

CYSF election bout on; vote is on Tuesday

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2 York Green supporters are acclaimed in colleges

Two supporters of the York Green Committee have obtained positions on the new Council of the York Student Federation following acclamations in both Vanier and Founders college.

A. R. Gouge and Janice McCall have both been acclaimed CYSF college representatives in Vanier and Founders respectively.

All three Founders reps were acclaimed last week. The three Vanier reps were acclaimed Tuesday when a fourth candidate David Olson, dropped out.

Only last week an entire slate of Green Committee candidates were soundly defeated in the McLaughlin college elections.

The day after the defeat Tim Delaney, co-founder of the Green Committee, reversed an earlier decision and announced that members of the Green Committee would now not run for CYSF as a YGC slate but rather as "individuals."

There are four supporters of the Green Committee known to be running for other positions in CYSF:

David Beatty, president; Tim Delaney and Mike Grosney, McLaughlin reps; James Bull, Winters rep.

The election for remaining positions takes place Tuesday from

9:30 am to 4:30 pm. Polling booths will be located at the top of the ramp leading to the McLaughlin and Winters dining halls and at the top of the ramp leading to the Vanier and Founders dining halls.

Students from College E, graduate students, and graduate students in business administration will vote in front of the post office in the humanities building.

Forums for presidential, vice-presidential and college representative candidates will be held today in McLaughlin common room at 1 pm and in Vanier at 2:30 pm.

Tomorrow the candidates will speak in college E common room at 1 pm.

Candidates already acclaimed are: Vanier reps, A. R. Gouge, John Laskin and Doug Owens; Founders reps, Janice McCall, Robert Lowes and Ken Hundert; Masters of Business Administration reps, Dennis Charbonneau, Greg Hurd and Dan Sterling.

At press time no one had applied for any of the three positions allocated for graduate arts and science students.

Candidates — Pages 2 and 3
Editorial — Page 6

Dark Horse in presidential race

EXCALIBUR learned last night that York's presidential race had corralled another strong candidate, Dark Horse.

Horse, retired transportation consultant to a large Toronto dairy, announced his surprise candidacy in a press conference held at his home close to Greenwood Raceway.

In his prepared speech Horse stressed his leadership experience gained in his years in the milk industry.

"I really understand the importance of putting the horse before the cart," he said.

Horse scorned the notion that his somewhat doubtful academic qualifications would prove any greater barrier to his being a great York president.

"What this place needs is a little plain horse sense anyway," he said firmly.

"Besides, former president Curry, H. Sauce, wasn't any Einstein — just look at the mess York is in now."

Horse was certain that his family heritage would prove the deciding factor.

"Good breeding is the key to all such races and I come from a long line of upper middle class horses," he said.

Offering a little something for everyone in his campaign platform, Horse promised to plough over all York's unused acreage and plant his favourite little weed, grass.

"We'll plant two thirds in gold grass and one third in green grass, but none of that blue stuff — it's a down."

According to usually reliable sources, Stone Pearson Pott, head of the board of governors, was highly impressed with the potential of this plan.

Pott was also quoted as saying that Horse was probably the only presidential candidate who wouldn't object to having the board on his back.

Borax Lastic, chairman of the presidential search committee, felt that he could successfully re-



Dark Horse

interpret the terms of the search procedure so that the senate would endorse Horse's candidacy.

"It's not that the procedure is all that flexible," observed Lastic, "it's just that the Senate is really stupid."

Borax Lastic went on to point out that the senate traditionally had been very sympathetic to animals.

"Why look, for example, at all the bull they swallowed at their last meeting."

When asked to comment, Captain America said that he felt Dark Horse was a perfectly acceptable candidate.

"What we really have to be careful of," he said, "is a horse of a different color."

Meeting today

York people join bid to stop expressway

Students and faculty at York are busy helping in the bid to stop the Spadina Expressway construction.

A general meeting has been planned at noon today in the Winters JCR to discuss and form some concrete action against the expressway. Controversial Ward 7 councillor John Sewell, York humanities professor Bill Thompson, Pollution Probe member Rob Mills and Dennis Lee of Anansi Press, the publisher of *The Bad Trip* (The Untold Story of the Spadina Expressway), will speak at the meeting.

Petitions are being signed at tables opposite the post office in the Ministry of Love and in the hallway between Vanier and Founders colleges.

The hub of the activity is room 313 in Founders College — the

office of history professor Tom Cohen.

Future plans include three-hour canvasses of areas in North York by York students and staff on Saturday.

The object of the canvass is to "break the myth of North-South opposition to the expressway," humanities professor Paul Levine says. The myth, he says, is that inner city residents oppose the expressway while outer city dwellers are in favor of the expressway.

Other York faculty members working with the Stop Spadina movement include Ramsay Cook, Michael Creal, Sidney Eisen, Eli Mandel, Lionel Rubinoff and Jack Granatstein.

Prof wants commission — Page 4

Socialization, oppression of women is described

By MONICA WILDE

If you are one of those who think women's liberation is limited to symbolic bra burnings and pickets at beauty contests, the open forum on Friday afternoon was designed to open your eyes.

Speaking before a lively audience in Vanier JCR Colleen Levis of the Young Socialists described how women are held back in present-day Western society. Concerning the right to control her own body, Miss Levis said that women were "brutally discriminated against."

She pointed out that thousands of illegal abortions are performed each year because strict abortion laws leave no other alternative for many women. The pill, she said, is "dangerous" because enough research funds are not yet available to fully explore its side effects. Meanwhile, she said "millions of women are being used as guinea pigs."

But this is only one aspect of a process that begins almost at birth. As a young child, a girl is taught to play with dolls in preparation for her future role. In school, she is channeled away from maths, sciences and other analytic fields; by the time she gets to university, her pattern of expectations automatically leads her into arts or "service" fields such as nursing or home economics.

Miss Levis cited a study from McMaster University which showed that twice as many women as men were enrolled in humanities; in all other fields, the ratios were exactly reversed.

When women go out to get a job, Miss Levis said, they are not considered as seriously as men. Many employers, she said, assume a woman will just get married eventually and waste all their training. Women still predominate in the traditional fields such as nursing and teaching, but nowhere else.

Significantly, Miss Levis pointed out, even in these fields, the organization heads are still men.

If a man finds success in a career and decides to remain unmarried, he is idolized as a playboy. "Look at Trudeau," Miss Levis said.

If a woman does the same thing, she is seen as a failure who couldn't get a man. If a woman does have a family and continues to work, she is faced with a double burden, because society doesn't provide enough facilities to help her with the child rearing or housework.

"We feel the present situation is intolerable." With that introduction, Miss Levis outlined the proposals of the Young Socialists to better women's conditions:

— Society must share in the responsibility for child rearing. Adequate daycare centres must be set up so that all the resources of the community are brought together for the sake of the children. Thus poorer children will no longer be at such a disadvantage in resources, and others will no longer be isolated from the mainstream of society.

— Woman must be given control over her own body. Legalized abortion on demand, adequate pregnancy leave, and further research on The Pill are all necessary.

— Education must be altered. Women should be given greater encouragement to go into analytic and scientific fields. They must also be educated into awareness of the roles women have been playing in other societies where they have not been so passive.

Though women can make important gains within the present structure of society, Miss Levis emphasized that eventually "the economic basis of women's exploitation must be lifted."

Specifically she blamed the capitalist system which makes use of women as consumers and as a source of

cheap labor. Thus women do not regard men as their enemies — both, she said, have a common cause against a total system that must be changed.

For those who remain unconvinced, here are some random findings made by this reporter:

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that stalwart government agency, reports that the average earnings of female workers in Canada are scarcely better than half those of males (1961 statistics.)

Though some of the gap can be explained by age differences and lower educational level, even these considerations leave unexplained an earnings gap of 15-22 per cent. The report concludes: "It seems clear that some portion of the residual differential stemmed from discrimination, i.e. the fact that women were paid less than men for comparable work."

The American Sociological Review, in a recent study on the status of women in the profession, had equally dismal findings.

Though women form a two thirds majority at the undergraduate level in sociology, the proportions are reversed in graduate school; only one third of all M.A. candidates are women.

At the PhD level, female candidates sink to a low of 20 per cent. The report suggests that many women are discouraged from going on to graduate work because award committees are often tight-fisted about investing money and training in candidates "who, because of marriage and family, they suspect, will not yield the same dividends as men in terms of furthering the profession."

Of course, as long as an argument like this keeps women out of higher graduate work, it follows that they will be unable to make any contribution to the profession.

Vice-presidential candidates



Jim Chisholm

Jim Chisolm is running on the Young Socialist platform. See Dennis Lomas, Page 3.



Alan Morinis

Alan Morinis is running on a platform with Paul Axelrod. See Paul Axelrod, Page 3.

A STATUS REPORT FROM THE FACULTY OF FINE ARTS

To this date, the new Faculty of Fine Arts has sponsored 15 events in Burton Auditorium this year. Of those 15, eight were completely sold out. There are still many events to come this year.

Some tickets remain for many of them. Check the following schedule, pick your performance and call the Burton box office at 635-2370.

Tuesday, Feb. 3	The Manitoba Consort (available)
Wednesday, Feb. 4	Eli Mandel (some available)
Monday, Feb. 9	Marcel Marceau (sold out)
Thursday, Feb. 12	Lecture on Greek Theatre (free)
Friday, Feb. 13	Hitchcock Festival (Shadow of a Doubt) (North by Northwest) (Foreign Correspondent) (To Catch A Thief) (Suspicion) (Psycho)
Saturday, Feb. 14	
Sunday, Feb. 15	
Sunday, Feb. 22	A Festival of North and South Indian Music (available)
Tuesday, Mar. 3	Richard Schechner (available)
Monday, Mar. 9	Cafe La Mama (available)
Tuesday, Mar. 10	Tony Montanaro (sold out)

Full details on all these performances are available at the box office (open daily 11 a.m. — 2 p.m.). All events begin at 8:30 p.m.

Karen Hood

Last year when the 1969 council was elected, the issues were mainly the same.

Bookstore's prices were too high and we were still eating Versafood and paying a lot for parking. We needed an emergency fund for students in legal or personal trouble and we needed a suicide centre. Yet none of these changes were made. Why?

One of the reasons was that none of the newly elected councillors had any experience — we didn't know how to go about making these changes. However, as we learned more about the operations of the university another problem arose.

The problem was that some of the councillors were just not willing to put in the time. These two factors are important reasons for electing experienced people who are willing to work.

I don't think it's necessary to outline item by item everything I accomplished in the last council. The point that I want to make is that I got things done.

However, there is still so much to be done. Firstly, we definitely need an emergency fund for York students in trouble. This can be set up almost immediately. Secondly, CYSF must make a stand against higher tuitions. The committee on university affairs allocates an adequate amount of money per basic income unit and there is no reason with the proper management of funds to raise tuitions.

My position on the Americanization of York is that we should have the most qualified people whether they are American or Canadian. However, CYSF should push for a senate policy encouraging Canadian content in our courses.

CYSF's meetings should be held during the day — in a common place. Every attempt should be made to involve other students in what we are doing and to receive some feedback from them.

Again this year, there is a multiplicity of important issues. However, this year, there is a greater need for these issues to be dealt with.



Karen Hood

Alan Shefman

—Academic Policy

First and foremost, the CYSF must increase its financial and moral support for the course unions on campus. I would suggest:

1) A council of unions whereby the representatives from each of the different course unions can get together regularly to discuss common problems and common action.

2) That the CYSF, as the only central lobby (the only body representing all the students on campus) support and give concerted efforts to the promotion of Canadian courses at York, i.e. instead of as at present having three American Civilization courses in first year humanities,

have courses on Canadian Civilization.

—Communication

As far as I am concerned the greatest problem at York at the present time is the lack of communication between the various governing bodies and the mass of students. According to a recent Radio York survey, over 90 per cent of the students read EX-CALIBUR and their own college newspaper but when asked about what events are planned and what has been happening all you receive are blank stares. I would suggest:

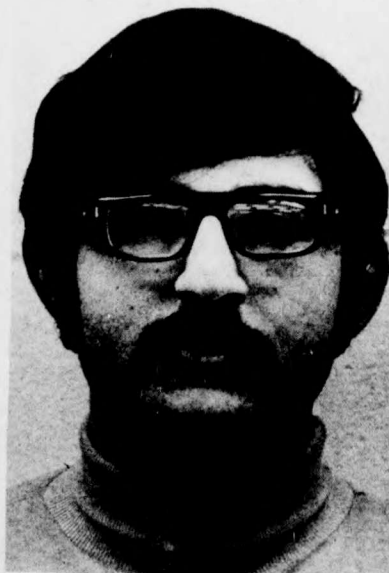
1) That a committee headed by the communications commissioner be set up to study and attempt to resolve this communications gap.

2) That a full time information centre be set up to aid any person with red-tape or bureaucratic problems and generally to help anyone who needs information fast.

—Constitutional

Over the last two years the CYSF has been slowly taking the shape it has now reached. With the many new problems that have arisen over those years, and just since this year began I feel it is necessary for the council to be in a constant state of preparedness of changes as they are called for by the constituent members. In viewing the present position of the council I would suggest:

1) That the president of each constituent member (or a person appointed by the constituent member) become a full voting member of the CYSF.



Alan Shefman



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CYSF presidential candidates

Paul Axelrod



I believe that all members of the York community have similar basic needs which have not been fulfilled by the decision making bodies at this university including the Council of the York Student Federation. We propose that the council recognize and attempt to solve the problems arising out of these important issues.

We see the following, as problems demanding immediate attention on this campus.

- Americanization of York University

Problem: course content centred highly around American themes; faculty disproportionately American; not enough Canadian research done at York; students do not have adequate understanding of Canadian problems.

Possible solutions: new course content centring on Canadian studies (Quebec independence, the Canadian Indian, Canadian-American relations etc.); adoption of recruiting system

which gives priorities to Canadians, who are qualified in terms of knowledge in Canadian content; university funds provided specifically for Canadian research.

- CYSF involvement in student academic problems

Problem: students with grievances in Nat. Sci. 176 and Poli. Sci. 311 received no backing from council; present committees in which students "participate" (faculty council, senate) are not representative of students interests at York since the committee members are responsible to one one but themselves and students have no effective decision-making powers on these bodies.

Possible solutions: CYSF strongly support student interests in courses; CYSF strongly support course unions; council be both accessible and responsive to students who have any academic problems; council undertake an investigation and

recommend temporary withdrawal of students from all university "committees" until such time as council defines precisely what student interests are at York, and then recommend formation of structures in which students have real decision making powers.

- Pollution from smokestack

Problem: We are all dying from pollution.

Possible solutions: mandatory filters in smokestack; use of natural gas instead of currently used low-grade oil which is a high pollutant.

- Bookstore

Problems: prices are higher than in other Toronto bookstores (e.g. Student Christian Movement Bookstore in Rochdale;) York bookstore lost over \$50,000 last year (inefficient management?)

Possible solutions: comprehensive investigation by students into all aspects of bookstore problems; new company?

- Parking

Problems: parking lots provided free by government — yet we pay to park, recent "automated gates" lost \$55,000 of your money — WHY?

Possible solutions: free parking; explanation by administration concerning "automated gates."

- Daycare centre

Problems: faculty, staff, students need a daycare centre for their children; present facilities inadequate.

Possible solutions: more space provided by university; financial support from CYSF and university administration.

- Wasted money on social activities

Problems: Festival and Winter Carnival lost over \$6,000.

Possible solutions: reduction of council sponsoring of such activities; social coordinator (in cooperation with college councils) to handle these activities, as well as being responsible for distribution of "club" money.

David Beatty

I am running as an individual candidate concerned with some aspects of "university Life". I believe that some of the following policies will help rectify the situation here on campus.

- Give the senate final say in all academic affairs at the university. Increasing student membership in the senate to a total of 20-25 per cent. This will give the students more say in the policies which affect them. More student-faculty cooperation in the areas of hiring of personnel, course material, and examination methods. Hopefully this will reduce the American influence on campus and lead to the Canadianization of more courses taught at this university.



- Give each student a five dollar rebate of the \$10 "tax" he pays to CYSF. This would be possible by putting an end to financial aid to the various clubs and/or organizations which do not cater to the whole student body. The remaining \$5 would be used to support EX-CALIBUR, Radio York, etc.

- Better quality food through: redirecting profits back into the buying and preparation of the food; complete control of the caterer by the food committee; and looking into the possibility of replacing Versafood.

- Changing the bookstore administration to ensure that books will be sold as close to cost as overhead permits. The Student Christian Movement (SCM) could be approached concerning this.

- Efforts should be made to have anti-pollution devices installed in the physical plant. The possibility of using cleaner fuels (eg. natural gas, electricity) for heating should be investigated.

George Orr

It's time York grew up. I think it's time that the central council made use of the facilities it's got. And as full-time president, I'm going to do it.

Everybody knows what the problems are. They're mentioned on all the posters. So what is needed is somebody qualified, competent, and willing to take them on, full-time. Activities at York need better coordination, publicity, and finances. Social and academic problems are crying for solutions, and I think I can solve them. Several worthy causes have gone without support because of poor financial planning. Social events have been damned because they lost money, even though they did what they set out to do.



The York Student Federation currently gets \$10 per student. This money has to be properly allotted and supervised. All the candidates promise solutions, but I am the only one who will take the time necessary to see that proper solutions are reached.

The cost of a full-time president, less than \$2,500, is nothing compared to the savings that constant supervision will give. It's time we grew up; stopped playing in a sandbox, and fulfilled our role as a major institution in our country.

The community has to be made aware that York students can be heard in decisions that affect them.

The administration has to be made aware that as students, we have rights that are still due us, such as a meaningful membership on important administrative bodies.

Issues like an adequate day care centre, improved parking, proper information centres, ombudsmen with administrative bureaucrats, and improvement of the quality of a Canadian education; these are all crying for attention.

Jerry Zahloer

1) There should be an attempt to introduce the credit system whereby a student could take extra courses that would count towards a degree. A student with academic ability should be allowed to complete his education quicker if the opportunity exists.

2) Internal issues should take a predominant role over externally centred issues. i.e. Course problems are more relevant to York's council than international problems.

3) There should be a closer link between CYSF and the councils of each college.

4) There should be a close relation between graduate and undergraduate students and faculty.

5) Councillors and



advisors should be more aware and be able to relate more to students about the different departments and graduate schools. Too many students are in the dark about course moves and future education at York.

6) Some type of coop should be created that is either non-profit or that uses profits to further the role of the CYSF or school activities. N.E. i.e. bookstore.

7) Students must be told what the money taken from tuition and used by CYSF is being used for. There must be such an awareness.

8) There should be no parking charge in the York parking lots. The land was given to York without charge and should not be used to exploit the students.

9) The food offered to both resident and non resident students is sub-standard and should definitely be improved. Complaints have not so far been adequately dealt with.

10) The revitalization of the links between the council and the members of the student community.

York University is in a state of crisis! The search committee is unable to come up with a nomination for president that can be ratified by the board of governors. The people who were nominated have withdrawn their names. A general feeling of inadequacy and a questioning of the nominating procedure, expressed by the former nominees themselves, is in the air.

The root cause of the crisis is that the operation of the university, the choosing of a new president being only one part of it, lies completely outside the control of those whose lives it most affects and who are most competent to control it — the students, faculty, and support staff.

The academic staff has only a token consultative vote in the present selection procedure for the president. They don't even find out the results of the vote — their own collective opinion. Officially the chairman of the search committee and the chairman of the board of

governors are the only ones to find out.

Students, faculty and support staff are faced with the serious situation at York of having the president of the university imposed upon them from outside the university by the board of governors representing big business, the corporate power which rules this country. We propose CYSF initiate a campaign for the formation of an elected nominating committee and the election of the new president by the students, faculty, and support staff.

Article 13-2C of the York Act allows the university president the ultimate authority to call the cops on the campus anytime he is worried about "disruption" or "violence." It arbitrarily characterizes disruption in very loose terms applicable to almost any situation. A campus-wide elected disciplinary committee, subject to immediate recall should be called for by the CYSF to control discipline. Individual cases should be judged without

arbitrary biased definitions of disruption and violence imposed on the committee. The decisions of this committee should be binding.

The educational system discriminates against women. The university is no exception. Streaming women away from technical or scientific courses and implanting ideas of male superiority into society insures this discrimination will continue in all aspects of life.

Women are directed into courses that insure low wages after graduation. No effort is made to free mothers from the home so that they can attend university. Means are not available for women students to have control of their own bodies.

Women should have access to free birth control devices and free legal abortions. We demand that the university play a leading role in ending the oppression of women. CYSF should call for the formation of a department of women studies to investigate the myths and misconceptions of

women's inferiority and place women in their rightful place in society and history.

A massive daycare program for all women (student, faculty, and support staff) should be undertaken. All discrimination against women in hiring advancement and job classification must end. We call upon CYSF to support struggles for women's liberation.

At present York University is aiding the Pentagon's war in Vietnam. Companies such as Honeywell which produces anti-personnel fragmentation bombs are allowed to recruit employees on this campus using university facilities. Research occurs here for the U.S. military.

The university must sever all its connections with the war makers and become active in the fight against the Vietnam war. CYSF should actively aid the fight against the war facilities. The university should be made readily available for the use of opponents of the war.

Dennis Lomas



Prof wants commission into expressway

By MIKE SAVAGE

There should be a commission set up to inquire into the proposed extension of the Spadina Expressway says York professor-turned-alderman, Bill Kilbourne.

At a meeting at the University of Toronto Sunday Kilbourne said he wants a review of what the consequences of the expressway will be, if it goes through. He suggested a study group to look into what the proposed expressway will do to the ecology of the city. He wants a review, he said, because the people want to know what the alternatives are.

"I don't think an alderman is going to be worth his salt if he hasn't gone to jail before his three-year term is up," Kilbourne said. He said people must stop the expressway until there is an inquiry.

About 200 people, their names reading like a Who's Who of Toronto municipal politics, attending the meeting, called to discuss ways to stop the expressway. Two defeated mayoralty candidates in last year's municipal elections,

Margaret Campbell and Stephen Clarkson, and alderman Ying Hope and William Archer were there.

The proposed extension of the Spadina Expressway, now running from the Downsview armed forces base to Lawrence Avenue and under construction to just south of Eglinton Avenue, was a prime issue in the December elections. Archer and Hope were both elected on an anti-Spadina platform in Ward 5. The expressway, if completed would go right through their ward.

Hope used Los Angeles as an example of what might happen to Toronto if the expressway goes through. "The city planners of Los Angeles have now found that indeed they have made a mistake" by building expressways all over the city, he said.

Hope has a personal stake in the issue. His house is on the route of the proposed expressway.

Who will the expressway affect? Everyone, says Jane Jacobs, author of the Death and Life of Great American Cities, a book concerned with air pollution. She

has served on task forces for former U.S. president Lyndon Johnson and New York mayor John Lindsay and is presently a consultant to the urban legal aid program at York's Osgoode Hall Law School.

"The widespread uprooting of people and disintegration of city neighborhoods exacts vast and mounting social costs," she told The Globe and Mail last November.

"But as the expressways, interchanges and parking lots downtown proliferate, as the local streets grow ever more congested, and the pollution and noise intensify, the quality of the inner city

deteriorates. The suburbanite is even cheated of his dream of a swift journey, if he travels during commuting hours."

York humanities professor Paul Levine is working with the publicity and citizens mobilization. He said there are three areas in which to work — media, broadening and consolidating public support through public events, and the petition. Petitions asking city council to stop the expressway are being mailed, sent door-to-door, and distributed in public places.

"This movement to stop the expressway is a movement of all

the people," Allen Powell, chairman of the meeting said. He said the present movement started in mid-October of last year. There was a parade down the route of the proposed expressway Dec. 6 to dramatize what the group is doing.

"We live in a town where planning is done by nineteenth-century minds," University of Toronto communications theory professor Marshall McLuhan said. "I say go North, Young man. Turn that thing around."

The meeting was sponsored by the Stop Spadina Save Our City Coordinating Committee. For more information, call 964-8162.

Over fee increases

Threats halts PEI sit-in

CHARLOTTETOWN (CUP) — Prince Edward Island education minister Gordon Bennett bran-

dished the threat of police action over the heads of 300 university students Tuesday, forcing them to discontinue a sit-in provoked by fee increases and substandard education at the University of Prince Edward Island.

After a march through downtown Charlottetown, the students filled the corridors of two floors of the provincial government's administration building for two hours, also occupying Bennett's office and the outer chambers of PEI premier Alex Campbell.

The students were demanding higher operating grants for UPEI, guarantees that students would not be forced to pay for further increases in university expenses through tuition fee raises and the institution of the grant scheme for student aid in the province.

The students also asked that Campbell live up to promises made in a government white paper issued in April, 1968, in which Campbell said the province "would have a university comparable to national standards."

An advance group which occupied Bennett's office were given no responses to their demands for government action.

After two hours of discussion, Bennett called in eight members of the RCMP and local police forces, and told students they would be liable to charges of obstructing a police officer, obstructing private

property and obstruction of justice if they did not leave.

Eventually the students filed out of the building, after convincing a small number not to face arrest by staying.

Tuesday's protest climaxed two weeks of unrest at the one-year-old UPEI campus, which began Jan. 15 when students discovered via a local television program that their board of governors had secretly approved a \$100 tuition fee increase and a \$100 residence fee increase for next year.

The board decision was made Oct. 27, 1969. Both administration president R. J. Baker and a single student union representative on the board justified their silence by saying "the students would find out about it anyway."

Monday, 250 students watched as the UPEI board refused to rescind the fee increases.

The University of Prince Edward Island is an amalgamation of St. Dunstan's University and Prince of Wales College, which the PEI government created to raise educational standards in the province.

In the government white paper which announced the creation of the new university, Campbell promised the institution \$18-million in student aid and \$69-million for operating costs during a 10-year period ending in 1978. So far, neither has been implemented.

Mac pushes OHRC over Arab prof

HAMILTON (CUP) — The student council at McMaster University agreed last week to prod the Ontario Human Rights Commission into issuing a three-month-overdue report into the case of political scientist George Haggar.

Haggar laid charges with the commission last September against five Ontario universities including York, charging that they refused to hire him because of his pro-Arab, pro-socialist beliefs.

The commission promised to issue a report on Haggar's charges by last October; so far no report has been released.

The council will present a petition to the commission, asking the body if it has come to any decision over Haggar's charges.

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'Question of national independence'

TA hopes York will become truly Canadian

By MIKE SAVAGE
Will we always be an Americanized multiversity? McLaughlin tutorial leader John Huot hopes we will try to develop our own distinctive Canadian university.

Huot debated the problem with Rick Blair, a fourth-year history student, on Friday afternoon in a lecture hall in the Ministry of Love.

The question is "what we as Canadians want to be, and what we want to do together," Huot said. "It is a question of national independence. We slip past the essential question if we discuss numbers of U.S. and Canadian professors."

Huot discussed the Watkins Report on foreign ownership of our economy and the "extent and consequences of domination of our economy by the U.S." There is the problem, he said, of "absorption of Canadian universities into providing the kind of person and kinds of skills that will fit into a branch plant economy."

Huot quoted figures to show that the growth of the economy is being determined by the branch plant economy and not within Canada itself. Investment in research of the gross national product is 1.4 per cent in Canada, and four per cent in the United States. There is less need in Canada for research because of U.S. ownership, and the research is being done in the U.S. by parent companies.

The first dimension of the problem is the domination of Canadian universities, Huot said. First, the nationality of professors is borne out by statistics. Second, the country of training is evident when "perhaps 75 to 80 per cent of people teaching at York have been trained in the U.S."

Thirdly, what is taught? "Predominantly, it is U.S. methodologies, many of which have been developed by the

Pentagon," Huot said. He said there are several kinds of courses, neutral courses, where the methods used are American, and Canadian courses, where "we don't talk about the U.S."

Finally, what kind of research is done, and for what purpose? Some consequences of these courses is the Americanization of our attitudes, and hopes of building an independent Canada. There is a confusion in Canadian identity, an inevitability of our becoming a fifty-first state, Huot said.

Blair said the problem was that "Canadians aren't getting jobs and Americans are." He felt we should study the "effect of U.S. influence on York and other universities."

At one time it was people coming from middle and upper class levels who went to university. Since then there have been a rise in the number of people going to university, Blair said.

There are three alternatives. Keep the university small and first-rate, become large and hire second-rate Canadians to teach, or become larger and hire the best people, Blair said.

The last alternative "required a large number of foreign teachers" Blair said. "I don't think we should complain about this event."

Blair quoted figures to show that in the humanities and social sciences Canadians had only two-sevenths of the doctorates in this country. From statistics, Blair felt, he could draw two conclusions. There are few Canadian doctorates, and there is an imbalance between the disciplines. For example, there were more doctorates graduated in Canada in philosophy than in most humanities and social sciences combined.

"Instead of criticizing the Americans we should be thanking them for setting up a system which enables us to get the higher education we need," Blair said.



Irving Layton makes a point at Tuesday's Americanization meeting — see story below.

Steve Harris, an MBA student, wondered what the American professors are bringing with them. "They are bringing this idea of the university in one place, then growing bigger and bigger. Growth

is good for faculty," Harris said. He felt that American professors have the tendency to think what they did in the United States was good, so they come here and try the same thing.

"They're giving us a snow job," Harris said. In Ontario there will be no new universities until 1975, Harris said. "In four years we go from 9,901 to 18,170 at York."

Prof, student views differ over U.S. faculty at York

By SHELLEY COOPERSMITH
A panel of York students and professors discussing "Is nationalism necessary for a national identity" seemed to end up discussing how we should go about building a national identity Tuesday afternoon.

The only real point the panel members agreed on was that Canada's national character can be strengthened, and that such strengthening is desirable.

John Lancaster, a fourth year English major, said he was "a victim of Canadian indifference more than American takeover." He complained of the lack of Canadian studies for example in literature in Canadian graduate schools, explaining that more universities in the United States offer post-graduate studies in Canadian literature than do Canadian institutions.

Robert White, a native of Kentucky teaching in York's department of English, called for more outspoken patriotism on the part of Canadians to counteract the U.S. influence that seeps through the 49th parallel.

"Why are Canadians so damned diffident and timid? Canadians have to be aggressive and hurt their fathers," he said.

Ramsay Cook, a history professor, said he teaches and does research in Canadian studies. He expressed the familiar idea that the university is "not primarily a place of national identity but first an institution which seeks knowledge, using materials from the nation."

Referring to the recent articles in EXCALIBUR by Glen Williams on York as a U.S. branch plant, Cook rejected "the EXCALIBUR rhetoric" as being "typically American."

He said he would be willing to teach the Canadian content courses proposed in the article "if the language used is less pejorative, and if material can be found."

Williams, also on the panel, replied that Cook had not dealt with the problem which involves "basically two issues: the American branch-scholarship — that is, Canadian acceptance of American universities' educational standards; and Canada as a satellite of the U.S."

"We are not being taught an awareness of the fact that Canada is a colony," he said.

Irving Layton, a prominent Canadian poet teaching poetry at York, spoke with exaggerated sarcasm. There is "no doubt that Canada has been taken over to a

certain extent economically and perhaps culturally by the U.S.A," he said. "But whose fault is this?"

Layton mentioned the benefits of the United States to Canadian culture. "Our culture would have been a disaster without the U.S. . . We would have become like Australia or New Zealand, Good Heavens!"

He defined a Canadian as "an American dragging one foot behind."

Layton and Cook criticized Williams and EXCALIBUR for "attacking" U.S. professors at York.

Williams said EXCALIBUR's protest was not a "witch hunt," and was not against the surface manifestations of Americanization but directed at the whole underlying philosophy.

"Why is there no course at York dealing with the reality of Canadian culture?" Williams asked. "The decision is not made to present reality through a Canadian perspective: American materials are used."

"Canadians have always been a colonial people, first to the British and now to the Americans," he said. "Canadian history deals with two major themes: our formal independence from Britain, and federal-provincial relations, which is a politicians' game."

Founders College master John Conway agreed with Williams and said history has neglected the deep-rooted problems of Canadian society. He added that we should blame ourselves for the lack of intellectual history, and for the fact that we do not learn how to think.

Cook feared a reactionary "protective attitude" in which we might not value culture objectively, but on its Canadian content. Williams said that the issue is "not just Canadian course content," but "an accepted methodology from the States — the so-called 'value-free' methodology."

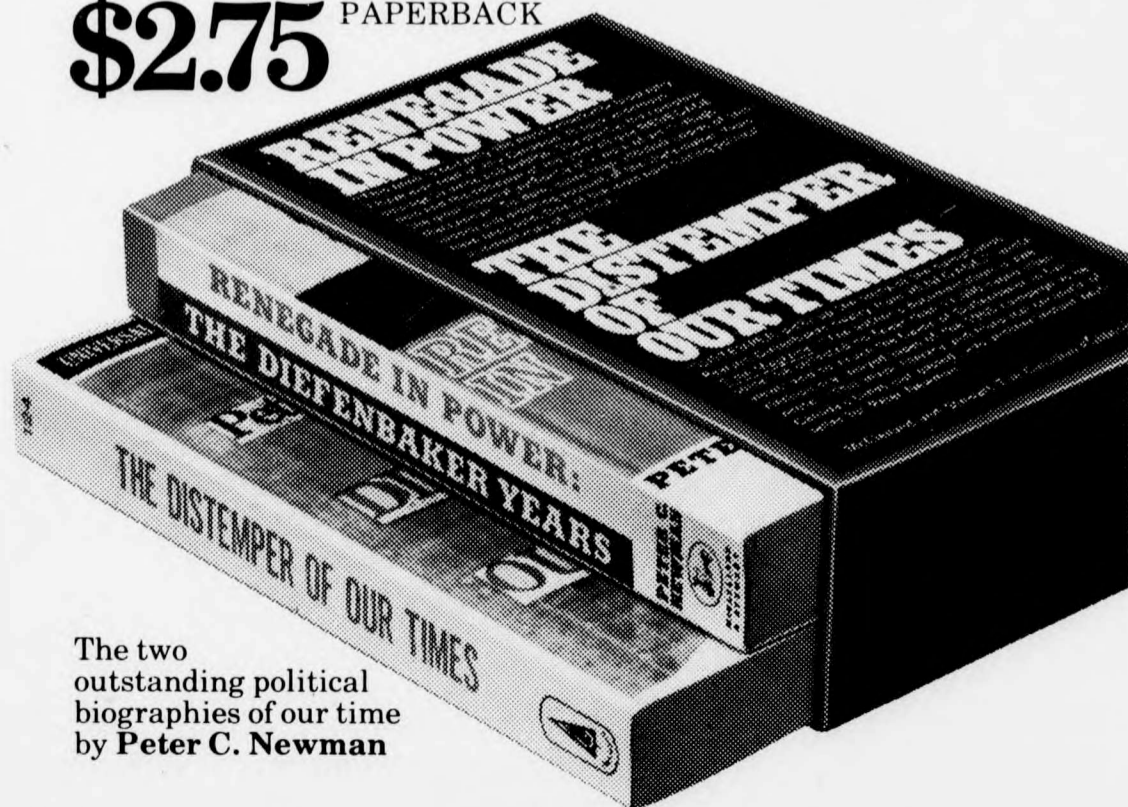
Layton claimed we need "a socialist policy, or at least takeover of the economy first, so that we can reclaim our resources from the U.S."

The debate was one of a series of "happenings" sponsored by College E.

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Excalibur

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

Council elections: Axelrod and Morinis can do the job

This year's flood of presidential and vice-presidential candidates for positions on the Council of the York Student Federation may have left many students in the dark as to how to differentiate between their seemingly similar platforms at the polls this Tuesday.

Most of the candidates have taken up the obvious issues of poor food, high bookstore prices, the need for a birth control centre, support of the day care centre and the need to halt the pollution from the York smokestack. These issues are all extremely valid and whoever gets elected on Tuesday must deal with them.

But since everyone is promising to deal with these issues the dilemma remains: How does one choose?

It appears that students will have to make their decision on the basis of how the candidates are handling the major issues of Americanization and CYSF involvement in academic affairs. Also needed, however, is a close examination of the candidates' attitudes towards student government itself.

Americanization of York

Most of the candidates have given a casual mention to this issue and have promised to look into it with the end in mind of getting more Canadian content into courses.

However, we feel that most candidates took up the issue simply because of the coverage given to it recently by EXCALIBUR and for this reason it is almost certain that their analyses of the situation lacks any depth.

The possible exception to this is **Paul Axelrod**. Axelrod has been aware of the Americanization problem since the beginning of the year through his participation with students in Social Science 372, a course on the viability of the Canadian state. Here, students have been challenging the content of the course and its failure to deal with the problem of U.S. domination.

In a recent leaflet, Axelrod and his vice-presidential running mate **Alan Morinis** not only expressed the need for Canadian courses and more Canadian research, but also showed a great deal of insight when they defined how we must pick faculty in the future.

"Being a Canadian should not guarantee a professor a job, but faculty members must be knowledgeable in terms of Canadian content."

In other words, we should not look, necessarily, at a person's citizenship to decide whether or not he is qualified to teach, but rather on his commitment to Canada and his desire to work on Canadian problems and do needed Canadian-oriented research.

We feel this emphasis on content, and not just nationality, is a fundamental principle in dealing with the Americanization question.

In addition, Axelrod and Morinis counter the argument that there are not enough Canadians by suggesting that sterile 'academic' qualifications need not be the only criteria we use in hiring faculty.

"Life experience," they say, is an equally important factor in determining if a person has good faculty potential.

They give as an example Michel Chartrand, active in the Con-

federation of National Trade Unions in Quebec, an avid proponent of Quebec independence and a constant opponent of authoritarianism in the province since the days of Maurice Duplessis.

The first-hand accounts he could give of political repression in Quebec during the last decade would, no doubt, stimulate any student interested in the problems of that province.

CYSF in academic affairs

Many of the candidates are supporting course unions. There is nothing unique in that policy, itself, which was developed two years ago.

But here again Axelrod and Morinis have taken a unique approach to the problem of helping students with course difficulties.

Since many students are not in course unions and since many courses do not even have unions, it is necessary, they say in one leaflet, to "delve right into the classroom situation if students need assistance." They give an example of where this could, and should, have been done this year — in Natural Science 176.

"Over half the class signed a petition complaining that the course was not relevant to society. After being given a ride on the bureaucratic merry-go-round, the students, whose petition was labelled by the professor as 'insignificant' and whom themselves were labelled by the professor as simply having 'personal problems,' were ignored and ridiculed because nobody was there to help."

Axelrod, himself, has been involved in grass roots work. He was one of the people involved in the conflict in political science 311, a course on Communist China. In this instance, after a long battle, students were allowed to set up their own seminar and given 50 per cent of the power in determining their final grades.

In this regard, there can be no doubt that Axelrod, having himself felt the frustrations and anxieties of attempting a course change, will be able to identify on a personal basis with other students who are bound to run into the same problems in the year to come.

Student government

The role that student government will play in the months to follow will depend a great deal on people's choices for president and vice-president.

On this question the difference between Axelrod/Morinis and the other candidates is quite apparent.

David Beatty, for example, appears to be completely unaware of the dynamics of decision-making at this campus. In his platform he declares: "Give the senate final say in all academic affairs at the university."

The senate is already recognized as the chief decision-making body on campus regarding academic matters. Not even the board of governors challenges this function. In fact the York University Act (1965) states quite clearly that "the senate is responsible for the academic policy of the university."

Also, his suggestion that student representation on senate be increased "to a total of 20-25 per cent" makes us wonder exactly what he is up to. How will that alter student decision-making power?

If he had asked for 50 per cent representation we could see some logic in it, but even then we would ask what difference does it make to have even 50 per cent representation if the reps are not responsible to the student body? And since no council has yet put a concerted effort into determining what students' interests are, putting more students on committees is premature.

In fact, when we look at the present trend in universities — as exemplified by the U of T report on university government — we find that the old senate/ board system is on its way out and the idea of a single governing body of students, faculty and members of the community is now under consideration.

Therefore, to concentrate on looking towards the senate as the chief decision-making body of the future is, in fact, a step backwards.

Again, only Axelrod and Morinis have grasped this very important concept of changing the existing structures rather than supporting them with more student representation.

In their platform, they suggest the council get out of committee work temporarily until "council defines precisely what student interests are at York, and then recommend formation of structures in which students have real decision-making powers."

It is perhaps this vision and imagination that could make the difference next year between a progressive council and a mediocre one since, unfortunately, the other candidates are coming up with the same old unimaginative answers for changing CYSF.

Alan Shefman, vice-presidential candidate, for instance, is recommending "that the president of each constituent member (or a person appointed by the constituent member) become a full voting member of the CYSF" and "that there be one less elected representative from each constituent member."

This desire by Shefman to trade one elected rep for an appointed rep is too incredible for words. Students are already too detached from the council without placing on it appointed reps who would not be directly responsible to the student body.

Presidential candidate George Orr, on the other hand, seems to feel that there are no real power structures at York, no conflicting interests and that all we need is a full-time president to solve all our problems.

His pronouncement that "I am the only one who will take time necessary to see that proper solutions are reached," is not that reassuring considering that it was not a lack of manpower that hindered this year's council, but rather an absence of an analysis about this university and a general lack of direction.

We feel the impression that Orr is giving us that he, himself, is the solution to York's problems. As one of his posters put it "York needs a full-time president. There is no other choice. It's time we grew up. It's now or never. George B. Orr for President of CYSF." (Incidentally, he says he will take the job for "less than \$2,500.")

Cooperation necessary

This brings up another point about Axelrod and Morinis. They realize that the day of the individualist politician is over and that if we are every going to have a progressive council it will have to be a cooperative effort.

For this reason they have solicited and received support for their platform from five college rep candidates: Winters — **Howard Vernon and Joe Polonsky**; Vanier — **John Laskin** (acclaimed); McLaughlin — **Elliot Strom** (acclaimed); Founders — **Ken Hundert** (acclaimed).

Axelrod was a Vanier rep on the 1969-70 CYSF. He knows its pitfalls and during his term of office he was a consistent critic of the council's refusal to deal with vital student issues.

Those of us who have attended central student council meetings over the last two or three years would have to agree with Axelrod and Morinis that a good core of people with some sort of common analysis are needed to give a council direction. Otherwise we end up with a group of unrelated individuals who spend so much time arguing with each other about what to do, that they remain inactive for most of the year.

And although Axelrod, Morinis and their supporters have been together only two short weeks, they show great promise for becoming that core, if students deem it wise to vote them all in.

In this respect we must end on a sad note, for unlike other candidates, there are those people running from the York Green Committee who are not informing students of their affiliation.

Before their rejection in the McLaughlin College elections, the Green Committee announced its intention to run a slate in the CYSF elections. Following that defeat they exhibited a rather sudden change of heart and decided to run as 'concerned individuals' without letting the student body know they were members/supporters of the Green Committee.

The following are members or supporters of the Green Committee that we know are running.

President — David Beatty; McLaughlin reps — Mike Grosney and Tim Delaney; Vanier rep — A.R. Gouge (acclaimed); Founders rep — Janice McCall (acclaimed); Winters rep — James Bull.

Excalibur

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We are colonials

Robin Mathews explains Americanization

The following are excerpts taken from a paper to be delivered to the Canadian Student Liberal Conference at Carleton University in February. Robin Mathews, co-author of *The Struggle for Canadian Universities*, will speak at York in the McLaughlin junior common room tomorrow at noon on the Americanization of the university and other matters.

By ROBIN MATHEWS

Canadians are not masters in their own house, not even in the modified measure presently described by the phrase, modern international inter-dependence. The prime minister has said we have an area of 15 per cent sovereignty where we may "play government," as school children under the tutoring eye of indulgent parents "play house."

The recent federal-provincial conference was such an empty, infantile game. The only question worth talking about — the survival of Canada — was not on the agenda.

The talk was about "spending money." But the purse was in other hands. The symbol of the crown was present. But the crown was on another head, for the man who holds the purse-strings wears the crown, and no one in the old Union Station had a purse — the most powerful could only talk about their "allowance" as if it had meaning in terms of sovereign power.

Canadians are not masters in their own house. They are colonials. Many have colonial minds in a country that is a mercantile possession exploited by non-Canadians to conform with the desires and policies of a foreign nation ...

It is because of that simple fact that the universities, too, are being increasingly removed from Canadian hands. The shock of that revelation has struck the Canadian people a forceful blow. For 25 years they have been told by politicians, editorialists, economists and social scientists that the economy doesn't matter as long as the culture remains Canadian.

That was a lie, a deliberately perpetrated falsehood. But many Canadians believed the "experts." Recently, they have been shown how, beyond the shadow of a doubt, they are losing the symbolic centre of the culture: the Canadian university.

As the truth of the fact is borne down upon them, as the implications become

known, Canadians face the terror they can no longer avoid. Unless a distinct policy of repatriation begins, now, the culture will go as the economy has and Canada will be finished. Canada will suffer de facto integration with the United States. The branch-plant manager will be succeeded by the U.S. bulldozer and the small arms salesman. Violence will become as

Canadian as the maple leaf. U.S. chauvinism, militarism, racism, cultural aggressiveness, political simple-mindedness, materialism, and violent imperialism will take up residence in Canada ...

The betrayal of Canada and Canadians in the universities is massive, pervasive, and indefensible. The facts are simple

indisputable. Primarily, they can be summed up in six general statements.

1) In 1962 about 75 per cent of faculty members, were Canadian citizens. By 1968 about 49 per cent. Canadians have been a diminishing proportion on Canadian university faculties, decreasing with increasing speed each year.

2) Canadian material available in Canadian universities is in an impoverished state. In the most sensitive areas of study, intimately related to the survival of the community, nothing is being done to ameliorate the situation and the destructive status quo is vigorously defended by university administrators.

3) Canadian citizens are discriminated against in competition for positions as faculty members and for places in Canadian graduate schools.

4) The vast majority of universities and departments in Canada refuse to advertise in Canada, though many advertise in Great Britain and the United States. "Grapevine hiring" by non-Canadians in Canada to non-Canadians in and outside of Canada is the rule rather than the exception.

5) Legislators and university administrators at all levels have refused the Canadian community its self-respect. They have refused legislation that would provide full, just and imaginative opportunities for Canadians in the universities of the country.

6) Non-Canadians, particularly citizens of the United States have, in very large measure, contempt for Canada and for its reasonable aspirations. They believe they have an unquestioned right to disregard Canada, to disregard Canadian customs and knowledge ... They act as imperialists in the conventional definition of the word. They believe they bring a better culture.

They, therefore, believe excellent qualification is possessed by the non-Canadian. They believe that if Canadians are placed in charge of administration of the universities, the universities will become mediocre. They believe Canadian material is parochial and Canadians concerned with it "chauvinistic" and "narrow." Canadians (students and others) who are concerned with U.S. issues are, they believe, mature and relevant.

Most of them believe Canada an inferior place, and Canadians an inferior people.



Excalibur -- Jack Meoff

The U.S. flag is just a symbol of U.S. scholarship at York.

U.S. profs ignore Canadian issues

Why the quota system is a primary demand

By GAIL DEXTER

Once we've discovered that the increasingly low proportion of Canadians on staff in our universities and the increasingly high proportions of Americans is no accident ... that our cultural institutions in general and our universities in particular are fast becoming colonial appendages of the American system ... that, in fact, the "Americanization problem" is U.S. imperialism ... What do we do? ...

What we do depends on how serious we consider the problem. And the problem is seen in all its seriousness when we understand the extent to which the "Americanized" university oppresses the masses of Canadian people.

Universities train people who will hold positions of authority in the community: the teachers, writers, broadcasters, lawyers — in short: the Canadian intelligentsia. These people leave our universities knowing more about "caste and class in a southern town" than about the plight of our native peoples, more about "alienated American youth" than about the Canadian working class.

As more and more American professors join "sensitive" departments such as political science, humanities or sociology, there is an ever greater tendency to ignore Canadian issues simply because these teachers know little or nothing about Canada. They complain that there's a lack of material. But they rarely take the initiative of creating class projects that would add to our knowledge of the country: Canada doesn't seem important to them.

As for the propagation of American orthodoxy, American professors are certainly aided and abetted by Canadians who partake of a colonial mentality. But there can be no question but that the propagation of these ideas is facilitated by the importation of hundreds of U.S.

academics who are exposed to no other modes of thought in the great imperial centres of learning.

For example: students are commonly taught that the multi-national corporation (an academic euphemism for U.S. monopolies) have benefited Canada. In fact the Canadian people have paid dearly for the presence of branch plants which send their profits south of the border. Students learn almost nothing about the trade union movement. But if perchance a few are exposed to labor history, they are not taught how the big U.S. "international" unions are a primary force for suppressing the class consciousness and political development of the Canadian working class. They are not taught how these undemocratic unions steal millions of dollars annually from Canadian workers.

The list is a long one. Students must, of course, demand new courses that deal with problems relevant to Canada. But we must ask ourselves whether Americans are qualified to teach such courses.

When a quota system is mentioned people tend to associate it with a witch-hunt. This is most peculiar considering that all European countries have quota systems to control the number of foreign professors in their universities. The U.S., through its hiring practices and immigration laws, has an effective quota of less than two per cent on permanent foreign staff. It is only Canada which insists on having "free trade" in the academic market place. And the result is that our universities are dominated by citizens of the world's greatest imperialist power.

A quota system would insure a truly international university; i.e. a university dominated by Canadians with plenty of places for foreign academics representative of many countries in the world.

The implementation of a quota system that would permit 85 per cent of our teaching staffs to be Canadian

and insure that the remaining 15 per cent of foreign professors be dominated by no one country would be a major step in the reform of our universities. It would insure at least that Canadian issues be considered, that Canadian students have jobs in the universities paid for by the Canadian people, that our universities become bulwarks against imperialism instead of viaducts for imperialist ideology.

The quota system does not solve all the problems of the university. It does not solve the problem of working class accessibility to higher education. It does not automatically democratize the university. It is a transitional demand.

But, because of the ingrained colonial mentality of Canadian university administrators; and because of the toughness of U.S. imperialism, it is a transitional demand we will have to fight hard to win.

A word about U.S. professors: Not every U.S. professor is an agent of U.S. imperialism. In this sense, there are many Canadians who are agents of imperialism. Under a quota system Americans who wish to stay and teach in Canada could do so if they showed their commitment to Canada by applying for citizenship. However, surveys show that less than 10 per cent of the U.S. professors in our midst intend to do so.

If we as students are serious about fighting U.S. imperialism, the quota system is a major demand on the campus. But just as the university spreads its influence far beyond the confines of the campus into the fabric of the Canadian community; so the demand for a quota system (a demand that directly confronts U.S. imperialism) will strike a responsive chord in the community. We will see workers united with students in this crucial struggle.

Miss Dexter is a graduate student in history at the University of Toronto and a member of the Canadian Liberation Movement.

Osgoode pot trial was a mockery of justice

By BRIAN MILNER

Osgoode held a mock trial Saturday that was funnier than the real thing. At least that was the opinion of some of the 300 high school students who witnessed the color spectacle.

"It was hilarious," said one student, "especially when Constable Schneidhofer turned out to be a real cop. . . did he ever look stupid!"

To give an authentic boring realism to the trial two RCMP narcotics officers gave testimony.

"This was a lot better than a real trial. They had a jury there and kept sending them out all the time," another student said, "It was too hard to follow."

Many students were impressed by the proceedings. "I've never been in a court before. It was great."

Another thought it was "very authentic."

The high school students were here to participate in a high school symposium, organized by the schools liaison department.

Two people were tried for possession of marijuana and hashish at the trial. There was no jury, but witnesses were called and sworn in as if in a real hearing. The Crown called only two witnesses, the arresting officers.

At one point the senior policeman testified that he shoved his fingers

into the mouth of the "male defendant" and placed his other hand on his throat to keep him from swallowing any evidence. At the same time he rested his knees on the suspect's chest to prevent unlawful flight. Following this description of routine police activity the suspense mounted steadily as coed defendant took the stand.

"How could you tell they were police?" the Crown attorney asked.

"Well, they were wearing white shirts," she said.

"Does that mean they were conservatively dressed?" he asked, pressing the issue.

"Yes," she stammered.

Following further testimony and the lawyers' summations the magistrate, a county court judge described as "tough," mumbled his decision.

The girl, an innocent university

student who didn't know her boyfriend was a psychotic marijuana user, was released. Her friend was remanded for sentence and psychiatric examination, but for his acting alone he should have got life at the very least.

Trudeau to join in at Glendon carnival

By NICK MARTIN

Glendon College will be holding its annual Winter Carnival this Friday and Saturday, organizer Henry Wood announced this week. "Whoopie!" usually reliable sources were quoted as saying when told of the news.

Prime minister Pierre Trudeau has cancelled his vacation on the Riviera so that he can attend the carnival. "I know where the real action is," Trudeau was heard to remark while explaining his visit to York, "although I didn't expect to be back in the United States again so soon."

Wood is also hoping to have U.S. president Richard Nixon, U Thant, and the royal family on hand, with Prince Philip getting the festivities officially under way by throwing out the first republican.

"All the beautiful people will be there," Henry told this reporter in an exclusive interview, "but people from that other campus out in the hinterlands are also very welcome."

A variety of sports and entertainment has been scheduled, with a series of games between Glendon and St. Pat's College of Carleton University highlighting the sports program.

A snow sculpture contest gets the ball rolling on Friday with prizes going to those erecting the most interesting figures. Toboggans and snowmobiles will be supplied free of charge to anyone wanting a ride down the hill to the playing field, regardless of race, creed, or place of national origin.

"We feel everyone has the inalienable right to get killed," Wood explained.

Women's hockey and men's broomball are featured on the ice rink finishing in time for the comedy revue Croak at 9 p.m. in the dining hall. This is the show that made Hair producer Michael Butler blush, of which Nathan Cohen wrote, "it makes Oh Calcutta look like Anne of Green Gables," and which moved Morality Squad officer Prissley Goodbody to comment, "Oh my dead God!"

Following the show there will be a discotheque operating in L'Araignee, as well as several residence parties with an abundant supply of tea and cookies for visitors.

On Saturday, St. Pat's will meet the Glendon juggernauts in women's bolleyball, men's and women's basketball, and men's hockey. At 9 p.m. L'Araignee will feature singer Bruce Cockburn, formerly of the group Three's a Crowd. This will be followed by a special appearance by John and Yoko, who will chant "War is over if you want it" in 300 assorted Indian dialects for the next 48 hours.

For any fascists who want to pass up this treat, the carnival will be winding up with a midnight to dawn horror movie marathon in the terrace room of the spooky old mansion house. The features, all in colour, include The Fly, Chamber of Horrors, It, 23 Paces to Baker Street and Black Widow.

Wood reports that it costs only a quarter to see all five pictures. "It costs only a quarter to see all five pictures," he said at a televised press conference, and added that monster fans are welcome to bring along cushions, sleeping bags, and strings of garlic to the performance.

Founders drops referendum

Founders College Council voted last Thursday to reverse their earlier decision and not have a college-wide referendum on Council of the York Student Federation membership.

The council had originally called for the referendum, according to its president Sue Himmer, primarily to give the students an opportunity to accept or reject the CYSF constitution. The constitution has been approved by all the college councils but not by a general vote of the student body.

John Barnes, Founders' cultural affairs commissioner, also saw the referendum as an occasion to discuss the role of CYSF-type central government in York's present college-oriented system.

The referendum was planned for the end of the term of the resent CYSF so that the personalities of the present York student council would not be at issue and either giving the new council a clear mandate or making it aware of student discontent.

CYSF president Paul Koster appeared at the Thursday meeting to speak against the planned referendum. He argued that the new CYSF should be given a chance to prove themselves before the vote was taken and besides, he said, he was personally tired of more student politicking.

The referendum was defeated 7-3.

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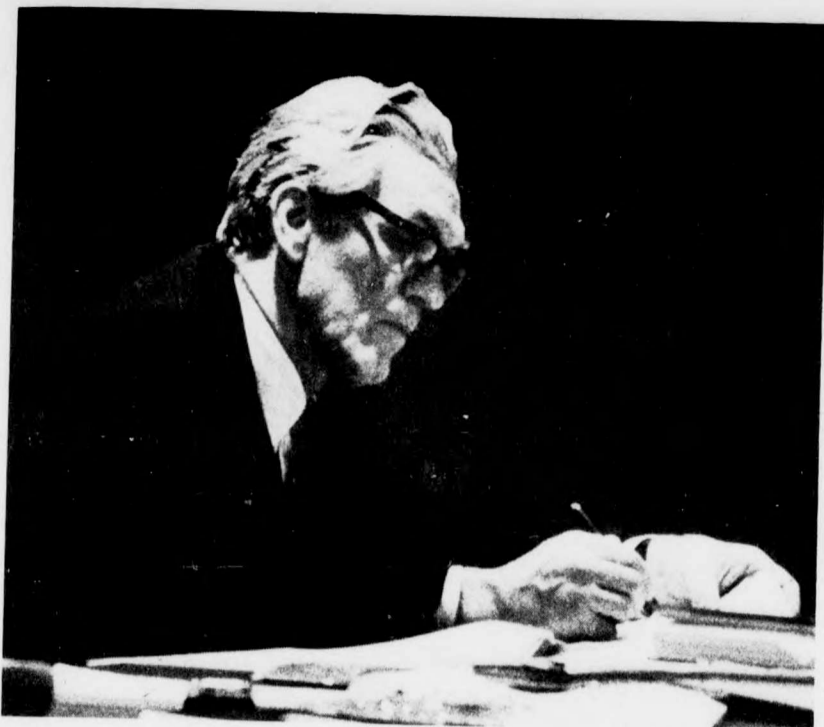
TE-29

Saywell denies he might leave York for Ottawa

Arts dean John Saywell has denied rumors that he is leaving York next year.

In an interview Tuesday Saywell said the rumors are "totally, absolutely, hopelessly false. I have given no thought to leaving York."

Telegram columnist Doug Fisher reported last week that Saywell was being offered a high position with the federal government in Ottawa. Saywell said the report was "news to me," and said his aim "has always been and will always be to go back to be a professor - at York."



Excalibur - Harry Kitz

Justice Bora Laskin was given a vote of confidence by the senate.

Committee to hear senate vote

Search endorsed by senators

By BOB ROTH

York's senate last Thursday endorsed a continued search for a new university president following assurances that the board of governors would only pick a candidate with broad senate support.

The decision to renew the search became necessary when all three candidates for the job of York president withdrew their names.

Two of the candidates, York dean of arts John Saywell and University of Toronto dean of arts and science Albert Allen, dropped out because they opposed the presidential selection procedure.

Thursday, however, the senate gave a vote of confidence to the presidential search committee.

The search committee will now find three to five candidates and submit their names to the board, who will make the final choice.

Some senators were earlier upset that the results of a senate preferential ballot of candidates would be released only to the chairman of the board and the chairman of the search committee, Justice Bora Laskin, also a board member.

The senators felt that since only board members would know the results they could disregard the senate's preference.

Other senate critics were concerned that the board

might add new candidates' names after the senate ballot.

Laskin said he would disassociate himself from the board if this were attempted.

The acceptance by senate of the presidential search procedures appears to have ended a long-running power struggle between the senate and the board of governors over who was to have the dominant voice in choosing York's next president.

The controversy over procedure came to a head Jan. 5 when Saywell withdrew his candidacy charging the procedure was "unwise, if not disastrous" and suggesting that senate have the "preponderant voice" in the presidential selection.

He also charged that slanderous tactics were being employed by some members of the university to discredit Allen and himself.

Three days afterwards, Allen withdrew and suggested that the search committee "make one recommendation to the board" instead of supplying the list of three to five names.

During Thursday's senate meeting, John Conway, master of Founders college, harshly denounced Saywell's allegations of slanderous tactics.

Conway said he personally opposed Saywell's candidacy and charged that since Saywell's appointment as dean "not one new idea has emerged from his office."

Charges being set for stealing books

By JUDY TURNER

About 30 people in the York community will rest easier as a result of a bookstore committee meeting held Tuesday afternoon.

At that time, Brayton Polka, senior tutor of Vanier College tabled a liberal paper of recommendations concerning action to be taken against bookstore pilferers, 30 of whom are presently awaiting work of possible punishment.

The main proposals of the paper are as follows: in the case of a first offense, the manager will inform the appropriate administrative officer (for an undergrad, this is the master of his college; for a grad, the dean of his faculty, and for a faculty member, his chairman or dean.) This officer will recommend to the bookstore manager what action is to be taken — whether a reprimand or charges laid in the university or public courts. According to Polka's outline, the manager retains the discretion either to drop the case or lay a charge.

In the case of subsequent offenses, more serious immediate action will be taken. The manager then can in consultation with the administrative officer lay charges directly in either the university or public courts.

In the discussion of the proposals, Donald Solitar of the mathematics department expressed concern about the dangerous precedent of giving the university community special status with these internal disciplinary measures. He added that in his opinion the university member should not be given any preferential treatment but should be subject with non-university people to a uniform policy.

These recommendations are to be redrafted into a shorter form by two student committee members, David Fitz-Gibbon and Gary Wasserman and presented at a further meeting.

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by John FAULKNER
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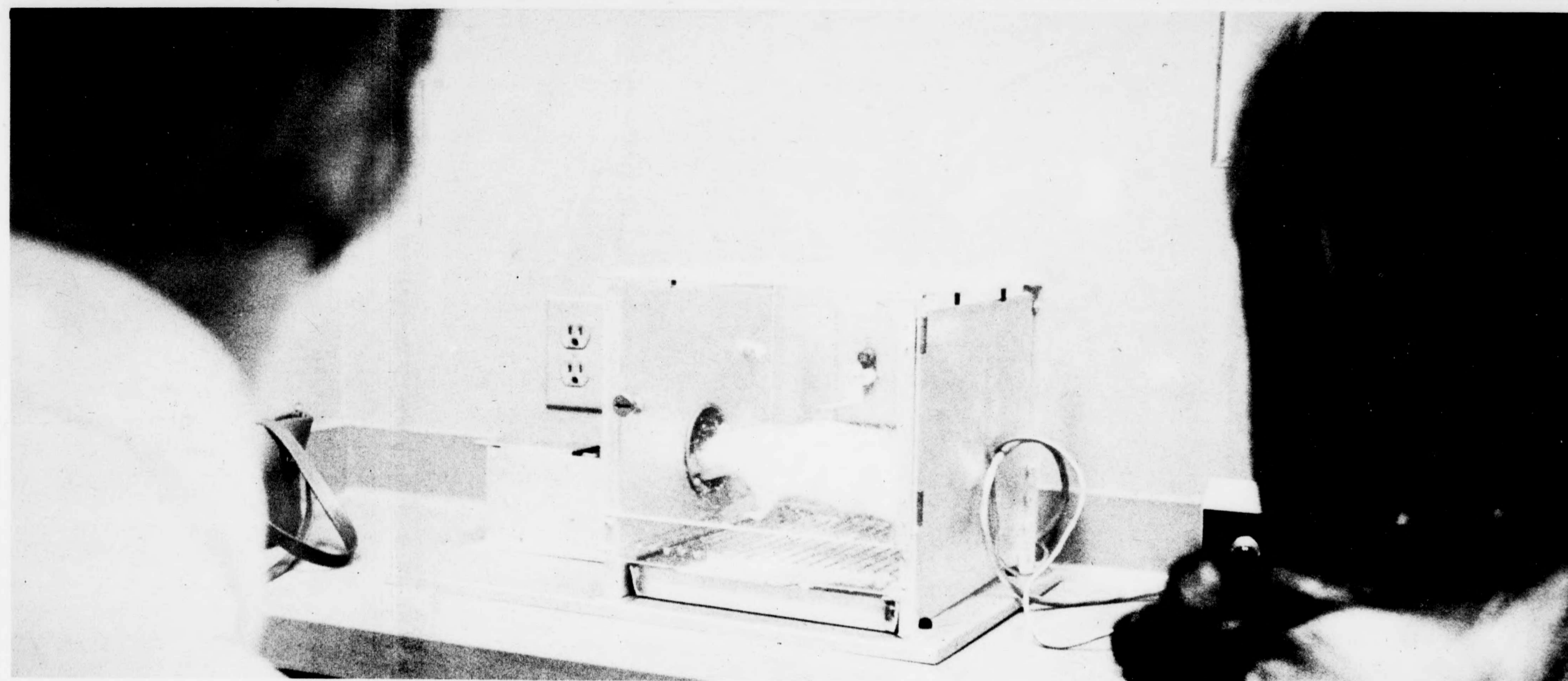
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Students of MEN or students of MICE?

This is an abridged transcript of an interview with three students active in the Psychology student association, the Society of Psychology Students.

The society has been organized for two years and distributes a newsletter called "Freudian Slip". Those interviewed were Ron Freedman, F2; Jay Fukakusa, W3, and Henry Grayman, W3.



Excalibur - Tim Clark

EXCALIBUR: What sorts of things have you been trying to organize students around?

GRAYMAN: If nothing else, to become aware that in their courses they are being taught a lot of bullshit — one point of view, that is the behaviouralist point of view.

Further, they are dealing with rats or they're dealing with paradigms applied to rats upon humans.

Essentially, we'd like all of this to stop ... and for the students to become aware of what is going on.

FUKAKUSA: I think that for all of us here now there are different ideas of what we, as a Society, should be doing ...

Essentially, what I see as our purpose this year would be to try and solve any problems that come up in the courses.

In that regard, we've gone into a couple of classes and tried to help improve them by implementing ways of allowing the students more freedom in choosing what they want to learn and trying to get away from the old competitive marking schemes ...

We want students to get the real education they should be getting here.

This means not just sitting through lectures and copying down some notes, then going to the exam and writing a great big bunch of garbage for a prof — playing the marks game.

If we allow more freedom for everything that students do, the thing about behaviouralism comes in too.

If a person wants to be a behaviouralist and run rats through a maze; he should be given the opportunity to do so.

But if a person wants to study sensitivity groups, he should find a place in the department where he can do this.

EXCALIBUR: What is the nature of the behaviouralist approach in psychology?

FREEDMAN: It's a historical trend.

Originally, it followed from the Newtonian physics idea, where everything had a logical sequential cause, and where all behaviour can be traced back to a single paradigm.

In an attempt to make psychology a 'science', which I personally don't believe it can or should ever be, psychologists disregarded human behaviour and started looking at animal behaviour — then they generalized from animal behaviour to human behaviour.

People, in effect, become rats where they just react to stimuli, rather than cause stimuli and effect stimuli.

This is fine if you are doing a study on the effects of a drug on the endocrine system.

Then it's logical that a rat will have some similarities to a person.

But that's not psychology to me — that is veterinary medicine. To me, psychology is the study of the human mind, and not necessarily human 'behaviour'.

Behaviouralism is a technological type of

psychology that we are being taught only for the sake of being 'scientific'.

Somehow, they think that if you can't put it in statistics, it's not valid.

Everything around here is statistics — all of the courses are hung up around them.

EXCALIBUR: Where did the behaviouralist approach come from?

FREEDMAN: Yeh, I think that I should point out that this is almost uniquely the U.S. field of psychology.

The psychology that originated in Europe, around Freud's time and before it, dealt with the psychology of the mind, with human feelings and thoughts, rather than human 'behaviour'.

The United States, with its emphasis on 'progress' and 'efficiency' and 'industry' developed its own psychology — an industrial type of psychology where everybody is a machine.

Behaviouralism fits into their system very well.

FUKAKUSA: The point is that the way the department is set up now, in order to get anything taught that is really away from behaviouralist psychology, we have to go off campus, or we have to find our own people.

Ironically, York is supposed to be one of the 'radical' universities, tending towards a more humanistic psychology ...

EXCALIBUR: I don't know, but it seems from what you are saying that psychologists are being taught to control people.

FREEDMAN: Exactly — Skinner, Watson and Hall were the originators, all Americans, of this type of psychology.

Indeed, Hull says that a genuine theory of human behaviour requires the expulsion of all traces of the presence of a valuing human observer.

That means that the psychologist can do anything he wants as long as it is 'scientific' and not care what the rulers do with his findings.

EXCALIBUR: Can you see how this sort of thinking would plug into how one would work in industry?

GRAYMAN: Sure, its called industrial psychology and industrial sociology.

You manipulate the lighting so that the workers work faster.

You manipulate the pay scale so that they work faster, the pension plan, all that sort of crap.

You're not concerned with the needs of the people; you're concerned with production.

It's the same in the advertising industry too. You manipulate the mass media so that more people will buy your product.

Psychologists go into all sorts of deep studies into what sorts of colours, words, etc., will influence people.

FUKAKUSA: I really think it is significant that Watson, who is the great big grandfather of behaviouralist psychology, got into a little bit of hot water in his academic career and switched into advertising, and is now a big advertising executive.

FREEDMAN: If I can just read you two more things, it will give you the point right off.

Skinner says that the rodent has the advantage

over man of submitting to the experimental control of its drives and routines of living.

Skinner further hazards the guess that "the only differences I expect to see revealed between the behaviour of the rat and man, aside from the enormous differences of complexity, lie in the field of verbal behaviour."

In other words, the only difference between you and I and a rat, is that we can talk.

That's psychology!

Now its very logical if you think that psychology is a science, that it has logical precepts like physics.

It has a balance to it — one motivation here equals one drive there.

It's very logical, but it doesn't work because its inhuman.

In the early 1800s, mental hospitals used what was called 'moral therapy', where the therapist would sit down with the patient and talk to him about his problems and where he was going wrong.

They had a discharge rate of 70 per cent of all their patients.

Today in most state-run mental hospitals it doesn't even approach that figure.

What do they use now? They use 'behaviour modification' and 'adversion therapy', where you shoot somebody with a drug and then expose him to a stimulus that you want to get rid of and he throws up when he sees that stimulus.

It just doesn't work.

GRAYMAN: Further to what Ron was saying about that paradigm where you inject a person with a drug and as soon as he gets a few drops on his lips he throws up.

Well, it didn't work, so what they do now is to take the people and inject them with scoline which has an effect on your nerves so that the impulses your nerves give to your muscles to react is stopped.

So, of course, you can't breathe if you are injected with scoline.

The alcoholic is injected with scoline, which takes about 10 seconds to work, so at the nine second mark a bottle is held to the alcoholic's lip and then he collapses.

For about 40 seconds he can't breathe and this is a profound traumatic experience upon the alcoholic.

This is the technique which they are now using on alcoholics to stop them from drinking.

In this sort of therapy, the therapist is putting himself up as a sort of demi-god by imposing his values on the person who is screwed up.

He's saying: 'I'm going to cure you, put you back on the job. You're going to love your wife, your kids, your dog, etc.'

I am wondering is it right to make people 'love' something that they're so obviously trying to get away from.

It should be the 'something' in the particular person's environment that should be changed and not the person himself.

He should not be fitted back into an environment which is shitty in the first place and screwing him up.

EXCALIBUR: Do you think that any of this fits into EXCALIBUR's analysis of York as a branch plant of U.S. scholarship?

FREEDMAN: It fits in very well. All the teaching psychologists here look to the U.S. scholastic machine as their standard of excellence.

Many come from the United States, or go to U.S. behaviouralist schools where they teach experimental psychology.

Consequently, everyone here is working with rats and applying rat paradigms to people.

None of the courses talk about people.

In the next decades, the big problems we are going to have are those of people getting along with people.

People are going to be crowded into apartment buildings — there is just not going to be enough space.

In order to survive, we are going to have to learn to get along with our neighbours, our wives and our kids.

But they're not researching that because it is not 'scientific'.

You can't get a paradigm which will say that when a man doesn't fuck his wife for three nights in a row, he'll become neurotic.

Because they can't get a paradigm like that, they don't want to study it.

People understanding people is our kind of psychology — not people 'modifying' people.

EXCALIBUR: How successful have you been in reaching students?

FUKAKUSA: I don't think we've been very successful for a number of reasons.

The channels of communication that we have to reach them are very ineffective.

People get our newsletter, The Freudian Slip, but don't read it.

Generally, students don't realize what is going on in the department and they aren't aware of the alternatives which could be offered to them ...

At York there are no alternatives — the emphasis is on behaviouralism and you must 'take it and like it' if you are here.

EXCALIBUR: What do you think are your chances of getting a significant number of humanistic psychology courses at York?

FREEDMAN: Very slim when you've got the departmental professors downstairs doing rat experiments on perception.

In itself, this is fine. Freedom to teach and freedom to learn is what we are for.

But as long as his orientation is towards doing experiments and physiological measurements, what are our chances of his hiring people to teach humanist courses?

The Society of Psychology Students meets today at 1 p.m. in Room 291 in the Behavioural Sciences Building.

Hair vital and polished, but it's a lie

By JIM PURDY

Hair is a musical comedy selling the hippie culture to the middle class establishment. Centering on a New York tribe of youths, it is a collage of quickly-paced skits and musical numbers that run the full gamut of subject matter from the Vietnam war to racism, drugs and blatant, vulgar sexuality.

There is no linear plot or conventional characterization, but a series of irreverent songs and gags that are sometimes touching, usually comic and always obvious.

It is a highly infectious production because the people in it are the youth which the musical is portraying. As authors Rado and Ragni claim, the cast members are not acting but "being"; they are not confined to the strict, alien personalities created for them by the author but are free to indulge in their own personalities, to impetuously behave as themselves.

With their own energy not stifled by the demands of a formal script, the cast revels in its own dynamism creating a volatile spirit and spontaneity which explodes throughout the theatre and captures the audience in an atmosphere of high key excitement.

This emotional involvement and audience participation is striven for throughout the performance, with cast members bounding, crawling and swinging through the audience, down the aisles and through a network of ladders and scaffolds to the balconies.

But the involvement is superficial, for despite the excitement generated by the cast, the audience remains isolated from the action onstage. When Kid Carson as Berger, wearing what is a cross between bikini underwear and a jock strap, bounds into the audience, straddles a female spectator so that his crotch stares her in the face, and waves his shaggy hair in front of her, she simply sits there smiling vacuously.

There is no reaction; she neither slaps him nor embraces him, rejects or accepts him, but remains a paying audience member separate from the activity of the paid actor.

This is what makes "Hair" safe for the middle class audiences that pay to see it, for they remain alien viewers of a series of farcial skits that stereotype youth and mould it into an oversimplified version. Despite the anti-social subject matter, the activity is merely laughed at, applauded and dismissed as good-natured entertainment.

The audience remains an audience enjoying a musical comedy, and not individuals being confronted with real social issues. The cast can scream "fuck" in all its grammatical forms at the top of their voices for five minutes, but it matters little to the audience for the onslaught is not directed straight at them but only at the abstract fucked-up world.

The audience is not being personally confronted as the case would be if a spectator were asked: "Hey fuckhead,



Hair: selling 'safe' hippie culture to the middle class establishment.

how much did your fucking pantsuit cost? I guess you think you're hot shit in it." This would prompt a reaction, probably defensive, which would involve the viewer in the action, debate, fight or whatever form the conflict might take. He would no longer be able to sit back and be entertained by a 'tribal rock musical' that is nothing more than a hip Sound of Music.

Part of Hair's charm is the content of revolution in which the viewer can indulge, satisfying his limp concept of radicalism before returning unruffled to the establishment of which he is a part. Paul Hellyer, Robert Nixon, ad executives and matrons can all groove on Hair and its middle class version of youth, righteously exclaiming that "Toronto is ready for Hair". Actually, Hair is ready for Toronto, for it is safe and acceptable to the middle class conventions, even while rebelling against those conventions.

It is the classic cop-out in which revolution is inobtrusively absorbed into the establishment where it is simply marketed as another consumer product which gives only the illusion of rebellion.

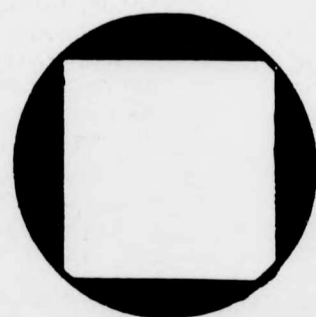
Its millionaire producers get even richer and the mass media help market it with magazines ranging from Saturday Evening Post to Playboy and with television program and records all selling Hair as revolutionary. But in the end, its anti-materialist message rings hollow when one must pay such exorbitant prices to hear it, while the obvious gags remove any subtlety and dimensionality from the social message, making it harmless, and its innocuous music is really more conventional than rock.

Certainly it is entertaining, but despite its production values, its onstage exuberance and youthful vitality, Hair is a lie.

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John Lee Hooker

'The blues tells a story of people's life'

By TERRY KELLY

John Lee Hooker sings the blues with 'downhome' style.

Home is Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he was born in or around August, 1917. It is the same area, in the flat heart of the rural south, that produced such singers as Robert Johnson, now somewhat of a legend, who, although poisoned at 24, has had an effect on the blues that can still be heard.

Son House and Muddy Waters also came from this district, and Bessie Smith was killed near here in the 30s. It is a place to be from, I guess, steamy and full of the dry earth and heavy nights that come out in its artists' blues. John Lee Hooker left when he was 16 years old.

He moved around a bit, then got a job at Oak Ridge, Tennessee as a water boy, carrying water to the men who worked building the new town and the atomic plant. He used to play his guitar around the camp at night. He played then the style he plays now, and he learned it from his stepfather, Will Moore. This is what he has to-day, a "strictly down-home style" that he says is "more deep". When you listen to a John Lee Hooker record you can hear Will Moore, and perhaps other bluesmen who haven't been recorded.

From Oak Ridge Hooker went to Cincinnati, where he spent the war years. He left Cincinnati for Detroit, where he started working at a war plant.

There were more places to play in Detroit then, along Hastings Street, than there are now but as John said, "they wasn't payin' as much money." He "messed around Detroit and ran into a fella name a Elmra Barber," who had heard him play.

Elmra Barber had a record shop on Lafayette, 609 Lafayette Street. John used to go down there every night. They would sit around the back of Elmra's record shop and play. There were "drinks, wine and beer, on the table."

John cut a tape back there in Elmra's office, called Boogie Chillin'. It was cut on a dub, there were no real tapes, and Elmra carried it down to Sensation Records. They heard it and liked it.

Someone said, "Oh yea, this kid's got a tremendous voice." He was recorded. Sometimes, if he was offered a "big piece of money" to record for other companies, he would use other names.

There have been records released with Texas Slim, The Boogie Man, Birmingham Sam and his Magic Guitar, and on all of them the magic guitar was John Lee Hooker's.

He never worked in a factory again. Playing the blues in clubs every night, it was the start. He has recorded a record a year since then, often many more, sometimes alone, sometimes with a back-up group. There is more push with a band, a "good blues band", and he prefers to perform with one.

For 10 years his blues appealed strictly to blacks. It was race music. In the last 10 years it has, as he said, "really broke out among all nationalities, especially the kids."

"The kids really take to the blues. I mean I enjoy playin' for young kids. They really dig it better than the grown-up peoples. I can't understand. They really know what's happenin' with the blues. I just can't figure how the young kids know so much about the blues."

Now he tours Europe. Having been to Europe more than any other blues artist, he likes the way "the blues is really big over there," but he doesn't like England. "The food's bad, the weather's bad, and you can't get good fried chicken."

I talked to him at the Waldorf where he always stays when he is in Toronto because they have a kitchen there and he loves to cook. I went up about six o'clock on a Friday night and the living room of the suite was as dim as the late fall darkness outside. He was in the bedroom, watching T.V. lying with his arms across the sheets, his arm defined but looking smooth. Some cough syrup and an empty beer bottle stood beside the bed. It was more a conversation than an interview. He stutters sometimes, and his strong friendly smile shows short broken front teeth. This is what he said about certain things I wanted to know.

On travelling: "Do you like it?"

"Yea. Sometimes, some places. Some places I don't really enjoy. That's when it's miserable. There's some places that you go that you just — you know what I mean. Now you, you ain't got to stay there in your position. Sometimes I got to stay two and three weeks in a place I — well, the money's nice, but that ain't everything." He laughed. "Sometimes you like the peoples. They ain't as friendly in some places. One night stands; it's rough."

"What about B.B. King? Didn't he do something like 340 one night stands in a row?"

"Yea. I couldn't do that."

"You couldn't, eh?"

"I wouldn't attempt to do it. I wouldn't do it," and he leaned up and had a drink of cough syrup. "I'm not that pressed for money, Good God," and he coughed, but said it wouldn't bother his singing.

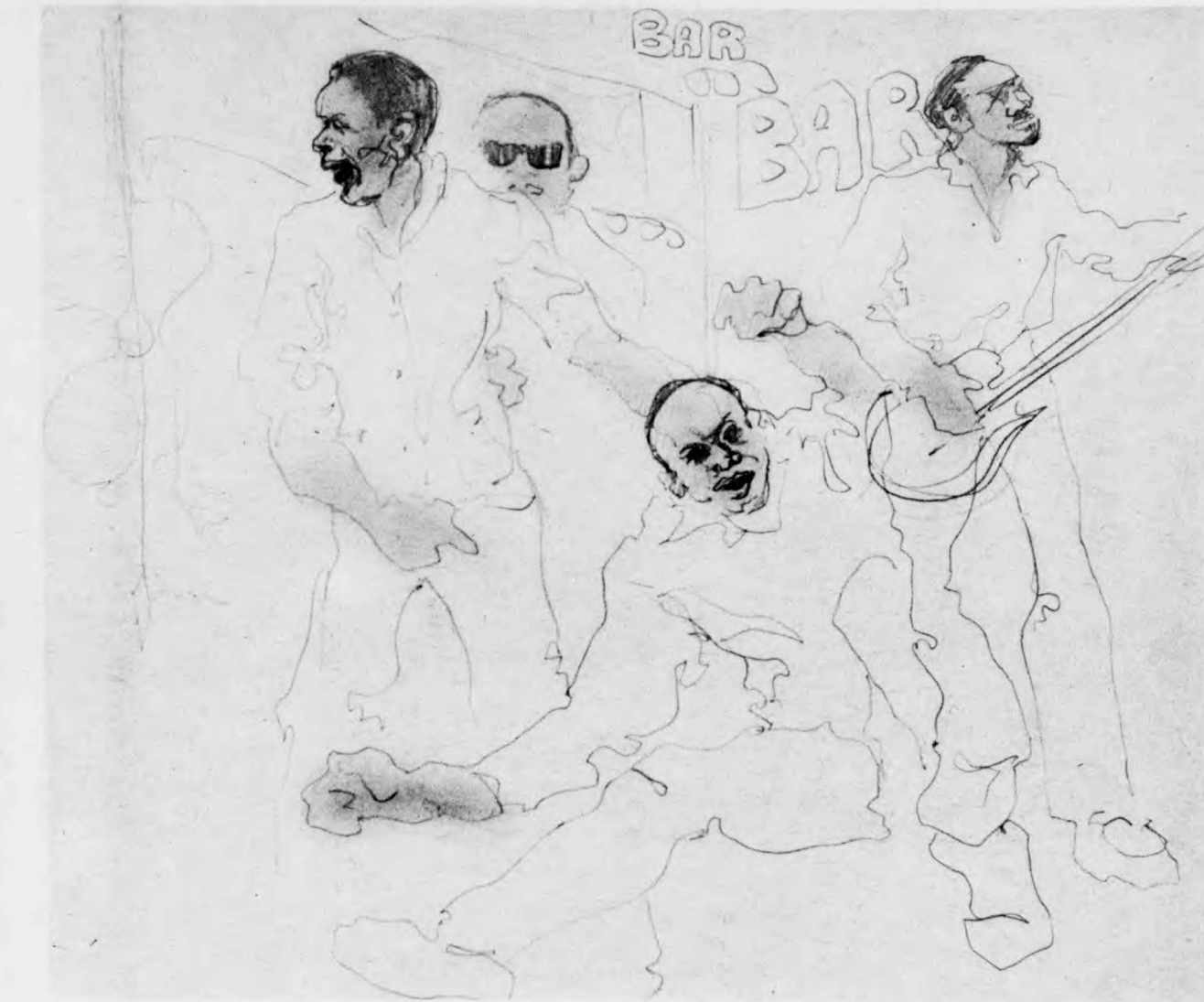
On loneliness: "At one time I had a wife," he said, "but I, you know, I ain't no more. That's where you got to learn to cook for yourself."

"You're not lonely without a wife?"

"So long as — well — you pretty happy when you do. But it's a lot of time when you got one on the road a lot. You got one and you ain't got one." We laughed. "Most time she's home. So no, it don't bother me. I'm not lonely."

"As long as you got friends where you go, eh?"

"Oh yea. I always be back home. I don't never be away



from home too long. I be away maybe a week, two weeks."

"Doesn't it bother you coming back to hotel rooms night after night?"

"You would, eh? Maybe you ain't used to it."

"But you don't mind it?"

"Naw, I come home and go to bed. But you do get kinda lonely sometimes. But sometimes I want to be alone to rest. I just come in and watch T.V. When I go to sleep it keeps me company. Most times I got somebody with me. I got a chauffer, you know. This time he ain't comin' with me. I usually take a couple a people with me all the time. Most time I get lonely when I'm overseas. Peoples nice over there but it's not like back this-a-way. I like the United States and Canada. When you in Canada you practically in the United States. You know what I mean. You ain't too far."

On the Blues: Once you recorded with the Vandellas didn't you?"

"Yea."

"Was that just to get a little bit of the soul market?"

"Yea. Now speakin' of soul. I'm glad you asked that."

"You've been waiting?"

(I hoped it wasn't a set speech but it wasn't and I believed him. He talked of his art.)

"The blues tells a story of people's life, of what people went through, the life that they livin', what they goin' through. You listen to the words. That tremendous sound. The beat the blues got. It really gets into you. Maybe it ain't happened to you, but you know what it's talkin' about."

"Who's your favorite singer of the blues?"

"Well they all good but everybody got a favorite. Little Walter; before he died."

"Like the interview I made yesterday over the radio. They say soul. But the blues is soul. Pop is not soul. I tell you why."

He softened his voice, less textured.

"You see soul music," he paused, "the blues come from your heart and soul," emphasizing soul, each word separate. "You say it with a big feelin'. Di-rect from your heart and soul. But pop music's happy music. Everybody's jumpin' around, they dancin'," he moved his fists in circles, rocking his shoulders, stretching smoothly the word dancin' "whoopin' and hollerin', that's not soul," his voice higher.

"I don't know why people call it soul. I think it originated from overseas. What we doin' is soul music. The blues is soul, because you got the blues, and you feelin' everythin'. It goin' right. You see people with their heads down," he lowered his head, "and you singin' and sometimes when you sing tears are startin' in your eyes, the person what's singin' em. It's comin' right from your heart and soul. You sing em with all your heart and soul. And it's soul." He said soul, matter of factly, finished.

"What the Vandellas were doin', they call it soul. They did a couple of good things for me. It sold pretty good, it was pretty nice. But I prefer doin' it without the chorus girls."

"Well you're O.K. now, aren't you? You don't have to scuffle like you used to?"

"Oh yea, well now it's all smooth sailin'. I gets too much work. It's work, work all the time. Really makes

good money now. It ain't like it used to be. The blues singers, they really makin' it now. I'm pretty set as far as the money wise. I just like to do this."

When he was in Toronto Hooker played at the Colonial Tavern on Yonge Street.

"That's a nice place. It's not a tough joint. I guess you've played some tough joints?"

"Wooo-eee. Have I played. Them fellas starts drinkin'. They knockin' each other out. Mostly them fights starts over a woman. They never fights the musicians. Place I do like to play is the Riverboat."

"Oh, why?"

"I like Toronto. Everybody's listenin'."

Everybody wasn't listenin' when I went to hear him on Saturday night. Perhaps it was our table, distant, but where we sat it could have been any band up there, any noise. The parade to the can went down the aisle beside us. Chicks, sullen and good-looking, went by, their skins softly pale only because of the flourescent lights. They were part of night clubs.

Now I didn't want everybody to sit and worship 12-bar blues, but some of the small salesman faces, slick for Saturday night, aspiring to a cool toughness or a loud thick-shouldered indulgence, coarse, cheek toughening smiles, caused an angry pity.

John Lee Hooker had said he didn't like people who asked him question, personal questions, about his life and other things when he was trying to rest at a club, and have a drink. But at least they'd listen when he played and not pound at their own wit as they said "O.K., chief." to the waiter.

He played, leaning slightly forward, toe-tapping by keeping his toe down and lifting his heel. It was his blues, simple and bass-voiced without too much guitar work. Honestly in that beat, not so much night hard as strong. If there was rage, it wasn't a hysterical frantic scream but a sure menace. He is a slight man and as he plays up-tempo numbers he snaps his fingers and rocks with a deliberate power.

It can be pretty tough music. A friend who hadn't heard Hooker before said that when he hears it he feels like he wants to go somewhere and get beat up. But it was only a record he heard.

There is sex in his music and it's honest. "They likes it, them soft songs," he said. "They" being women.

The backup group, The Atlanta Blues Band, had a little too much noise for the lyrics, and they weren't that tight. But sometimes you could really hear him.

After his first set he came by our table.

"Hiya kids. You made it down, eh?"

"Sure," and I introduced my girl.

"He told me he was bringin' you down. You name Sally?" It wasn't.

"He come see me yesterday, you know," his smile wrinkled. "I was in bed, the cover up."

"Pretending to lift the cover up. He stood talking, standing straight. I noticed he had a tab collar and thin tie. He hitched his pants up, then left. I really liked him.

He walked back to the stage, a square-shouldered slim and leaning walk, looking ahead.

He drank a beer very quickly, his high forehead tilted back, outlined against the light of the stage, before he got up for the next set.

Backstage with the boys in The Band

By WENDY SWITZER

It had to be The Band. No other reason could explain why five hippies were checking in at the Inn on the Park at two in the morning.

The lobby was devoid of all conventional people (excluding myself, and I was in an advanced state of inebriation,) yet had the room been jammed to the doors, one would still have been able to discern the inimitable quintet.

Although the straight desk clerk had no other thought in his head, other than the hope that these guests would be able to pay their bill, I immediately recognized them, and proceeded to fall all over them. I knew then that it had to be The Band.

The Band is Levon Helm, Robbie Robertson, Rick Danko, Garth Hudson and Richard Manuel, and any good teeny-bopper can recite the boys' home towns, their former occupations, and their fathers' occupations.

Because right now, The Band is

the most popular, most discussed and most publicized of all rock groups, having appeared in newspapers, on radio interviews, on T.V., and in every magazine from Time to Vogue.

Each step of their lives, from their backwoods beginnings to their present concert success, is covered so thoroughly by the press, that it becomes common knowledge to anyone who picks up a newspaper.

In light of their current status, it shouldn't be too hard for anyone to imagine how I felt when I picked up the phone the next morning, and heard a drawl informing me that "This here's The Band."

I was then invited to live the dream of every groupie: to spend the day with her favorite group. And what a group!

The first activity was the pre-concert sound check at Massey Hall. Every bit of the excitement was there, but the tense nerves that one would expect to find in performers were completely ab-

sent. Perhaps this is because the boys are a bit older, and have been around longer than the average rock idols.

There is a contagious aura of confidence about The Band. It is not the first-night fright of novices ("But there's people out there!"), nor is it the cultivated arrogance of pill-poppers who grab thousands of dollars a night, but it is the simple belief which comes from thinking that this night's concert isn't going to be any different from playing before the family in Woodstock.

It was this confidence that caught the boys in the middle of the sound check, and prompted them to pick up, let the British-imported Wem sound equipment look after itself, and go over to The Colonial to catch Cannonball Adderley's next set.

The relaxed quality of their work, and their unhurried way of performing it, carries over into their everyday life. Nothing fazes them, they are not pretentious, and they have no illusions about themselves.

With the exception of Robbie, and the addition of John, The Band's Princeton-educated road manager, we arrived at the concert in a Hertz rented car, which is about as unostentatious as one can get.

Nevertheless, the inevitable autograph-hunters recognized them, and descended locust-like upon them. The grapes were sour that night: as it was late, and the fans were refused, one of them sneered: "Aw, you're nothing but a bunch of hicks." Levon turned to him and Arkansas-drawled in reply: "That's just what we are, baby. That's exactly what we are. But you're the one who wants the autograph."

Inside, the backstage area was overrun by people connected to the

rock business — the press, Capitol Record Company luminaries, local deejays, and countless hangers-on. Oblivious to the crowd, The Band left them to the comforts of free Scotch and each other, and retired to the dressing room, in favor of the company of close friends and relatives.

The Capitol promoter announces to the group that they are on in five minutes, but this remark has no apparent effect on the boys. They move casually to the stage, and the impression of serenity they give is an exact opposite to the harried one presented by Manager John, who is frantically signalling lighting directions to his technical crew.

In concert, The Band seems to have forgotten that they are playing for two capacity crowds of 2,800 each. They are aware of each other and of no one else.

Robertson and Danko remain on lead guitar and bass, respectively, while Helm, Hudson and Manuel alternate among drums, organ, piano, clavichord, sax and a mandolin. They switch instruments and vocal parts as easily as they made the switch five years ago from romping with Ronnie Hawkins to rocking with Bob Dylan.

Their wide range of talents is extended over to the diversity of their tastes in clothes. Only a member of The Band would appear on stage wearing old, skin-tight Levi's straight from Thrifty's, and then top it with a \$35 ultra-fashionable shirt from Lou Myles.

Backstage again. The show is over; the fans and reporters are converging on the dressing room en masse, and The Band is quietly making their exit from Massey Hall, (a fact not realized by the fans until some time later).

Driving back up to the hotel, the

boys are busy devising ways to allow themselves a few extra hours of sleep before they leave for McMaster University the next day. They are dead tired, but sleep will not come just yet — there will be another party at the hotel.

"Well, maybe we'll just feed everybody, and they'll go home," Richard suggests. Richard along with Robbie and Rick, is thinking of his family back in Woodstock, N.Y. Levon is thinking about the quiet of the country and his fireplace at home. And Garth — well, it's always hard to tell exactly what Garth is thinking.

Like other entertainers, The Band dislikes one-night stands, and the exhaustion that accompanies them. But Toronto is different: it was home to them for ten years, and they are anxious to reform the opinions of fans disappointed by them at last summer's Pop Festival.

(The disappointment was due to the complete breakdown of the sound equipment during The Band's performance.)

Judging by the reactions of this night's audience — and the subsequent favorable reports of the Toronto papers — they had completely erased any bad memories.

The audience changes, the hall changes, the groupies and hangerson change — but in essence, the boys in The Band remain the same. It may sound trite, even corny; then again, these five tend to say and do a number of things which any esteemed Toronto's swinging set would dismiss as being too backwoods-hick to be for real. Nevertheless, by standing firm against the changing winds of "groove", The Band has created their own "groove" — a super-groove.

They can do it. After all, they are THE Band.

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Starting at 1 o'clock, Monday, April 6, and continuing until 1 o'clock, Thursday, April 9, there will be an experiment in education held at Forest Hill Collegiate Institute. Instead of regular classes, which will be cancelled during this period of time, a committee of students will organize seminars on such topics as psychology, philosophy, Eastern History, Biafra, photography, etc.

Besides these programmes, there will be such things as drama workshops, film showings, sports events, and discussion groups on students' personal problems. If you are interested in participating in this experiment by leading a discussion group on any topic of your interest contact one of the following people:

Bram Cadsby — 787-6516, 28 Hilltop Rd., Toronto.
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Moody Blues fuse soft rock with classical in fourth album

By STEVE GELLER

Early in 1965, The Moody Blues, with their worldwide hit single, Go Now, became the most wanted name in pop music. As they were unable to produce another selling single, they dropped out of sight in the pop scene in North America (except for a brief appearance on one of our leading cola commercials) and seemed to be destined for the underground taverns of misfortune in England.

In 1967, after a two year absence from a changing music field, the Moody Blues emerged from a London recording studio with a new sound, a sound that was to extend the range of pop music, joining it with the world of classical music. Their style of fusing a soft rock composition with classical writing has given the Moody Blues their fourth great album, To Our Children's Children's Children.

With Children, as in their previous material, the Moody Blues have created an album where the lyrics of a modern rock group and the beauty of a symphony orchestra feed on each other's inspiration resulting in a majestically moving piece of art.

The sounds of the orchestra are created by the use of a mellotron, an intricate machine with pre-recorded tapes, which, when systematically activated, can emulate the sounds of whatever instrument may be needed for a specific effect.

The structure of the album's content resembles that of a rock opera in theme only. There is no overture, prologue or finale. The album's historical recollect of our age is brought out in a subtle manner, the result of the soft, flowing music with its poetic lyrics.

With Higher and Higher, an artistic introduction by Graeme Edge, man's 20th Century space odyssey is centred upon with the moon landing acting as a lyrical centrifuge. "Climbing to tranquillity far above the cloud/ Conceiving the heaven clear of misty shroud/ Rising to tranquillity seeing its real worth/ Conceiving the heavens flourishing on Earth."

Cuts such as Gypsy and Eternity Road depict the insecurity and uncertainty of modern day youth who, left without hope, frozen in an emptiness of a forever changing time, must search to find a peace of mind.

Candle of life, the most gracious song on the album, is a comment on the quickly existing emotion of love from the world and the social alienation problem. The beauty of the mellotron mixed with steady but light piano, drum and guitar work and soft lyrics make this particular track the most moving on the album. "Something you can't hide/ Says you're lonely/ Hidden deep inside/ of you only. . ."

With Eyes of A Child, the Moody Blues offer the hope that in the future love will exist universally. The achieving and strengthening of love can only be

begotten by an open-minded attitude towards life and a general naive childlike willingness to accept the now day.

To Our Children's Children's Children is a moving blend of creativity and emotion, flowing with a musical richness and dealing with the accomplishments, shortcomings and hopes of our generation.

Martin Onrot is bringing the Moody Blues back to town for another concert at Massey Hall at the beginning of March.

Around town...

THE HAWK'S NEST: This Saturday and Sunday night the Hawk's Nest will play host to one of Canada's foremost recording groups, The Collectors. After their hit of a few years back, Look At a Baby, The Collectors, who originally hail from Vancouver, went south to make the big time before returning to their native homeland. The Collectors were also chosen to represent Canada in the Canadian Pavilion at Japan's upcoming Osaka 70.

GLOBAL VILLAGE: Located on 17 St. Nicholas Street (just behind Sutton Place) with its coffee shop atmosphere, the Global Village remains one of the few places in the city where commerciality and exorbitant prices do not prevail. Every weekend Global Village presents Platform — continuous live entertainment from 10 p.m. till dawn. On Fridays jazz and dixieland music is featured, while Saturday sees continuous rock, pop and folk jams. The price of admission is \$3.00 per couple. This Saturday night, from 8:30 to 10:15 p.m., Hyde, Toronto's newest singing personality will be in concert. His style and format is that of a very heavy folk sound. An advance ticket of \$2.00 includes admission to Platform, going from 10:15 p.m. to the wee hours of the morning.

THE ELECTRIC CIRCUS: Contrary to a few misguided rumours, the Circus is quite alive and kicking on weekends, this week hosting a group called Life and Creation.

RIVERBOAT: One of the best in the blues business, John Lee Hooker makes a one week Toronto stop and will be followed by McKendrie Spring.

MASSEY HALL: The Byrds fly in for one concert only on Sunday. Also appearing will be Teagarden and Van Winkle and Maurey Haden.

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Lights, Camera, Action!

Newest Hamlet is paranoid, not persecuted

By DAN MERKUR

The play Hamlet is discussed in countless literature courses as a timeless work, and yet there is a tremendous brouhaha every few years when some company presents an 'up-dated' production.

Personally, I don't think it is a contemporaneity that is lent the play. It is more of a revitalization; and not a revitalization from the last production, but rather from the countless literature courses that manage to destroy Hamlet as a work of art that is still powerful and moving, even though it is extremely dated.

On stage in recent years, Christopher Plummer has given a traditional performance; Richard Burton played it without costume; Richard Chamberlain walked gayly through it; and supposedly Nicol Williamson gave it guts with an earthiness seldom before seen in the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Trends in the British cinema these days are to the gutteral Billingsgate, West End and Chelsea accents frowned upon for so long. Whatever the Scottish equivalent is, Williamson's got it, and somehow the brogue of an Edinburgh laborer does not make Hamlet any more contemporary.

Whatever happened to what used to be called Shakespearean-trained voices?

This film version has been much faulted for Nicol Williamson. Let's face it, he's no looker, and he presents a very unlovely portrait of the prince. And if you don't like the lead character, how are you to like the play?

Olivier's Hamlet was neurotic, but because he was persecuted he was a sympathetic soul. Williamson's Hamlet is paranoid, not persecuted. My sympathies were with the people he persecutes. If the guards hadn't seen the ghost as well, I would have thought him quite mad. I just didn't like him well enough to get wrapped up in the play. The tragedy didn't touch me. It left me unmoved.

However, there is no denying I enjoyed the film, both as a film, and as a presentation of the play. Director Tony Richardson fulfills the early (Tom Jones) promise that he has hidden so well (Charge of the Light Brigade) of late; and there were a couple of innovations that gave the play new life.

Richardson filmed the production in close-up. Perhaps a dozen shots in the entire film contain more than a head-and-shoulders view of the subject.

Like it or not, this closeness gives the entire film immediacy, although it destroys the ordinary dramatic impact of a close-up in doing so. Even though the continual close-ups get a little boring as the film progresses, they are a lot better than watching a proscenium from the second balcony, like the Burton version, which was little more than a filmed play.

In contrast to the elaborate authentic



Nicol Williamson plays a paranoid Hamlet.

sets of Olivier's Hamlet, or the huge stylized sets of Orson Welles' Macbeth, the sets of this Hamlet are almost non-existent. Just a patch of wall here, an angle of a buttress there, perhaps part of a staircase — the screen is filled with blackness, with a spotlight on the actors, and the background almost totally obscured.

The effect is that of a soliloquy on a darkened stage — just the actor and you. Again the intimacy is forceful, but gets a

trifle boring as the film goes on.

Shakespeare is a very difficult proposition to film. When historically accurate (Olivier's Hamlet), it is ponderous. When authentically represented as a play (Reinhardt's A Midsummer Night's Dream), it is dull. When modernized (Burton's Hamlet), it is silly. When facetiously attacked (Olivier's Henry V) it is whimsical. Richardson's attempt doesn't succeed, but it does come closer

than many. Certainly that is to his credit.

There is some clever stuff done in reworking the book. The three hour play is cut to two, and some of the sequences are shuffled. The "to be or not to be" soliloquy is transferred to Hamlet lying in bed staring at the ceiling instead of the less believable formal soliloquy in the middle of the main hall.

I don't know how intentional this next point was, but for me, the common faces enhanced the production. Stars have the eyes of stars — perhaps in the screen's entire history James Stewart is the only person who made the top without having exceptional eyes.

All the greats have faces that centre about the eyes. One is constantly being drawn into the fantastic depth of the eyes of a Dietrich, a Garbo. So when you see a film star you come to expect something special about the eyes, the type of thing you don't see in home movies. And so when along comes a film like Hamlet where nobody has eyes that are special, the players remind you less of movie stars than of everyday people. Which makes the entire story more believable.

The acting is variable — Williamson is very fine, but the character he chose was a bad choice. I liked Lisa Buckit as Ophelia very much; Ophelia is finally believable as a person, which is something Jean Simon's total ingenue was not.

I was very surprised and very pleased to find Gordon Jackson as Horatio. His Horatio is a likeable, personable figure — one more likely to draw the audience's sympathy than Williamson's Hamlet.

The balance of the cast, with the exception of the grave-digger, are so uninspired as to make the author roll over in his grave. Which is one way to settle the Bacon versus Shakespeare dispute.

The duel scene, which in some productions is a major highlight, is quite dull. The swordplay is poor, and the entire sequence extremely brief. There is no tension or suspense; it is as if everything were preordained, and everybody knows the outcome, and so the actors just walked through the performances.

Other things like the very fine costuming and the exquisite photography are of great value. The art direction is quite competent and the cutting is clever.

It is an original and interesting attempt at Hamlet, which is often an absurdly cumbersome and difficulty-fraught production. It is a clever, though not totally successful, attempt at transferring a stage production to the screen. It is better than the Burton version, worse than Olivier's.

There is no denying how much life any production gives the book of a play, and as a production this one is worth seeing. There is a lot of madness, but there is some very fine method in it as well.

Cinema 2000

Incident is fascinating fear

By IVAN ZENDEL

The Incident, as the marquee says, is a film about violence.

It is concerned not so much with the violence of violence, but the fear inherent in violence. This is the first 'fact' of the film.

The second 'fact' is that it is playing at Cinema 2000, which as most of you will know is a closed-circuit videotaped theatre. The film is shown on 25-inch television monitors. This does essentially change the medium. Films cannot

be regarded simply as cinema, for in a very real sense they are TV.

The Incident happens in a New York subway car which is taken over by two young 'punks'. The film opens with these two mugging a man for eight dollars. They beat him viciously and decide to take the subway down to Times Square.

Carefully and slowly, the film sets up the other 16 characters. The first half of the film, in fact, is basically the background of each character as they go to the subway, but the characters fail to take on much more than one-dimension, first because of the necessity of keeping each characterization short, and secondly because the film is only really concerned with the emotions of each character directly before the incident.

The air of violence hangs throughout the first half of the film. Each of the couples in the film are at odds, but each couple seems to have endured the friction until now.

Then the two walk on. They 'reek' of violence and hate. What

unfolds is fascinating, almost clinically fascinating, fear — the fear of getting hurt, the fear of violence.

Of the three films shown so far at Cinema 2000, The Incident is the most suitable. Ironically it is also the most filmic, but the film comes across on the small monitors, because their relative tininess heightens the sense of being closed in. The narrow, almost subway-car-size of the theatre itself adds to the tension.

I enjoyed The Incident. It seemed to me a good documentary, rather than a good film. It does not have the power of something like The War Game, firstly because it does not mean to be a documentary, or to take on the trappings of a documentary, and without question, because the TV monitors tend to inhibit involvement.

But The Incident is definitely worth seeing and it will give you the first worthwhile chance to see the theatre itself — and they lowered the admission price to two dollars, too.

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Purcell is right on schedule

Yeomen tops as league enters final month

By JOHN MADDEN

Since the hockey Yeomen are entering the final month of the season, this may be a good time to review their accomplishments and take a guess at what might happen in February.

In 18 games, the Yeomen have won 14, lost three and tied one, scoring 105 goals and giving up 60. This works out to an average of 5.6 goals scored per game and 3.3 given up.

York's record in league competition is even more impressive. In compiling a perfect 5-0 record, the Yeomen have scored 44 goals (an average of 8.8 per game) and have allowed only 18 (2.8 per game.)

Actually, the club's fine showing has not been a great surprise to Coach Bill Purcell and others closely involved with varsity hockey at York.

Primarily because of Osgoode's merger with York, many talented and experienced players were eligible to play for the Yeomen this year. Incidentally, Purcell vowed five years ago when he began coaching at York that York would be on top in five years. He's right on schedule.

Talent, however, does not insure success; many teams which look impressive on paper never get off the ground. Morale is equally important in determining a club's success. Purcell described the

atmosphere which has been evident right from the first practices: "These guys were mature and were here to play hockey." Many Yeomen, having played on successful teams before, have a winning attitude which has rubbed off on their mates.

The club started off well but the players realized the game with the University of Toronto team would be an important indicator of how good they were. The Blues, Canadian champions for the past two years, were waiting to slap down the upstarts who had beaten them 3-1 the previous year. Varsity also had the important advantage of home ice.

The Yeomen fell a goal behind on

three successive occasions but rallied to tie the score each time. Their final goal, which evened the score at 4-4, came with about two minutes remaining. Purcell feels this game was the turning point in the season.

Nevertheless, the Yeomen are not the perfect hockey team. They could use more depth and consistency. They let down in skating at times and are occasionally disorganized in their own end. But they have always bounced back from mediocre efforts to play outstanding hockey.

The York fans have supported the Yeomen enthusiastically, particularly in the U of T game and the last three home games. This is

one reason the club has a perfect 8-0 record on home ice. Purcell has made it clear on several occasions that he and his players greatly appreciate this support.

What are York's chances of winning the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship? Good. The Yeomen are currently in first place. In addition, most of their players are familiar with important games and will undoubtedly retain their poise under pressure.

But college hockey is unpredictable. Ryerson and Waterloo-Lutheran could upset the apple cart, and don't forget Laurentian. The Voyageurs have always finished first in the OIAA.

No one can say for certain who will be headed for the national championships in the Maritimes a month from now, but, up to the present, the Yeomen can certainly be proud of their efforts and the fans can be thankful they have found another diversion from the dull routine of studying.

Ice Chips: The junior varsity team defeated Seneca College 4-3 last week. Bill Stefaniuk had three goals and Peter Allen one. Their next game is tonight against Seneca at York's arena. Yeomen will host Oswego State tomorrow at 8 p.m.

OIAA HOCKEY STANDINGS

	G	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
YORK	5	5	0	0	4	4	10
Ryerson	5	3	2	0	2	5	6
Laurentian*	5	2	2	1	3	7	5
Trent	5	2	2	1	2	3	5
Wat.-Luth	5	0	3	2	2	3	2
Brock	5	0	4	1	1	5	2

* Laurentian was forced to forfeit games to Trent and Brock because they used a non-reinstated professional player.

Note: Standings are for half way mark in season.

Women's doubles lose crown at OQWCIA meet

York's women's doubles badminton team lost the OQWCIA doubles championship to the University of Waterloo team last Saturday after beating teams from six other universities at the championship badminton meet at Waterloo-Lutheran University.

York's team, Sandy Silver and Rosemary Caske, won the first game to the Waterloo girls, then lost the second. In the third game, York took a 4-0 lead, then lost the serve and started losing points. After several exchanges Waterloo was winning 11-6.

Then York won the serve and brought the score to 13-11 in their favor, only to lose it tying Waterloo 13-13 at the end.

Waterloo won the playoff 5-4.

York's Susan Fullerton came fourth in the second singles.

Women's B-ball edged 29-28 in foul-ridden Waterloo game

By MARGIE WOLFE

In the final 14 seconds of play York's women basketball team dropped a 29-28 game to the Waterloo-Lutheran Golden Hawks last Thursday at Waterloo.

From the outset, York seemed to be controlling the play. In each of the first three quarters the guest team were outscoring their hosts. However, an unproductive final period cost the York women their victory.

The match was characterized by a great number of fouls on the part of the Waterloo team. They were called for a total of 20 personals plus one team foul.

At the other end of the court, York was playing its cleanest game of the season, allowing Lutheran only five free shots.

The first two quarters of play were close with York coming ahead 10-8 at the end of the first period and Lutheran slowly catching up, outscoring their visitors 5-4 in the second eight minutes.

In the third quarter, York looked as if it were going to runaway with the game. The Hawks were playing sloppily, and fouling heavily while York was taking advantage of these mistakes and making good on their attempts from the line.

York, at the end of the third quarter, held an im-

pressive 22-15 point lead by outshooting Lutheran 8-2 in that period.

Again, however, York's inconsistent accuracy in shooting caused them to give up the win. In the last quarter the York defence couldn't hold the fighting Lutheran team who were able to make good for 14 points while York could only hit for six.

High scorers for York were Eva Hill with 10 points and Jean Landa with nine, seven of which were foul shots.

The volleyball team fared much better however, taking their match in three straight games.

Right from the start the York team dominated the play. Scores of 15-11, 15-5 and 15-11 demonstrate the tone of the match.

Although they did win, Coach Mary Lyons believes that her team was not playing their best. Illness in the form of colds and the flu plus lack of strong competition from Waterloo-Lutheran slowed down the York's squad.

As a result of this match, the girls volleyball team is tied for first place in the league with the strong group from the University of Waterloo.

The tie will be decided this week when the York girls go to Waterloo.



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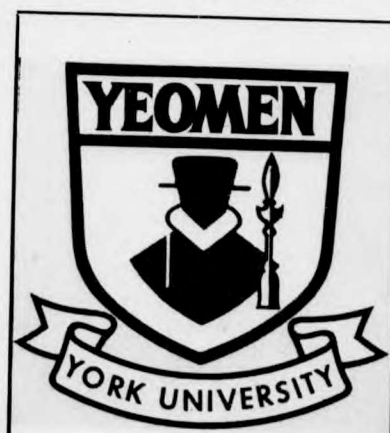


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Yeomen decals are now on sale in the men's control room in the Tait McKenzie Building and in the EXCALIBUR office (advertising department). Support the Men's Interuniversity Athletic Council with your patronage.

30¢ Cheap

Hockey Yeomen drub Brock Generals 10-1

By ROBIN ROWLAND

The Yeomen treated the fans to a fine display of checking and skating as they swamped the Brock Generals 10-1 Friday night at York Arena. Earlier in the evening the Laurentian Voyageurs hammered a 4-2 victory out of the Ryerson Rams.

There was no repetition of the Donnybrook in St. Catharines when

the Yeomen met Brock there, beating them 10-4, Nov. 27.

The referee handed out only nine penalties for the entire game.

The Yeoman easily skated through the smaller Brock team and for most of the first period the puck stayed inside the General's blue line.

Brock tried desperately to get the puck out and did make the occasional foray into the York zone but big defencemen Roger Gallipeau took it back, sometimes leaving the Brock line behind him on the ice.

Bruce Penny sent the first goal past Barry Elliott at 3:29 and Licio Cengarle and Steve Latinovitch quickly added two more. Later in the period Brock did make some effort but were stymied by Bill Holden's sensational net minding. Murray Stroud topped it off with the fourth goal at 19:46.

In the second period most of the action was again around the Brock net but the Generals, led by their captain, forward Mike Nicholson kept the Red and White alert by occasionally stealing the puck and taking off with an attempt to score.

Brock, however, only registered five shots on goal for the period compared to York's 21.

Despite some excellent opportunities York was unable to score until 15:31 when Murray Stroud tipped in his second goal. Ed Zuccato added another at 16:12, followed by George Conn at 17:15 and Roger Bowness at 19:40.

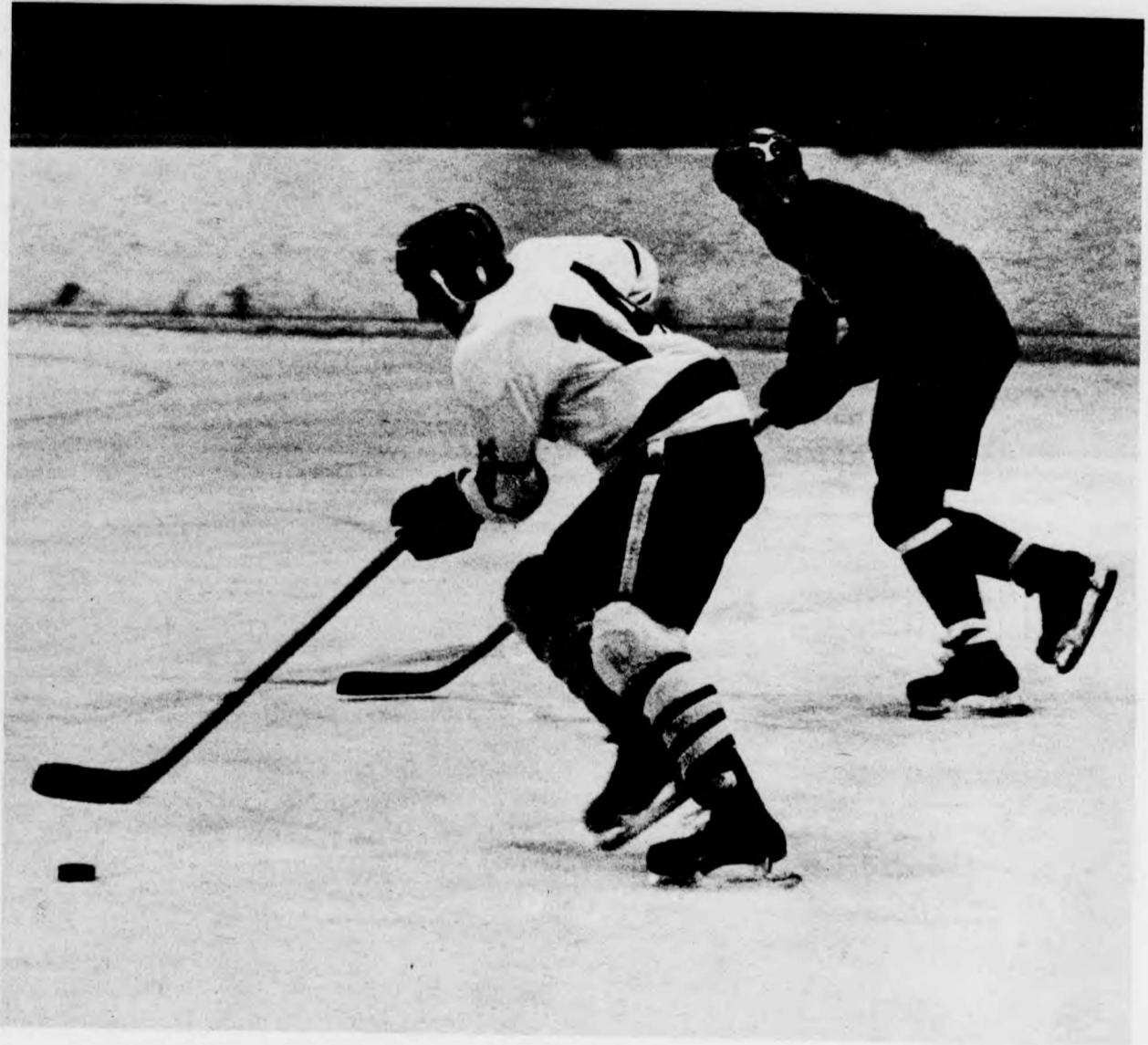
In the third period Brock coach Al Kellogg replaced Elliott in goal with Fred Carter and this seemed to bring the faltering Generals to life.

The Blue and Red was more determined and swept down past the York blue line several times until Dusty Papke broke Bill Holden's shutout at 3:48.

In the rest of the period the Brock defence rushed well and they kept the York scoring down to two more goals, Bruce Penny's second tally at 4:24 and Bob Modray's making it the fan's magic 10 at 12:02.

The Brock forwards put in a better performance in the third period with 15 shots against Holden. The Yeomen outshot Brock 63-28 in the game.

Coach Bill Purcell was pleased with York's sacking and checking in the game which strengthened the Yeomen's hold on first place.



Murray Stroud zooms around Brock defenseman on a breakaway

Captain Murray Stroud wasn't so happy with his performance and called his two goals "lucky" even though he played extremely well throughout the game. Several others also remarked they didn't do so well but none of them could convince any of the fans.

Ice time was Brock's problem, according to the Generals' coaching staff. They have the same problem that is plaguing many other teams in Canada, nowhere to have a really good practice, and not enough time to practice.

Earlier, the Ryerson Rams, forced from the Gardens like the Maple Leafs by the Ice Follies, lost second place 4-2 to the Laurentian Voyageurs in a hard hitting match. Ed Taylor tallied twice for Laurentian and Kas Lysioneck and

John Valliquete backed him up with one each. Syd Thompson and Rick Purdy scored Ryerson's goals.

Ice chips: On Saturday Cornell beat Varsity 2-1; this Friday at 8 p.m. York meets a college from South of 49, Oswego State, which recently beat Bowling Green.

Don't forget to sign up for the trip for the Laurentian Basketball and Hockey games. York will be battling for good first place position on Sunday.

The cold Friday night brought out more than the usual amount of portable warming fluid and overheated fans' behavior pointed out a problem. There are too many people crowding around the scorer's table and penalty boxes at centre ice on the north side. Stay behind the penalty bench and away from the table so that the timer, scorer, and penalty timers can see what's going on. The score or penalty YOU fould up may be our own.

York women down Loyola 9-0 on ice

By SUSAN BYARD

The women's ice hockey team, in its first year of league competition, is working hard and is threatening to take the OQWCIA championship. They dropped a close game to Western before clobbering Loyola 9-0.

The York women were defeated 3-1 by the University of Western Ontario team Jan. 12. It was a good game of hockey, as York took the lead in the first period with Marg Post scoring. However, Western came back with three goals as York had trouble getting the puck out of their own end.

In practice, the girls concentrated on this problem and the payoff came as York defeated Loyola to the tune of 9-0. In the first period, Marg Post, the team captain, scored two with Sandy Leskiw and Heather Gibson taking one each. In the second period, Marg scored three more, Sandy put in another and Jackie Hutchinson flipped in number nine.

The third period was scoreless but York dominated the play as the defensemen set up camp on Loyola's blue line.

Although she didn't receive much work in the first part of the game, Gail Pogue, York's goaltender, came through with key saves when called upon. In all, York played as a strong team with the wingers digging hard in the corner and centres pumping shots on goal. As the score indicates, the York defensemen also did their job. There were a total of 10 penalties handed out, four of them to York and six to Loyola.

The York squad take on Ryerson on Tuesday, Feb. 3 an U of T on Thursday, Feb. 5. Both games are at York in the arena at 7:30 p.m.

Scoring record set

Yeomen bounce Rye of court by 99-42

By DAVID CROCKER

It was the funniest basketball game I've ever seen. Even the score was funny. It ended up 99-42 and only a comedy of errors prevented York from getting 100 points, even though it was a York scoring record.

Ryerson played here Tuesday night and were completely cleaned by York's Yeomen. This game could have been billed as a tuneup for the crucial game to decide first place at Laurentian, Saturday night. The team that loses could fall as far as fourth and be out of the divisional playoffs. As a tuneup, though, this game failed on all counts.

Ryerson presented pitifully little opposition. It seems that the Rams started the year with a fair ball team and ended up with a catastrophic contingent after Christmas. Everyone failed or quit. Anyway, it was this group of hangers-on who challenged York on Tuesday.

The game started slowly, as most Yeomen games have of late. The first stringers amassed 17 points when they were replaced en masse by the "bench strength." They scored eight points in seven

minutes. This began the comedy of errors that the second half was to become.

With everything, however, the Yeomen scored 42 points in the first half and led 42-21 at the buzzer.

The Yeomen came out for the second half far more ready to go. They played a fast break and ran the whole half. They also showed a press on defence.

Both moves are new wrinkles for the Yeomen and still need lots of work. It was good, however, to see "the red" hustling their asses off. It was the inability of the Yeomen to handle the ball on the fast break that kept them from getting the century.

Sandy Nixon led the scorers in this game with 16 points. Bob Wepler potted 13, John Pizale 12 and Stan Raphael 11. Jim Mayo sank nine in the few minutes he played, Alf Lane had eight, as did Ron Kimel. Gus Falcioni and Barry Turnbull had seven. Jim Mountain and George Dubinsky swished four to complete the scoring.

Ken Parsley led the losers with 13 points.

Sidelines...

By ROBIN ROWLAND

During the past couple of years there has been a debate over whether or not high schools should continue to support football or switch to rugby. The argument in favour of rugby is that it is cheap — there is no equipment used, and that many more people can participate because it isn't the game for the specialist. Tradition and the excitement of the game make many other people support football.

What seems to make this debate irrelevant is that the debaters are ignoring something which is extremely important as far as everyone is concerned, the state of physical fitness in Canada.

The schools' physical education departments seem to have a funny attitude as far as fitness is concerned. They concentrate on the physical fitness of their team members and let the physique of everyone else slide. The hassle about Canada withdrawing from the IIHF might never have come about if the schools had a thorough P.E. program which made sure everyone was fit and then gave the hockey team the best training available.

That is what the Russians and Czechs do. Everyone and especially students are encouraged to be physically fit and an outstanding athlete in any field gets top coaching. This can easily be seen in the gold medals reaped in each Olympic year by Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The main problem is that the gym teacher is hung up on the so-called skills test from which he gets a mark for the report card. That is, and everyone reading this must remember them, each student is put through a rigamarole of tests, some of which he has never done before, to be marked against some mysterious standard which nowadays comes from within the morass of a computer bank.

Recently a high school P.E. teacher told me that the tests were a lot of junk and that he preferred to see his boys doing their best in everything and getting some enjoyment out of it. The proof that this attitude could be right is that that school has some of Metro's best athletes in every sport, winning laurels each year.

He was right — grading a person on his physical fitness is unfair, especially if the school has made little effort to make the student fit. The goal should be that the school make a constant effort to make sure everyone is fit to play football, hockey, basketball or rugby while he is in school and after graduation he can either go on to the Olympics or the pros or just be able to break 100 in golf, play tennis, and feel good when he wakes up in the morning.

And if those who do go pro or into the Olympics are the product of a good system of physical education and physical fitness then we will see better Olympic teams and more gold medals. We will also see a better game of NHL hockey or better Canadians in the CFL.

How about it you Phys. Ed. students? University is too late for most people.
P.E. Power, anyone?

8 Hearty Men Wanted to lead expansion of renowned Boy's School

You may have read about St. John's in WEEKEND, or seen CBC's penetrating documentary on this unique Winnipeg school, where encouragement to THINK comes first; where students (and teachers) learn to snowshoe up to 50 miles or paddle canoes up to 16 hours a day, retracing routes of the early explorers; where building men of character is the motivating challenge of a hearty staff.

Now a second St. John's has been established in Edmonton, and others will be opened across Canada to meet continent-wide applications for admission. To do this we need men of immense vision and courage. They should have at least one year of university, and be prepared to complete their degrees under Company direction; they should be prepared to work up to 80 hours a week, sometimes more, for a salary of \$1 a day plus food, clothing, shelter and necessities for themselves and their families; they should like people, be able to think logically, use the English language effectively, laugh easily. They need not be Anglicans, but should be prepared to examine the Christian faith and reach honest conclusions.

Interviews Jan. 27 - Feb. 9

Write:

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600 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5

University News

Copy supplied by Department of Information

Up-dating programs

Science close to schools

"Establishment of a close working relationship with secondary science teachers was one of the first priorities set by York's science faculty at its inception in 1965," science dean Harold I. Schiff reports.

"The recognition that science teaching is a continuum and that all science teachers are part of the same community regardless of the institution has, I believe, already shown mutual benefits.

"We have learned much about the problems encountered in high school science curricula and teaching and much about the background we can expect of our freshman students."

To date, the Faculty of Science

has arranged science lectures and tours at the university for teachers and students, visits to the schools by faculty, and a number of meetings between the departmental chairmen and the executive of the science teacher's federations of Metro Toronto and of Ontario.

This year the faculty is planning to increase its contact with the secondary school teachers by offering programs for "updating" and "up-grading."

In view of the rapid increase in knowledge and the acceleration of the changes in scientific information and techniques, the need for provision of the opportunity of up-dating for secondary school science teachers is self-evident.

In response to this need, the Faculty of Science in cooperation with the Centre for Continuing Education will be offering a series of courses this summer in biology, chemistry, and physics at the third year honors level and carrying Type A accreditation with the Ontario College of Education.

These intensive courses will be of six weeks duration and will include lectures and, where appropriate, laboratories equivalent to a normal university full course. On successful completion of five courses (only one may be completed each summer) candidates will be granted a diploma of science and, subject to the ruling of the admissions committee, may be eligible for entry into the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

If the response to this program warrants it, the Faculty of Science hopes to offer courses in other areas (e.g. mathematics, psychology, computer science, physical education) in subsequent years and possibly also evening or weekend sessions during the academic year.

Faculty members instructing this post degree science program will include: in biology — Professors Brian Colman and David Logan; in chemistry — Clifford C. Leznoff and A.B.P. Lever; in physics — J. W. Darewych, R. A. Koehler, and A. D. Stauffer.

'Drop-in' is a success

Although feedback hasn't been complete yet, it seems that York's pilot Drop-in Day was something of a smash success.

More than 850 visitors "dropped-in" on regular glasses Tuesday and a good many more members of the public (including Marshall McLuhan, Attorney General A.G. Wishart and Toronto alderman June Marks) phoned to say they were unable to attend but thought it was a great idea and would try to make it next time.

There were a few small problems with cancelled classes and lost visitors but all in all it worked out very well.

Anyone with comments or suggestions regarding the operation should write the information department, Room S833, Ross Bldg.

English dept. hosting high school students

Today, the department of English, through its Schools Liaison Committee, is hosting a "day at York" for a group of high school students. Fifty students from Toronto's Westview Centennial Secondary School are attending lectures, seminars, and informal talks with students in York's English program.

This seminar is only one of a

series of events planned by the liaison committee.

Five years ago, the liaison program included only an annual teachers' conference. Today, the program has expanded to include faculty visits to high schools, visits to York by high school students and teachers, lectures, seminars, conferences, and a program of tutoring by York students in secondary schools — the creation of a network of communication between the secondary and university levels of English studies.

Such progress is due to the efforts of the English department faculty, 45 of whom have given time to the program since the fall of 1967.

Fifteen of the 40 members of the English faculty have already participated in schools liaison activities for the current academic year. Bob Cluett, Liaison Committee Chairman is certain that this is not due to any special effort by him or his committee. "It's the nature of the department and its members."

In their visits to secondary schools, the committee members speak with teachers and students to see what material is being taught and how it is taught, thus providing a direct method of assessing materials and methods, both in the schools and the university.

Last fall, English students from 30 high schools participated in a series of special seminar discussions on King Arthur and Poets and Critics held on Wednesday afternoons on the York Campus and, as part of this year's Saturday morning classes at Northern Secondary School, five members of the English department, including Eli Mandel, Clara Thomas, and Irving Layton offered a course in lyric poetry.

A highlight of this year's program was the December conference on The Study and Teaching of Canadian Literature, attended by some 500 students, teachers, and administrators from across Ontario.

Plans are currently underway for a program involving York students working on a part-time basis in the English program of seven North York Secondary schools.

Faculty briefs

PROF. NORMAN S. ENDLER, psychology, has been appointed advisory editor to the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.

PROF. D.J. DALY, administrative studies, spoke on Education and Training for Management at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, Oct. 31.

PROF. W. FOUND, geography, spoke on Simulation Analysis of the Spatial Impacts of Decentralized Industry on Employment Opportunity at the Caribbean Research Centre, McGill University, Montreal, Oct. 28.

PROF. ROBERT HALL HAYNES, biology, gave a lecture on DNA Replication and Repair to the Biology Department, University of Windsor, Nov. 25 and spoke to the Department of Microbiology, MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. on DNA Repair in micro-organisms on Dec. 4.

PROF. DAVID M. JOHNSON, philosophy, presented a paper on The Recognition and Memory of Smells, the Philosophy Club, University of North Carolina, Oct. 16.

PROF. THOMAS H. LEITH, natural science, spoke on Opportunities in Continuing Education to the Beth Tzedec Sisterhood, Dec. 8.

PROF. H.N. MACFARLAND, natural science, CREQ, has been appointed to the Defense Research Board Panel on Toxicology, for a three year term.

PROF. CHARLES S. MAYER, administrative studies, presented a paper on The Selection of Research Firms and Invitations for Competitive Bids to the Pacific Area Travel Association, Hong Kong, Oct. 22.

PROF. J.M.P. McERLEAN, history, contributed to and appeared in the The Bonapartes, an ATV Network production, London, August 26.

PROF. WM. A.W. NIELSON, Osgoode, is co-host on the weekly CBC-TV program The Consumer Show.

PROF. ANTHONY H. RICHMOND, sociology, presented a paper on Housing and Racial Attitudes in Bristol, England to the faculty seminar, department of sociology, Queen's University, Nov. 20.

PROF. LIONEL RUBINOFF, social science, presented a dramatic documentary on Friedrich Nietzsche, on the CBC program Ideas, Nov. 12.

PROF. GORDON C. SHAW, administrative studies, presented a paper on The Concept of the Best Schedule at a meeting of the Operations Research Society of America, Bal Harbour, Florida, Nov. 12.

BARRIE A. WILSON, humanities, Atkinson College, presented a paper on Behavioural and Ideological Models of Community to the Conference of Anglican Theologians, General Theological Seminary, New York City, Oct. 11.

On Campus

Thursday, January 29.

NOON HOUR CONCERT. Phil Nimmons' 16-piece jazz band. Vocalist Salome Bey. Winters Dining Hall from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

SOCIETY OF PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS. Meeting of the union in Room 291 of the Behavioural Sciences Building at 1 p.m. during Lunch-in. Representation on committees will be discussed. If the attendance is big enough, there may even be an election.

CYSF ELECTION FORUM. Presidential, vice-presidential and college candidates will speak in McLaughlin JCR at 1 p.m. and in Vanier JCR at 2:30 p.m.

GREEN BUSH INN. Special membership meeting to increase the board of directors from 10 to 15 at 2 p.m. in the Green Bush Inn (Central Square). All members welcome. Pub opens at 8:30 p.m. tonight.

McLAUGHLIN MOVIE CLUB. Three hours of W.C. Fields — 'It's A Gift' and 'Old-fashioned Way', 9 p.m. in Lecture Hall D. Admission is \$1.

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE LASKIN RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES REPORT. Winters Dining Hall at 2 p.m.

THE TRUE GLORY. Although a social science class, extra seating is available for this film (Britain/ USA 1944-46). 11 a.m. in Room C. Stedman Lecture Halls.

OPEN SEMINAR on Canadian Constitutional Review: Ontario's Role by Edward Greathed, director of the Federal-provincial Affairs Secretariat, Department of Treasury and Economics of Ontario. 4 p.m. in Room S201, Ministry of Love.

TANZANIA: THE QUIET REVOLUTION. Presented by social science, this film is an account of the national election of the mid '60s. Open to all faculty and students at 5 p.m. in Burton Auditorium.

Friday, January 30.

CYSF ELECTION FORUM. Candidates will speak at 1 p.m. in College E JCR (Ministry of Love).

ROBIN MATHEWS SPEAKS ON THE AMERICANIZATION OF OUR UNIVERSITIES. The Carleton University professor speaks at 12 noon in McLaughlin JCR.

GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR. M. Bacon (planner) and R. Cunningham (land developer) will give an illustrated lecture entitled "Satellite Cities" at 2:15 p.m. in Room S421, The Ministry of Love.

FILM SERIES: CIVILIZATION. Written and narrated by Kenneth Clark. The Great Thaw, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; The Hero As Artist, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; The Light Of Experience 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. Room 012C, Steacie Science Library.

GREEN BUSH INN. TGIF (Thank God It's Friday). pub is open from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. From 3-3:30 two drinks for the price of one.

STUDENTS' INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY is showing a film entitled "Maharishi at Lake Louise". Stedman Lecture Hall E at 1 p.m. Admission free.

SCHOOLS 170. A York 10 event. Starts at 7 p.m. in Winters College and goes until Sunday. For information, call 635-3355.

Saturday, January 31.

FRENCH CONFERENCE FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. Starts at 10 a.m. For information, phone 635-2400.

Sunday, February 1.

GOODBYE COLUMBUS. Winters Cultural Affairs presents this film at 7:30 p.m. in Lecture Hall D. Admission is 50 cents.

Tuesday, February 3.

COUNCIL OF THE YORK STUDENT FEDERATION ELECTIONS. Polling booths will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and will be located at the top of the ramp leading to McLaughlin and Winters Dining Halls and at the top of the ramp leading to the Vanier and Founders Dining Halls.

ROCK CONCERT. The Aurora Borealis will play in McLaughlin Dining Hall from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

EXHIBITION OF CHINESE ART. February 3-14. Intermedia, Room 011, Founders College. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon to 5 p.m.; Mon.-Thurs., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Presented by the York University Chinese Student Society.

The solicitors for a Mr. Palasty would like to find the young man who helped Mrs. Palasty and took her to Branson Hospital when she slipped and broke her leg at the corner of Bathurst and St. Germain on Jan. 10 at about 10 p.m. Mrs. Palasty believes that the young man was a student at York. If this is the case, would he please call Mr. Wood in Vice-president W.W. Small's office (635-3070, 2233 or 2234).

CYSF elections

Tuesday, Feb. 3

9:30-4:30 p.m.

VOTE

Hon. John Munroe
Minister of Justice

Osgoode Moot Court Room

Topic: hockey, drugs?

Wednesday, 12 noon

the struggle for canadian universities

is the struggle for canada



Carleton professor Robin Mathews speaks out on this struggle tomorrow at noon in McLaughlin JCR