

Vanier mistaken on incorporation: Koster

By ROSS HOWARD

Council of the York Student Federation president Paul Koster blasted Vanier College council and Vandoo editor Mel Lubek Tuesday for playing dirty politics with Vanier's intended referendum on continued membership in CYSF in January.

Koster called Lubek "inconsiderate, and unjust" in urging the referendum supposedly over the issue of CYSF incorporation.

Koster pointed out incorporation has not even been discussed by the CYSF yet, as the idea is only in a preliminary draft stage, and said Lubek was "really unjust to claim incorporation threatens the college system."

"We (CYSF) weren't even invited to Vanier's meeting about the incorporation, or even asked to explain what it means," Koster said.

"Incorporation isn't yet a council subject; it is only a legal problem anyway, and requires a lawyer to explain it," he said.

"Incorporation has absolutely nothing to do with the college system, as Lubek claims," Koster said. "We are definitely not trying to jeopardize the college system."

"I don't know why Lubek did it," (called a referendum over the incorporation issue) Koster said.

"He's just after print — to see his name in the papers, to raise shit over a non-issue."

"We'll fight the referendum, definitely," Koster added. "I'm going to write a letter to

every Vanier student, and try to explain the mess Mel has made," Koster said.

Koster's criticism of Vanier's move was supported by councillor Paul Plotkin. "It's just for political hay, part of Lubek's annual exhibition," he said. "But Vanier seems to really be led by the nose by Lubek."

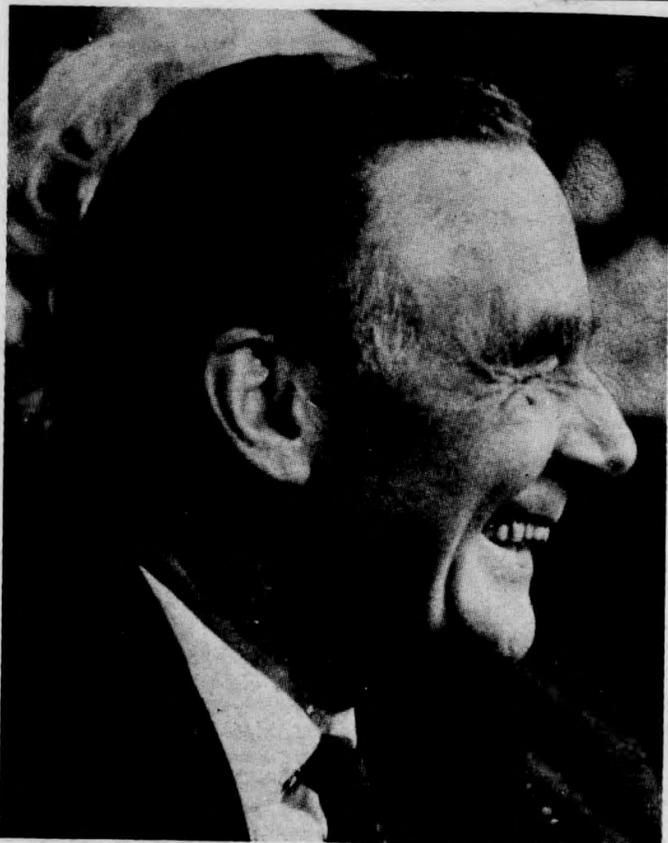
"It's crazy, but we'll have to fight Vanier again, and on an issue the CYSF hasn't even passed yet," Plotkin said.

Another council observer suggested Vanier's move to reconsider CYSF ostensibly on the incorporation issue was prompted by senior college and university administrators who want to keep CYSF in check, and are using Vanier council as a tool.

Before the Vanier council meeting which passed the referendum motion assistant vice-president (student services) John Becker forwarded confidential anti-incorporation arguments, including a counter-statement by the university's lawyers, to Vanier master C. D. Fowle.

Fowle prepared private copies of the argument and distributed them to a select Vanier mailing list of councillors before the referendum-decision meeting, according to the observer.

He suggested Vanier Council, partially through Mr. Lubek's leadership and vehemence, was being dragged into administration politics which could only further confuse Vanier politics and harm CYSF.



A HAPPY MAN?

Excaltibur — Bob Waller

Perhaps. Escott Reid, Glendon's outgoing principal is leaving after four years of getting the arts college founded. Story page 3.

Excaltibur

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THE YORK UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

December 4, 1969

\$20,705 last year

York plans for food profit of over \$17,000 in '69-70

York's food services is expected to make a \$17,052 profit in the 1969-70 fiscal year, according to a budget released to some of York's administrators earlier this month, despite the fact that meal prices were increased for day students this year.

The university plans to pull a profit of \$21,883 from the food service operation on the York Campus. The Glendon Campus food services is being run on a planned deficit of \$4,831, but in a memorandum issued with the budget, York business manager J.R. Allen says "this may be overcome."

Food services made a net profit of \$20,705 last year according to the budget, with the profits split almost evenly between the two campuses.

York has also renewed its contract with Versafood Services Limited. By the contract the university pays Versafood a management fee based on a percentage of direct operating costs.

Profits from the service go to the university.

Questioned by Winters college council president Marshall Green at a meeting of the food services committee last Thursday, Allen said the university did not bother to call for tenders when the Versafood contract came up for renewal in June.

See budget — Page 5

Dunn says tow problems were less than expected

Thirty-two cars had been towed off the campus by Tuesday afternoon since the new parking regulations came into effect a week ago yesterday. "It's much less than I'd anticipated," said safety and security director C. G. Dunn. He said he had received "no real complaints" about the new rules.

The new parking regulations empower the university to tow illegally-parked cars off campus and set down higher fines for parking and moving violations on the campus.

Dunn has received one complaint from a non-student, though. Radio York business manager Gary Greenburg says he came out of Vanier College Monday morning to find a tow truck just hooking up to his car. The tow truck driver would not unhook the car, Greenberg said, until he was paid the \$10 towing fee.

"It's just too bad," Dunn said Tuesday. He said the driver could legally charge the towing fee for the "privilege" of not having a car towed away, as soon as the truck's hook was connected.

Third year Vanier student Leo Fisherman claims he offered to move his car Sunday when he saw a tow truck preparing to hook up to it, but that he too was charged the \$10 towing fee.

According to a third year Osgoode student, Fisherman was not legally bound to pay the \$10 since the tow truck had not hooked up.

Meanwhile the 4,480 students who have bought parking stickers for access to the outside lots are getting used to the automatic controlled gates at the parking lots.

Other drivers, it seems, have not bothered to buy their stickers and have decided that it is just as easy to get out of a lot by breaking down the wooden barrier as by dropping a quarter in the slot. More than 20 of the barriers have been broken since they were first put up about two months ago. They cost \$11 to replace.

CYSF passes media board to be watchdog, guardian

By ROSS HOWARD

You may hate us and them or you may love us and them, but now you have a legal, bureaucratic way to complain about EXCALIBUR and Radio York.

As a result of Tuesday's CYSF meeting, a formal intermediary body to serve as watchdog and guardian over the campus media has been established. The new non-partisan body, called the Board of Communications, will receive complaints about the media, make investigations and an top-level inquiry if necessary, and tell the CYSF what to do about the investigations results.

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

The new board is composed of

representatives from the college complexes, (two for every four colleges), former media chiefs, three students chosen from the student body at large, and two professional communicators working on campus.

The board will hear annual staff choices for editor or station manager, and recommend or reject it, in concurrence with CYSF.

Any formal disagreements between the impartial board's rulings in hiring and firing cases or mismanagement problems, result in a university-wide referendum.

Failure to follow the principles and code of ethics of the students press, and an adaption to radio, are the recognized grounds for a board-sponsored investigation. The board findings are final, and if rejected by the council, result in a

referendum.

The board is also open to petitions from the university members for investigations and firing procedures, or from councils, organizations, or the media staff.

The BOC was criticized as a ploy to give the paper and the radio all power free from the council, and as a bureaucratic drag by councillors Tony Wagner, and Paul Plotkin. Both complaints were denied by communications commissioner Karen Hood, who worked with a few advisors and the media for several months to produce the new BOC.

For anyone who cannot wait to begin a formal complaint against the favorite media before the board members are all appointed should see Karen Hood, in the CYSF.

Rights report unread as essays press

Reaction to the report of the presidential committee on rights and responsibilities of members of the York community, released last week, varied from descriptions of "magnificent" to "pretty vague" and "padded" this week, but the overwhelming reaction was the same — with exams and essays on the doorstep few people had read it.

The report, the result of 18 months of investigation listed 83 recommendations, including a proposal to set up a university court system, and discussed most aspects of the university.

York president Murray G. Ross called the report "magnificent in every respect" (see page 18) and said the report "stands as a model of how a report dealing with a problem of this kind should be dealt with."

But Council of the York Student Federation academic affairs commissioner Ken McMullen wasn't as pleased.

"It implies the administration are different from students and faculty," he said Tuesday. It "seems to define the university as administrators," he said.

McMullen noted that the report was careful to include a section on the rights and responsibilities of student and faculty publications on campus, but gave no mention of administration publications such as the Daily Bulletin.

He said that rather than rejecting the idea of "in loco parentis" the report, by "reasserting that the university is the administration" was "reinforcing the parental image... of the father taking care of the students."

See editorial — Page 6;
Critical university — Page 19

"I feel that everything in it is the same as the Order On Campus paper (the report on campus discipline of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, released at the end of September)." He said that the definitions in the Laskin committee report were vague, and that they could "be interpreted any way."

McMullen joked that the report discriminates against arts students by banning sit-ins. Science students get labs to

conduct their experiments, he said, but a political scientist is not allowed to hold a sit-in as an experiment in political behavior.

CYSF president Paul Koster had not read the report by Tuesday, but "I briefly looked at it and it seems pretty good." He said it was "a workable document" but noted it seemed "pretty vague".

A member of the administration said the report was "padded" and said that very few of the 83 recommendations were not being practised now.

Vice-president (academic) Dennis Healy called it "an excellent report" and "a basis for discussion".

Winters college council president Marshall Green hadn't read the report thoroughly, but noted "the basic problem is the premise that the university does not initiate reform — it just discusses it."

But for the average student the report still meant nothing. With half-a-dozen essays to write, no one had time to read the massive report.

171 women arrested in test of Montreal's anti-march law

By JUDY DARCY
Excalibur Staff

MONTREAL—One hundred and seventy one women—workers and students—of the Front Commun des Quebecoises were arrested last Friday night in Montreal in the first application of that city's anti-demonstration bylaw.

The Montreal bylaw adopted Nov. 12 gives the city administration the power to declare illegal any demonstrations or marches which it considers may become violent before they have begun.

Approximately 200 women, ranging in age from 16 to over 50 associated with either French or English women's liberation groups in the city, rallied inside the National Theatre School building on St. Lawrence Boulevard at Dorchester, an area characterized by rundown taverns and pool halls. The building was almost blocked from view by the patrons of the now empty pool halls and taverns and by scores of photographers and press men.

The women, most wearing red headbands carrying the initials of the Front de Liberation des

Femmes entered the street running and assembled inside the U-shaped formation of their marshalls. Then, encircled by the marshalls, who were chained together for solidarity and protection, moved quickly down the boulevard—for 100 yards.

Hundreds of policemen—the riot squad complete with helmets and three-foot sticks and badges conspicuously absent, roaring motorcycles, paddy wagons with doors flying wide open, and dozens of female police to deal with a potentially "delicate" situation—blocked the road and surrounded the demonstrators on all sides.

The police officer who approached the group asking to speak to the leaders, was firmly told "Nous n'avons pas de directeurs!" The anti-demonstration bylaw, against which the protest was organized, was then read and the women ordered to disperse.

Chanting "On veut passer, on veut passer" and then "Liberte, the Front de Liberation des

liberte and "Vive la greve (strike) illegale des policiers", the women sat down in the street.

The arrests began in a matter of minutes but the women continued their singing and also staged a mock Miss Grey Cup beauty contest to illustrate one of the ways in which women are dehumanized and treated as objects in the society.

(Most Montreal papers carried front page stories and photos of the demonstration, 'ironically' juxtaposed with larger photos and stories of the Grey Cup beauty contest).

Of the 200 members of the Front Commun des Quebecoises present 171 were arrested over the next 45 minutes in groups of five and 10. The arrests were made very difficult by the quarter-inch-thick chains and padlocks binding many of the women together.

The Montreal Fire Department had to be called to saw the chains apart before the women could be loaded into the paddy wagons and carted away.

When it became obvious that all who stayed would be arrested, some of the women tried to make their way through the surrounding policemen three rows deep. Of those who tried to leave, only a few English speaking were successful. Most were pushed back into the seated group by the patronizing cops who urged the "girlies" to continue playing their games.

The women of the Front Commun des Quebecoises, the first to protest Montreal's anti-demonstration bylaw, were held on \$25 bond and released at 5:30 the next morning. All but 37 were charged with violating that bylaw which carries a penalty of 60 days in jail or \$100 or both.

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock they appeared in court and refused to plead either guilty or not guilty of violating a bylaw which they considered to be illegal for its denial of rights assured in the Canadian Bill of Rights.

A motion before the court placed by the women's lawyers charges that the bylaw is invalid because it violates the section of the Bill of Rights guaranteeing freedom of speech and freedom of expression.

The judge entered pleas of not guilty for all the women. They were remanded until December 18.

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Canada Briefs

12 TAs fired at SFU

BURNABY — Twelve Simon Fraser University teaching assistants — all heavily involved in the recent strike — were dismissed from the political science, sociology and anthropology department last Thursday. The rationale for the decision came in a PSA announcement Nov. 24, which said enrolment would be cut by two-thirds in lower-level PSA courses next semester, leaving no courses for the dismissed TA's to teach. The cuts were made without consulting PSA students. "The reasons are obviously political, but it will be hard to prove," said David Adair, one of the dismissed TA's. The political implications of the action become even more obvious in view of the fact that all TA's who "scabbed" during the 41-day strike by over 700 PSA students and faculty, were rehired, Adair said. Meanwhile, two of the striking PSA profs, Kathleen Aberle and Saghir Ahmad, have been definitely suspended, their appeals rejected by a five-man board of governors tribunal.

Elections declared invalid

Arts faculty elections for senate-faculty vacancies were declared invalid by the Loyola College senate last Thursday, following a boycott of the elections by over half the faculty. The boycotting faculty were protesting disenfranchisement of lecturers, although lecturers were allowed to vote by a last-minute ruling, and the senate's handling of the disputed Santhanam case. S. A. Santhanam, a physics professor, was not rehired by the administration earlier this year. Senate at first supported the professor, then earlier this fall upheld the administration's stance. The arts faculty vacancies were created when seven faculty members resigned at the Oct. 7 meeting in which senate backed the administration over Santhanam. Five of the seven ran again Wednesday, but lost to more conservative candidates, apparently because of the boycott. The Canadian Association of University Teachers investigation into the Santhanam case was also temporarily suspended Thursday at the request of the Montreal police department. Police feared that demonstrations might develop over the investigation which they would be unable to handle because of the demands of the Grey Cup parade.

McGill senate keeps veto

MONTREAL — The McGill senate dealt a stunning blow to the autonomy of the campus student council Nov. 26, refusing to ratify the students' new constitution which was overwhelmingly adopted in a student referendum last March. If the senate had approved the constitutional amendments it would have been the last time the university's highest academic body would be called on to examine the document which governs student affairs — and therein lies the problem. The new constitution would delete the clause requiring amendments to be ratified by the senate; yesterday the senators insisted that their veto power had to stay, and showed why by using it. If the senate were to ratify the document, said vice-principal Stanley Frost, "the students' society would then become a completely autonomous body."

2 profs convicted, suspended

Brian Humphries, an English lecturer, was suspended without pay last week by Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, following his conviction in Kingston for the possession and cultivation of marijuana. Two petitions are currently being circulated on the campus seeking for his reinstatement. The students' petition claims that the administration is unduly persecuting Humphries. The second, sponsored by other faculty in the English department, say they do not wish to conduct those classes normally taught by the suspended teacher. At the University of Saskatchewan the administration refused to rehire teaching assistant Jeff Goodman last week, because he had been convicted last summer for theft of a 39-cent can opener. Students on the Regina campus are also circulating a petition requesting Goodman's rehiring.

Teach-in attacks imperialism

EDMONTON — Canada should nationalize U.S. industry in Canada, pull out of NATO and NORAD, and stop chemical-biological warfare research, participants at a University of Alberta teach-in decided last week. Two thousand students voted last Monday to condemn Canadian participation in U.S. war research projects. The vote ended a foreign policy panel discussion in which former minister of external affairs Paul Martin claimed that Canada's foreign policy was completely separate from that of the U.S. He claimed the closeness of Canadian and U.S. foreign policy is due mostly to a "concurrence of interests." University of Toronto professor Kenneth McNaught called for nationalization of U.S. businesses in Canada to counter rapidly-growing U.S. influence. "We walk in kind of a psychological terror of the U.S.," McNaught said. Other panelists included Lewis Hertzman, chairman of York's history department and Pauline Jewett, director of Canadian studies at Carleton University. Hertzman joined McNaught in calling for action on the national question.

Manitoba board meetings open

WINNIPEG — The board of governors of the University of Manitoba has opened its doors to the general public, passing a motion by student governor Ken Brown 11-4. Members of the university and newsmen may now attend regular board meetings, but visitors will not be allowed to participate in discussion unless asked. The motion was opposed by administration president Hugh Sanderson and university chancellor Peter Curry, who contended the board was like the federal cabinet. Since cabinet meetings are closed, the board meetings should be too, they said. The University of British Columbia governors rejected open board meetings Nov. 4.

Farewell address

Reid asks self-criticism

By JOAN SHIRLOW

Glendon College students must become self-questioning, angry intellectuals committed to improving their community, their country and the world, says the college's retiring principal, Escott Reid.

pollutes the air. . . fouls its lakes and rivers. . . fails to provide equality of opportunity. . . and brutalizes the mind and spirit of man."

He received a standing ovation from the 100 students present at the end of his speech. He was visibly shaken.

Reid said society "courts destruction because it refuses to come to grips with the two great

world issues of this generation, how to narrow the dangerously wide gap between China and the rest of the world, and how to speed up the dangerously slow rate of economic growth of the hungry three-fifths of the world."

He rationalized courses which are not relevant to world problems by saying they will deliver students from "the tyranny of the immediate, the novel and the transitory."

Reid is retiring at the end of this term from the job he has held for the last four years.

"We are still—let us say it with shame—a middle class college with far too few students from the families who constitute the poorest third of our citizens," Reid said.

"We share this shame with virtually all the universities and colleges of Canada. It is a national shame, and for national shame there must be a national repentance, there must be national reparations, national action."

Reid called for a revolution, but outlined who he wanted to see as his revolutionaries:

"A revolution will diminish misery, and that is the main purpose of a revolution. . . Those who wish to change society for the better must have warm, compassionate hearts, as well as cool, calculating brains. . . They need to hate evil, but not to hate the evildoer. . . They need to be able to appreciate not just the misery of man, but also his nobility and mystery and the nobility and mystery of so many of his acts of creation."

Sandy McKay, a third year Glendon student, said: "We have been turned off. Glendon has sunk into academics and set the world off. . . we have no social awareness. . . cannot think of an institution that has less relevance to the poor than Glendon College. . . It is time to share our wealth with people of the world. We are the forces of the revolution."

Explaining his self-imposed retirement, Reid said, "I have come to an age when it is not easy to accept new ideas."

In a farewell address to Glendon students last Thursday Reid called for "informed intellectuals who are angry at a society which

Sociology union begins with only 80 at meeting

By GREG McCONNELL

The Sociology union is beginning to take shape.

A steering committee of about 15 students resulted from an hour-long meeting last Thursday to plan a tentative statement for submission to another general meeting in January.

Although the chairmen, Larry Siegel and Ron Freedman, had expected at least a turnout of 100 on Thursday, they and those students present felt that the 80 people who did come constituted "approval" for the general idea of a union.

Some lectures had been cancelled and it was held in the lecture hall used for J. Nagata's class.

Publicity had been fairly extensive, including announcements in all sociology lectures, and posters around the university. An earlier faculty-sponsored call for a union had significantly lacked coordinated publicity.

The decision for the general

meeting came out of several of these earlier faculty-called student liaison committee meetings.

The faculty had extended an invitation for student representation on faculty committees, and the students present felt a union would be the best framework for choosing committee members.

Apparently there had been several complaints about particular sociology courses, as well as difficulties at registration. One course, for instance, has a lecture once every four weeks, and students claimed it had no continuity. Besides voicing these complaints students felt a union would aid evaluation of courses and thus help to predict next year's needs.

The 15 students on the steering committee of the tentative union will attend the next faculty-student liaison committee meeting, and call a general assembly for January to discuss their proposals.

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Wirkowski gets asst. coach job

Nobby Wirkowski, the coordinator of men's athletics, has been appointed assistant coach of the varsity basketball team.

The appointment was announced at a meeting of the team yesterday afternoon.

Art Johnson, the vice-president (academic affairs), will remain as head coach of the team.

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World Briefs

YWCA approves pot, the pill

EAST LANSING, Mich. (LNS-CPS) — A young adult conference of the Young Women's Christian Association pulled out all stops here recently, endorsing legalization of marijuana and calling for the use of YWCA facilities to dispense birth control aids to married and single women. The conference-goers, all under 35-years of age, also called for the repeal of all abortion laws and endorsed anti-war demonstrations and self-determination for blacks.

45 cops arrest 29 students

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (CUP-CPS) — Twenty-nine University of California students have been charged with conspiracy and kidnapping after a sit-in which held an administrator prisoner in his office for less than two hours. If convicted, the 29 could serve life sentences. The students, members of the Students for a Democratic Society and the Asian Radical Movement, were protesting the firing of a black cafeteria worker who allegedly took an unauthorized coffee break. It took 25 UCLA campus police and 20 Los Angeles police to break down the administrator's office door and arrest the 29 students.

Indians reclaim Alcatraz

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (LNS) — More than 100 Indians have reclaimed Alcatraz Island, site of a former federal prison in San Francisco bay, "in the name of all American Indians by right of discovery," and have occupied the prison since taking it over at dawn, Nov. 20. The Indians, many from Native American student groups at nearby universities, have offered to purchase the island from the federal government for \$24 in glass beads and red cloth, a precedent set by the white man's purchase of a similar island about 300 years ago. "Our offer of \$1.24 per acre is greater than the 47 cents per acre that the white man is now paying the California Indians for their land," the group declared.

U.S. Irish condemn imperialism

NEW YORK, N.Y. (LNS) — Irish-American students have formed a support group for the Civil Rights Association of Northern Ireland. At the first conference of the National Association for Irish Justice, a student caucus decided to form a separate organization in order to take more hard-line stands than the Association was prepared to do. For the sake of unity, the conference decided to take stands only on the Irish question, but the student caucus denounced British imperialism in Northern Ireland, U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, and recommended forging links with U.S. blacks. The student group wants to form campus groups "with the purpose of educating the Irish-American students and the American student body as to the progressive nature of the Irish freedom struggle."

Sixty miles of garbage

SAN FRANCISCO (CUP-CPS) — A Stanford professor has predicted that the Bay area "will die soon". "Ecological catastrophe is here now and we only need to open our eyes to see it," Dr. Robert Driesback, a professor at Stanford's medical school claimed. He called for legislation to control population growth in the San Francisco area, reusing present post-resource fuel sources rather than consuming more natural resources, banning individual automobiles and taxing combustible engines 50 cents per mile. The ecologist announced his program at a new conference for his soon-to-be-published 576-page survey, Handbook of the San Francisco Region. He cited figures that the amount of waste dumped into the bay annually could build a wall 36 feet wide and 30 feet high from downtown San Francisco to San Jose, nearly 60 miles away.

Pregnant Panthers spark march

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (LNS) — Nearly 3,000 demonstrators, led by a contingent of 1,800 women, marched through the streets of New Haven last week to demand the release of the Connecticut 14. Five women, including a recent mother and two expectant mothers, have been in jail since May, when the 14 were arrested on charges of conspiracy to murder Panther Alex Rackley. Although the Panthers insist "Alex Rackley was and always will be considered a member in good standing of the Panther party," police claim the party tortured and executed him because they suspected he was a cop. Welfare mothers, Black Panther women, women's liberation members and women from the Young Lords, a militant Latin group, were backed up by a large contingent of young white women and 1,200 men. They carried signs reading "Free our Sisters — Free Ourselves!" Jailed Peggy Carter of the New Haven Panthers, gave birth to a baby boy last week under heavy armed guard. After 30 hours of labor, the child was delivered by Caesarian section. Miss Carter was returned to jail two days later, suffering from an infection which the Panthers fear may make her sterile. The baby was released to her family, but the two expectant mothers fear the state will declare them "unfit mothers" and place the children in foster homes. During the demonstration, the Panther party demanded to serve as the babies' guardian, and demanded the state release the pregnant women on their own recognizance.

Vietnam vet shot at Fort Dix

FORT DIX, N.J. (LNS) — A black Vietnam veteran was shot in the back of the knee at the military prison here Nov. 8 as he walked out of his barracks by the soldier assigned to guard him. Other soldiers in the barracks ran out after hearing the shot and found the guard standing over the wounded prisoner, who was twitching on the ground. "I should have killed the black bastard," the guard answered when challenged by the GIs. The prisoner, Corporal Louis Hutchins, won the Silver Star in Vietnam and was up for the Congressional Medal of Honor for saving four wounded comrades under fire. He had missed formation and been restricted to base.

Executive committee still closed

Open meetings idea defeated

A student motion to open up meetings of the joint board of governors and senate executive committee was defeated at last Thursday's senate meeting.

The motion, which was moved by John Bosley and supported overwhelmingly by the other student senators, would have opened up the meetings to all senators. Only executive members are now allowed to attend.

Today the joint board/senate committee is meeting to discuss procedure for reporting to senate

the names of candidates for university president.

Next Tuesday the senate meets in full to discuss procedure and/or receive the report of the presidential search committee.

That meeting is expected to see the continuance of a two-month-old argument between senators as to the procedure for selecting York's new president.

The senate also discussed a working paper on liberalizing York's admissions policies at last Thursday's meeting.

The committee on admissions recommended that York "no longer specify acceptable grade 13 subjects, nor attempt to evaluate or restrict the Ontario schools' curricula for purpose of admission to university."

This would mean "that, in effect, York would depend wholly on the school principal to judge whether a student's programme provides appropriate preparation for university degree study," the committee report says.

When asked if York gives special consideration to underprivileged people such as Canadian Indians who might not have "proper" qualifications, a committee member said yes.

In their brief, the admissions committee admits that York may have to turn away even qualified applicants.

"We must assume that in some programs York will not be able to accept all formally qualified candidates," the brief says.

The solution: "A method will be required whereby candidates for a given programme may be ranked according to some formula which would include, in their appropriate weight, criteria that would predict degrees of success in the program sought."

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Campus dialogue

By TIM CLARK

1. Have you read the Laskin committee report on the rights and responsibilities of members of the York University community?
2. What was your general impression of it?



Bill Mercer, W III

1. Extensively but not intensively.
2. It seemed reasonable.



Peter May, Osgoode I

1. No.



Sue Reeves, V I

1. No.



Andy Michalski, G II

1. No.



Rolly Stroeter, student member of the Laskin committee

1. Yes.
2. If one agrees or disagrees with any parts of the document one still has to admit that the very fact of clarifying some of those assumptions will be helpful to students, faculty and administrators.



Donald Summerhayes, English professor

1. No.

York's glassblower fired, asks for inquiry



NOT HERE MUCH LONGER

Excalibur - Tim Clark

Norman Hill blows glass for science faculty and graduate students to fix their custom-made apparatus. At least he will until next Friday. The university just got around to telling him he had been dismissed because of "friction" between him and his faculty supervisor, J.M. Goodings. Hill found out about his dismissal when he saw a new name listed beside his room and telephone number in a new staff list.

Replacement was appointed before man was dismissed

By BRIAN MILNER

York's glassblower has asked for a presidential inquiry into his recent firing.

"After four-and-a-half years they found me unsatisfactory and I'm trying to get a proper inquiry into it," Norman Hill said Tuesday. He first found out about his dismissal from a clerk who told him about a new staff list without his name on it. There was "somebody else occupying this room with this phone number," Hill said.

When he went to his faculty supervisor, science professor J.M. Goodings, Hill found he was being fired on Dec. 12. A retired civil servant had already been hired to replace him.

Yvonne Aziz, York president Murray G. Ross' personal secretary, is now looking into Hill's charges as a result of a letter Hill sent to Ross last week. In the letter he said he would like the chance to answer any allegations, because "it's kind of a slur on me."

Technicians at the university have no union through which to air their grievances and can only write letters to people like the university president.

Hill, 50, has had 25 years ex-

perience in scientific glassblowing. His job at York involves making and repairing custom-made apparatus for faculty and graduate students.

"There is no complaint whatsoever about my glassblowing abilities," Hill said. He has been given a good reference by the university.

Originally his pay was to stop Dec. 12. Now, even though he is still leaving on the 12th, he is being paid till the end of December.

Dean of science O.R. Lundell said Tuesday the reason for the dismissal was "not his glassblowing." Instead, the reason was "a lack of cooperation on the part of Mr. Hill with Mr. Goodings and other members of faculty," he said.

Hill admitted that there had been "friction". Goodings would not comment on the matter.

Whatever the reasons for the dismissal, it was not properly carried out. Mistakenly, Lundell "understood that he (Hill) had been informed" before the staff change was sent to the personnel department.

It was a "coincidence" that a new man became available to fill the job at that time, Lundell said.

CYSF joins private profit-making organization

By ROSS HOWARD

The university-wide council is into another "national" student organization again, although this time it's only as part of a profit-making, private organization.

The council of the York Student Federation voted to join the new Association of Post-Secondary Educational Institutions' Student Councils, a no-politics, no positions, no social conscience thing designed to be a clearing house for university students on European charter flights, offer insurance policies, and provide general information.

ASC, the product of University of Toronto student president Gus Abols and friends as a commercial replacement for the now dead Canadian Union of Students, was accepted

in principle by the council in order to take part in the charter flight plans offered. ASC is offering flights to Europe at a supposed low rate similar to past CUS flights.

But ASC also wants a ten cents membership fee from every student at York, via CYSF, and intends to make \$15 profit from each student who uses the charter flight. The \$15 is supposed to be turned over to the student's respective council; i.e. CYSF for its own use.

Several CYSF members objected to joining such a profit-making body, even though CYSF promised the money refunded to CYSF will be turned over to the students who originally paid it out.

Other student councils in Ontario, notably

Western, intend to keep the \$15 profit per student for the council's use.

Also strongly criticized were ASC constitutional laws making the annual meeting closed to any but official representatives from the member universities, and an unamendable by-law prohibiting ASC from taking any political positions at all.

Councillor Paul Axelrod called the ASC demand for an immediate answer from York "blackmail and robbery," and said the decision to take no political sides was a political act in itself. About 15 post-secondary schools are expected to join ASC.

CYSF finally joined the ASC in principle only, in order to be included in the charter flight offers, with a promise to oppose to

profit-making and restrictive classes in the ASC constitution.

The council also decided to hold elections for a new council on Feb. 3, 1970, with nominations from Jan. 12 - 22, and campaigning Jan. 22 - Feb. 2. The council is seeking a chief returning officer.

The council debated but did not act on several proposals to change the term of office so that new councils elected in February will not take over until June, and serve for a year.

One of the main purposes in a June-to-June council is to allow students to hold office for a full year as full-time councillors.

Last year York made \$20,705 on your meals

YORK UNIVERSITY
CURRENT OPERATING BUDGET
Year Ending June 30, 1970

FOOD SERVICE — GLENDON COLLEGE & YORK CAMPUS

	1969-70			1968-69		
	GLENDON COLLEGE	YORK CAMPUS	TOTAL	GLENDON COLLEGE	YORK CAMPUS	TOTAL
Income:						
Cash sales	\$ 61,815	\$ 582,908	\$ 644,723	\$ 76,640	\$ 291,700	\$ 368,340
Residence fees 1969-70						
Glendon 432 x 435	186,605			170,520		170,520
York Campus 1014 x 435		432,268	618,873		416,295	416,295
Masters, Dons, etc.	6,840	19,475	26,315	5,000	17,500	22,500
Conferences and functions	39,759	136,398	176,157	57,750	104,870	162,620
	<u>\$295,019</u>	<u>\$1,171,049</u>	<u>\$1,466,068</u>	<u>\$ 309,910</u>	<u>\$ 830,365</u>	<u>\$1,140,275</u>
Expense:						
Food (and sundries)	\$142,660	\$ 524,013	\$ 666,673	\$ 146,890	\$ 376,245	\$ 523,135
Salaries and wages	117,117	449,874	566,991	112,468	312,645	425,113
Operating expenses	12,435	61,209	73,644	14,822	51,606	66,428
Management fee	12,380	40,201	52,581	12,205	32,930	45,135
Total expense incurred by caterer	284,592	1,075,297	1,359,889	286,385	773,426	1,059,811
Supplies	2,608	9,236	11,844	1,900	9,405	11,305
Equipment	500	1,000	1,500	750	600	1,350
Building operation & maintenance	12,150	63,633	75,783	10,800	36,304	47,104
	<u>299,850</u>	<u>1,149,166</u>	<u>1,449,016</u>	<u>299,835</u>	<u>819,735</u>	<u>1,119,570</u>
Reserve (profit, loss)	(4,831)	21,883	17,052	10,075	10,630	20,705
	<u>\$295,019</u>	<u>\$1,171,049</u>	<u>\$1,466,068</u>	<u>\$ 309,910</u>	<u>\$ 830,365</u>	<u>\$1,140,275</u>

Excalibur

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

Ramblings on York's rights report

After 18 months of closed discussion the presidential committee on rights and responsibilities finally made its report. Huge, isn't it. It takes an hour and a half for a quick read-through, about four hours to do the job once intensively.

It is unfortunate—for most of us at York—that the report was made public at this time of the year. If it had come out about a month or so earlier, then president Murray Ross would probably have received the feedback that he apparently wants.

Unfortunately, most copies of the report will probably gather dust wherever most of us deposited them with a vague promise to read them after writing those three exams or marking that hum seminar's essays.

However, perhaps the president and his friends on the board of governors won't be too sad if there are no extensive alternatives and/or criticisms posed. Evidently, Ross and York chancellor Frank Chalmers are both on Cloud 9 over the report. Apparently, Ross sees it as a magnificent document, even historic in its import and originality—even to the point, some Laskin committee members report, of looking upon it as the crowning gem of his 10-year career at York.

Near the beginning of the report it says: "The committee thinks it appropriate to say that it was not called into being by the president because of any existing or looming emergency."

That, gentlemen, is not quite correct. Sometime in November, 1967, two reporters from the Glendon weekly Pro Tem were interviewing board chairman William Pearson Scott for a feature they were doing on York's board of governors.

During the interview, Scott mentioned a furor that was then going on at the Universities of Toronto and McGill over a controversial article that had appeared in both campus' newspapers. Scott was incensed at the way the authorities at both universities were waffling and fumbling (so he thought) in disposing of the controversy quickly and efficiently, with the least publicity.

At that time, Scott—still board chairman—said that such goings-on must never occur at York. To that end, Scott said that in the next meeting of the board, he was going to recommend that some sort of committee be set up to look into discipline matters at this university.

Well, surely, York's crusty old leader got his way and in February, 1968, Ross duly set up the rights committee under Bora Laskin.

The purpose of revealing the forgoing was merely to illustrate the cooperative work relations between the more senior members of the York community.

The rights report can certainly stand a great deal of criticism. If EXCALIBUR can muster enough people interested in taking time to write on the report, then

we will carry discussion in our pages. However, there is the problem of time and inclination; the report was worked on for 18 months and systematic and sound critiques can rarely be put together over a weekend.

This, however, does not mean that EXCALIBUR legitimizes the report. The document was damned from its inception. The nub of it comes down to this: The members of this community were never asked whether or not they wanted such a far-reaching (timewise and lengthwise) investigation into their rights and responsibilities. We were merely told that such a committee was going to exist and that we were lucky enough to have students represented on it.

That's irreversibly contradictory and a gross affront to the basic principle that a person—and in turn, his community—should have the right to control, to as large a degree as possible, things which deeply affect.

Now although no one will admit that York is democratic, the influence of a slightly less undemocratic outside community, plus a highly politically-sophisticated community at York, points strongly away from the type of dictatorial decision-making that accompanied the birth and development of this report.

That was meant to clarify the facts of the situation we are working in.

In a statement on page 18, Ross says that one point about the report which made him happy was that it had representation from all three estates of this community. Unfortunately, that type of thinking cost Louis his head in The French Revolution of 1789.

Where were the workers of this community... if they don't play their part at York and pick up garbage, the place wouldn't be habitable after a week. There were no workers on the committee.

Where were the women of this community?... whether student, worker, faculty or, yes, even the board, this community is about 50 per cent female. They have an entirely different perspective on rights and responsibilities than men. There were no women on the committee.

The committee that made the report cannot be said to be representative of even half the community.

One final point should be made about the report in general. Despite all the critiques, the reality of the recommendations will only become clear when a situation arises that demands use of the court system and in turn, discussion and decisions based on the content of the rights report—whether approved by Ross with revision or without.

Next week EXCALIBUR will print, if it's finished, a critique of the content—specifically the underlying themes—of this rights report.

Songmy expresses U.S. imperialism

The calculated slaughter of the innocents of Songmy, the tiny South Vietnamese hamlet of the lyric name, is neither a mistake nor an aberration, neither a temporary moral lapse on the part of weary GIs nor the debased sadism of a few pervers.

The murder of more than 500 civilian residents of Songmy—children in arms, women and men—is the quintessential expression of U.S. imperialism and racism directed toward one hamlet in ravaged South Vietnam.

Songmy is all of South Vietnam. "C" Company is an invading army from the United States over a half-million strong. The attack on Songmy by "C" Company was an attack on the oppressed peoples of the world by the oppressor.

"I remember this man distinctly,

holding a small child in one arm and another child in the other, walking toward us," says the former combat photographer who presented concrete evidence of the slaughter. "They saw us and they were pleading. The little girl was saying, 'No, no' in English. Then all of a sudden a burst of fire and they were cut down."

Songmy is all of South Vietnam. What makes Songmy distinct is that for once the victims of imperialist aggression are given faces. There are photographs. There are eyewitnesses. But how different is Songmy from the thousands of tiny hamlets obliterated by U.S. bombs and napalm? How different are the residents of Songmy from the more than one-million South Vietnamese civilians murdered largely by U.S. firepower? How different are the few shocked and maimed survivors

of the Songmy massacre from the millions of shocked and maimed survivors of U.S. aggression?

Songmy is different because it has a face, the way the Czech village of Lidice had a face during World War II and to which Songmy is being compared. But in Lidice, remember, the Nazis only shot the men. The Nazis, of course, went on to slaughter millions of children, women and men—but is this any different from the genocide perpetrated upon the people of Vietnam by U.S. imperialism? And is it any different, really, from the more indirect and subtle genocide committed upon the hundreds of millions of the oppressed of the world who are born to misery, hunger and want to satisfy the economic interests of a capitalist ruling class intent upon dominating half the earth and its people in order to extract profit and luxury?

This is no mere rhetoric but a fact, as grotesque and ugly a fact as the truth of Songmy. The basic reason "C" Company entered Songmy is the same reason the invading U.S. army entered Vietnam and the same reason U.S. military, political and economic armies—whether they come in green fatigues or business suits, whether they come to "preserve democracy" or to "increase foreign trade"—have penetrated the third world. They come in their different garments with their different slogans to protect the economic and political interests of U.S. capitalism.

And when they meet resistance, when the people of an oppressed nation demand the right to self-determination, to

adequate food, housing, education and the right to freedom, the ruling class orders "C" Company into Songmy, into "Pinksville," to root out the "enemy." Under cover of the forest fastness, obscured by propaganda, hubris and white "superiority," muted by the drum rolls of patriotism and hidden behind the artificial brilliance of U.S. affluence, "C" Company burns, maims, rapes, robs and slaughters on behalf of the American Way of Life.

But because Songmy was made accidentally visible, because it acquired a face, because it was evident that some of the petty norms of war had been violated ("Thou shalt not murder a child at any distance less than 100 yards"), Songmy is now spoken of as an atrocity. A few soldiers are being investigated. Congress may conduct hearings "to get to the bottom of it." Liberals speak of "our guilt" and torture themselves between clean sheets in idle contemplation of the "American nightmare." And they ask, "What are we doing to ourselves?"

The movement in the United States must burn the name of Songmy into the American consciousness. Songmy must become our battlecry, but not Songmy of the aberration. Songmy of the moral lapse, Songmy of the few sadists. Unless we are able to depict the tragedy of Songmy in its proper context, as the logical, brutal everyday extension of imperialism and racism, we shall have utterly failed the hundreds of millions of oppressed, poor people who occupy the tiny hamlet of Songmy, South Vietnam.

—From Guardian

Excalibur

December 4, 1969

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excalibur, founded in 1966, is the official weekly of York University and is independent politically. opinions expressed are the writer's and those unsigned are the responsibility of the editor. excalibur is a member of Canadian University Press and Liberation News Service. printed at newsweb, excalibur circulates to over 17,000 people. office: central square (southeast corner) behind the ministry of love, York University, Downsview, Ontario.

Found at our door

Sir:

The lack of student response to the Laskin Report could have been predicted months ago. Considering the fact that only 12 briefs (three of them by students) were presented to the committee during the 18 months it sat, compared to the 81 heard by the similar Campbell Commission at U. of T., it is not surprising that many students at York are now no more interested in reading the report than they were in helping to formulate it.

Since the Laskin Report, if adopted by the university, will have far-reaching effects on the lives of all students one has

to ask the question: "Why the lack of interest?"

One main reason is that students at York have resigned themselves to their lack of influence and control at this university. After all, there is little to be gained in discussing the Laskin Report when it admits that the president will still have the final power of decision as vested in him by the York University Act.

For students, the report lays out rules, regulations, guidelines, and intricate court systems. From the administration it politely requests "self-limitation" and an "ear willing to listen".

Unsigned

Staff
meets
today
at 5



Articles well-documented, informative

New journal pushes free Canada

By JOHN HUOT

Educational Testing Services (Canada) Ltd. admissions exam to York and other Americanian universities:

Identify, and briefly describe the significance of the following persons and/or events:

1. (a) Eldridge Cleaver (b) Pierre Vallieres
2. (a) U.S. treatment of Vietnamese civilians (b) Suffield
3. (a) California grape strike (b) Great Slave Railway

If you could identify and say something about part (a) of each question, you will be admitted to the Americanian university of your choice to further your knowledge of Americanada.

If you could identify any of the part (b) questions, you will be granted your degree immediately and sent to work for the Americanian editions of Time or Reader's Digest.

If you could identify part (b) in all three questions, you will be sent immediately to specialize in Americanian studies from the proper imperial perspective at one of the 'prestigious' Americanian

centers at Harvard, Johns Hopkins or Duke.

This little fantasy-reality of our colonial mentality, expressed in the commonplace that we know more and stir up more concern about what's happening in the mother country to the south than in Canada, may get ruffled a bit by a strong north wind of Canadian reality from Montreal.

The Last Post, a new magazine of well-documented and informative articles on Canada, wants to sound the taps and chart the progress of the decline and fall of the U.S. empire in Canada and around the world. If the first issue is a measure of the Last Post's promise, we will have an important source for understanding Canadian problems and Canada's specific role as the loyal satellite of U.S. imperial interests.

Let there be no mistake about it. The colonization of our economy and of our political system (wasn't it Pierre himself who said Canadians should be happy to be 10 per cent to 15 per cent independent of U.S. domination in domestic and foreign policy?) has given us a colonial identity.

Whether we follow the fantasies

of Time magazine or the solid reporting and discussion in U.S. periodicals like Leviathan or Ramparts, in both cases we run the risk of distorting or of simply ignoring what's happening in Canada.

While Eldridge Cleaver's Soul on Ice and the details of his enforced exile from the United States are familiar to most politically-conscious Canadians, how many of us have heard of Pierre Vallieres' Negres Blancs d'Amerique, of his three year preventive detention in Montreal jails without bail or conviction, and of his current trial and self-defense, surely the most important political trial in Quebec since the upsurge of the independence movement there?

Why has Vallieres' book, by any standards one of the most important personal and political statements in recent years, been recognized as such only outside Canada—in a German translation and soon in an English translation by a U.S. publisher?

While Canadians are outraged, quite correctly, about reports of U.S. atrocities and use of chemical-biological warfare in Vietnam, how many of us know that many of the chemical-biological were developed and tested at the Canadian Defence Research Establishment in Suffield, Alberta?

While Canadians support, quite justifiably, the struggle of immigrant California grape pickers against exploitation, how many of us are aware of the exploitation of immigrant workers in Toronto and the far North?

These examples of our colonial mentality and its destructive effects on our understanding and activity in Canada were chosen from among the many possible ones because the current issue of Last Post carries well-documented and informative articles on these subjects.

The article on the Quebec situation unravels the various strands of the development of the independence movement and working class movement in the 1960s and connects them to their origins during the Duplessis regime. The broadening and converging of these two movements during the past year, and the attempts of the federal and provincial governments to stop them—including the Vallieres trial—are analyzed clearly. This article now ranks as the best available article in English on Quebec.

The article on chemical and biological warfare research in Canada is important from three aspects:

—It documents Canada's pioneering role in this field, and the

continuing emphasis on this research.

—It shows how work in Canada is part of sharing arrangements for research, development and testing with NATO countries, and in particular the United States, which is presently using gases and defoliants developed by this sharing agreement in Vietnam.

—It, by implication, indicates that all the sound and fury about a new foreign and defence policy for Canada has not altered one iota Canada's loyal satellite role in the U.S. empire.

The story of the Great Slave Railway, built through 378 miles of muskeg, bush and farm land in the early 1960's from northern Alberta to the edge of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, documents the "welfare for the rich, rugged individualism for the poor" pattern of capitalist development in Canada.

The railway line, whose main purpose was to bring out privately-owned lead zinc deposits in the far North, was built at a cost of \$86-million of the Canadian people's tax money.

The federal government-owned CNR, the general contractor for the job, filled its heavy labor needs through Ralph Welch Co. of Vancouver. Ralph and the CNR have had a thing going for more than 30 years in supplying cheap, disciplined and non-unionized workers for railway construction.

Ralph Welch, who used to do his own recruiting in western Canada's Metis and 'Tramp' ghettos, now gets his cheap labour through the auspices of the federal department of manpower and immigration.

They've found that Portuguese immigrants, Metis and 'tramps' are the most willing to work 16 hours a day without breaks, seven days a week—clearing perhaps \$600 a month for 500 hours' work. The way Ralph keeps his workers in line is described in detail by the author, who spent a summer as part of a 30-man Portuguese work gang.

Great Slave Railway. Indeed. The quality of research and writing in these articles and in the shorter news briefs is excellent.

If the Last Post can overcome the dual fate reserved for most Canadian and critical magazines—drowning in the sea of U.S. consumer magazines that dominate the Canadian mind and market—it could help us understand not only what's happening in Canada, but also help us understand that what's happening in Canada and Quebec is happening all over the world as people get themselves together on the wager that they can develop themselves freely and independently of U.S. economic, political and cultural domination.



Good old
golden
rule days

Back when Grandma was in school this old world was quite a bit younger. So Grannie had fewer history dates to remember and fewer authors, poets, playwrights and artists to study. Fewer chemical elements and less advanced math. All in all, she had it pretty easy.

But there's one thing she didn't have to make life in general more pleasant: Tampax tampons. So those difficult days each month were really uncomfortable.

She didn't know that internally worn Tampax tampons would come along and keep her free of discomfort and irritation. Never let odor form. She had no idea that this modern development would permit her to swim any time, bathe any time. In fact, grandma just didn't know what she was missing. But you do. So now that it's "back-to-school time," shouldn't it be "try Tampax tampons time," too?



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Fields, Chaplin, Marx Bros. to be at York this weekend

This weekend, the fine arts faculty is hosting a showing of classic comedies of the screen, by some of the cinema's funniest men — W. C. Fields, Charles Chaplin and the Marx Brothers — in Burton Auditorium.

Friday night, at 8 pm, Fields will be appearing in *My Little Chickadee*, his 1940 film with Mae West. In it, Fields manages to throw away some of his best lines — "Is this a game of chance?" "Not the way I play it, no," and "New squaw?" "So new I haven't even got her unwrapped yet." Showing with *My Little Chickadee* will be two of Field's Paramount shorts of 1930-31, *The Circus Slicker* and *The Fatal Glass of Beer*, two rare shorts, seldom seen anywhere, and particularly hard to see in Toronto.

The Marx Brothers reign in *The Cocoanuts* and *Duck Soup* on Saturday night. *The Cocoanuts* was their first film, an adaptation of their Broadway musical; music by Berlin, of course. Herman Berlin. And *Duck Soup* was their best film. Not a bad pair for a buck. The films are two of the early Paramount ones, when Zeppo was still playing with his brothers, and both films feature grand dame Margaret Dumont as the straight man.

The little tramp created by Charlie Chaplin in 1915 for Sennett moved around a lot in those early days. Sunday night's offering are *The Gold Rush*, the greatest of Chaplin's silent films, and four of his shorts — *The Tramp*, *A Woman*, *The Bank*, and *Police*. The *Gold Rush* was made by Chaplin on

his own, during his last years at United Artists. *Police* is one of the classic 12 Biograph shorts. The others are from his days at Sennett, and the two years he spent at Essanay. All in all, the films provide a good cross-section of the little tramp's career, as well as a fine evening's enjoyment.

Weekend II, coming up in early January, concerns the nature of war, with three films — D. W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation*, a milestone in the development of the language of film, and an interesting movie about the hatred bred of war; *La Grande Illusion* by Jean Renoir, the acknowledged lyricist and finest visual director in the cinema; and *Dr. Strangelove*, a macabre comedy about the bomb directed by Stanley Kubrick.

Layton sold out

Burton Auditorium was packed for the second time in a month last night at a poetry reading by York professor Irving Layton.

All tickets for the evening had been sold out by last Thursday. The reading was the second of four readings by major poets at York

this year. Allen Ginsberg read from his work to a full house at Burton last month.

Tuesday night drama critic Nathan Cohen started off a series of lectures on Canadian theatre with a discussion of the different facets of theatre in Canada.

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for your
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Crossword

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
8.				9.		
			10.	11.	12.	
13.		14.			15.	
				16.		17.
18.	19.		20.	21.		
22.				23.	24.	
		25.				

across...

- Vanier has the right idea. This is the only way to get around in this weather.
- The pressures of exams and essay deadlines is enough to -- most students into working now.
- A wager.
- Indian Affairs and --.
- Initials of a famous actor.
- These are the people who have read the Laskin report from last week's EXCALIBUR. Almost --.
- This isn't much use in this weather unless it has studs.
- This annual tradition has been abolished in many schools -- but still not in most courses at York.
- Hide the --. The nares are coming!
- The destroyer Haida is rusting in the Toronto --.

down...

- It -- essay time now.
- CYSF academic affairs commissioner Ken McMullen has compared this report to the Laskin report on the rights and responsibilities of members of York University.
- Initials of a strong movement in Europe a few years ago who wanted Europe united into one country.
- Town in Czechoslovakia.
- Abraham's nickname.
- This is what you'll be charged just for the towing fee if you park on a fire route.
- A student member of the Laskin committee.
- This poison will be banned in Ontario after Jan. 1.
- The day-care center still -- people to work and look after children in the day.
- Power is the cry of many members of the BPM.
- Slang yes.
- If you give Tim Delaney enough he hangs himself.
- If you get bored with crosswords you can always play another game with these letters.
- Initials of a famous actress.
- Student Council.

Last week's answers

C	B	S	N	O	W
L	A	S	K	I	N
I	R	I	G	L	O
M	R	A	E	H	W
B	I	A	F	R	A
I	E	I	I	U	N
N	R	R	A	H	G
G	S	C	E	O	R

Answers next week

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The knives are being sharpened for Kensington Market

Toronto is a city that's still got its balls. The city hasn't been completely sterilized in the name of urban renewal or whatever, and there are areas of the city that have a vibrancy, a funkiness.

But ominous clouds are in the sky: the city is at the moment threatened by city planners' schemes that, if implemented, will reduce the place to a north-of-the-border version of Los Angeles or Chicago.

One of the proposed victims is the tiny Kensington Market area, a jumbled enclave of houses and sidewalk shops that is home to about 6,000 people and a shopping area for thousands more.

To destroy Kensington Market would be to eliminate a vital part of the city. And if the area goes then there is no hope for other like areas of the city and a grim sea of concrete and glass will reign over Toronto.

It's known as progress. Among the large North American cities Toronto stands out as a rare and precious jewel. It isn't that this city is very beautiful or cosmopolitan but it is a city that hasn't been ruined as nearly all of the other large cities have been in the past 10 years or so.

Ugly expressways don't as yet gash through the heart of Toronto with their accompanying noise, traffic and pollution; and bleak urban renewal projects haven't yet replaced the old neighbourhoods surrounding the city centre.

Virtually every large U.S. city is uninhabitable, except, perhaps, for San Francisco, where a vigilant group of citizens has been successful in keeping the planners at bay. You have only to visit New York to be thankful for living in Toronto. The noise, crowds and foul air in New York are overwhelming. Expressways tear all over the city and older neighbourhoods are periodically ripped apart and replaced with public housing projects that put poor people into hideous concrete boxes in the name of humanism.

Los Angeles is even more frightening. There the car is supreme. LA is a vast, flat, as-far-as-the-eye-can-see place that is connected by hundreds of miles of freeways. More freeways are continually being built but they're obsolete by the time they are completed. One freeway perpetuates another, and that another, in an endless cycle. There is no actual centre to LA; its so-called downtown is mainly parking lots. With the automobile dominating the scene, the smog has become so thick that doctors warn thousands to leave every year or face serious illness. Public transport is practically nil, and this metropolitan area of nearly 10 million has not one subway line or other form of efficient rapid transit. Los Angeles is truly the prototype of the 20th Century nightmare city.

Toronto, thankfully, has not yet fallen victim to the grim conditions which prevail in most U.S. metropolises. It still has the older neighbourhoods where ethnic groups can live and form their communities; it has a vital and booming central district which remains the heart of the city. Expressways don't yet charge

through Toronto's neighborhoods but circle the city in a fairly intelligent pattern. Although the city is painfully slow in subway expansion it has given the OK for the extension of the Yonge Street line up to Finch Avenue which will bring more areas of suburbia into its realm.

It is quite a complement to Toronto that the renowned U.S. city planning critic Jane Jacobs, author of *Life and Death of the Great American Cities*, has chosen to live here. Mrs. Jacobs has said that she finds it one of the few decent cities left and has joined the campaign to halt the mutilation of Toronto.

Unfortunate progress

Unfortunately, there are signs that this city is making rapid progress towards becoming another gruesome U.S. type place. A foolish municipal government is on the brink of instigating a number of projects that will bring upon Toronto most of the ills that plague the large U.S. cities. Expressways under construction and on the planning board will cut through the heart of the city.

The Spadina Expressway is roaring down from the North, into the city centre, destroying in its path a beautiful ravine and a number of neighbourhoods including the historic Annex.

On the planning boards is a monstrosity called the Crosstown Expressway that will slice the city in half north of Bloor Street and meet up with the Spadina Expressway.

The new expressways will bring thousands of additional cars daily into the over-congested streets of central Toronto. With them will come more noise and exhaust fumes.

Expressways will soon be anachronistic, many experts have predicted, because the city can no longer accommodate the volume of cars being pumped into it. The car must be replaced by some more efficient mode of transport. An expanded subway system would be more beneficial to the city than the expressways.

But there is hope left for Toronto. The Spadina Expressway hasn't been constructed south of Lawrence Avenue yet and Kensington Market and Don Vale are still standing. The decision must be whether this will remain a city that is fit for people to live, a city that will respond to intelligent and humane planning; or whether the city hall bureaucrats and planners with their IBM mentalities will be allowed to take over and murder the place. Once the manage has been done there is no turning back.

Kensington Market is one of the areas of the city whose future is hanging in limbo. If the city decides to go ahead with its project then this politically insignificant area will vanish. It's a small section and the residents are mainly recent immigrants, mostly in the lower income brackets, and their voices so far have been ignored at city hall.

Kensington area unique

Kensington Market is one of the more unique areas in Toronto. It's an old style market-neighborhood in the European tradition, with small crowded shops, open air stores, and sidewalks and streets that are constantly



Excalibur - Dave Cooper

teeming with people. The area is one of the last of its kind on this continent.

San Francisco once had a similar market area but their city planners deemed it 'unsanitary and inefficient' and it was levelled to make way for a posh high-rise apartment project for the city's well-to-do. But in Toronto, Kensington Market visibly flourishes.

In the history of Toronto Kensington Market has played a central role. About 100 years the empty tract of land where Kensington now stands was subdivided and houses were built for the working class British immigrants that flooded into the city in the latter part of the 19th Century. Around the turn of the century, the British families started moving away to more prosperous areas and the incoming Jews settled in the area. With them came the kosher butchers, the synagogues, and the bakeries specializing in bagels. For years the area was known as the Jewish Market. The Jews developed roots in Toronto, became wealthy and moved north, leaving the area to successive influxes of Italians, Greeks and now the West Indians and Portuguese. Many well-off Torontonians, living in suburban splendor, grew up in the Kensington area and fondly recall the old neighborhood.

Kensington Market is a tight little neighborhood. It consists of about four or five short narrow streets, jammed together south of College Street, just west of Spadina. It's a low-lying area, with the small shops and houses leaning upon one another. It is an old neighborhood, but not a slum. The houses aren't dilapidated but are well cared for, with fresh coats of paint and small well-kept gardens. The area seems jumbled but that's one of its charms. Everything sort of meshes together to make up a single community.

In the shops of Kensington Market are the freshest and cheapest foods in town. It's also a good place for the more obscure delicacies that aren't available in your local supermarket.

West Indian shops sell all the spices and fruits needed for exotic Caribbean dishes. There isn't any other place in Toronto where you can get freshly-cut stalks of sugar cane to suck on. There are still kosher butcher shops with cages of live chickens cackling away.

On the blocks of Kensington Market one can get fresh octopus, pickles from huge floating vats, vivid red peppers and any kind of nut or grain you could possibly desire. There are also clothing stores, junk shops, appliance stores and most everything else.

Market eyed greedily

But Kensington appears to be doomed. The city has been looking at the area for some time and smacking its greedy lips.

The district is ripe for urban renewal - according to city planners. From all sides the district is being eyed. The Spadina Expressway looms to the north and if it goes through will rip through Kensington. The Toronto School Board wants to build a school in the area and would need to expropriate a good deal of property. The notoriously grabby University of Toronto would like Kensington Market for expansion, as would Western Hospital which lies to the west. The George Brown Technical College would like part of the area. And developers see it as a good place for an apartment development.

The city fathers, from their homes in Rosedale and Forest Hill, look upon the Market as an unsightly, rambling slum that they would like to see dealt with in some way. For the residents and shopkeepers the future does indeed look bleak, with the bulldozers just around the corner.

On any week day Kensington Market is teeming with a motley stream of shoppers. It attracts people from all over the city. The Market serves the newly-arrived immigrant families in the area, shoppers from the suburbs who come down to partake of the bargains, and hip kids from the so-called Spadina Village (the Market already has its first boutiqueish shop called Things Handicraft). Together they give the area a pace and life that is altogether missing in the muzak-ridden suburban shopping centres.

In front of Joe's Fruit Market, with its vast open-air array of fruits and vegetables stacked into neat piles, Art Mazzone is putting apples in a stack. He explains his feelings about the area:

"I've been working here for about 12 years now. It's a good place to work; everybody knows everybody. I mean I know the people across the street and all over. It's nice and friendly that way."

What if the Market should disappear?

"That'll be a sad day for us. I don't know where most of the stores would go. I guess we could find another location somewhere. If they tear this place down they'll put a lot of people out to work. You build up a business if you stay in one place long enough. You get to know the customers. I don't know about the people living in the houses. Isn't the Residents' Association gonna do something?"

Residents' group left out

But the Kensington Area Residents Association (KARA) haven't had much of a say in deciding the future of their neighborhood. A typical example is the story of the proposed new school in the northern part of the area.

A number of years ago a Mr. Edward Silverberg purchased from a dairy 1.2 acres of cleared land next to the College Street fire station. He in turn sold it to the University of Toronto. While the university owned the property, the residents group from the Kensington area came up with a number of suggestions for utilization of the land which would benefit the community.

Some wanted the land for a residence for doctors and nurses from Western Hospital with some type of shared community facilities; others thought it should be used for a pre-school center for Portuguese children. One proposal was that the land be used for housing units to temporarily house Portuguese immigrant families. It was even suggested that a neighborhood city hall be built on the site.

But suddenly last spring it was announced that the university had sold the land to the Toronto board of education. The residents of the area were never once consulted. The school board later made it known that the land would be insufficient for the new school and that it would have to expropriate property to the south. So much for the concept of involving people in the planning of their neighborhood.

Kensington Market is no spotless, gleaming supermarket. The sidewalks and streets are dirty with animal blood and vegetable parts. But it certainly is no health hazard. One of the joys and prime motives for shopping there is you always know what you're getting is fresh. The fruits, vegetables, and meats aren't wrapped in cellophane or hidden in deep freezers but are out in the open.

I spoke to an elderly Portuguese woman, dressed in black and lugging a bag full of tomatoes; she explained in broken English that she lived a few blocks away on Denison Avenue. "The best place I buy at stores I buy here. So nice tomatoes I buy here. I buy here all the days." She displayed a bursting tomato. "I like buy here because some speak Portuguese. It's good."

The Portuguese immigrants in Toronto, the most recent large group to settle here, have made the Spadina-Kensington area their community. Here are their children, shops, homes, and community organizations. Huge housing projects, with their deadening sterility are not

the places for these people. The frightful conditions in the city's Cabbagetown projects should serve as adequate warning.

Emily Robson, a housewife from York Mills was in the richly-scented Imperial Bakery getting bread and pastries for the weekend.

"I really enjoy shopping here," she explained. "I don't come that often, only when I have the spare time. I wish I could shop here each week. I always look forward to it."

Did she consider the Market unsanitary? "Oh no, not really. It isn't exactly spic and span of course. I've never gotten anything here that I didn't think was clean enough to feed my family. The shops are all clean inside. If they were dirty I wouldn't come."

"I think it would be an awful shame for them to get rid of this market. I mean these people live here and earn their livings and you can't just throw them out. Last summer we had friends from Florida come up and they just loved it when we brought them by here. Why doesn't the city clean out the lake so we can swim in it again?"

There are a number of West Indian shops in Kensington Market to serve the 10,000 West Indians who have come to the city in the last few years. In the West Indies Fruit Market I met Gordon King, a tall black man from Barbados shopping with his wife.

"We live up on Harbord," he explained. "Come here to shop every week. We like it because there are West Indian shops right here and all the others. People from the West Indies like to buy in their own shops. The prices are the lowest here."



A bearded guy with a bright pastel cape on wouldn't tell me his name but said he was a University of Toronto student who lived in a flat off College Street and shopped regularly in Kensington Market.

"The city is obviously against poor people," he said, "I mean they just prey on the poor neighborhoods. It pisses me off that they want to tear down these parts of the city that have soul. Why can't they just leave everybody alone." That's a question that goes unanswered.

Not all the city hall politicians are completely oblivious to the plight of Kensington Market.

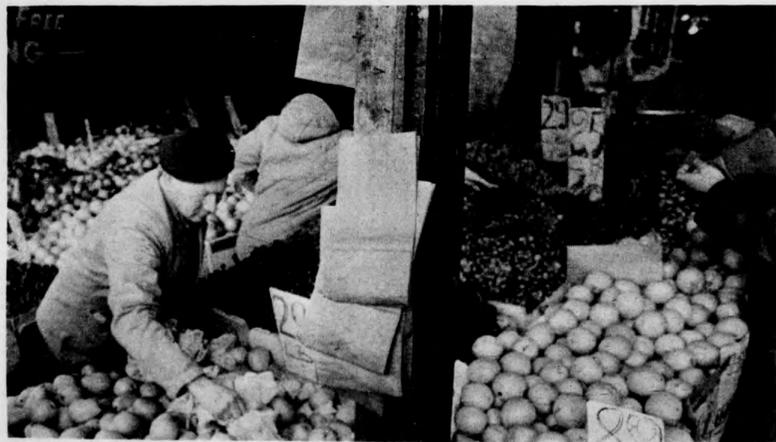
Margaret Campbell, who has been in city politicians that is trusted and respected in the neighbourhoods like Kensington has been vocal in the fight to preserve Kensington and the adjoining Spadina area.

Kensington," Mrs. Campbell said last spring, "and it not exclusively Kensington but the whole Spadina area too. It is, for instance, the second most important needle trade in the world. That's something to preserve."

"People are worried about the whole threat of the Spadina Expressway. People are asking, 'What is the plan for south of Bloor?'"

Sadly, Mrs. Campbell is a lone voice. The knives are being sharpened.

By
David McCaughna



Letters to the Editor

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

Amazed at Steacie for the red tape

Sir:
As a new graduate student at York, I am somewhat amazed at library red tape. A student returning an overdue book is not supposed to pay his fine upon returning the borrowed material, but is to await a bill.
I recently received a bill for 15¢ since "BE 22.H34" was returned a day late. The bill arrived 11 days after the alleged date of return. The bill did not state the author or title of the book, only the call number.

Perhaps my intellect is limited, but I can't remember the call number of each borrowed book and neither can I remember the date I return each borrowed book. Is it to be assumed that the library billing system is errorless? My husband

received several overdue notices for books he had returned before the due date.

Shall one pay out nonetheless? Or shall he forfeit his right to his grade reports over a library bill of 15¢.

The following suggestions are offered to the red taper of Steacie:
1. Don't waste computer time, human pay hours, paper and postage to send a bill for 15¢.

2. Have fines paid upon return of book and offer a discount for payment upon return. Wouldn't such a plan be less expensive for all concerned?

Mrs. M. F.

A correction, an acceptance

Sir:

Last week 'Shades of Green' ran an article entitled 'Excaliburians Unite'. Unfortunately an error

occurred between the writing and printing of this article. The portion "censors what you read" was incomplete. The correct version was "censors what you read or don't read".

Also the choice of the word 'censors' was extremely unfortunate because of the ambiguity with which it has been received. I regret if interpretation of this word resulted in unforeseen implications regarding the character of the editorial staff. The point to be made however is that EXCALIBUR in its weekly selection of material (hence what you read or don't read) has produced a newspaper that is predominantly radical in nature. I reaffirm my position that such a criteria for selection is not representative of this university and should be altered.

In conclusion, York Green Committee accepts EXCALIBUR's invitation to detail our criteria for a university newspaper. Hopefully this examination will be run in EXCALIBUR and 'Shades of Green' early in the new year.

James Bull
York Green Committee

Trots talk about municipal campaign

Sir:

Let the students be heard on the Board of Education. That is the challenge of the Young Socialists' campaign for Toronto Board of Education.

The Young Socialists are running a unique campaign. The eight candidates and the campaign workers are all students and the campaign is largely directed at students, even though most don't have the vote because they are discriminated against.

The Young Socialists are running to fill the gap left by the New Democratic party's decision not to field candidates for Board of Education. Along with the League for Socialist Action's campaign for mayor and three aldermanic posts, and the NDP's campaign for the other aldermanic posts, the Young Socialists are presenting the challenge of a working class administration in city hall.

The YS campaign is for an end to big business control of the educational system. The campaign leaflet being distributed to high school and university students in the five wards being contested states:

"How many times have we heard from teachers... Just try talking back to an employer and see what happens'? The lack of democracy in the school trains us for the lack of democracy we will face at work. We think democracy should be more than a word in a textbook. We call for student and staff control of all aspects of education..."

"The schools don't help us change the world because they are run in the interests of those who want to maintain the present system. The school board acts to protect the interests that really control this society—the big monopoly corporations. We say that the schools should be run in the interests of the majority of the population—the working people. Our school system should be a center for social awareness and a base for social change. Kick big business off the Board of Education and out of city hall!"

The Young Socialists are taking their campaign directly to the students. They have written to all the high schools in the five wards asking that arrangements be made for them to address the students but have received no reply. Where they are not allowed to speak in the schools, the candidates will soap box outside. Meetings are also being arranged on University of Toronto and at community colleges.

The candidates have announced that they will hold a demonstration at University of Toronto Schools, in protest against that institution discriminatory character. UTS is an exclusive boys'-school financed by public money through the university.

All the candidates are well qualified.

Harry Kopyto (former student at Osgoode Law School), Ward 2, has participated in student politics as a socialist since he was 14—eight years. Dennis Lomas, also Ward 2, was president of the University of Alberta Young Socialist Club last year, and currently an active Young Socialist at York University. He is also an editorial board member of Young Socialist Forum.

Joan Campana, Ward 3, is the circulation manager of Young Socialist Forum, an active participant in the U of T Young Socialists. Ken Wolfson is currently active in the Young Socialists at U of T.

Joe Young, the YS candidate in Ward 5, is known across Canada for his outstanding role in building the Canadian anti-war movement. He is the past executive secretary

of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee and is now the Toronto organizer of the Young Socialists. He also was a former student of York University and has his degree from here.

Jacque Henderson, Ward 7, is the executive secretary of the Young Socialists/Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes.

Ellie Kirzner is known by students at the University of Toronto. David Olson is a student at York University where he is a leading member of the Young Socialist club and an activist in the anti-war movement. David and Ellie are Young Socialist candidates in Ward 8.

At a Nov. 10 meeting of the Brown Home and School Association, for Ward 5 and Ward 11 Board of Education candidates Joe Young said; Vietnam is an overriding issue in this campaign. The schools must teach the truth about U.S. aggression in Vietnam and Canada's complicity in this crime. I challenge all the Board of Education candidates here to come with me to the Board of Education meeting this Thursday and demand that they call a moratorium on Friday and turn the schools over to discussion on the war in Vietnam."

The campaign meetings of the Young Socialists successful so far. Some meetings have really uncovered the need for a more meaningful education, better use of school facilities, discussion of drugs in schools. The candidates that will probably win the actual vote have no answer to these questions at all. The Young Socialists hope to educate students and workers through this campaign by clearly posing the working class and student alternative to the present big business, monopoly-dominated Board of Education.

Jacque Henderson
Young Socialists



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	29		26

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graphic by pat bourque

Open house: two sketches

i. slackened
tilted
exhausted
naked
vacant

the mind
unskinned
and hung
in tiger's
paw like a raw
napkin
decimalized
to the nearest
approximation
of filthiness

the ear vibrant
with a note
from Renoir
whispering
to Cezanne
I suppose

je pense ...
il lui manque ...
excusez moi ...
de l'essence.

ii. this gothic
structure
cellophanous
obfuscating
the nostrils
squeezed at 45 degrees
for breath

the odour
of the fire-place
yawning steam
with a hiss
death-scenting
heap fermenting
rebirth
negopositivelike

sterilized gloves
and nylons
without sweat
without warmth
without life
bare

the mind
featherweighted
and the heart
porous with guilt

- samuel aseim

POETRY

Still

Three thousand crying stars.
A barren street light and a handful of tears.
A deep blue night
Quiet as people dream
The thoughts I have could be a poem
But the words I know
Are inadequate
To say what I feel
And they stumble
And trip down tar black roads
Still warm
From the summer sun.

- bryan smith

To Karn

a little voice inside
i-me
cried
when it heard.

mistake
cruel thing that it seems
has twined itself
like a vine
around a
tender
soft
heart
and blue seas lap gently
over.
i-us turn
now
to the time when
happiness
desire
expectation
danced and played
TOGETHER
but now are gone.

green has flirted
like
playful girl and taunts
outside the window pain

the sea laps again
as
silent beach pebble
becomes
shining
precious
stone
worthy of the
love of a
tender
soft
heart.

- stew simpson

When on a winter's night

When on a winter's night you
walk downtown
the moon
is just above
the old clock tower-
people gather
for a Christmas parade
and wait in the darkness
between street lights
and windows.

When on a winter's night you
step into
the moon
you don't even see
the old clock tower-
it is snowing gently
as in a child's crystal
and your dirty boots
make soft white footprints
and someone is waiting
for you
at the corner of Church
and Main.

- anon

The protean significance

Your eyes spoke of mountains
and glistening sunsets overshadowing
the torment and demanding minutes
of our love.
Yet herein lay the deeper meaning
of the times we shared — the majestic heights
of passion, mingled with tender murmurings
of prismatic colours mirrored in our minds.

But now you lie alone, and quaff
sweet memories from frugal cups.
And I wonder what the mountains and sunsets
of our love
will signify tomorrow,
when the resplendent greens of summer shimmer
with repressed dreams and naive infatuation
during quiet nights and the rising of the stars.

- karyn allen

Chaplin: a great mesh of opposites

By LLOYD CHESLEY

Charlie Chaplin is a study in opposites. Put them together and you have the man who was the greatest star of all times and who made some of the finest movies ever made. One is *Modern Times*, now at the Silent Cinema for, we hope, an extended run.

Chaplin is an artist and an entertainer. His movies are fantastic fun to sit through, running the gamut from wild comedy to touching pathos.

"Tragedy is life in close-up; comedy is life in a long shot," says Chaplin, and he moves our focus of attention in and out to achieve one or the other.

His balance of the two is perfect; never does he hold a mood too long nor starve us for it to continue. When his situation is not too personal we are rolling with laughter. Because of his beautiful character development, it is usually at the beginning of the film that we have the longest funniest scene, so that we are not sufficiently wrapped up in the character for our laughter to turn to pity.

Modern Times opens with one of the funniest sequences Chaplin ever came up with, as an assembly-line worker goes mad from his work and wreaks havoc in his factory (this is after he has been attacked by an automatic feeding machine, designed so that workers don't have to break for lunch).

After he is released from the hospital, fully recovered, we begin to delve into him and his position in a cock-eyed world. He is the most adaptable of people, even accepting jail as a better place to live in one of his frequent visits to the hoose-gow.

As the comedy develops so does the Chaplin string of themes as the Tramp fights to retain his ability to roll with the blows of his half-mad world. Chaplin's perfection of comedy comes in his making it not

only funny but real and meaningful as no other clown ever has.

Chaplin is the greatest of humanists, but he can also be deadly cynical. *Modern Times* opens first with a shot of pigs moving through a pen, then this dissolves into people leaving a subway. Chaplin always takes the opportunity of booting someone or something in the rear once it has its back turned.

During his nervous breakdown at the beginning he gets some of his best laughs from the lowliest

sources. But this basic concern is with man and with man's continuing courage to fight and with the ultimate goodness that must be the basis for existence.

He satirized production, bit business, the law, politics and high society as anti-human, idiotic and ultimately destructive. He pleads the simple pleas of brotherhood and damns the greed and distrust that is destroying life and happiness. His characters are workers and orphans.

After an hilarious bit of clumsiness where he frustrates his boss to distraction, the two find out that work is halted for a strike. They are united in a common moment of mutual loss, showing how they are comrades after all.

His heroine is a tough, pretty little waif (Paulette Goddard) who steals to feed her sisters. Together she and the Tramp personify man's enduring quality.

Chaplin is gentle and he is tough. His films are packed with brutal violence and cruelty, and the Tramp himself is always prepared

to fight and always makes sure that he gets in the last blow. But basically he is the kindest, most gallant, most romantic of heroes. He stands up for the defenseless against any odds and he is the ultimate gentleman. He is never harsh with the good. He always seems to be happy.

His technique is composed of opposites also. At times he reverts to his stage training, using the cinema only to record his perfect acting, grace and most of his comic bits. Roller-skating blind-folded near a three-story drop he is unaware of makes for exciting thrill-comedy and it is all shown in one shot.

But he can make use of the cinema, especially in his tender close-ups and his portraits of city life with its peculiar atmosphere of strength in squalor. The last shot of the movie captures both these elements, merging in a crescendo of pathos and happiness.

Chaplin was the last hold-out. Although made in 1936, *Modern Times* is predominantly silent (there are sound effects and a beautiful score composed, as it always was, by Chaplin himself), even to the point of using titles in the odd instant where they are necessary. But some lines are dubbed in, and there is an entire sequence based on voice. This is interesting, but mostly irrelevant, except that it may be difficult to adjust to.

More has been written on Chaplin than on any other personage of the cinema. But he deserves more attention, for he is one of the ultimate artists of the medium. enough, he proves in *Modern Times* that he is also one of the most entertaining of movie-makers that we may ever have the luck to see.

Humble Pie

A flawless success recipe

By PAT KUTNEY

Humble Pie, known as England's latest super-group for the last four months, assaulted a packed Massey Hall audience with an uninhibited barrage of music and showmanship last Saturday.

Consisting of musicians culled from some of England's most popular groups, that have gone largely unnoticed in North America, Humble Pie had to rely on musical ability to relate to their audience.

Steve Marriott and Peter Frampton, late of the Small Faces, and Herd fame respectively, were idolized by the screamies of England and the Continent. Marriott, described as "Pete Townshend from the waist up and Mick Jagger from the waist down" in regard to stage movements by the *Western Gazette's* Thomas Aquinas, and Frampton, *Rave* magazine's "Face of 1968", had both been in the position where the emphasis was on them as people rather than as musicians.

On top of that, The Herd performed gutless rubbish. In Humble Pie, these two guitar-keyboard players, together with bassist Greg Ridley (from *Spooky Tooth*) and drummer Jerry Shirley (from the obscure *Apostolic Intervention*) merit much laudatory praise. They came across like a steam engine, with its power and solidarity, taking the scenic route.

Add to this the vocals of Frampton, Ridley, and especially Marriott, which weave and soar through and above each other, and their complex rock form. All this together with their unequalled enthusiasm for performing, made Humble Pie's flawless recipe a success.

The success of the Moody Blues can best be attributed to the use of the mellotron. The mellotron is able to simulate the sounds of an orchestra, be it a clarinet, four french horns, or the entire string section to an astonishing degree.

That the Moody Blues are excellent singers and better than competent musicians, and that they perform beautiful music cannot be debated. But is Mantovani-type music really beautiful? The mellotron had a lulling effect on the audience just as Mantovani music would. Unfortunately the Moody Blues' use of the mellotron adds little in the way of dynamics to the group's music. Its effect is one of mellowing the edges of the other instrumentalists into a sort of bland pudding.

Can you imagine the disaster that would occur if the Toronto Symphony actually did play with the Moody Blues?

Eliminate the mellotron and one would still have roughly the same sound.

The music of the Moody Blues is nonetheless justifiable despite its pretentiousness.

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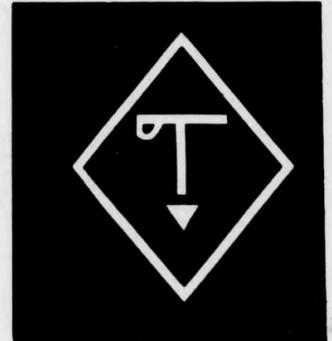
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Hepburn in Chaillot

The old charm is still there

By DAN MERKUR

In 1932, king of the independent producers, David O. Selznick, cast a tall, skinny, awkward Eastern socialite in *A Bill of Divorcement*, in the lead role, playing the daughter of the great John Barrymore.

The Bryn Mawr graduate, angular, flat-chested, had been rejected by major studio casting, and Selznick was her last hope. She made the film, and left Hollywood quickly. She had come to agree with Hollywood about the likelihood of their separate futures, and was in mid-Atlantic en route to Europe when the picture opened, and she became a star.

Skinny, long-legged, Katharine Hepburn photographed as tremendously graceful, gliding over floors — none of her loping gait had come across. And so a star was born.

Between 1932 and 1938, Katharine Hepburn made quite a number of films, including *Alice Adams* (1935) and *Morning Glory* (1933), which won her her first Oscar. Others of the period are *Sylvia Scarlett*, where Cary Grant first really began to act on screen; *Mary of Scotland*, where Frederic March was hard put to match her fiery temper; and *Break of Hearts*, a mid-thirties romance with Charles Boyer.

And then her contract with RKO Radio ran out, and some producer decided something to the effect of he didn't want "no skinny broads with no tits" in his movies. So Katharine Hepburn left Hollywood.

But she wasn't gone long. She went to Broadway to play in *The Philadelphia Story*, which ran a very successful season to much acclaim. Now Hollywood pursued her, brought her to Metro (1939) to film the play with Cary Grant and James Stewart (who won an Oscar for his performance). Also in that period she made *Bringing Up Baby*, an incredibly funny film with Cary Grant, as a paleontologist.

Then, between 1941 and 1957 she made eight films with Spencer Tracy — *Woman of the Year*, *Keeper of the Flame*, *Without Love*, *Sea of Grass*, *State of the Union*, *Adam's Rib*, *Pat and Mike*, and *The Desk Set* — while she kept making films. Fewer now, but she kept her hand in.

During the 50s, she turned out performances as a spinster in *The African Queen*, in *Summertime* and as the maiden sister in *The Rainmaker*. She retired in 1962, after playing a neurotic in *Suddenly Last Summer*, and a madwoman in *Long*

Day's Journey into Night, only to make *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* with Spencer Tracy, shortly before his death in 1967. Since then, she has made *Lion in Winter* and *The Madwoman of Chaillot*.

The relevance of Katharine Hepburn's history to a review of *The Madwoman of Chaillot* is just this — each performance is built on the top of her total image. In the 30s she played romantic leads. In the 40s she played the loving wife. In the 50s she played the spinster or the mother. In the 60s she has played old women — neurotics, or madwomen — old women. And not just 55 like Bette Davis, but women of 65 and 70.

She is an old woman now, but an old woman who was young once, and shows it. Dame Edith Evans plays an old woman who seems never to have known youth. She seems to have been born aged, wrinkled and senile.

Hepburn is not that way at all. She is still lovely, still graceful, still able to move the audience. Her smile is still there, even though her lips tremble a bit more. Her tears still flow on cue, even though her eyes seem to have seen much pain. Katharine Hepburn is still what she has always been. In a word — charming — with a kind of magical charm beyond compare.

Each and every film in her long career has been a Hepburn vehicle. Since 1932 she has had top billing, and with few exceptions she has always played the lead. *The Madwoman of Chaillot* is a vehicle that, but for a quirk of time, could have been written for her.

Hepburn films have never been less than very good, and several have been somewhat more than excellent. *The Madwoman of Chaillot* is not in the first group, but it doesn't quite make the second one either.

Katharine Hepburn is 61 now, and is showing her age in the long-shots as well as the close-ups. Gauze, soft focus, and gellatincovered lights cannot bring back the youth of the thirties. But she still has her charm.

Katharine Hepburn has performed for four decades of movie-goers and four decades of critics. Many of today's critics have never seen her early films. They know Hepburn only as an established star, without ever wondering how she became established. They dismiss her performance as "typical" and "average", which is all very fine and good except that "typical" for Katharine Hepburn is a level of competence beyond most current acting.



Katherine Hepburn, starring as "The Madwoman of Chaillot", has a wonderfully wild scheme to save the world in the Warner Bros.-Seven Arts film.

Her legend has created an image that she must walk onto the screen to fill. But too few critics have seen the angular, lovely girl with the soft voice; all they know is the harsh voice of the neurotic of later films. To them, it's as though the early years never were. Perhaps this gives them objectivity on an individual film, but it blinds them to the magic of her films.

The Madwoman of Chaillot, as a screenplay, is witty, clever, humorous and touching at times, but somewhat disjointed. The story "is a story of the triumph of Good over Evil. Obviously it is a fantasy". Thrown into the mixture are stories of love fulfilled and love unrequited. Add for good measure the defense and condemnation of money and capitalists, a plot to raze Paris in order to dig for oil, et cetera, et cetera, and you have a film worthy of the talents of Bryan (The Wrong Box) Forbes. He gives each line its due, but the tailoring of a play to fit Hepburn's requirements left him with material that was somewhat difficult to juggle.

The photographers have done everything in their power to aid Hepburn. One shot even had gauze built into the set in such a way that in close-up the shot was soft, and then the camera dollied back to reveal a piece of loose weave burlap hanging in front of her. Other effects used were the soft, dust-filled sunlight of darkened rooms with high windows, and warm colours to give strength to the illusion. One really bad move was the slow motion of the illusion love scene, which is a direct copy of the one Forbes used in *The Wrong Box*.

The music is okay, the editing is clear, the technical side is fine. The sets and costuming are nothing special. But the acting, oh, the acting.

Paul Henried (Casablanca) plays a French officer who is quite secure about international power because when Europe goes off, he says, there will be a French bomb right in the thick of it all.

Oscar Homolka plays a commissar the way a commissar has never been played. A devout capitalist, he throws a speaker off a party platform for referring badly about his latest scheme, and speaks of her as "the late chairwoman".

Claude Dauphin offers his services at an accident, and the cop asks him: "Do you have any medical qualifications, sir?" To

which he has to answer: "Possibly not, but I am a doctor." Typical dialogue throughout the film.

Donald Pleasance turns out a masterful performance as a capitalist mastermind. Yul Brynner gives one of his greatest performances as Pleasance's accomplice. Add in John Gavin as an evangelist from Texas and Charles Boyer, as Charles Boyer, both in the plot as well, and you've got the general idea.

Danny Kaye, as the ragpicker, creates a character in his brief period on the screen that easily steals the film.

In one scene, a kangaroo court where the madwoman tries the plotters, the ragpicker speaks in their defense by proxy. His eloquence and his power have been unequalled on the screen in an oration for the defense since Paul Muni played Emil Zola in 1937. And I am not forgetting Spencer Tracy in *Inherit the Wind*. There has been some talk of Kaye being up for an Oscar, but then there was some talk about John Wayne winning one for *True Grit*.

The film is made of whimsy; the kind of whimsy that only a well-loved actress can bring to the screen and give life. No one but Katharine Hepburn could deliver a line like, "The world is not beautiful any more. The world is not happy" and get away with it. Nor could anyone else answer in reply to a comment that a friend is innocent and a V-I-R-G-I-N: "She can't be that innocent. She keeps canaries."

The film's final line would close this article well, but it's too good to kill. Instead, let me quote another of the speeches: "It's an old song that you might remember some day. Stay and fall in love."

THE MADWOMAN OF CHAILLOT
(Warner Bros.-Seven Arts, 1969) Directed by Brian Forbes, Produced by Ely Landau. Based on the play by Jean Giraudoux, translated into English by Maurice Valency. Screenplay by Edward Anhalt. Photographed by Claude Renoir and Burnett Gaffey. With Katharine Hepburn, Charles Boyer, Claude Dauphin, Edith Evans, John Gavin, Paul Henried, Oscar Homolka, Margaret Leighton, Guilietta Masina, Nanette Newman, Richard Chamberlain, Yul Brynner, Donald Pleasance and Danny Kaye.



Danny Kaye delivering the greatest screen defense since Paul Muni as impassioned French lawyer Emile Zola defended Jewish Captain Dreyfus.

York women win V-ball games, lose B-ball

By MARGIE WOLFE

An unproductive third quarter cost the women's basketball team a victory against Laurentian University Saturday.

In games hosted by York the basketball team was defeated 31-29 while the volleyball team came up with a three games to two victory over Laurentian.

Unsuccessful attempts for baskets throughout the game but especially in the minutes just after

half time caused the basketball team to lose to the rookie squad from Sudbury. York's women played extremely well, in fact this looked like their best game so far this season.

Outstanding among the York line up were three year veteran, Sharon Hornsby, who scored 11 points, and Eva Hill, a player who has been in top form in every game this year and who made good again hitting for 10 points.

York started out well, leading

Laurentian 10-6 at the end of the first quarter. This was mainly due to the great number of fouls committed by that team. They accumulated 15 fouls during this first eight minutes of play.

This consistent rough play clearly demonstrated how inexperienced and unsure the Laurentian women were.

In the second quarter both the York and Laurentian teams began to hussle. Eva lead the home team, scoring for six points bringing their margin lead to two at half time.

During the third quarter the York squad had no luck with their shots on basket. Although they were attempting many, in good shooting

position in the key, York's efforts proved to be fruitless. The only two points scored by the York team in that quarter came from successfully made free throws.

Laurentian, while they were not actually playing good ball were right on with their shots. They realized that York was not making it with their attempts so they took advantage and started playing a more offensive type game, racking up nine points in that quarter.

In the final minutes Sharon Hornsby led her teammates to what must be called an attempted comeback.

She shot again and again and finally this effort proved worthwhile. Sharon hit the mark for six points, outscoring the whole Laurentian team who only totalled five points in the whole period.

But this last minute awakening did not come early enough. As a result York lost a game which they deserved to win. These girls moved the ball well, they rebounded well, they had also a tight defence and a hussling offence yet they lacked the ability to shoot successfully under pressure.

To add to this the York team made several attempts for baskets out of position, taking shots six and seven feet out of the key.

As a result the ball wasn't making it to the basket but was falling short right into the hands of the defenders.

Coach Joan Stevenson was disappointed in the results of the game but not in the play of her women.

She believes that her team had a really excellent game but that they must practice up on their shooting if they are to win any games at all.

Fortunately for them the women's volleyball team made an earlier comeback which enabled them to defeat Laurentian three games to two.

York won the first game with the close score of 15-12. But in the second and third games their defence and offence came apart allowing the Sudbury team to topple them with scores of 15-8 and 15-6.

An added problem for York in these two games was the excellent defence of the Laurentian team. They expertly returned York's serves and held them to low totals while making their own serves count.

After this 15-6 defeat all seemed lost for York, but the team, in their usual "don't give up the ship" manner, pulled together and trounced over their opponents.

These fourth and fifth games seemed to be easily won by the York women with the impressive scores of 15-11 and 15-6. Where earlier Laurentian was holding them, York was now picking their defence apart.

With this victory York's women's varsity volleyball team has built up a run of three straight wins. If this streak continues, they will definitely be near the top this season.

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Brock fans pelted players with popcorn boxes

Hockey Yeomen win first league game 10-4

By JOHN MADDEN

The hockey Yeomen trounced the Brock University Generals 10-4 last Thursday in St. Catharines. This was York's first league game.

Murray Stroud collected five goals and Roger Bowness scored three times. Steve Latinovitch and George Corn had singles. Stroud has scored 11 goals in York's last five games.

Bitter feelings which pervaded throughout the game and erupted with 45 seconds remaining almost obscured the final score. Both benches were emptied as the players joined in a general melee.

Perhaps the referee tried too hard to control the players' emotions early in the game. Some of the penalties were questionable; possibly this added to the frustration. The Yeomen ran into

misconducts and a bench penalty in the second period.

When the game was completed, the fans, standing above the exit, pelted the Yeomen with popcorn boxes and other junk as the York players headed toward the dressing room. Brock's players, who had to pass under the same exit as the Yeomen, appealed to the crowd to calm down.

It's always easy to be brave, sitting in the stands and telling your girl friend what you would do if you were on the ice. When a Yeoman was in the penalty box, a few fools with horns would lean over the glass and blow the horn in the York player's ear. Other less daring types threw paper. The St. Catharines police were called in to curb a fight in the crowd during the third period.

The Yeomen dominated the play as the game progressed. They outshot the Generals 52-25. York led 3-2 after the first period and 5-3 at the end of the second.

York's defencemen, although sometimes slow in covering Brock forwards in front of goalie Bill Holden, deserve credit. Roger Galipeau, Dave Kosoy, Ed Zucato, Don West and Ron Porter gradually slowed the smaller body-checks.

This reporter thought Ed Zucato played his best game this year. Besides thumping the Brock forwards behind the blue line, he set up a few scoring chances with his rushes. He skated through the entire team in the second period.

George Corn scored one of the best goals of the evening. He raced around a defender and cut over to

center from left wing. His wrist shot caught the far side of the net.

The junior varsity squad annihilated George Brown College 16-0 last Thursday. Don Fraser had five goals and Paul Frost tallied twice. Ken MacRitchie, Butch Thompson, Glen Sisman, Bob

Philp, Bill Stefaniuk, Jim Posick, Paul Erickson and John Craig also scored. Andy Schweda earned five assists. Goalie Dennis Priestley registered the shut-out.

They defeated Humber College 8-4 on Saturday.

Know your Yeomen

Name	No.	Position	Ht.	Wt.	Age	High School	Year
ALLEN, Peter	2	Goal	5'8"	145	20	Leaside	1
BOWNESS, Roger	8	Center	5'9"	175	23	Chippewa	3-law
CENGARIE, Licio	9	Wing	6'	165	24	St. Michaels	2-law
CORN, George	17	Center	5'8"	155	24	Royal York	2-law
DUNN, Brian	11	Wing	6'2"	170	22	St. Michaels	2-law
ERICKSON, Paul	2	Defence	5'9"	165	21	Newtonbrook	4
GALLIPEAU, Roger	25	Defence	6'3"	230	28	St. Michaels	2-law
HOLDEN, Bill	1	Goal	5'10-1/2"	155	20	Downsview	1
KOSOY, Dave	6	Defence	6'	220	25	Oakwood	2-law
LATINOVITCH, Steve	23	Wing	5'9"	185	23	Chatham	1-law
MODRAY, Bob	7	Wing	5'8"	155	22	Weston	3
PENNY, Bruce	18	Wing	6'	180	25	Michael Power	1
PORTER, Ron	5	Defence	6'	180	21	Weston	3
POSICK, Jim	--	Center	5'7"	150	20	Newtonbrook	2
ROBB, John	12	Wing	5'6"	150	23	York Mills	3-law
SMITH, Ken	21	Wing	5'7-1/2"	150	24	Agincourt	1-MBA
STROUD, Murray	14	Center	5'9"	145	25	Pickering	1-law
VOLLICK, Ed	--	Defence	5'10-1/2"	186	20	Orillia	1
WEST, Don	3	Defence	6'2"	190	19	Leaside	2
YOUNG, Don	16	Center	5'10"	165	20	Northern	2
ZUCCATO, Ed	4	Defence	5'11"	185	21	St. Michaels	2



Excalibur -- Tim Clark

It's the only way to go, in this weather.

York's V-ball women sweep Ryerson in 3 games

By MARGIE WOLFE

York's women's volleyball team trampled Ryerson on their own court in three consecutive games.

What turned out to be an easy victory for the York females began with a game that was indicative of the calibre of skill of both squads. York completely dominated both in defensive and offensive play. Their serving was accurate and their front and back lines held tight in fending off their opponents volleys.

Conversely, Ryerson's squad stood their ground like a bowl of mush. They had no visible defence at all and seemed to be caught unawares on every one of York's serves.

The 15-1 score in favor of York exemplifies the character of that first game.

The second and third games resulted in about the same way although as the match progressed

Ryerson began to realize that the name of the game was volleyball. In games two and three they were only able to tally three and nine points respectively.

Although York had no real competition in this match it was still possible to see that this volleyball squad had developed in what can be now called a team. In the match the girls were anticipating each others moves and were sympathetic to their teammates in their sets and volleys.

This victory and the one over Windsor last week, both of which were league matches indicate a highly successful season for this talented intercollegiate team.

Unfortunately the basketball team did not fare as well in their game with Ryerson. They gave up a 32-18 victory to the other Toronto school.

York's trouble seemed again to be their shooting accuracy on both attempted field goals and foul shots. Their 20 per cent success on shots from the line typify this squad's problem better than any lengthy explanation.

York's best also proved to be their tallest in the form of Susan Tupling, the five-foot-eleven center who was high scorer with nine points. Eva Hill came second on the York roster hitting for six. Productively the game began and ended slowly for York.

In the first quarter they were able to get one point while their opponents quickly counted up seven. During the second eight-minutes York came out of their slump and equalled Ryerson basket for basket.

Susan guided this awakening by firing for six points. But although they were playing strongly they

could not overcome the six point deficit from the first quarter. Thus the half tie score stood at 16-10 for Ryerson.

The third quarter followed much the same pattern as the second with York shooting but missing most of the time and only making

the goals occasionally.

The final quarter would have been completely fruitless if not for single free shot by Susan. As a result the Ryerson team came far ahead and widened the point difference so that by the final buzzer York was behind by 14.

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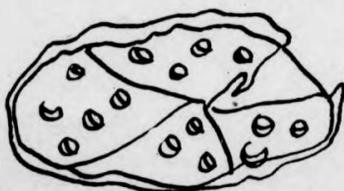
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University News

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High school liaison

York hosts lit. seminar

Encouraging the development of cooperation and dialogue between the high school and the university, the schools liaison committees of the Faculty of Science and the department of English are offering, this month, two special university lecture and discussion programmes for high school teachers and their students.

This Saturday, the English department is sponsoring a conference on The Study and Teaching of Canadian Literature for students, teachers, and high school administrators from across Ontario.

Conference speakers will include five members of the York faculty and three guests. Free discussion will follow each talk.

The morning sessions, to be held in the Stedman Lecture Halls will feature four critical papers dealing with Canadian literature. Speakers and topics include Miriam Waddington, "Canadian Tradition in Canadian Literature"; Eli Mandel, "Modern Canadian Poetry"; Clara Thomas, "Proud Lineage: Willa Cather and Margaret Laurence"; and Gwen Matheson, "Dorothy Livesay".

After a luncheon in the Winters College dining hall, hosted by the York Schools Liaison Committee, the conference will move to the Osgoode Hall Moot Court, where there will be a screening of an Under Attack program featuring Irving Layton. Following the screening, Layton will speak on "Canadian Poetry in the Fifties and Sixties" amplifying the remarks about Canadian poetry made at the end of the television show.

The conference will conclude with a reading by three young Canadian poets, Gwen MacEwen, Dennis Lee, and David Rosenberg.

The Faculty of Science is currently presenting a series of three Saturday morning lectures for high school students in Metropolitan Toronto and neighboring communities. The primary aim of the series is to expose high school students to a university environment and to offer them the opportunity of hearing lectures on some aspects of contemporary science.

The presentations, which are held in the Stedman Lecture Halls, involve a one-hour lecture period followed by a discussion.

The first lecture, "Our Air Pollution Problems Today", was delivered last Saturday by Dr. H.N. MacFarland, professor in the division of natural science and director of the newly established Centre of Research on Environmental Quality. MacFarland is internationally recognized as an expert in the fields of air, water, and soil pollution.

Dr. R.H. Haynes, professor and chairman of the department of biology, well known for his work in DNA, replication and genetic recombination in micro-organisms and viruses, will deliver the second lecture, "DNA and Cell Reproduction", tomorrow.

"Exploring the Upper Atmosphere with Rockets and Satellites", the third science seminar, Dec. 13, will be presented by Dr. G. Shepherd, professor of physics, internationally known for his research in upper atmospheric physics.

Approximately 200 high school students are attending the seminar series.

R & R is magnificent, breaks ground: Ross

The following statement was made by York president Murray G.

Ross on receipt of the Report of the Presidential Committee on Rights and Responsibilities.



Murray Ross

The report is magnificent in every respect. It is beautifully constructed and written and it stands as a model of how a report dealing with a problem of this kind should be dealt with. The committee broke new ground in two respects:

—In terms of process—This was a committee made up of representatives from the student body, from the faculty, and from the board of governors—the three "estates of the realm". The fact that they worked together harmoniously for two years and were able to produce a unanimous report is, I think, a very considerable achievement in itself. A committee of this kind would not have been possible five years ago and indeed even today there are very few university committees in North America that involve board, faculty, and students. Our committee has the advantage of having contributions from all parts of the university community.

—In terms of substance—The committee was dealing with the very difficult problem of the nature of the university in the immediate future. There are many who are discouraged about the future of the university. A recent article by Jacques Barzun stated:

"...Such was the institution that a couple of years' violence have made into a historical memory. True, the American university had begun to lose its soul through misguided public service, and students had grievances they should have analyzed and publicized. But by organizing hatred instead, by assaulting and imprisoning their teachers, dividing faculties into factions, turning weak heads into cowards and demagogues, ignoring the grave and legitimate causes for reform, advocating the bearing of arms on campus, and preferring 'confrontation' to getting their own way, hostile students have ushered in the reactionary university of the future, medieval model."

Our committee, far from taking this pessimistic view, looked ahead in positive terms and in the preface of the report the committee has defined with precision the nature of the university today. The committee has restated, in clear and unmistakable terms, certain fundamental truths about the university and applied these in a modern setting. If the philosophy expounded can be accepted by all segments of the university, we will have resolved one of the great dilemmas disturbing university life today.

Faculty briefs

PROF. B.H. BAKKER, French, Glendon College, received the University of Toronto Doctoral Thesis Prize in French for the best thesis in 1968-69.

PROF. NORMAN N. FELTES, English, gave a talk on "The Lyric Poem" to the Saturday Poetry Classes, Northern Secondary School, Nov. 15 and Nov. 22.

PROF. SEYMOUR FRIEDLAND, administrative studies, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Financial Research Institute.

JOSEPH A. GLOSSON, theatre arts, was scenic artist for productions of the operas: Don Giovanni, L'Italiana in Algeri, and Tales of Hoffman, presented by the St. Louis Opera Theatre, St. Louis, Mo., August 14-31.

PROF. YVONNE GRABOWSKI, foreign literature, was elected vice-president of the Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs and has been appointed official delegate to the International Congress of Slavists by the third national conference on Canadian Slavs.

PROFS. MICHAEL GREGORY and RICHARD HANDSCOMBE, English, Glendon College, for the third year running are teaching a professional development course for the North York English teachers and for the second time are teaching a course on "The Theory of Language" for the Centre for Continuing Education. **ROGER GANNON**, English, Glendon, is also instructing in the Center's 20-week course.

PROF. LEWIS HERTZMAN, history, was on an anti-imperialist panel discussing Canada's foreign policy as part of a teach-in at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Nov. 24.

PROF. IAN P. HOWARD, psychology, gave a talk on "Visual Motor Co-ordination" at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nov. 3.

PROF. V.V. MURRAY, administrative studies, spoke on "Personnel Management in Nursing Schools" at the first annual conference of directors of regional schools of nursing, Toronto, Sept. 20.

PROF. J.R. RAYFIELD, sociology, served as chairman of a symposium on student protest movements, at a meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New Orleans, Nov. 21.

PROF. SELWYN RYAN, political science, was elected sub-discipline chairman (programs) for the Canadian Political Science Association.

PROF. GORDON C. SHAW, administrative studies, spoke on "A New Look at Transportation Research" to the American Institute of Industrial Engineers, at York, Oct. 4.

On Campus

Thursday December 4

NOON HOUR CONCERT. The Edward Bear jazz group will be entertaining in Founders dining hall from 1-3 pm.

GUEST SPEAKER. Ross Dowson, executive secretary of the League for Socialist Action will be speaking on "Why Socialism is Necessary in Canada." Sponsored by the York Young Socialist Club. 1 pm, Founders dining hall.

FILM. The division of social science is sponsoring the film, "The Hunters". Faculty and staff are invited to attend. Room R, Stedman Lecture Hall at 1 pm.

GLENDON COLLEGE FACULTY COUNCIL MEETING. Due to space limitations, tickets must be obtained by non-members at the office of the secretary. Board Senate Chamber, Glendon College at 1 pm.

YOGA CLUB. The club will hold its meeting in the McLaughlin Social and Debates Room at 8 p.m.

REVOLUTIONARY FILMS. The Canadian Student Movement presents two revolutionary films entitled "Battleship Potemkin" and "Lenin in 1918." Room A, Stedman Lecture Hall at 8 pm.

Friday December 5

HOCKEY GAME. York vs. Trent. Arena at 8 pm.

PERFORMING ARTS SERIES. The art series presents "The Film Experience," three unique weekends of film ranging from the early classics to major contemporary works. The first weekend's films are entitled "The Comedians" with W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee" being shown on Friday night at 8:30 pm. Individual tickets are \$2 per evening, \$1.50 for York staff and \$1 for York students. Subscription per weekend is \$4.50, \$3.50 for York staff and \$2.50 for York students. Subscription to all three weekends is \$13, \$10 for York staff and \$7 for York students. Burton Auditorium at 8:30 pm.

Saturday December 6

HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE SEMINAR. The second of a series of three consecutive Saturday morning lectures for high school students in Metropolitan Toronto and neighbouring communities will be led by Dr. R. H. Haynes, professor and chairman of the department of biology. This series, sponsored by the Faculty of Science, is open to high school students only. For further information, telephone 635-2316.

BASKETBALL GAME. York vs. U. of T. Tait McKenzie Building at 2 pm.

PERFORMING ARTS SERIES. The second film in the series "The Comedians" is "The Cocoanuts" with the Marx Brothers. Burton Auditorium at 8:30 pm.

Sunday December 7

PERFORMING ARTS SERIES. The last evening in the series of films entitled "The Comedians" presents Charlie Chaplin in four of his short films including "The Tramp." Burton Auditorium at 8:30 pm.

Monday December 8

FILM. The film entitled "Ukiyo-e: Prints of Japan, Kabuki" will be shown in Burton Auditorium at 4 pm and again at 6 pm.

BIOLOGY SEMINAR. Dr. C. E. Helmsstetter, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, will be discussing "Regulation of Chromosome Replication and Cell Division in E. coli." room 320, Farquharson Building at 4:30 pm.

GENERAL MEETING OF COLLEGE E. The meeting will be held in College E's common room, room N145, Murray G. Ross Bldg. at 4 pm.

GUEST SPEAKER. Kevin Ranaghan, a theologian from St. Mary's Notre Dame, will be presenting the topic, "What's new in the pew?" Ranaghan will discuss his personal experience as a leading figure in a movement which is bringing new dimensions to the Roman Catholic Church. He will also deal with the broader issue of the discovery of the power of God in contemporary society. Ranaghan is sponsored by the Youth Christian Fellowship. Vanier Common Room at 12 noon.

Tuesday December 9

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION. Testimony meeting with discussion afterward. Room 102, Vanier at 6 pm.

Thursday December 11

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION Testimony meeting with discussion afterward. Room 114, McLaughlin at 10 am.

CHRISTMAS PARTY. The Green Bush Inn will be the scene of a Christmas Bash where you can show your creativity by decorating the Bush's Christmas tree. Live entertainment and beer, wine as usual and also liquor. Green Bush Inn, Central Square at 8:30 pm.

ART EXHIBITS. The Vanier Art Gallery features Rauschenberg's Drawings for Dante's Inferno until Dec. 22. Intermedia, Founder's Art Gallery, features the works of Ben Woolfitt until Dec. 6. An exhibit of Batik Fabric Transparencies by Mary Jane Grant is being displayed in the student reading room of Atkinson College.

Get your tickets early

A special meeting of senate will be held at 4:30 pm, next Tuesday in the Senate Chamber, ninth floor, Ross Building, to:

(a) consider further the reporting procedures for the Committee of Search for a New President,

and/or

(b) receive the report of the search committee.

Meetings of the senate are, unless otherwise specified, open to all members of the York University community. Because of

space limitations and the likelihood of a heavy attendance by senate members at this meeting, it will be necessary to restrict attendance by non-senators to a total of 30. Admittance of non-senators will be by ticket. Tickets will be available from tomorrow in the office of the secretary of the university, Room S967, Ross Building. Allocation of tickets will be on a first-come, first-serve basis, one to a person; tickets will not be reserved by telephone or distributed by mail.

LOST?

Safety and security would like you to put your name and address on all your notes and books. If you lose them and they are found, the department will get in touch with you so you can pick them up.

Lost and Found... Temporary Office Building
Room 72... Open 9-10 am and 1-5 pm

Members of the presidential committee which authored the massive Laskin report on rights and responsibilities of members of the York community have admitted that they faced a major problem in their deliberations.

In their discussions they constantly found themselves confronting and being confronted with defining what this university is and what it might or should be.

Unfortunately, some members felt, the terms of reference laid down by president Murray Ross prohibited them from getting into any intensive discussion similar to the University of Toronto's recently-released Commission on University Government.

At the same time, members of the Laskin committee expressed the opinion that it might be wise, and timely, if York launched its own Commission on University Government.

EXCALIBUR shares this view and prints the following discussion below with an eye to starting this dialogue.

Toward a critical university

Everyone is pushing "university reform" these days: Time magazine, student radicals, university administrators. But no one agrees on the directions this "restructuring" is to take.

Most of the proposals, particularly those emanating from Establishment circles, are impractical. Impractical in the sense of unrealizable and not based upon the facts.

Those who would alter the university cannot approach their task in the manner of utopia-building social engineers. The reality of the situation must be taken into account, for the objective nature of the university and society circumscribes and limits what is possible in the realm of reform.

There are two such features which set the relevant framework and delineate the range of alternatives open to us in the area of university reorientation. The first is that the university is necessarily a part of and committed to the outside society in specific ways. The second is that tinkering with educational procedures and the forms of decision-making doesn't inevitably alter the content of these procedures and decisions.

These two propositions are often admitted, but their consequences are rarely drawn out. In fact, everywhere we find deliberate attempts to hide their meaning and obscure their implications. The reason is simple: a penetrating analysis of the facts will lead to critical and radical conclusions. On the first point. The university is not an isolated unit. It is an integral part of the society and that society forces upon the university certain commitments.

To take one example: exams grades and degrees have no intrinsic educational value, but rather serve to limit and warp the student's intellectual self-development. But exams, grades and degrees are nevertheless central to the university's educational process and for a simple reason: outside corporations and governments require them as certificates of skill for certain jobs.

The bulk of the research in Canadian and U.S. universities is done in the service of corporations and government agencies. University economists and engineers don't usually spend their time working for trade unions or the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam or the Red Power movement. And the reason again is that corporations and their subservient governments are the major power-holders and sources of funds in capitalist societies.

In all Canadian universities, boards of governors and their appointed administrations are dominated by members of the corporation elite. Which is one of the reasons they will never accede to basic democratization — should the students and faculty ever assume power, they may decide to orient the university towards other groups and classes in the society than those which the university now serves.

The content of what is taught similarly reflects the university's commitment to the *status quo*. The social sciences for example, essentially obscure and falsify the actual power sources and social relations in advanced neo-capitalist society, and counsel a conservative attitude to social change.

Training in the sciences and engineering, similarly, is narrow, fragmented and specialized, designed to produce a passive worker uncritical of the control and uses of his work. For all kinds of intellectually and technically skilled workers that the university produces, the nature of their education is conditioned by the nature of their jobs in the corporate world.

The above has implications for university reform. That the content of education is slanted one way or another indicates that the reformist emphasis upon teaching methods, classroom size and other aspects of communication is a very solution — the substance of the knowledge disseminated, as well as how it is communicated, has to be challenged and alternatives to bourgeois social science and capitalist job training posed.

The distinction between form and content is also relevant to the question of student representation on committees and governing structures. For the key question is not simply the forms of participation but the substantive decisions that are made. Unless the university is reoriented in a major way, or unless the student movement uses such representation to continually challenge the whole framework of the present university, student representation can only result in participation in a structure whose principles, criteria and direction are set by the internal and external establishment.

We have seen that the university is part of the outside society to the extent that its educational procedures and content, governing structures and research and directed towards the needs and functions of the present economic order.

The multiversity as a mass educational institution and

knowledge factory performs three functions for that society: training a "new working class" of intellectually and technically skilled workers (as well as managers, lawyers, etc); research services for corporations and government; inculcating bourgeois culture and ideology into students. As such, it is an institution vital to the proper functioning of modern neo-capitalism.

The oft-used clichés of "community of scholars" or "institutional neutrality" are nothing but mystifications masking the substantial contributions modern universities make to the ruling interests in the society. Universities are thus politically committed in various ways to specific groups in a conflict-ridden world, whether this political contribution is explicit or implicit (e.g. in the particular way it educates and trains).

It should be evident at this point that the traditional reform solutions of returning the university to a neutral community of scholars in an inadequate and unrealistic response. Firstly, the university necessarily has a connection to and role in the society. Secondly, an "ivory tower" perspective reflects a very narrow parochialism divorcing the university, and its students and faculty, from the lives and struggles of the majority of people in an exploitative society.

The only viable radical alternative is to recognize the committed role of the university and to orient it towards the opposite side of the society in structural social conflict, towards a "critical university".

Such a critical university would commit itself to radical social change and side with the working and exploited peoples of Western and Third World countries. On this basis of radically-altered priorities and alignments, the university would internally develop critical and active minds, radical social theory, and strategies for revolutionary transformation.

It would train in an integrated way and seek to develop workers capable of exerting their creativity and control at the work place. It would do research for trade unions, liberation fronts, etc., and in fact the university as a whole would integrate itself in various ways with such outside groups and ongoing struggles.

The critical university would explicitly take political stands and not hypocritically mask its political commitments as at present. The educational and administrative structure would be democratically organized, members being active participants rather than passive subjects.

The highest governing bodies would include substantial representation from relevant outside groups who have a stake in the critical university. Demands for "student power" or democratization unless placed within such a critical university context, tend to become narrow and corporatist assertions of student self-interest, having no relation to outside struggles and inculcating no broader social consciousness in the student movements. It should be recognized that such a critical university is incompatible with the present social and economic order. It can't exist, if only for lack of funds.

It represents a perspective which can be concretized in various ways to provide a series of demands and alternatives to press for at university. It is a relevant and meaningful program that highlights and attacks the critical points of the university's social role and provides a context where individual demands can acquire a radical meaning in virtue of global attack and challenge to the *status quo*. Some of them, when implemented, can lead to rising expectations and levels of demands.

In fact, the critical university is an integrated program at various levels providing the context for genuinely radical education and escalating political campaigns. Finally, it is a way of making student demands and the student movement relevant to social issues and other existing movements.

But the condition for radically altering the university being a radical social transformation, the student movement must ally itself with the working class. There are various ways such alliances can and have taken place:

- * individual students as student groups can work with local unions and support their struggles.

- * there can be a broad alliance between a student power movement and a workers' movement, at the political or economic level.

- * the model of "exemplary actions", as in France, May, 1968.

Finally, in the perspective of a critical university strategy the student movement can be making demands on the university relevant to its role in the outside society, e.g. how it specifically aids corporations against working class interests, and forges links in action between students and workers in these demands as well as broader ones of interest to both.

Ultimately, of course, the alliance must become one effective political movement.

— STAN GRAY
from Issue

anyone lived in a pretty how town
(with up so floating many bells down)
spring summer autumn winter
he sang his didn't he danced he did.

Women and men (both little and small)
cared for anyone not at all
they sowed their isn't they reaped their same
sun moon stars rain

children guessed (but only a few
and down they forgot as up they grew
autumn winter spring summer)
that noone loved him more by more

when by now and tree by leaf
she laughed his joy she cried his grief
bird by snow and stir by still
anyone's any was all to her

someones married their everyones
laughed their cryings and did their dance
(sleep wake hope and then) they
said their nevers they slept their dream

stars rain sun moon
(and only the snow can begin to explain
how children are apt to forget to remember
with up so floating many bells down)

one day anyone died i guess
(and noone stopped to kiss his face)
busy folk buried them side by side
little by little and was by was

all by all and deep by deep
and more by more they dream their sleep
noone and anyone earth by april
wish by spirit and if by yes.

Women and men (both dong and ding)
summer autumn winter spring
reaped their sowing and went their came
sun moon stars rain

— e.e. cummings

