

R4
6/16

NEWS:

Province tries to pull one over on students and universities with grant announcement

ARTS:

Rap: can you handle a little unrepressed honesty?

SPORTS:

It's almost March and you know what that means for the hockey Yeomen!

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1990

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VOLUME 24 ISSUE 30

excalibur

Crandles to move into residence

by Susan Vanstone

Director of housing and food services Norman Crandles has accepted an invitation from students to live in residence for one week.

"I'm looking forward to it," said Crandles at the February 21 open forum. "I fully expect to learn a great deal which I plan to put to good and effective use."

Crandles agreed to the offer after being presented with CYSF-prepared letters of invitation from students stating, "The objective . . . is to allow you to experience for one week what we must live through all year." He said he plans to stay in as many residences as he can during the week.

"It's wonderful," said CYSF vice president (internal) Caroline Winship. "It's the first step in the administration realizing the existing plight of residence students. It's one thing for them to [sympathize], but it's another to experience it."

Also present at the forum were vice-president (finance and administration) Bill Farr, housing operations manager Peter Ridout, director of physical plant operations Khursh Irani, superintendent of caretaking Norm Noddle, assistant vice-president (business operations) David Homer and Glendon College business manager Leon Wasser.

They faced questions and criticism from approximately 70 students.

CYSF vice-president (external) Peter Merrick said the administration has turned the university into a business and it should go back to basics by looking after students. "The priorities are to make money and, as students, we shouldn't allow them to take that stance," said Merrick.

Glendon College student union president Gus Pantelidis questioned the proposed residence fee increases. "The university is becoming unaffordable," he said. "If I wasn't president, I'd be \$3,000 in the hole."

Undergraduate residence fees will increase by 250 per cent in the next 20 years, compared to a 100 to 120 per cent rise for apartments covered by *The Landlord and Tenant Act*, he said.

Pantelidis also said increases will put residence living out of reach of Quebec students and single parents. Out-of-town students don't have time to come to

Toronto to look for off-campus housing, he explained.

He suggested that York follow President Harry Arthurs' *White Paper*, which, he said, would decentralize and humanize the university.

Pantelidis also suggested residence students should decide themselves what repairs should be made to their buildings.

Vanier College president Kate Collins surveyed the crowd and noted that the major concern of students attending the forum was food services.

Crandles said a decision has not yet been made whether scrip will be discontinued in the future. One of the problems, he said, is that \$750,000 of scrip goes to non-Marriott campus caterers, and thus does not go toward the company with the responsibility

Marriott is not losing money this year because all first-year residents must buy a meal plan which can only be used in the Marriott-run college cafeterias, he added.

Crandles also said York Lanes and the Student Centre will have a negative effect on Marriott business.

Students complained about food quality and service. One resident said, "I don't even eat there anymore. I'm fed up with complaining to the managers."

Darrin Nowakowski, a Vanier resident, noted there were incidents in the Winters cafeteria of insects in food and a possible food poisoning occurrence. (More on these issues will be covered in future issues of *Excalibur*.) Crandles said York has had four residence caterers in five years because the York account is a difficult one. Marriott is working hard, he said.

In reference to food quality, Crandles told *Excalibur*, "I don't buy into the argument that [Marriott serves] routinely bad food. It's institutional food aimed at being inexpensive." He also said he eats Marriott food at least three times a week.

Glendon students told physical plant staff about problems with residence heating. One side of the building is too hot, and windows must be opened, while the other side is freezing, they said.

Ridout said the heating system does not have the ability to distribute more heat to one side of the building. There are other

cont'd on p. 2



Abbey Road à la York . . . construction begins on the Entry Pavilion east of Ross

Budget likely to inflate tuition

by Josh Rubin

Despite federal government assurances to the contrary, it is likely that students in Ontario's colleges and universities will be facing tuition hikes in the upcoming fiscal year.

With officials in Ontario Treasurer Bob Nixon's office estimating the loss of federal transfer payments to Ontario at \$500 million dollars in the 1990-91 fiscal year, Ontario Minister of Colleges and Universities Sean Conway would not rule out anything, including higher tuition fees.

Some observers, such as York economics professor Meyer Burstein, believe Wilson is merely sharing the burden of the national debt with those responsible. Burstein, though, is pessimistic about the chances of Ontario universities avoiding any cutbacks or tuition increases in the near future but feels this is necessary for a sense of fiscal responsibility. "People will be faced with a more realistic perspective of the (Canadian) economy," he said. "Responsibility should rest with the provincial governments as well."

York's administration's response to the budget was some-

what muted. Vice-president (finance and administration) Bill Farr says the impact of the budget isn't yet clear, but believes university funding for the upcoming year is already "pretty much set and not likely to change."

Farr's sentiments were echoed by York president Harry Arthurs, who feels the province was expecting a tough federal budget. "Nixon anticipated Wilson's budget by announcing these [three per cent university budget cuts] in November. Governmental cuts have already hurt York."

Arthurs is resigned to more cuts in Ontario's next budget, however this time around, they won't be as much of a shock as the first time around. "I can't believe they're going to do any worse than before," he says.

According to Arthurs, federal funding to universities virtually stopped in the mid-'70s, and universities had to deal with provincial governments, who as it turns out, have not done a much better job.

Most student groups, on the other hand, are outraged by the cuts in federal transfer payments. Says Edith Garneau, chair of the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS), "The [federal] govern-

ment is talking out of both sides of its mouth. Mulroney talks about improving education in one breath, and a few months later tables a budget which freezes support for post-secondary education. We find this extremely hypocritical."

Garneau believes this past week's budget is continuing a trend set by last year's bill C-33, attempted by the federal government to restructure the funding of Canadian education and health care, which she claims will cost the provinces \$3 billion through 1994-95.

The Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) also says last week's budget will hurt both the accessibility and quality of Canadian university education.

Some observers agree with the CFS, and believe the announced annual cap of \$1,500 on Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs) will affect some families' ability to provide their children with an adequate post-secondary education.

The CFS also has some harsh words about the state of Canadian university funding in general. "The crux of the problem is the lack of an accountability

cont'd on p. 2

URGENT APPEAL for a life saving donor!!

Allison Atlas, 20, has leukemia and needs a bone marrow transplant to live. No match has been found within her family or in the National, European or Israeli Marrow Donor Registries. Allison's best chance for a tissue match lies with those of Eastern Jewish ethnic origin (Lithuanian/ByloRussia). A world wide search is continuing. Candidates must be between the ages of 18-55 and in excellent health. There is a simple blood test used to screen potential candidates. **Please help Allison — You may be her only hope!** If you do not match Allison, you may still be able to save the life of another person desperately waiting for your help. **PLEASE — BE TESTED.**

**Tues. & Wed. Feb.
27 and 28.
5 - 9 pm.**

Beth Avraham Yoseph
Congregation.

613 Clark Ave S, Thornhill
Contact M. Apisdorf at 886-0616
or Dr. M. Deltoff at 783-4914

Transfer payments

cont'd from p. 1

mechanism for transfer payments to the provinces for post-secondary education. Until the federal and provincial governments resolve the financing crisis ... students will be left with a declining post-secondary education system."

Here at York, the CYSF held a press conference to discuss the budget February 21. They challenged both Wilson and Nixon to maintain the accessibility of Canadian universities.

Despite making loud noises about potential tuition hikes, CYSF president Peter Donato could not offer any specific alternative methods for Bob Nixon to make up the cost in his next budget. As stated in a CYSF press release, "All we are asking for is an affordable post-secondary education Mr. Nixon, please don't let us down."

But, Dr. Will Sayers, director of communications for the Council of Ontario Universities (COU), says the Ontario government has the ability to provide a much higher level of funding to universities than it currently does. Sayers says Ontario currently ranks 9th or 10th among provincial governments in terms of per capita support for university and college students.

Sayers also says that, through consultation with Nixon as he prepares his budget, student groups can convince Nixon to find an alternative to higher tuition fees, such as new or higher taxes for post-secondary education.

Ministry of Finance officials in Ottawa were unavailable for comment.

Open forum hears ideas, complaints about rez

cont'd from p. 1

concerns and approaches to look at, he added.

Ron Kelly, a former residence student, advocated an emergency response team. He said physical plant is failing miserably in service because there is no communication between it and residence staff.

Pantelidis said two or three physical plant staff should be accountable for each building, and students should be able to identify with them.

Ridout said physical plant is two staff members short of having three cleaners per building.

Farr pointed out that the staff members are unionized, have holidays and time off and, "We can't just fire them." He agreed with students that the administration has been "too soft" on Marriot and suggested that students with complaints concerning food services bring them to his attention.

Security

The service tunnel door of Vanier College was found unsecured February 14. A piece of paper had been used by the complainant to mark the door to indicate any entry or exit. The area was searched by York security with negative results.

A complainant reported that the service tunnel door of Vanier Residence was unsecured February 15. It had been checked the day before and was secure at the time. The area was checked by security with negative results.

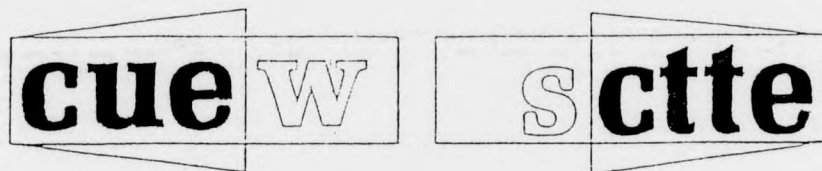
A porter reported that lights had been found on and a door wedged open in a tunnel area of Vanier College February 18 which, when checked 30 minutes earlier, were found in order. A subsequent check by security determined that additional lights were on and that some electrical panel boxes were open although they had been confirmed closed earlier.

A Vanier residence porter reported that someone entered the tunnel system via the Vanier College entrance February 19. Security patrols later found an entrance door and two phone box panels unlocked which should have been secured. With the assistance of the residence porter, a partial cordon was established during which a tunnel door was heard to slam but the perpetrator was able to evade detention.

Two third floor hallway telephones valued at \$500 were stolen from the Ross Building sometime on February 16. The phones had been bolted to a table outside a referral office.

Two security officers were injured when they attempted to remove an objectionable male from the Metro Track and Field Centre February 17. One officer was bitten in the area of his temple while the second officer had her arm twisted. Metro police assisted by taking the male into custody and charging him with two counts of assault.

A dispenser in a first level men's washroom in Central Square had been broken into and an estimated \$100 in condoms and cash were stolen February 17. No suspects or witnesses.



GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

- 1) Election of Executive.
- 2) Election of Delegates.

Note: Voting will take place for two hours after the meeting and from 9 am to 5 pm the following day in the union office.

- 3) 1990-1 Budget.
- 4) Employment Equity Report

Wed. Feb. 28, 1990
4-6 PM
218 Bethune College



News Digest

TWO FORMER YORK PROFS AWARDED ORDER OF CANADA

Former Osgoode dean Gerald Le Dain and Glendon professor emeritus in sociology Jean Robertson Burnet have been awarded the Order of Canada.

Le Dain is a recently retired justice of the Supreme Court of Canada and an expert on constitutional matters. He was dean of Osgoode from 1967 to 1972.

Burnet is one of Canada's top sociologists whose work helped formulate Canada's multicultural policy. She helped found York's sociology department and was a teacher for 40 years. She currently is chief executive officer of The Multicultural History Society of Ontario.

Courtesy of the *York Gazette*

GLENDON ESTABLISHES EXCHANGE WITH BELGIAN SCHOOL

Glendon, York and l'Universite Libre de Bruxelles recently established a reciprocal exchange programme.

The programme has three components: a one year academic exchange programme for students, a one month research exchange visit by faculty and graduate students and an annual teaching exchange of faculty and publications. The agreement was officially signed on Jan. 26 by President Harry Arthurs.

The Belgian Ambassador and Consul General were both present at the signing, as were vice-president Ian Macdonald, Glendon professors Alain Baudot and Rosanna Furguele and Glendon principal Roseann Runte.

The agreement comes after many years of collaboration between the two schools, particularly in the area of programmes offered at Glendon by the Group for Research in French Studies (GREF), led by Baudot. The group's activities have been supported in the past by the Belgian ambassador and consul general and both governments.

L'Universite Libre de Bruxelles also has a renowned Canadian Studies Centre.

Prov. grant too low: educators

by John Andrews

An eight per cent increase in university operating grants by the province will leave Ontario universities short of cash and professors and subsequent financial cuts are inevitable, educators say.

Bob Kanduth, public relations officer of the Ontario Council of University Faculty Associations (OCUFA), said that if the province put up only \$60 to 80 million to pay for a much needed 1,500 new faculty, then an 11.3 per cent increase in funding grants would almost suffice. However, with education cuts growing especially with the new federal budget, it seems that 11.3 per cent is impossible.

York president Harry Arthurs told York's *Alumni News* that in each of the past 15 years, save one, Ontario governments have reduced universities as a provincial spending priority.

"Today, Ontario — the richest province — ranks at or near the bottom compared to other Canadian provinces on university expenditures per student, per capita of population, per dollar of Gross Provincial Product, per virtually anything else including — especially — per dollar needed . . . Ontario governments don't care."

Kanduth told *Excalibur*, "In real terms the eight per cent increase is actually about 2.4 per cent maximum. The 5.6 per cent would be lost to things like the health levy, pay equity, increases in the Canada Pension Plan,

Unemployment Insurance and French language programmes."

Kanduth believes funding will continue to dwindle and educational equipment will not get replaced or even repaired. With the student/professor ratio growing fast, students' education will suffer while tuition costs will likely rise exorbitantly.

occur everywhere, no department will escape." The base grant for York in the '89-'90 year was \$139 million while the base grant for '90-'91 will be \$146 million.

Levy said that even though this is a sizeable increase, it does not account for rises in inflation, the employers health tax etc. Levy added that the universities will be

"The institutions will be left with no choice but to increase class sizes and slash equipment budgets"

— Arthurs

Edith Garneau, chair of the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS), said that while tuition increased on average eight per cent in the 1989-90 academic year, it failed to make up the cost of inflation.

"Some universities cannot continue to operate and Queen's University and the University of Waterloo want to become private universities to maintain their standards of excellence. This would be a step backward to the turn of the century when universities were elitist and reserved for the wealthy," she added. "These universities don't care about the students' tuition, they are selfish and only want to be number one."

Sheldon Levy, York's vice-president (institutional affairs), said the actual increase in grants will be about 1.8 per cent for York.

Levy said that " . . . cuts will

exempt from the feared GST.

Bill Farr, York's vice-president (finance and administration) would not comment.

Arthurs told the *OCUFA Forum* newsletter that "the institutions will be left with no choice but to increase class sizes and slash equipment budgets."

Kanduth believes that if the student/professor ratios keep increasing, there could be a possible faculty strike at the next contract renewal due to increased workloads.

Dr. Nelles, chair of the Ontario Council of University Affairs (OCUA), said, "The cumulative gap between funding requirements and the level of support provided by the government has grown by an average of \$28.8 million per year. Since 1986-87 the

gap in funding has risen by \$36 million annually."

He added, "The quality/quantity of trade off will become increasingly visible as the system continues to stretch limited operating resources to meet the escalating demands for university education."

David Colter, co-ordinator (capital and operating grants) of the University Relations Branch of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, said that on the subject of access for lower income groups, there is little relationship between personal economic background and university attendance. He said funding for university loans will rise so that there will be no hardship cases.

Colter added that the wealthy students are actually benefitting from the present low tuition and that students today are far better off financially than students of 20 years ago. He said that every government department is getting financially squeezed and that the taxpayer's money can only go so far.

As for private universities, Colter said that government policy would have to be changed and that would be highly unlikely.

Kanduth believes that in the near future students could face tuition costs of well over \$6,000 per year and receive less education than they are receiving now, if the present government trend continues.

opinion

Smokers do worst in school

by Professor Michael A. Gilbert

Here's a story for you. Lisa is a bright young athlete, a varsity runner, who is eager, ambitious, and good. Her dream is to make the Canadian National Track Team and maybe go to the Commonwealth Games or even the Olympics. Lisa knows she may not make it, but she's sure as hell going to try.

The crucial meet is finally here. If Lisa can place in this meet, even third place, she has a good chance of making the team. She's ready for the race, all warmed up, psyched up, and feeling strong. For her final preparations Lisa leans down and places weights around her ankles and stuffs cotton into her nose. Her coach is aghast. "Lisa," her coach cries, panic in her voice, "what on earth are you doing?"

"Never mind," Lisa says, "just leave me alone."

"But you can't possibly do your best if you add extra weight and hamper your breathing."

"It's my business, coach. Go away."

With no real choice, Lisa's coach did go away. Lisa, of course, came in dead last.

Dumb, eh? Well here's another story for you. Chris is a bright young student. He's ambitious and hardworking, determined to get nothing less than a B and striving for As. Exams are coming soon, essays are all due in the next four weeks, and the work pressure is piling up. He knows he has to spend a lot of time studying and writing.

Chris locks himself in his room surrounded by books, pads, and notes. He's ready to go. Chris reaches over, takes out a cigarette and lights up.

You may not know it, and you may not want to believe it, but Chris is doing the same thing Lisa did — shooting himself in the foot. According to work by Dr. George J. Spilich, cited in the Dec. '87 *Psychology Today*, there is a definite difference in recall and task completion between smokers and non-smokers.

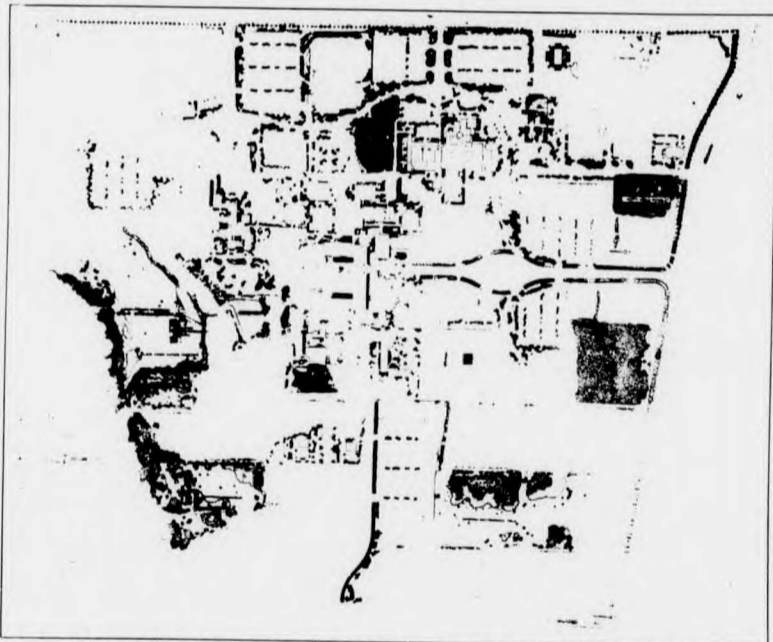
Spilich did some simple tests of complicated tasks: reading and recalling important themes from a 600-word story. Just the sort of thing every student does when studying. What happened was simple: non-smokers did best, smokers who did not smoke for an hour before did second best, and smokers who had just smoked did worst.

Chris, of course, smokes like a chimney just before an exam. It helps to relax him.

Basically, several things happen. First, smokers take in a lot of carbon monoxide (CO). Haemoglobin love CO, much more than good old oxygen. 200 times more in fact. So, simply put, Chris is cutting down the oxygen going to his heart and increasing the CO. His brain and his body need maximum oxygen to take on the difficult and exhausting work of studying and writing. So Chris is doing exactly the opposite of what he needs to in order to succeed. Dumb, eh? Not only that, but I could go on and on with lots of hard to pronounce words and awful effects specifically related to not doing well at studying.

Now I know that smokers are feeling under siege these days. But please, smokers, don't feel harassed. Feel cared for.

Professor Gilbert is a member of the York philosophy department, a novelist and screenwriter.



This map identifies existing landscape features on campus, including meadows, woodlots and recent landscape plantings

Environmental inventory completed

by Christopher Premdas and staff

An environmental inventory of York's main campus will be used as a guideline for minimizing environmental damage in any future development projects at York. The Green Campus Project (GCP) was recently completed by three graduate students in the faculty of environmental studies — Donna Rocca, Marc Daigle and John Munn.

Funded by the York University Development Corporation (YUDC), the project — which began in September 1988 and will be published at the end of this month — will be distributed along with the Master Plan, said Rocca. The Master Plan provides guidelines for York's infrastructure, transportation and future lands-

caping and building development. "We would like to see the inventory integrated into the Master Plan," she added.

"The inventory was done because we want people to know what is here so they can appreciate it and try to preserve it," said Rocca.

York has a strong environmental history, including the farming techniques and crops that existed before York was constructed, said Rocca. Today there is a variety of wildlife on campus, including hawks, nesting birds and even fox.

The CGP also recommends the creation of an educational arboretum to "enhance and utilize the potential of the campus . . . Our proposal for the university is to have an environmental learning centre," said Rocca. "It would

involve programmes for students as well as people in the community and a wildlife corridor and nature trail. The Hoover Homestead down on Black Creek on the other side of Fraser Drive could be converted into a learning centre or we could use one of the existing spaces."

In April, Rocca and her associates will be presenting a report on the arboretum to the administration.

"We feel that these are important considerations of the 1990s and that our institutions should demonstrate some responsibility," said Rocca.

Copies of the inventory, which be about 100 pages long, will be made available through the YUDC and the department of physical plant. It will also be placed in the Scott Library reading room.

Donato reinforces his image of irresponsibility

On January 18, *Excalibur* published a story in which president of the CYSF, Peter Donato, accused his vice-president of finance, Franco LoFranco, of beating him up in the CYSF office. Donato said LoFranco pushed him into a desk causing cuts and bruises and later caused welts on his neck. There were no witnesses and LoFranco denies any physical contact. LoFranco maintains they merely had a bad argument.

Why did Donato go to the press with his accusations and then not follow any of them up? Supposedly, he verbally asked LoFranco for his resignation, which LoFranco has obviously not been compelled to provide. And, no assault charges were laid.

By making accusations and not acting on them, Donato has further reinforced his image as an irresponsible president. His lack of action has led us to wonder if he was telling the truth in the first place.

Crandles' should stay put

Director of housing and food services Norman Crandles has agreed to spend a week in residence to get a taste of what residence students put up with. He says, however, that he will try to stay in as many different residences as he can.

While we applaud his decision to live in residence, it is ridiculous to constantly move from building to building. Residence life in the different colleges is not so vastly different that this is necessary. This will, if anything, prevent Crandles from getting any sense whatsoever of what actually *living* in residence is all about.

Perhaps he should put the names of all of the residences in a hat and pull out one and stay there.

Please, Mr. Crandles. Make your stay in residence a worthwhile learning experience and stay put.

Our Soviet guests are here

Excalibur would like to welcome our guests from Tbilisi University in Soviet Georgia, who safely arrived last Friday. We promise to make the next two weeks unforgettable.

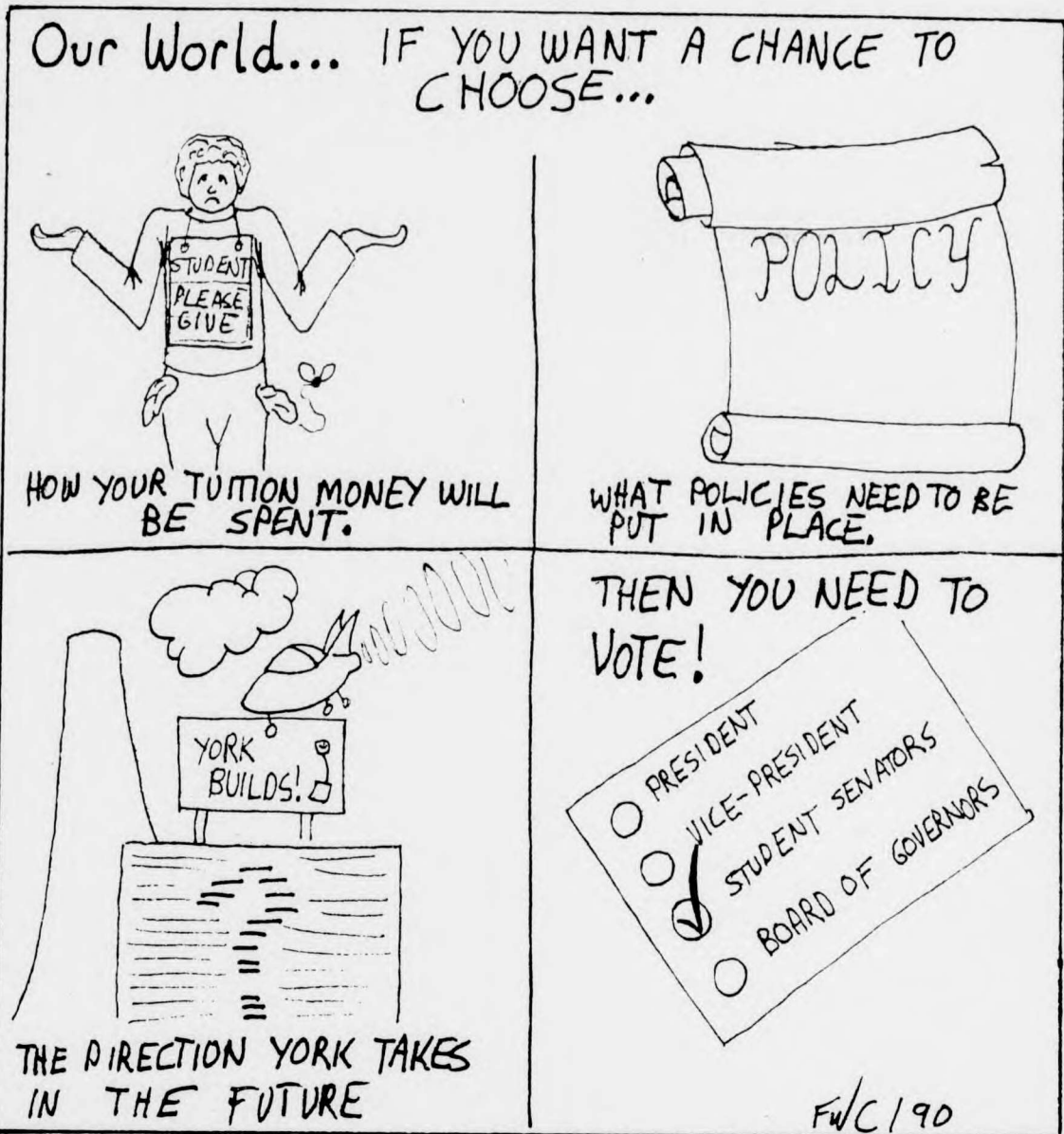
Watch for a CLEAR reprint of the EXAM SCHEDULE in Excalibur on Thurs. March 1.

EXCALIBUR

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letters

We will publish, space permitting, letters up to 500 words. They must be typed, doubled spaced, accompanied by the writer's name and phone number. Libellous material will be rejected. Deliver to 111 Central Square during business hours.

Students should fight Wilson's new budget

An open letter to all students: a call to action against Federal Finance Minister Michael Wilson's attack on education.

Rents for residence rooms are poised to escalate, York's already astronomical tuition fees are slated for another 8 per cent increase, students in undergraduate English classes are being forced into larger and larger classes, we now hear that the desperately needed new academic building is not going to start construction as planned, York Lanes, (the not-so-desperately needed shopping mall) however will go ahead as planned. Things seem bad. They are.

Everywhere, York students are feeling the pinch of underfunding. More and more students are being forced into part-time work in order to pay for their education. The stress and tension this creates reveals itself not just in low marks, but often in absenteeism and illness. Repairs to residence rooms are left undone as waiting lists grow for basic maintenance. The film and science departments are desperately short of the equipment needed to teach students. Fine arts students are paying higher and higher material fees. TA's face continuing problems of growing

class sizes. Underfunding is hitting everyone and things are about to get a whole lot worse.

Michael Wilson's budget has just condemned York University and its students to a slow death by freezing. Combined with the impact of the GST, by freezing \$2 billion in transfer payments from the provinces for higher education, Wilson has told students that it is they and not Bay St. or Rosedale who are going to shoulder the deficit payments. IT IS THEREFORE ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE THE REAL CUTS START TO BITE. The extent of future cuts to courses and hikes in tuition are, of course, impossible to predict, all we can say with certainty is that they will make the cuts of the past couple of years pale into insignificance.

We can see what is coming, and wait, follow the politics of the ostrich, stick our head in the ground and hope the cuts pass us (which they won't) or we can raise our heads and resist. If we can pull together to organize, to protest, to inform the public of what it is like to be a student cash-starved at York, to show the provincial government that we will not sit idly by as our education is slashed yet again. WE CAN STOP THE CUTS. If we do not try to stop them, no one else will!

In Quebec, 10,000 students took to the streets the day after the budget. At McGill, plans are circulating for occupations and strikes. Students all over the country are beginning to stand up. York must take its place. York students must add their voices to the protest.

We have an opportunity to do this, the Ontario Federation of Students had called for a demonstration and rally on Thursday March 15, ending up at the offices of the provincial education minister. Free buses leaving York at noon are being arranged. Every student should attend. This is

your future, start fighting for it. Building the demonstration will require tremendous effort. We need to get all the clubs, college councils, CUEW, CYSF and all other student organizations involved. Every residence, every lecture hall, every cafeteria, every department notice board should have posters up for this.

This is not 'just another demonstration,' this is different. It affects ALL York students and comes at a crucial time for the future of higher education in this country. Proposals are going around now for a "York Against The Cuts" coalition to be formed initially to help build the demonstration. The first meeting/rally will be held at 3 pm THIS THURSDAY with speakers from OFS and CUEW already arranged. This will also be a planning meeting where clubs and individuals can pick up posters, stickers etc. for the forthcoming demonstration.

Please attend. Your voice can make a difference. At the time this letter was sent in we did not know what lecture hall this event will take place in. For details watch for posters or call the Ontario Federation of Students at 925-3825.

York University and the quality of your education are on the block. How hard the axe falls may ultimately depend on you.

Phil Jackson
member of the International Socialists and the CUEW

What would York do for \$10 mil?

Dear Editors:

President Arthurs has argued that

cont'd on p. 5

cont'd from p. 4

it is not wrong to keep money which has been accepted without knowing its origin. The recipient in such a case, like a greatly expectant Pip, may then dream self-indulgently of his own worth and of the perspicacity of his benefactor. There is an abundance of bliss to be enjoyed in the artificial Eden of ignorance, where one never has responsibility. But Yor cannot avoid culpability *now* by insisting the truth was not known *then*, at the time of the donation. President Arthurs has been apprized of the illegal source of this money; it is not too late to act ethically by refusing it.

The sum of money in question is large. Much good might be done with it; it is needed, some urge. This may be so. York's benefactor would be pleased to have his reputation's garment cleansed of some of its feculence. Shall we pretend not to know that the money is derived from prostitution and gambling? Shall we be like the perfumed and supercilious aristocrat who insults humanity by intimating that his money was bestowed upon his family long ago by a discerning deity's Providence, although his ancestors amassed their wealth by trading slaves? Will we act as though we know nothing of the sordid past, for present enrichment? A few months ago an Ontario man agreed to throw himself into a large vat of swine excrement for a reward of \$10,000. A picture of this person in mid-leap appeared in each of Toronto's quasi-reputable newspapers, and in the other as well. What might such a man do for \$1 million? What would we be prepared to do for \$10 million? What indignity would we not be simperingly willing to submit to, what evil to digest?

If we do not refuse our benefactor's interested generosity, we demonstrate to a corrupt human that his maxim that "everybody has his price" is lamentably true; that York University will help to whiten the sepulchre, will excise its scruples and wear a sack over its figurative head, for the sum of \$1 million.

Affluent criminals take note.

Marko Zarkovic
Atkinson College,
English Literature major

Excalibur's wording in headline insensitive

Dear Editor:

I am both surprised and disturbed by the placement and wording used in the February 8 issue of *Excalibur*. A headline on the front page referring to an article on "Hunting Humans" was placed directly above another headline that read "York Yeowomen were mauled by McMaster Marauders."

Two things concern me about this. The words "York Yeowomen were mauled by McMaster Marauders" are too similar to the words "Women were mauled by murderers." Also, the placement of this headline directly above the one that refers to an article about mass murderers further emphasized the parallel.

Secondly, the definition of the word "mauled" is to have been

beaten and bruised. Did the Marauders do this to the Yeowomen? Women are exploited and abused on a daily basis. I thought that a university publication would be aware of the insensitivity such wording illustrates.

Sincerely,
Samantha Bourque

Why not have voting all week long?

Dear Editors:

If CYSF wants more people to vote in the upcoming elections, why not extend the voting over the week, just like the health care referendum?

Richard Abel

Anti-fascist prof called neo-Nazi in Excal

Dear Editor:

Tim Doucette's statement that Guelph University professor Stanley Barret is a "neo-Nazi" is utterly false ("The fascist regime of modern education," Feb. 20). Obviously, Mr. Doucette has not read the book, for even a cursory glance at the preface (no less!) would have amply illustrated Prof. Barret's strong distaste for fascism. While we're by no means suggesting that Mr. Doucette should have overexerted himself in his research (there are, after all, only four copies of the book in the York library), had he gotten as far as page x of the preface, he would have come across these words by the

author:

The radical right is a philosophy for old men (not necessarily age-wise), for the jaded. Its perspective degrades humanity. The radical right attempts to build a social order that exploits human weaknesses. It latches on to what in essence are flaws in the human condition, but rather than trying to surmount them, it drives the wedge in deeper, as in the case with racism itself.

Prof. Barret's work details and documents the history and growth of the extreme right in this country. It is a critical study, not an endorsement of fascist groups.

No one, to our knowledge, has ever seriously claimed that Hannah Arendt was a Nazi simply for writing *The Origins of Totalitarianism*.

Perhaps Mr. Doucette has confused the book's popularity amongst the right wing elements with Prof. Barret's unequivocally critical position. Or perhaps he is repeating hearsay. Regardless, the statement that Prof. Barret is a "neo-Nazi" is libellous.

Sincerely
Claudio Iacoe
Cosmo Vecchiarelli

Tim Doucette apologizes for the error. A retraction was printed in the February 22 *Excalibur*.

correction

Winters vice-president (finance) Donald Robertson was incorrectly identified in the Feb. 22 article "\$28,000 surplus discovered at Winters College." *Excalibur* apologizes for the error.

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The case for the defense

by Patrick M.J. Follens

The notion of our justice system as something of an "all boys club" was exposed as alarmingly accurate recently. Madame Justice Bertha Wilson visited Osgoode Hall Law School February 8 to deliver the Fourth Annual Barbara Betcherman Lecture. Justice Wilson's lecture "Will Women Judges Really Make A Difference?" was a presentation of The Barbara Betcherman Memorial Fund.

The fund, established at the law school in 1985, preserves the ideals of academic excellence and achievement which Betcherman had established for herself and others. Betcherman achieved many far-ranging goals: in 1974, she co-founded the Toronto Rape Crisis Centre, received Osgoode's silver medal and, in 1980, published her first novel, *Suspicious*. Betcherman had two other novels published posthumously in 1989, *Side Effects*, and *Stiletto*, as she was the victim of a fatal auto accident on June 13, 1983.

Justice Wilson is a graduate of Dalhousie Law School (1957) and made history by becoming the first woman to be placed on the bench of the Ontario Court of Appeal, despite the fact she had never argued in a courtroom. Instead, Justice Wilson was a partner in the Toronto law firm of Osler, Hoskin and Harcourt, in which she established an extensive research department within the firm, putting it at an advantage to other firms. Justice Wilson again made history, in 1982, by becoming the first woman appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Justice Wilson began her lecture with a discussion concerning the ideals of justice and of the role of the judiciary. The obligation of any judge is that of an independent and impartial decision-maker. However, the all-important term, impartiality, is a relative one because, to be entirely independent and impervious to personal opinions, is to be something other than human.

Justice Wilson cited a hypothetical example of this problem in the form of a trade union dispute. In such a situation, how could a labourer, Justice Wilson asked, feel confident of an impartial decision if the judge operates in the same circles as the employers and, in all likelihood, originates from a similar background and education?

How indeed? Perhaps even more perplexing, then, is the issue of gender bias in the courts. The roots of this problem run far deeper than those of the previous example; in light of the obvious physical and psychological differences in gender, rather than simply a disparity in social standing.

Sexism, whether it is intentional or not, according to Justice Wilson, can be seen at the root of many decisions. This is no great surprise, as we live in a society so firmly entrenched in the myth of male superiority that despite all good intentions, and the formal guarantee of equality in the Charter Of Rights And Freedoms, it is rendered inadequate when placed in uneducated hands.

Madame Justice

Bertha Wilson

*says "women judges will
make a difference"*



Justice Wilson drew attention to gender bias task forces that have been in operation in the United States, particularly in New Jersey (formed in 1982) and in New York (1984). The task forces uncovered several areas of the law, particularly criminal law, that are subject to gender biased decisions in the courts.

It also revealed that litigants were not the only parties subject to gender bias. There seemed to be an apparent and unnecessary trend toward the use of endearments and slang terms by both male lawyers and judges towards female lawyers.

It was also found that the proportions of female law school graduates working in lower paying clerical positions, and being denied important cases in law firms, far outweighed those of men, pointing to what could only be interpreted as a gender bias in the profession.

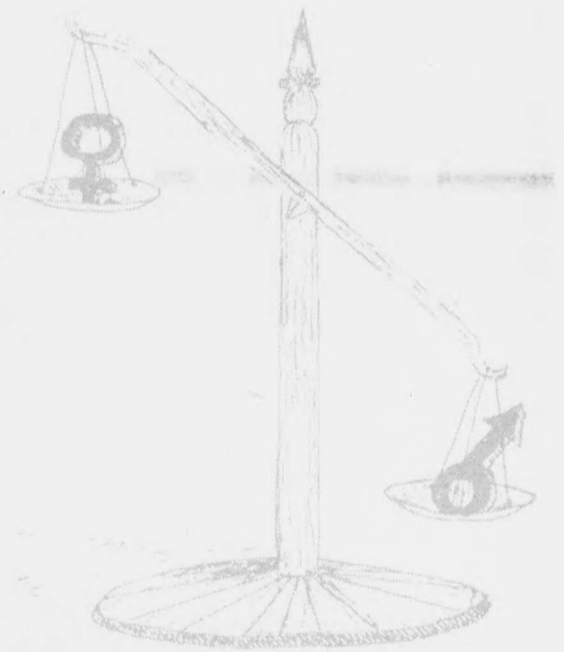
In order to put an end to this "boys club" notion of the legal profession, programmes have been formed in these states to re-educate judges with regard to the detrimental effects of gender bias, as well as methods of recognizing such injustices when they occur.

As Justice Wilson pointed out, the effect of the programmes is two-fold, in that they have both helped to educate judges as well as raise the public level of awareness; hence, creating added pressure for change.

Justice Wilson praised these measures taken in the United States, and expressed her desire to see programmes of the same nature implemented in Canada: "Courses and workshops on gender bias for judges, male and female, are an essential follow-up to scholarly insights and learned writings. In Canada, we are just beginning to touch the fringes."

Courses concerning gender bias, however, will be of little remedy, said Justice Wilson, if lawyers are not also sensitized to the dangers of such discrimination.

At this point, one might be inclined to reason that simply appointing more women judges to the bench would be an adequate measure. Justice Wilson stated that, at present, only nine per cent of federally appointed judges are women, but that this number is on the rise.



As to the effect that this change will have on the Canadian courts, Justice Wilson said, "The mere presence of women on the bench will make a difference." She added later in her presentation that a great deal of good could be found in the hiring of more sensitive male judges, a point well taken, as clearly the courtrooms of our country are no place for a battle of the sexes.

When presented with questions after her lecture, Justice Wilson answered each with the clarity and intelligence that had been evident throughout her lecture. As an example, when asked if task forces and workshops such as those used in the United States were wise for Canada as well, Justice Wilson replied, "I think that the approach they took in the United States was an eminently sound one. I wish we would do it here. I wish we would approach the subject with the seriousness it deserves."

As well, when asked for examples of legal principals which are threatened by a male perspective, (Justice Wilson quite eloquently side-stepped any direct mention of these in her lecture), she quite slyly refused by saying, "The last thing I would like to do would be to disqualify myself from sitting on cases [of this nature]." The parenthesis exist in this quotation as, unfortunately but understandably, Justice Wilson was drowned out by applause.

Black History Month: A time for learning

by Brian T. Wright

February was Black History Month in Canada. It was a time in which the contributions of black people, Canadians in particular, are remembered through art exhibits, poetry readings, lectures, plays and musical presentations. Blacks have been in Canada, at least since the 18th century. Today, black Canadians live in all parts of Canada, and because not all born here, they have different cultural backgrounds; from Africa not the West and East Indies, England, the United States and other countries.

Some people saw Black History Month as a time when blacks expressed their thoughts about the past and future, though there is more to black history than just singing and dancing. Both young and old can learn from and reflect on the past with a feeling of pride rather than shame.

Most importantly, they could learn about people like Harriet Tubman, a woman who helped over 200 slaves escape to North America in the mid-1800s; that the First Baptist Church in Toronto was established in 1826; that the Maroons were deported from Jamaica to Nova Scotia in 1796; that Abraham Shadd was the first Canadian black to be elected to public office in 1859; that a national newspaper called the *Canadian Negro* was established in Toronto in 1953; that between 1958-78 Mattawa, Ontario had a black mayor (Dr. Monestime) and that, in 1968, Lincoln Alexander of Hamilton, Ontario became the first black member of federal parliament. He later became Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.



Luther Brown

They could also become acquainted with heroes long discarded by the mainstream media; people like Paul Bogle, William Gordon and Marcus Garvey to name only a few.

In Toronto, there is a large black community. The 1980s has been a decade in which relationships between the police and members of the black community have been strained. Wade Lawson, a Mississauga youth, was shot in the back of the head in 1989 while driving a stolen car. Sophia Cook, a young black mother in her early 20s was shot by police while sitting in a car in the Jane and Finch area late in 1989, under what were called suspicious circumstances. Today, she is paralyzed from the waist down.

Various community groups spoke out against what they called police negligence and succeeded in having manslaughter charges laid against the officers in each of the incidents. Non-white members of the community might have thought they were merely "crying wolf" about racism. But whether their cries are justified or not, in 1990, blacks are more aware of who they are and realize that they, like any other ethnic group in Canada, face difficult struggles in the future.

Black History Month is an agent; it fills a community with pride, and nurses that belonging of a people who want to know where they really came from and about the women and men who were leaders in the struggle. Education is the key. Black History Month is important now especially. It will help to wipe out the stereotypical way in which blacks are viewed and give black people ideas on how to avoid being looked at in a stereotypical manner.

Still a dominant theme, and a topic of heated conversation, is the notion that blacks are not organized. The black Canadian existence is a combination of cultures. Is it realistic to expect all black people in Canada to come together under a united front? Because even though they share similar characteristics, everyone, as an individual, is different.

Educator and journalist Luther Brown believes that togetherness is the key, and that blacks are closer to being together, but also thinks that "we are still too different to be unified. But we can still work towards one goal; for instance if we want to eradicate drugs (from our neighbourhood), we can work towards that."

Brown also said February was a time in which communities, black and white, could learn about the rich black Canadian heritage. Clifton Joseph, a local poet and musician thinks blacks are unified, but that "we have to become more mature . . . a lot of [black] organizations are not living up to historical facts."

It is heartwarming to hear people actually talking about their blackness and dealing with this reality, but what about the future; what happens when Black History Month is over? Do blacks continue on with their "regular lives?" Is it simply a time when people take time out to be black, or to practise their culture? And is there enough being done to educate ethnic groups in Canada about their own culture?

If you walked into a classroom and asked a child about Zora Neale Hurston, the 20th century anthropologist and writer who studied the black folk culture, chances are there would not be too many hands raised in the air. However, names like Muhammed Ali, Reggie Jackson, Florence Griffith-Joyner, Angela Issajenko (formerly known as Angela Taylor) and Ben Johnson would surely ring a bell; they are all famous sports personalities. The names Michael Jackson, Prince, Bob Marley, Whitney Houston and Janet Jackson would also be familiar; these black people are famous musicians. Though it is good that they are in the public eye the question to be asked is, "Why do we just see black people, who hold high profiles, only singing and dancing?"

What about people like Phillis Wheatley, a female black poet who, in 1773, had a book published, the second (at that time) by an American woman? And Ida B. Wells-Barnett, an editor, civil rights leader and women's rights activist in the late 19th and early 20th century. Why are these names, together with the contributions of many fine black Canadian women and men, not mentioned in the classrooms today?

Brown says not enough is being done in the school system. He thinks that, although the North York Board is at the leading edge, making a concerted effort to promote the history of all ethnic Canadians, "Society is not doing enough." He adds that he is "optimistic due to the fact that Black History Month has been implemented into the system. Kids have a better sense of multicultural relationships."

Lillian Allen is a writer, and is also known as a dub poet. She has been writing and reading her special brand of poetry in Toronto and throughout Canada for a number of years. She says that not enough is being done in the schools (at all levels) to educate kids who come from ethnic groups. She feels that Black History Month is helpful, but that people should not have to take time out to remember their history. However she does feel that the entire month is a time for sharing information.

Joseph says, "Black History Month is a time set apart to look at black history. But it does not mean that that is the only time that blacks are alive. Every month is Black History Month." The "Dubz Poet at Large" (Joseph) also said that not much emphasis is placed on black history in the schools.

Gary Wright, a counsellor at Chigcousy Secondary school in Brampton, Ontario, says there is little emphasis on black history in the school system within which he works. Wright also says that "when Black History Month comes around, people tend to think of the contributions of black Americans rather than centering on the achievements of black Canadians." When asked if Black History Month is only for blacks, Wright said, "Of course not. Everyone can gain from it."

Charles Simon, former president of York University's Caribbean Students Association (CSA) agrees that "Black History Month is for everyone."

Melaine Brown, a mass communications student and an active CSA member, said she learned about black history primary through the Ujaama Young People's Association. She said she did not obtain any information about her culture while she was in grade school or high school. When asked if Black

History Month happened only once a year for some people, she says that it would be treated as a fad by those who do not understand its true purpose. She also feels that Black History Month concerns black people in Canada directly, but thinks that it involves Canadians as a whole as well.

Black History Month must surely become an intrinsic component of Canadian society. In the United States, blacks have been celebrating their culture since 1916 when it was then called Negro History Week. A large part of the reason ethnic groups make special efforts to promote their culture, and try to educate the rest of society, is because the mainstream media does not consider them part of the whole.

Daniel Zaretsky, station manager at CHRY community radio (105.5 FM) based in Vanier College, says "the black community is one of many underrepresented groups the station is trying to focus on." Pat Anderson, a programmer at the station says, "African people should be recognized because they are a part of the mainstream." Through CHRY and Toronto's two other community radio stations CKLN and CIUT, are devoting a large part of programming in February to Black History Month, Zaretsky points out that CHRY is committed to giving a voice to ethnic groups all year round.

T.V. commercials are a perfect example of what Zaretsky means. If blacks are seen at all, it is very little. Also, there are very few dramatic or comedy series actually dealing with the experience of black families or individuals in Canada. It is unfortunate, because people are filled with a great feeling of pride when they feel they are being equally represented. Black Canadians have a distinct and rich history, and it should not be something looked at at one particular time of the year. Blacks have been involved in every phase of Canada's development since before Confederation. This should be recognized. Otherwise it will always seem as though blacks lived in a completely different world of their own. In 1990, no group of people should have to fight for inclusion into a society that expects them to contribute.

At York, the CSA planned a variety of interesting events in celebration of black women. Earlier this month, community activist Lennox Farrell, along with Bernice Blackmon and Frankie Hall, spoke at the Senate Chamber in the Ross Building. And on February 20 Linda Caarthy and Angela Robertson discussed the topic of feminism. On the same topic, "Maids and Madam," a two-hour film was screened February 21 in the Senate Chamber.

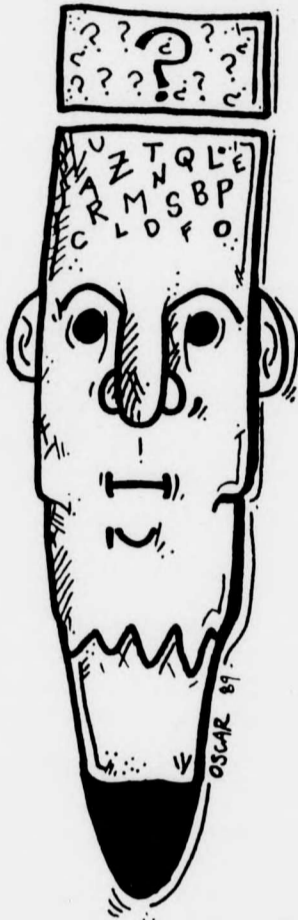


Lillian Allen

It is important for people to realize that acquiring a knowledge and understanding of the history of any people is important for their growth as human beings. It goes without saying that a month dedicated to black history is aimed first at black people, but it is not meant to alienate non-blacks. After all, there are white Africans and whites from the Caribbean and Latin America.

Hopefully, there will be a time when Black History Month will not be a fight for blacks to be included into society, but a period in which they can be proud of being a large part of the majority. Since we are all human beings living on the same planet, and undergo all kinds of struggles regardless of colour, surely Black History Month is more than just a "side-kick-feel-good session," as Clifton Joseph would say, "more than just a black thing." Surely it involves everyone in communities who are concerned with the ongoing struggle for recognition of all people considered to be minorities purely because of the colour of their skin. The great teacher Marcus Garvey once said, "A people without knowledge of its past history is like a tree without roots." Let's hope that the months and years following the Black History Month will truly be, in the words of Lillian Allen, "a time for learning."

the writer's block



by Ira Nayman

We seem to be entering an age of symbols. The recent release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela from a South African jail promises radical changes in that country's apartheid system of government. Before that, the tearing down of the Berlin Wall represented nothing less than the unification of Europe and an end to the Cold War between East and West.

As a writer, I have a healthy respect for the power of symbols. I use them quite often in my stories. On a more fundamental level, they are all I use, words being symbols for objects, actions, abstractions, etc. But, there is something unsettling about the current rush to embrace these and other symbols.

These two symbols, like most, have developed their power over time. Mandela, for instance, spent 27 years in prison as part of his struggle against the separation of races practised by the South African government. As the days turned into years, his plight and, by extension, that of all blacks in that country, grew ever more poignant, becoming,

increasingly, a more dramatic statement for reform.

The Berlin Wall was, of course, a legacy of World War II. Over the years, it became a tangible, physical manifestation of the division between the two halves of Germany, between the superpowers, between capitalism and communism. The longer it stayed up, the harder it became to believe that it would ever come down, making the fact that it is down all the more impressive.

Of what importance is this history to a generation which, as the cliché has it, has no sense of history? How can people judge Mandela's release without some knowledge of the Boers who created, and propagate, apartheid? How important can the deconstruction of the Berlin Wall be to people who don't know why it was erected in the first place?

I suspect many people are mistaking the symbol for the reality. Mandela's release does not mean apartheid is about to end; in fact, reform in South Africa continues to move at a glacial pace. Taking down the Wall does not mean we can expect George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev to walk arm-in-arm into the sunset; the two systems they lead are still fun-

damentally opposed. To be sure, these symbols give reason to be optimistic; but, we must also recognize that a lot of hard work and serious compromise still lies ahead.

Moreover, a society fascinated by symbols can be prone to their manipulation. In an address to the nation last year, George Bush held up a bag full of a white, powdery substance which he said was cocaine which had been confiscated mere blocks from the White House. The symbolism was clear: if pushers were to be found so close to such a sacred democratic institution, they must have permeated the very fabric of American society.

It didn't take the press long to find that the pusher had been lured by the police to the park where he was arrested specifically so that the President could make his symbolic point. This was farce of the lowest order: the pusher didn't know where the park was, had to have a map drawn for him by the police sting operator and, quite naturally, complained that the sale was going down in such an out of the way place.

The ineptness of Bush's manipulation shouldn't blind us to the immorality of what he was doing.

Of course, most politicians manipulate symbols during elections and have been for years. But, the purpose of this sort of manipulation has gone beyond getting elected to setting the national political agenda.

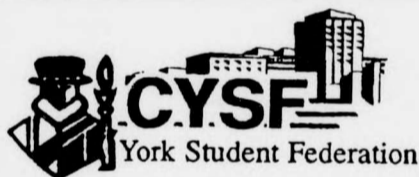
Canadians have no reason to be smug. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has been telling us that Meech Lake is a symbol of national unity; meanwhile, the Tories' bullying tactics and misrepresentations about the original patriation of the Constitution are contributing greatly to tearing the country apart.

When symbols start to dominate the political discourse, reality suffers.

There is an obvious solution: be informed. Unfortunately, newspaper readership is declining while more people are claiming television as their primary source of news (over 60 per cent, last I heard). Television is a relatively poor communicator of information (the words in a typical half hour news broadcast would only fill one broadsheet page). Not surprisingly, aside from emotions, television communicates one other thing very well: symbols.

And, people wonder why I'm not optimistic.

Ira Nayman is a York student with vast experience as a writer. Ira has written numerous newspaper columns as well as dabbling with CBC television and radio.



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Wednesday, March 7, 1990

musicmusicmusic



end of the line for felt

by Chris Robinson

Felt
Me And A Monkey On The Moon
El Records

As I spin Felt's *Me And A Monkey On The Moon* for the umpteenth time, I find the experience becoming less like listening to a pop record and more like a visit with a close friend.

This final effort, after a full 10 years and as many albums, from Lawrence (lead singer and lyricist) and crew is the type of record that endears itself to your emotions, convincing you it is your music and no one else's.

I literally shudder to think of walking into a party or club to the sound of Felt. It would be like having the most soulbaring lines of your most intimate love letters read over the public address system of a shopping mall.

Lawrence, in his Reed/Verlaine vocal style, can't help but touch the listener with his conviction and honesty. It's quite a task to pull yourself together after the album's beautiful opener "I Can't Make Love To You Anymore." It carries a double meaning through its literal sense (a relationship irreversibly scarred by unfaithfulness) and its subtle reminder that this is the end of the line for Felt.

One is quickly picked up, however, by the catchy three-chord pop of "Mobile Shack," a Lawrence miniautobiography it would seem. Playful, chirpy synth sounds and fluid pop guitar mesh in this song; it quickly implants itself as an endless loop in the brain's memory tracks.

Me And A Monkey On The Moon is the perfect album for this point in history. It refreshingly echoes the guitar sounds of the Velvet Underground's *Loaded* LP, combined with the pure musical quality that is typically Felt. Perhaps this is Lawrence's *Loaded*.

As we begin a new decade, verging on a new century, Lawrence is reflective of his past ("New Day Dawning") and optimistically suggestive of the future ("Down An August Path" and "She Deals In Crosses").

The songs on this album are much like paintings. Each must be treated as a whole in order to grasp its full meaning and value. Collectively, *Me And A Monkey On The Moon* is a kind of gallery I loved spending time in. I just wish the tour never had to end.



"buy this album if it's really cheap"

by Valerie Hochschild

Forgotten Rebels
(untitled)
Restless Records

Deep down inside (a pretty strategic location), every preppie, artsy-goth and jock in high school secretly wanted to toke or fuck with the ugly, jean-jacketed, stringy-haired burned out loser under the football stands. No wonder these guys are still filling up every real and pseudo-slimebag dive in this town. The real achievement is that they're still alive.

The first side of this album scared the hell out of me. Melody?

An effort at coherent songwriting structure? Attitude bordering on the wistfully contemplative? This was NOT Rebels music. It was like drinking New Coke for the first time. "Touch Me" sounded like the first original demo by a suburban band known for its Judas Priest covers. No, thanks, hon.

Then, on the end of side one, there's a minute-long hunk of noise called "Tea and Crumpets" that brings everything to the abnormal.

"Wild-Eyed Darlin'," another in their series of look-out-you-comely-groupies songs, is like Dion and the Belmonts in Hell. "I Gotta Axe" is a country song about homicidal revenge in the great tradition of "Fuck Me Dead." I can just imagine the recording of their finale, "Science Fiction Double Feature (Rocky Horror Picture Show)": they get some American money, they're tossed into a big-time studio and Mickey DeSadist says, "Gee, I wonder what all THESE little knobs are for - HEHEHEHEH..." I will allow them the innovation that results.

Perhaps I'm not allowing for an artist's natural blossoming and maturing process, but very little about the Forgotten Rebels is natural. Buy this album only if it's really cheap.

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Report from Annual General Meeting
held November 28, 1989

Please note that the following changes to By Law Number 1 of the Corporation were approved at the meeting:

- Expansion of the number of members of the Board of Directors, in Article III, Section 3.1 from 11 to 15.
- Replacement of part of Article III, Section 3.2 which read: "One Director shall be elected by and from the staff of the Corporation" with -- "Four Directors shall come from the members of the Corporation: three of which shall be students and one of which shall be a non-student staff member. One of the four shall be appointed to the Board by April 1 of each year in the position of Treasurer, such position to take effect the following May 1 of each year. The remaining three positions shall be filled through the election procedure set out in Article XII of this By Law Number 1.
- Replacement of part of Article III, Section 3.4 which read: "Two Directors shall be appointed from among the Alumni and/or Faculty of York University" with -- "One Director shall be appointed from amongst the Faculty of York University for a two year term. One Director shall be appointed from amongst the Alumni of York University for a two year term. One Director shall be appointed from the Faculty or Alumni of York University. One Director shall be appointed who is neither a student at, or employee of, York University for a two year term."
- A lowering of the quorum requirements further to Article XIII, Section 13.1 for the Annual General Meeting from 35 to 20 members.

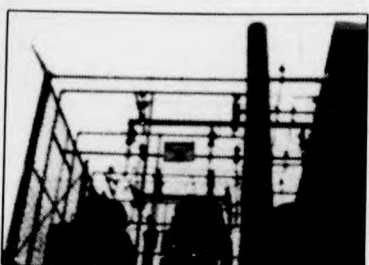
For further information please contact CHRY at 736-5293 or visit during office hours (10am-6pm) Monday to Friday at 258A Vanier College.

industrial wasteland: the column

Dave Lake of CHRY has joined the staff at Excalibur to bring you a weekly music column.

Upon starting this column I neglected to mention that I have a co-host at the Industrial Wasteland; Faris. I have already mentioned some of the bands that are found on the show and all of them share an underlying theme that is constant throughout the programme. Dave Faris has prepared a short synopsis of our show and the music we will be discussing in future columns.

The Industrial Wasteland is multi-faceted, dealing with diverse approaches to musical composition. Electronic, ambient, experimental and "industrial" music are featured, with some emphasis on independent cassettes in this



musical vein. The show also focuses on related current events and local musicians.

A whole history of electronic recording is brought into play and dealt with to varying degrees: music from all the way back to the 1900s' Futurist movement, Dadist sound collage, early electronic tape composers such as John Cage, 1960s' synthesizer experiments from various universities and composers from that era such as Steve Reich, 1970s elaboration on tape and electronic composition (Brian Eno, Kraftwerk), late 1970s industrial music (TG and SPK) and its current form of industrial dance like Chris and Cosey, Nitzer Ebb and Skinny Puppy.

The programme on the third week of every month is devoted to material available on cassettes only from both local and international bands. This is an effort to give validity to a low tech/high freedom medium, and recognize artists often overlooked by other programmers because records are "easier" to cue up than tape. It is also an attempt to promote independent cassettes as complete products, rather than as "demos" as they are often seen, and the small labels behind them (Shadow Canada, John Doe, Freedom in a Vacuum, Sound of

Pig and Bombshelter among them) that remain a little known underground network without vital airplay.

The final vital ingredient to The Industrial Wasteland's strange programming concoction is a connection to the current alternative music scene. Local artists are often interviewed on the show concerning their views, as expressed in their music, concerts, video and image. As well, guest d.j.s drop by to spin records occasionally, keeping the playlists fresh.

Local concerts pertaining to the show's musical content are announced, and the show has done some of its own presentations over the past year at the Soup Club (previously the Slither Club) and the Rivoli.

In summary, The Industrial Wasteland deals with, and hopes to give refuge from the insanity and redundancy of modern conservative oppressive times through a different perspective, found in a vast range of interesting listening material all but neglected by mass culture, yet the root of much admiration and inspiration, with a growing audience moving away from the mainstream. Hardly a "waste" of your listening time.

While our programme is focused on a specific audience, we are simultaneously interacting with the other programmers at CHRY. The primary intention of all shows at the station is to provide an alternative to mainstream or commercial radio. For those unfamiliar with community radio, next week's article will deal with CHRY and its place in the radio medium. Until then tune in and make something happen to your head!

Arts cont'd

yo! bum rush this article

by Andrew Sun

The influence of Afro-American popular music to Western culture is always fascinating. February being Black History Month, it is quite appropriate to look at the latest innovation to hit the contemporary music scene — hip hop. From controversial groups like Public Enemy to ego tripping stylists like L.L. Cool J and cute pop-charts like Jazzy Jeff & The Fresh Prince, rap music has largely been misunderstood and excluded from mainstream airwaves. (Most recently Public Enemy was banned with Much-Music, which rarely played the band anyway).

The essence of this new social and musical phenomenon is its distinct language: the symbols, metaphors and dialects urban street youths use as an alternative to the mainstream.

"The sampling and scratching of records completely inverts our perception of making music"

In first person narration, the d.j.s rap about themselves, what they think, what they want and how they feel. It is not uncommon for an artist to refer to other rappers, other songs or even songs by themselves. Hip hop's immediacy is what makes it not just a musical style but a fascinating cultural phenomenon and social movement.

Hip hop is first and foremost a music form. Its driving bassline comes straight from old r&b or funk records. The rapping is derived from Jamaican dub-reggae and infused with an urgency reminiscent of the fire and brimstone elements of gospel and the limit pushing players of bebop jazz. It's a music with an attitude, an attitude not that different from funk's hey day.

Although it has strong roots, hip hop is also highly revolutionary. Traditional instruments are thrown out the window and most hip hop crews have almost no background in musical training. The pioneering performers come from the streets of New York where socio-economic conditions could hardly afford them access to musical instruments let alone training. From this environment, rapping started with ghetto kids creating lyrics and rhymes to

"The potency of rap is its unrepressed honesty."

instrumental dance tracks; making it the American equivalent to the popular dub-poetry prominent in Jamaica for years. It's not surprising, however, as the art form started tracing its roots when groups like Boogie Down Productions started incorporating reggae into their sound. From this beginning, hip hop (the term 'rap' used as a noun is associated more with earlier recordings of the music) has continued its evolution with radical methods.

Besides rapping, a major component of the music is the innovative manipulation of turntables. In the mid-'70s, disc-jockey, by mixing records on the beats, combining grooves together or simply scratching the record, invented a new substitute for musical instruments. Using turntables, kids were able to create sounds and rhythms to go along with the rapper. As techniques and technologies became more sophisticated, a dj became standard part of any hip hop crew.

Rather than creating new sounds, hip hop's innovation is in the creative sampling of old breakbeats, guitar riffs and even singers (James Brown is undoubtedly the most sampled man alive). This revolutionary do-it-yourself form of music, not only challenges all previous notions of playing music, but also raises new legal questions regarding copyright. Unauthorized use of records have prompted many artists to fight lawsuits even though the sampled sounds are often unrecognizable as part of some previous tune.

The sampling and scratching of records completely inverts our perception of making music. Records have become tools for making sounds. Turntables, previously a medium for playing recorded music, are now instruments for the creation of new music. The dj, now becomes an artist. Anyone creative enough can make their own music. From the limiting confines of poverty and slums, a new art form and communication tool has emerged. Rap is a truly new musical idiom that brings with it a new and indigenous culture.

Rap was nurtured on the city streets where it (along with break-dancing) sparked the competition between rival neighbourhood gangs. As the form matured and spread, rap gradually moved to suburban terrains and thrived



among disenchanted middle class black kids the same way punk appealed to whites. For many Black families, hip hop became the first music that alienated parents from their children. Its political aggressiveness and explicit sexuality divided generations who were used to listening together to artists like Aretha Franklin, the Supremes or Duke Ellington.

Hip hop feeds on the rebellious energy and recklessness of youth. As a music devoid of conservatism and corporate interest, it has no need to be safe. Especially among the suburbanites, its potential for offensiveness is exploited to the limit, by kids who reject the dull and conforming wastelands of the 'burbs.

Neophytes to hip hop often find it difficult to understand the lyrics. The words are familiar but they are filled with colloquialism to codify the message. Words and phrases take on new meaning. 'Dope' is a synonym for drugs but, in hip hop, it also means something very good. The slangs and euphemisms are an attempt by urban youths to create a language of their own.

Not surprisingly, rappers almost always give themselves a new name as part of their initiation into hip hop. The names assumed are often mystifying in their denotation. They signify something besides the individual. What is the 'D' in Chuck D? What is the origin of the Flavor Flav, Ice-T, Daddy-O or Schooly D? These coded names are ways hip hop separates itself from the rest of society. It keeps the enemies at bay and clearly distinguishes its allies.

Black art and literature have historically displayed the theme of an innate alienation from the rest of American society. Rather than seeing itself trying unsuccessfully to penetrate the white world — as in Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man* — hip hop culture relishes its outsider status as freedom fighters with all the romanticism that it implies, by turning a negative image into a positive one. Hence Public Enemy's album title, *It Takes a Nation of Millions to Hold Us Back*.

As outsiders not surprisingly,

rap relates to the metaphor of the criminal in society. The attitude seems to be: If society's idea of law and order keeps blacks oppressed then let me be a criminal. Ice-T is a rapper who thrives from this imagery. His music is 'dope' so therefore he is a 'pusher' who rejects drugs and pushes music. By inverting the stereotype he also changes a negative image into a positive one. The criminal metaphor is also a signifier of society's corruption. In hip hop's hyperlogic, the only way to succeed in America is to be a criminal. If the government can behave in a manner similar to organized crime, then it is no different than the local crack dealer on the corner.

"Neophytes to hip hop often find it difficult to understand the lyrics."

The modification of language and words in rap music gives it a paradigmatic translation similar to the sampling of old records in new tunes. By changing the context of the symbol it takes on a new meaning. Indeed hip hop is post-modernist in its methods.

The potency of rap is its unrepressed honesty. While its social and political statements are too

painful for some to admit, the downright misogyny in the worst sexist recordings are offensive beyond redemption. These two extremes have the same effect of keeping hip hop on the fringe. For the time being, it is still a music without restriction. It is expression on a very primal level.

What hip hop does have an abundance of is 'ego.' Much of rap music indulges in either macho or material boasting that suggests an attitude of superiority. From its early days as a contest between gangs, ritualized boasting was a constructive substitute for street violence. The ability of each rapper to defend himself, depended entirely on his ability to improvise creatively and innovatively. The incredible speed with

which rap evolved is tied to this need for novel ingenuity.

Black pride also manifests itself in a strangely materialistic way. From the gold chains around their neck to the cars on album covers to the suggestive conquests in the lyrics, the flagrant display of symbols of wealth is almost a parody of capitalistic success. Rather than denouncing these values as oppressive or corrupt, hip hop pushes capitalistic values to the extreme. They are hyper-capitalists. They will out-cut-throat anybody in a cut-throat world. Keeping in mind the hip hop mentality is born from a world of crime, drugs and gangs, the 'survival of the fittest' philosophy takes precedent to pacifist goodwill. In the words of Malcolm X, "By all means necessary!"

Hip hop may be the latest black prodigy to blossom in popular culture but, despite its revolutionary style, it is also related to other musical contributions from the African-American culture. Rap may not be a direct descendant but the family traits are there. Originating out of the slums of New York, it is not a product of education but of sheer inventiveness and personal expression. The same description could describe Jelly Roll Morton, Scott Joplin's ragtime piano playing or evolution in the 40s with Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie.

The oral tradition has always been strong in black history and rhythm is nearly always associated with any black oral endeavour. Hip hop is nearly all rhythm and no melody. The manipulation of language is a black art dating back to Africa and it continues today even with people like Eddie Murphy.

The analogies with jazz are plenty. As with bebop, public and critical acceptance has been slow and serious; consideration of the musical idiom is just starting. Both styles revolutionized the language of sound and encouraged a new mode of thinking. Simply put, they share the quality of being black in America and are proud of it.

Still think rap is just a fad? Don't believe the hype!

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**CENTRE
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Hockey Yeomen aim for three

by Josh Rubin

It's taken them since mid-November, but the hockey Yeomen are finally showing signs of waking up from their mid-season daze.

After an abysmal weekend showing against Queen's, the Yeomen dropped into third spot in the OUAA East this past Sunday, forcing them to play a sudden death division quarter final against the Concordia Stingers.

Against the Stingers, the Yeomen prevailed 8-2 thanks in large part to some strong defence and Neven Kardum's five points. Also contributing offensively was York's rock-solid defender Guy Girouard, who came in with a goal and three assists. Girouard also made life miserable for the Concordia forwards, dishing out some punishing hits.

Some Yeomen, such as forward Pat Howie, were too rambunctious for referee Al Dawe. Thanks to his three stick infractions on the night, Howie was forced to miss the Yeomen's next game against Ottawa.

Concordia coach Paul Arsenault felt his team was intimidated by playing the two-time defending national champs. "The guys certainly could have played a lot better than they did. It really frustrates me when they think they couldn't have won, when I know that they could have."

After thrashing Concordia on Tuesday night, the Yeomen went on to host the Ottawa G.G.s in the first game of a best of three divisional semi-final.

In this game, the Yeomen had something to prove to the team that had beat them out for second place in the OUAA East. Prove it they did, albeit giving Yeomen coach Graham Wise a few grey hairs on the way to their 7-5 win.

With what seems to be the hallmark of this season's team, the Yeomen started out slowly in this one, and the G.G.s took a quick 2-0 lead on goals by Mike Fiset and Matt Hendricks. The score at the end of the first period could have easily been higher, were it not for some outstanding glove saves by York goaltender Ted Mielczarek.

In the second period, the Yeomen came alive, skating smoothly and stopping the G.G.s dead in their tracks with some heavy hitting.

York got on the board at 5:28 of the second, when Luciano Fagioli got the first of his four goals on the night.

Less than two minutes later, however, the G.G.s regained their two goal lead on a giveaway by York defender Ian Ferguson. Ferguson's gaffe, however, did not stop Mielczarek from making some great saves through the rest of the period and game.

But the Yeomen continued to press, and tied the score at three going into the final frame.

Forty-three seconds into the third period, the Yeomen took the lead for the first time in the game on the strength of Fagioli's third goal of the night.

Fagioli's marker seemed to be the spark the Yeomen needed to really come alive, and after six minutes of the third period, they

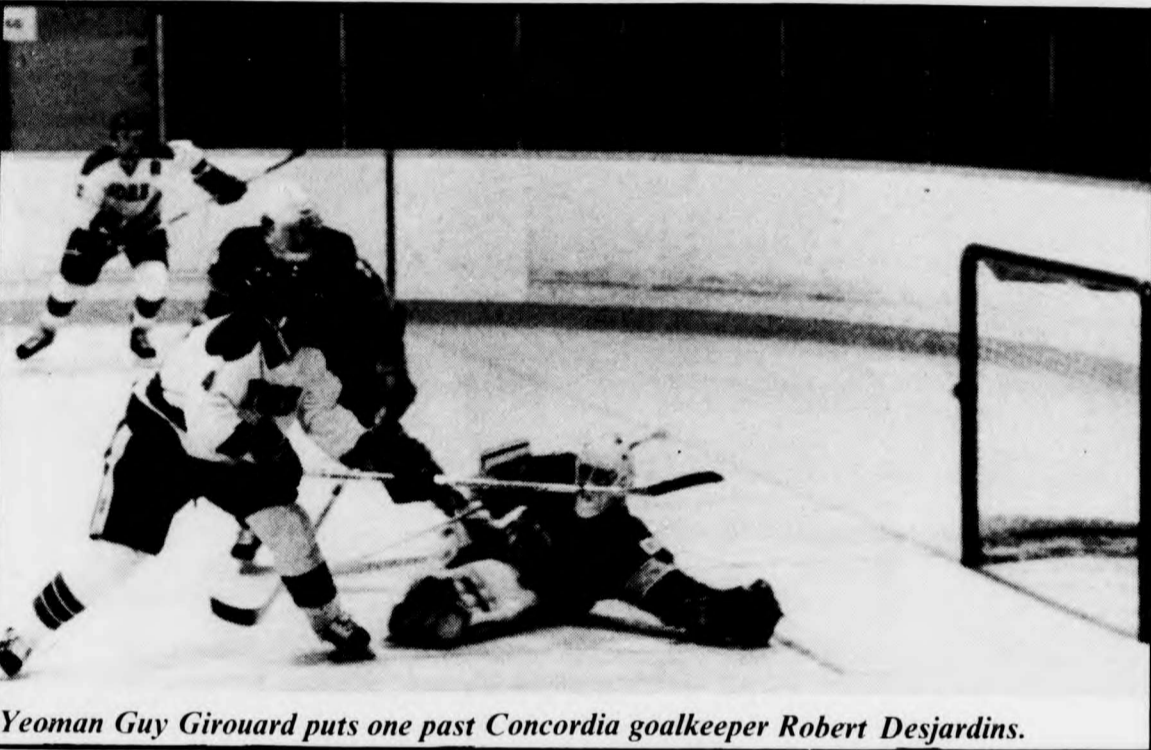
were leading 6-3. For the next few minutes, the Yeomen fell back to their blueline and just protected their lead.

But that strategy backfired when the G.G.s scored two goals 10 seconds apart late in the period to close the gap to one. In the end, the Yeomen held on, with Brian MacDonald adding an empty netter to seal the victory.

The York powerplay went two

for four on the night, and Ottawa coach Michel Goulet put the blame on his own team, "We took too many stupid penalties, and that type of thing really kills the momentum."

Goulet's counterpart Graham Wise seemed pleased with the win, and felt that his team would need some strong forechecking to repeat at the G.G.'s home rink on Saturday.



Yeoman Guy Girouard puts one past Concordia goalkeeper Robert Desjardins.

Soccer Yeowomen tour California and Hawaii

by Paul Headrick

The Yeowomen soccer team has returned from a reading week tour of California and Hawaii with a record of two wins, three ties and one loss. Head coach David Bell is hoping the intense competition of the tour will help erase the memories of a disappointing 1989 season and set the team up for a stronger 1990.

On the first leg of the trip, the team went to the University of California at Irvine for a round-robin tournament. Their opening match against San Diego State ended in a scoreless draw, as did their second, (played the same day) against Irvine. Bell's game diary for the trip says, "Irvine played a first of textbook control passing that made York look a bit silly," but he was pleased with his team's ability to adjust in the second half and disrupt Irvine's game, putting on pressure of their own.

Even though the Irvine match ended in a draw, Bell thinks his players won't forget the style Irvine demonstrated. Passing and team movement are aspects of play the staff was trying to work on throughout the past season, but the development the team demonstrated against the weaker sides in OWIAA play never seemed to show itself in tighter matches.

Bell admitted the gap between the weaker and stronger teams York faces in the regular season gave the coaching staff problems. He said, "The tour allowed the staff to build on things that need to be corrected game to game. When your intermediate games are so one sided, it's hard to tell whether things have been

corrected."

No game in the entire California tournament was won by more than a single goal, and the Yeowomen had a chance to win the tournament with a victory over UCLA in their final match, but it was not to be. UCLA scored first, with York tying it on a goal from Barbara Sajben off a Kristen Bell cross. It was Sajben's first goal as a Yeowoman, after missing two full seasons with a back injury. Bell is expecting Sajben to take on an important role next season, possibly replacing the departing Sue Gough in attacking midfield.

In the second half, UCLA took the lead. Bell's journal shows more than a touch of frustration in his description of the rest of the match, "From that point on, York fought very hard to tie, forced play into the UCLA end, and actually put the ball into the net on another excellent corner (Paula Ursini from the right side). The referee disallowed the goal, claiming the goalie had the ball under control, but even their coach admitted later this was wrong." UCLA won the tournament.

In Hawaii, star striker Sam

Hellens once again found her scoring touch. Hellens counted York's lone goal in their opening match, a 1-1 tie with Leahi, and counted both goals in the team's first victory of the tour, a 2-1 win over Kamalii. Beth Munro, Alison McEnteer and Sue Gogh each scored in a 3-1 victory over He Kini Popo (translation — "right on the ball"), the last match of the tour. McEnteer and Gough's goals came in their final games as Yeowomen, as both are graduating.

Bell said, "The team improved consistently from game to game," and the Yeowomen "learned composure under pressure." The team will be counting on sweeper Portia Barriffe to make a big contribution in maintaining that composure next year. Barriffe has been a dominant player since joining the Yeowomen, and Bell rated her as the best player on the field in at least four of the six tour matches. She will replace Monica Verroneau as captain next year. Verroneau, who had been a strong leader on and off the field during her two years as captain, is another veteran the team is losing.

In Bell's final assessment of the tour he said he felt the team learned a great deal, not just about their play but also about the cultures they visited [he has photos from the Polynesian Cultural Centre to prove it], and he noted, "it was very useful for team building and focussing on problems in team cohesion for next year." Bell was pleased with the group effort in generating the funding for the tour, and the fact that every team member was able to make the trip.

Despite the loss of valuable veterans such as Gough, Verroneau and Macanteer, Bell will still have a solid group of players left from what several opposition coaches say was the most talented team in the OWIAA last year. Kristen Bell (returning to form after an injury that hampered her play most of last season) and Paula Ursini give the Yeowomen unmatched strength on the wings and striker Sam Hellens will be

expected to set more scoring records. Beth Munro has the ability to dominate games in mid-field, and Portia Barriffe's athleticism at sweeper gives the entire team confidence. If the players deliver on the potential Bell is convinced they have, they may look back to the tour as the experience that brought them together as a team.

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