remove that frilly shirt and eyepatch.

Do you have any idea what's left to fencing when the Hollywood props disappear. The answer is plenty! Errol Flynnisms aside, fencing is still intended to be a sportsmanlike activity. Traditional etiquette such as the salute before a match and adjudicating in French add a delightful flavour to the sport.

The standard garb for fencers may seem a tad peculiar. Face mask, white jacket and pants (more properly, coulottes), along with a protective glove for the weapon hand, ensure immediate recognition. Yet, for all the acknowledgement, public awareness of this sport is very slight. Whereas in Europe fencing is a recognized pastime, in our neck of the cabbage patch, fencers are considered a little bit eccentric.

The physical side of fencing is not to be ignored. Increased agility, speed and strength are all measurable benefits.

Perhaps more importantly however, are the psychological aspects. Fencing on a serious

level is a strict discipline, which isn't the same thing as saying it cannot be enjoyed. It is a thinking person's sport. You are one on one with your opponent, and trying to out-tactic and out-finesse him should tax an athlete's ability to the fullest. The vast selection of attacks, defenses, counterattacks, counter-counterattacks, ad nauseum, combined with fanciful and controlled footwork provide for a tactician's motherload.

In the true spirit of something for everyone, mention should be made of the more grizzly incidents. A jagged, broken blade piercing a thin cotton jacket might appeal to a few. Yet it is hoped that some of the more staid curiosities have been picqued into actually witnessing some fencing in action and perhaps getting involved with a sport a lot more accessible than they thought previously. The York team invites applicants interested in competing next school year to begin practising today. Drop by the Tait upper gym any Tuesday or Thursday at 6:30. If, instead, you prefer to investigate the sport as an observer first, remind yourself to take in the York Invitational Tournament the weekend of January 12 and 13.

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Sports and Recreation

Whibbs smashes record as York trounces Carleton



Barb Whibbs (white jersey) assaulted the record book with a 42 point splurge that led Yeowomen to a 110-23 trouncing of Carleton.

Barb Whibbs scored 42 points to set a new OWIAA single-game scoring record, as she led the Yeowomen basketball team to their fifth straight win of the regular season. York demolished Carleton by a score of 110-23.

Frances Flint was pleased with her team's and Whibbs' play: "Even though Barb is a first year player, she proved she is one of the best players in Canada. She certainly helps lead our team by her desire and drive. She is just one example, though, of what all the players on our team show, and that is a terrific amount of effort."

Other outstanding players in the Carleton game were Anne Kinsella and Kim Holden who scored 20 and 16 points respectively.

All players on the Yeowomen team played extremely well defensively holding Carleton to only 23 points. The defensive play was established early with an awesome press which barely allowed Carleton up the floor.

One factor that may have contributed to York's success was the momentum established in their victory over a top ranked McMaster squad. This win, an 84-44 trouncing, placed York in first

position in the Tier II division. It was also a real team effort with everyone scoring. Top shooters were Barb Whibbs with 15, Fern Cooper with 14, and Anne Kinsella with 10.

After the McMaster confrontation, Flint felt that the game and her players had been outstanding. "This was the best game York has played. Our players worked as a team and had an excellent offense. Some of the plays we executed were brilliant. I have never seen a York team play as well. Even the officials commented on the super way we played." Flint was especially impressed with the team play of Fern Cooper and Marj Watt. Both women had five assists, and Cooper was continually stealing the ball, keeping McMaster off balance.

The drubbings of Carleton and McMaster, coupled with an earlier 104-42 demoralization of Ryerson, seem to indicate that Yeowomen were sadly underrated this year. Certainly, their play thus far proves that they are Tier I material. And for further proof one might cite York's pre-season, 75-42 thrashing of the Tier I Queen's Golden Gaels. York will have another chance, on Wednesday Dec. 5, to prove that they belong in Tier I, as they match up against U of T, an established Tier I team. After Wednesday's game, the team heads off to Mexico for three games against universities there. This should provide some excellent experience for the team, which will prepare it for the remainder of the season and the ensuing playoffs.

First swim meet sends six to CIAU's

Conceived and organized by Yeomen head coach Gary MacDonald, York hosted the first ever OUAA Invitational swim meet this past weekend. The purpose of the meet, attended by seven OUAA universities, was to qualify swimmers for the CIAU's before Christmas. There were no relays or team points. It was just an opportunity to achieve best times at this point in the season.

When asked about the success of the meet, MacDonald replied, "The meet was fairly successful for the first of its kind and I hope this type of meet will become an annual affair. It gave everyone a chance to swim all the CIAU events, with emphasis on individual performances. The meet was not all that fast, but it's still very early in the season, and the timing may have been bad, as far as school work is concerned."

Top performers in the meet were Craig Samuel (U of T), winner of the 400m IM, 200m IM and 200m backstroke; Bill Bevan (York), the 100m and 400m freestyle winner; and Alex Rae Grant (McMaster), winner of the 100m and 200m breaststroke. In all, six swimmers achieved the time standards to qualify for the CIAU's.

Generally, Yeomen swimmers came through with respectable performances. Coach MacDonald was particularly happy with

the work of freshman Bill Bevan, who surprised teammate Mark Erwin in winning the 100m freestyle and then went on to capture the 400m freestyle with the top CIAU time of the year. "Bill is swimming very well," said MacDonald, "considering he has a shoulder problem which forced him to quit swimming for two months this past summer."

Other good swimmers came from Martin Tiidus and Juri Daniel, who just missed qualifying times in the breaststroke events. Sophomore Jonathan Balcombe swam personal bests in the 50m and 200m freestyles, while steady performances also came from veterans John Bevan and Mark Erwin in the sprint freestyle events.

"The meet went well for most of my swimmers," commented MacDonald. "I was hoping to get two more people qualified for the nationals. Those two swimmers came very close and should make it during dual meet season in January and February. It's early in the season and we have a lot more training to do." Three Yeomen have already qualified for the nationals and MacDonald hopes to get several more qualified by the OUAA's in February.

The team is heading south for a training camp in Florida and will be back to swim against McMaster on January 12 in their first dual meet after Christmas.



Yeomen Martin Tiidus (shown above) and teammate Juri Daniels just missed qualifying for the CIAU's at last weeks QUAA meet.

Kioussis eyes CFL

Neil McKay

Three weeks ago yesterday, Yeoman cornerback Angelo Kioussis received a phone call from Frank Cosentino's secretary informing him that he had been selected to the 1979 All-Canadian football team. His reaction was predictable, and anyone who happened to be in Vanier's Open End could attest to Kioussis' jubilation, as he and a large contingent of friends and teammates staged a quiet and tasteful celebration the following night and morning.

"I've been playing football for ten years and being named All-

Canadian is definitely the highlight of it all for me personally," said the 23 year old Yeomen captain.

Kioussis, a third year science major, and the first Yeoman ever to be selected All-Canadian, has already begun training for next year's football season in which he hopes to be wearing the uniform of one of the nine CFL teams.

"The CFL draft is in February and until then I'll just have to wait and see. I definitely want to try pro ball. The only thing which may hurt me in the draft is my speed. When the pro scouts

tested us this year I ran a 5.3 forty, although I have run it in 4.9. Right now I'm doing track three days a week to pick up my speed."

At 5' 10" and 180 pounds, Kioussis is not an intimidating figure in comparison with some of the behemoths who play the game. Opponents, however, have come to realize that Kioussis is one of the most ferocious tacklers in the league despite his physical limitations. "The thing I love most about football is the contact. We had an extremely physical team this year and it had an effect on the other teams. I try to intimidate the opposition within the rules of the game. When one of their players staggers off the field after a good hit they know that you're here to play. You could see that a lot of the other teams were scared when they played us."

Kioussis' all-star selection illustrates the tremendous strides forward coach Frank Cosentino has made with the York football programme. "He's the best," lauds Kioussis. "The guys just love to play for him. He never says anything negative, just continual positive reinforcement. All the players have great respect for him and his coaching staff."

"This was the second year of his three year plan. Last year our goal was to be the best of the weaker teams in the league, which we were. This year we wanted to be competitive with the best clubs, which we were. As for next year, we've got about 20 guys lifting weights already, we're losing very few players, and I think we can realistically be looking for national honours. We're going to have a very strong team next year. Pro football has been a dream of mine, but if things don't work out next year I'll come back to York for one more year."

Judging from his play during the past year though, it seems unlikely that Angelo Kioussis will be wearing the Yeomen red and white next year.

University in order to secure a berth in the finals where they faced Ottawa Gee Gee's in what proved to be a re-match of Nov. 16 game in which York had emerged victorious.

For a while it looked as though Ottawa would have their revenge, taking a 15-5 decision in the first game. Gee Gee's capitalized on most of Yeowomen's offensive plays, not allowing York to muster any potent offensive threat.

However, Yeowomen held together, exhibiting the experience and court consistency that has helped to make them a superior team this season. They bounced back strongly to sweep the next two games (15-13, 15-13) and the match. According to Moshier "excellent, exciting volleyball was demonstrated by both teams."

York's next competition is on Dec. 6 at 7 pm when Yeowomen host Western. Although not doing as well as expected this year, Western should still provide good competition for Yeowomen, as they attempt to vindicate the loss to York at last year's OWIAA finals, a loss which marked the end of Mustang's seven year reign as provincial champions.

Women on top

Gary Cohen and Sharon Clayton

"The Yeowomen must maintain their form over the Christmas break if they are to continue as OWIAA champions," said York volleyball coach Merv Moshier, after his women outstripped the competition at last weekend's Ontario Open. Yeowomen, who lead the OWIAA standings after a tremendous, undefeated start, are in hot pursuit of their second consecutive provincial title.

Despite his team's relative lack of size, Moshier has continued to maintain that "you impress the hell out of people with exciting offence, but good defence is what wins games for you." Abiding by that philosophy, Yeowomen, working as a tight unit, have successfully defused larger, more offensively oriented opponents, on their way to fashioning a perfect record.

At the Open, in which squads from the OUAA participated, along with a number of club teams, the Yeowomen went undefeated through the preliminary round-robin segment. Cabbagetown, Boston YWCA and Sherbrooke each fell in two straight games.

Yeowomen then subdued Rive Sud (Quebec) and Laval