

PRO



TEM

The Student Weekly of York University

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EDITORIAL

A large gap, of which we are not always aware, exists in the education which we receive at this university.

This gap exists because our minds are constantly being focused on the values of Western Civilization and Western Civilization alone.

We ignore the civilizations of China, India, Persia, Africa and the Middle East., and then naively wonder why we cannot seem to understand them.

We indulge in the history, culture and philosophy of the West, as if this were the only worthy History, Culture, or Philosophy in the iniverse.

Our religious attention is concentrated on the Western Religions and the Western Religions alone, as if to imply that there is but little of worth to be found in the religions of the orient.

Although this vacuum in our education is partially governed by such considerations as the 'youth' of our University, shortage of faculty and curriculum difficulties, we must not lose sight of the immediate consequences on present students.

We are in danger of leaving this university thinking that we know everything, but in fact being thoroughly indoctrinated in the 'Virtues' of Western Civilization, greatly limited in outlook, tainted by a closed mind, and bearing a distorted understanding of our world.

The Philosophy Club will meet Wednesday, January 30, 1963, at John Wright's apartment 1566 Avenue Road, Apt. No. 105, at 7:30 p.m. the topic is HISTORICITY

Suggested readings: Metaphysics & Historicity
by Fackenheim

Idea of History, Collingwood
Wilhelm Dilthey's Philosophy of History by Kluback

STUDENTS FROM EVERY YEAR WELCOME

PRO-TEM DAY LATE

For the first time in it's history the Pro-Tem has been published one day late.

Wednesday evening, the night that the paper is typed, although rather nerve-racking as usual, went well.

However, when, on Thursday morning the stencils were to be run through the A.B. Dick offset printer, it was discovered that:

1. The margins on the Masters had been miscalculated.
2. The picture of Real Caovette did not materialize.
3. The drawing of a hairy Peking Man was found to exist of but two glowing eyes.
4. All corrections were shown to have been made by the wrong pen, and thus resulted in blotches.

It was therefore decided to re-do entirely this weeks Pro-Tem, adding current news.

The Editors

ANOTHER COUNCIL RESIGNATION

Miss Mary Adams this week resigned her position on Student Council. She had been a first year representative on the Council.

When questioned by a Pro-Tem reporter, Miss Adams indicated her intention of running for the post of Council secretary made vacant by the recent resignation of Miss Shari Braithwaite. Miss Adams strongly denied a rumour that she is resigning after finding her "Whole Man" thanks to recent Pro-Tem advertising.

A by-election to fill the now vacant posts of Secretary and first year representative will be held.

Nominations will be accepted until Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. Voting will take place on Friday Feb. 1, 1963.

The Chinese Puzzle

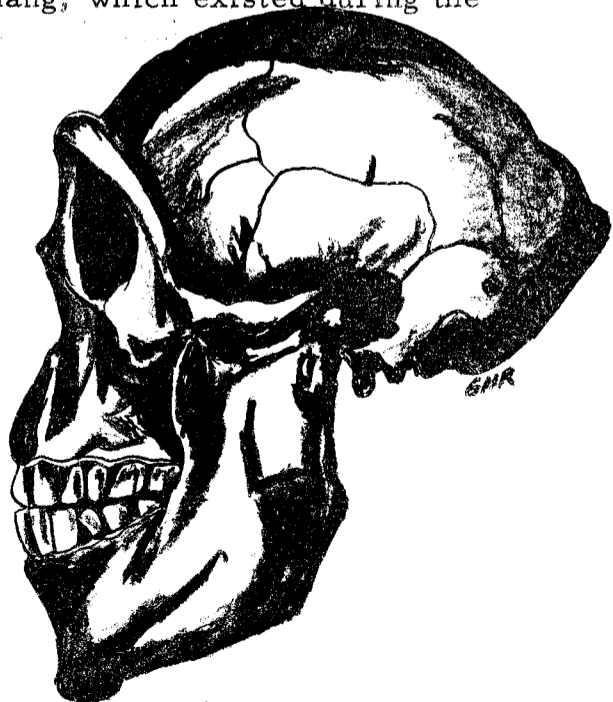
Part II

George Rust D'Eye continues with his commentary on "The Origin of Chinese Civilization."

Of particular interest to archaeologists and paleontologists, the second programme of the series, entitled "The Origin of Chinese Civilization", delved into the Stone Age, to try to find out the conditions antecedent to modern Chinese culture. This probe brings to light discoveries important not only to China, but also to the human race as a whole, for Peking man (*sinanthropus pekinensis*), an inhabitant of the Pleistocene era, was not only the first known Chinaman, but also one of the earliest recorded specimens of *homo erectus*, a direct ancestor of modern man. From the discovery of several skeletons in limestone caves, scientists have been able to infer many interesting facts about Peking man: how he lived, what he used, and who and how he ate.

Through the later Pleistocene stages, the evolution of man is more difficult to trace. There have been few fossil finds from this era; moreover, archaeologists have been hampered by the difficulty of dating fossils, and also by the mobility and regional specialization exhibited by the later stone age peoples of Asia. Finally, however, they have charted a centralization in the Yellow Sea area of Northwest China where the climate was warm and the land fertile. Although the rest of China was still in the Stone Age, this nuclear area represented the advent of the Bronze Age in Asia. The foundations of Chinese civilization had been laid.

Our knowledge of China's past has been greatly increased by discoveries of remains of the great feudal dynasty of Shang, which existed during the



PEKING MAN
(*sinanthropus pekinensis*)

second millennium B.C. Although the greatness of the dynasty was previously thought to be a product of legends and myths, recent excavations have verified stories of the lost cities. In 1899, mysterious inscribed bones turned up in China. These were later proven to be part of the Shang Archives. Many years later, in 1928, excavations were made and tons of precious relics were discovered and studied. From this combination of preserved relics and written records, much information has been gained, information which has laid the basis for further exploration.

The Shang dynasty, was characterized by the aristocracy, but even this limited information is enough to prove the antiquity of Chinese civilization. Excavations have opened to us descriptions of feudal wars, characterized by huge armies, massive armour, and fast chariots. Sacrificial vessels point up the religious spirit of the Shang, communicating with the dead, emphasize the importance of ancestor worship by the Chinese which has continued to this day. The introduction of Chinese script was an additional milestone in the evolution of culture. Employing picture-writing similar to the cuneiform of the Egyptians the basic features of the Chinese language, which were obtained three thousand years ago, have survived to this day. With the conquest by the Chows, the Shang dynasty came to an end, yet the traditions which it produced remained unchanged, and this uninterrupted cultural development formed the first link of the puzzle, upon which modern Chinese civilization has come to rest.

GUEST POEM

by
Samella Williams,
Miles College,
Birmingham, Ala.

"I Am But What I Am"

I am but what I am
I profess to be nothing else,
I was born.
 I did not ask to be
 But I was.
I am black.
 Not because I want to be
 But because I am.
I live.
 Without much effort
 Yet I do.
I have desires, beliefs,
I demand, I command
I take
 But I give nothing.
I shall die.
 A lonely death
 But yet, a peaceful death.
Why?
I am but what I am
 Nothing more
 Nothing less.

LETTERS TO EDITORS

The following letters are appreciated by, but do not necessarily reflect the opinions of, the Editors. We request our readers to make their letters as precise as possible.

Dear Sirs:

How much longer must we listen to and suffer under these frustrated-pseudo-critics, coming to us as lambs in wolves' clothing, who take it upon themselves to crusade against an apparent evil in the name of mankind. J. S. Stone in criticising the cartoons of Mr. Barry Base, is one of these "critics" who has not only exercised his own prerogative but also the prerogative of us all under a flimsy mask of "York Students" and the cliché "totally out of place in an institution of higher learning".

This individual feels that the cartoons are "obnoxious" and a "pointless type of material." I respect his personal opinion. My opinion differs. However, I would not presume to speak for the university.

At any rate, these topical, Feiffer-like cartoons arouse compliments and snarls: showing that, Mr. Base is not infallible and that the arm chair "critics" are also in the same position.

Frank Hogg

Artist's Comment -

Although my position as a contributing artist to this periodical naturally precludes my participation in such partisan squabbles as are contained herein, I was interested in Mr. Hogg's declaration that I am not infallible By the way, who's Feiffer?



Dear Sirs

At the student assembly today, January 17th the major issue turned from the Student Council proposal to questions concerning the functions and purpose that will be served by the Student Assembly at York. First year representative, Dave Bell, in giving his report on the Laval University conference tongue-lashed the students of York for their lack of concern for questions which should be of importance to university students. In the same speech, however, he stated that

the student council was the proper organ for deciding these questions. On the contrary we feel that the decision of a small number as seven people removes many important items from serious consideration and action by the student body.

Repeatedly it has been demonstrated that a person will give at most a very superficial inspection to a matter over which he has no effective power of decision. We believe that a Student Assembly if granted sufficient authority would promote student interest and unity. Such an institution would provide a means of rapid communication among various interest groups and centre for student organizations. --Cont. on Page 11.

Dear Mr. Editor:

There is at the moment an inquiry going on into the activities of Mr. Hal Banks in and out of his official function as head of a large Union. The graft, corruption and intimidation now already tabled about this Union can be added to the long, very long list of subversive actions of the Teamsters Union to name the worst.

However, when a labourer wants to hold on to his job, he is obliged to join these private organizations or get fired (the cases of the two janitors in Eto-bicoke and the clerk at the Metropolitan Assessment Department are two examples) and by being compelled to subscribe to these revolutionnairy institutions these labourers are forced to support the N.D.P. policies supported openly by the C.L.C., even when it is against his most cherished principles and his religious beliefs!

Dear Mr. Editor, should our S.A.C. not urgently protest against this unjust situation which is in flagrant contradiction with the Canadian Bill of Rights (1b, c, e) and the U.N. charter of Human Rights rather than spend energy on formulating a policy on Capital Punishment, a solution for which can be explicitly found in Genesis 9: 6 : Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man, and we are still proudly calling ourselves a Christian Nation aren't we?

W. Griffioen

Dear Sirs:

With reference to your editorial in the last issue concerning Canada's Defence Policy. I would like to point out one or two things. Your proposal that a nuclear armed Canada would increase NATO's deterrent power is not strictly true. If deterrent power is measured (as you assume) in nuclear inches, then NATO already has such a large force that the addition of a handful of Bomarc missiles and an Honest John rocket would hardly appear on record. So as far as being helpful in deterring,

LETTERS COME

Canada's acceptance of nuclear arms is absurd. When you said that Canada's arms "may not be used" you perhaps implied that there was a possibility that they might be. In such a case their military usefulness would be very low. Bomarcs can only be used against manned aircraft and are useless against missiles. Anyway the U.S. has stated that by 1964 she will have enough Polaris submarines alone (constituting a fraction of their effective strike force) to obliterate the U.S.S.R.

The remaining reason that you put forward for Canada's having thermonuclear arms is that she will help provide a "unified front" to the Communist bloc. This concept of a unified front is dangerous from two aspects. The first is that as more free countries accept nuclear weapons then the likelihood increases that Russia might decide to declare war before the odds get too great. The second danger lies in the fact that we could easily get "big-headed" about our nuclear superiority and spiritual solidarity. The last time that happened, in the early fifties, America seriously considered a "preventive" war while they had the strength.

The standpoint taken in the editorial concerning disarmament seems to be that it is not a "political reality" and therefore imaginative and unfeasible. Political reality in the realm of international affairs does not only encompass warfare. NATO seems to think however, that "the only thing the Communists understand is force" and so confuses political strength with military might. For instance, in Europe, NATO still refuses to discuss any plan for disengagement and disarmament. The Repacki Plan is rejected out of hand.

Canada's position as a non-nuclear nation of the West is infinitely stronger than as a member of the nuclear club under the chairmanship of the U.S.A. The editorial was right when it stated that disarmers believe the position to be "morally, spiritually and tactically wrong" it is above air tactically wrong. Canada's contribution to international politics can be far more effective if she "honoured her obligation" to world peace and refused to be intimidated into a compromising and subservient position involving worthless weapons.

Yours sincerely,
Michael Findlay.

Dear Sirs:

In last week's Pro-Tem you, sirs, made the bold assertion that Canada should, and indeed must, accept nuclear weapons. You are to be admired for taking a stand... its more than our vacillating government has done...but it's a pity you choose to accept such a mistaken viewpoint.

Your argument has many fallacies. First, you say that "the advantages...with nuclear weapons overbalance the disadvantages". I disagree. Your lone advantage is that Canada will feel independent and freed from obligation to the U.S.A., but this is invalid because who can overlook the enormous ties binding Canada to the U.S.A. anyway, especially American economic investment in Canadian industry. And acceptance of American warheads would bind us even more. On the other hand, the disadvantages are many. Do you really believe that Canada, with her Austerity Programme, can afford expensive nuclear weapons? Canada does not need nuclear weapons.

Secondly, you say, "we are increasing the effective deterrent power of the Western camp". Do you naively expect Krušchev to sit back while "other Nato countries" accept nuclear arms? The U.S.S.R. is probably as eager to give weapons to her satellite countries (Cuba, anyone?) as you seem eager to advocate them for Canada.

As a member of the group "embracing the opposite point of view" I not only claim that your position is "morally, spiritually, and tactically wrong" but also pragmatically wrong. You mention "some factions (which) advocate unilateral disarmament", when these people are in the minority, yet ignore the fact that any sensible person, on the other hand, belongs to the majority faction working for multilateral disarmament. Many groups, such as C.U.C.N.D., are not oblivious to political realities, but rather are politically super-sensitive because they study the basic causes of the Cold War.

So much for your position, sirs. In the future, when you go out on a limb with editorials of such a serious nature, you should investigate your facts more extensively and at least present a good argument for your stand.

K. Parker

Mr. Editor:

It seems there is a movement afoot to send a number of first-year students back to their high schools, to tell the wonders of York. Forgetting the obvious question as to what these wonders are (which is to a large extent a question which only the individual can satisfy for himself) I would go on and ask questions of a more material nature.

Firstly, how can students, after a mere four months of supposed university life feel themselves justified in advising other students to come to York? University experience is a complex thing and can only really be analyzed by those who have experienced it as a whole. Each year should involve a new step in intellectual growth. How can one judge the value of one part of it except in terms of the whole?

Perhaps it is significant that none of the graduating class are on their knees begging for the chance to go out and advertise York.

Secondly, why does a university have to advertise? We are told that, as a result of the war baby boom, our universities will be crowded to overflowing in the next few years. Surely, if the York new curriculum is as worthwhile as it is made out to be, it will draw top students anyway. The explanation in the calendar should speak for itself. Country clubs and ski resorts need to advertise, but the practice is rather uncommon for academic institutions.

Finally, it is really very hard for anyone at this time to be sure what direction education at York will take in the next few years, York began as an experiment and, whatever the result, for those of us who are here, the experiment is turning out to be an in itself. But we cannot advise others to choose as we have chosen. -- I think those who want to return with nostalgic tears to their old alma maters should be encouraged to do so. I am not sure they should return with a cross; i. e. a miniature Whole Man image, and a bible i. e. a York calendar and proclaim "The Good News".

Apostrophically yours,
Alcibiades.

George Rust'D'Eye attended both meetings Tuesday in which science and belief were discussed. His comparison is followed by Ken Soderlunds' reportage of the Varsity Christian Fellowship meeting, and Dave Alters' coverage of Dr. Friends' visit to the Amoeba Watchers Society.

Rust' D'Eye

The much-vaunted opportunity and freedom of university life was demonstrated Tuesday, when two men, each an expert in his chosen science, lectured to two groups at York. The significance of these lectures was the fact that the speakers talked on virtually the same subject, and that on several important points their positions were diametrically opposed. During the noon hour, Dr. R. E. Jervis spoke to a V. C. F. gathering on the subject of Science and Unbelief (see below). Immediately afterward, Dr. W. S. Friend (see also below) lectured to the Amoeba Watchers on the Origin of Life on Earth.

Dr. Jervis had no sooner warned one group that science should not be the be all and the end all, when Dr. Friend pointed out to his audience that the great advances made through the scientific method have led scientists to reject religious beliefs as means to obtaining knowledge.

Dr. Jervis went on to point up the immortality of the human soul, stating also that it is no hypocrisy for a man to remain a Christian in an age of science, accepting the ability of science to cope

with the material universe, while leaving the evolution of more aesthetic subjects to religious faith. Dr. Friend, on the other hand, continued in the opposite train of thought. The human being is different from other products of evolution only in the degree of his ability to integrate information and respond. Religion, in its present form, is no longer necessary, because through science, much of the unknown has become the known through study and experiment.

The truth of these intelligent opinions may ultimately be demonstrated. In the meantime, two learned men have given us something to think about.

George Rust'D'Eye.

SCIENCE AND UNBELIEF

On Tuesday, January 15th, in a noonhour lecture sponsored by the Varsity Christian Fellowship, Dr. R. E. Jervis of the Chemical Engineering Department of the University of Toronto spoke on the pertinent subject "Science and Unbelief".

Dr. Jervis pointed out that in an age which gives credence only to scientific facts, the question is raised whether one need postulate the existence of God. Because the teachings of Christianity do not lend themselves to a laboratory atmosphere, a belief in God is ruled "out of court", and consequently the student who does profess to be a believer is regarded as being somewhat schizophrenic and intellectually immature. However, to say that science has the answer to every phenomenon that man perceives or experiences is to over-state the case. Science deals with the physical realm; it does not concern itself with such concepts as love or courage. One does not speak of a pound of love or an ounce of courage, yet who would deny their existence?

Dr. Jervis also cited the phenomenon of a sunset to substantiate his point that science is not the be all and the end all. A sunset may surely be described in terms of empirical facts: rays from the sun strike the atmosphere at an oblique angle and are consequently refracted and diffused producing an orange tinge. However, it was suggested this would not be the most effective way of describing the above phenomenon to your true love! In short, the empirical facts of the case do not constitute the whole truth; one must also consider the sunset as having aesthetic value, as being a manifestation of beauty, and form.

Not only does science deal within a limited area of knowledge, it also has to assume certain things. It must assume first of all, that there is such a thing as science and that there is an order and regularity of nature. One must also believe that this order can be discovered and understood in terms of empirical and constant laws. This is not such an obvious assumption if one does not believe in a rational element of faith even in science. As long as men did not believe the atom could be split, there was no attempt at splitting

it and harnessing the energy that would be produced.

The starting point of the Christian faith is very similar to that of science. If we believe there is no God we cannot find Him. It is not logical however, to demand a concrete visual proof of God or a full understanding of His personality. One certainly does not see the atoms splitting, neither does one fully comprehend all that is taking place.

But it is not only science which is limited. Religion and the Bible have their limitations also. Dr. Jervis holds that much needless controversy and misunderstanding has been brought about by people extending the Bible beyond its scope. The Bible does not presume to be a scientific text-book. Its purpose is spiritual. The same author who passes over billions of years in a few verses in Genesis takes twelve chapters a little later to deal with the portion of one man's life, Abraham. Whenever the Bible deals with natural events, it always speaks of them in terms of what happened - not how it happened. Such questions, therefore, which concern evolution, the flood, etc. do not necessarily invalidate the statements of scripture.

Though scripture may not involve itself with scientific issues, it is abundantly clear on the things it was designed to deal with, i. e. man's spiritual welfare. Dr. Jervis believes that if a person would look at the Bible with the same care as he looks at science, he should find in it something that speaks to the problems of life and man's basic needs.

To say that science has excluded from us the consideration of religion, of God and of Jesus Christ is to incorrectly appreciate the true function and nature of science.

Ken Soderlund.

BIOLOGIST ADDRESSES A. W. S.

Some notes taken on Dr. W. G. Friend's lecture to the Amoeba Watchers' Society on biogenesis - the beginning of life on earth.

Five billion years ago the sun started to shine on a globe devoid of oxygen and any form of life. There did however exist water, ammonia and methane which reacted with the heat energy from the sun to produce the rudiments of living matter - amino acids, fatty acids, purines and pyrimidines. These acids reacted with each other in every possible combination until nucleic acids were formed. When protein enzymes acted with these nucleic acids a membrane gradually evolved that began to serve as a regulator of the exchange of gases and nutritive elements. From such "blobs" individual cells came to be and from these cells daughter cells which, over millions of years and by degrees differentiated

into chlorophyll bearing plants or oxygen consuming animals. Dr. Friend estimates that it would be thirty years before it would be possible for man to create life in the laboratory.

The question of life on other planets arose. Dr. Friend told of living organisms being found on meteorites but having biochemical bases different from earth's organisms. As to possibility of higher forms of life existing in the universe Dr. Friend explained that scientists have guessed that there are one million planets that have exactly the suitable conditions to support life and on these some may have animals of high intelligence. Mr. H. Levy asked if these beings could resemble humans and was told that a creature possible like kangaroo with a well developed brain could be our counterpart.

The theological question of the existence of a divine force was broached. It is the conviction of the modern scientist that religion and scientific fact cannot be combined or related to one another. Their knowledge leads them to deny the validity of religious teachings. The danger of world overpopulation is imminent and its result could be catastrophic as the various religious institutions fail to alter their view on birth control. Dr. Friend recognized, however, the value of the church to teach the difference between good and bad. He implored those present to search for the answers during their education and then decide for themselves what is truth.

In Dr. Friend, the Amoeba Watchers were fortunate in being able to hear the views of a real non-conformist. He explained to us that he had been brought up in a Christian atmosphere, but finally got to a point at which he could no longer accept the dogma of the church. He admitted that he had several tough years but his mind was made up. He maintained that his personality was acceptable to society, and thus his opinions did not present great obstacles to social survival. Conversely, he did not wish to force his opinions on others, but instead suggested that we find out knowledge for ourselves in order that we make up our own minds. He added that we are all sadly lacking in basic knowledge and that only through intense study can we achieve truth.

David Alter

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

A religious service will be held in the East Common Room this coming Sunday evening. Starting time is 7 p.m. Discussion and coffee will follow the service.

"All the world is a construction site."

John Armour.

A Study in Prejudice



RÉAL CAOQUETTE

... by Patrick Bradley

Canada's inert, petty, bourgeois conservatism has expressed shock and horror at the funny little man from the wilderness of French Canada who dares to raise his voice in a most disturbing manner.

Caouette is not a liberal or a conservative, so he must be a fascist. He does not have a college degree so he must be the proverbial ignorant "ordinary man in the street!" He was only a common car-dealer so he must be a demagogue. But worst of all he is a "frog", one of those mentally-retarded Duplessis-lovers who will not roll over and play cured.

I do not necessarily support the Social Credit Party nor do I intend to praise the virtues of its Deputy Leader. I wish only to draw attention to the prejudiced exhibited against Mr. Caouette and to a certain French Canada in order to illustrate the extent to which our popular ideals such as democracy, humanity and equality have the insecurity of sentiment based upon emotion.

(A positive example: This writer went to hear Mr. Caouette speak at U. of T. a few months ago - not only was his freedom of speech denied by a bunch of howling idiots, but this writer was deprived of the opportunity to hear him.)

The most serious charge against Caouette is his refusal to fight for Canada in the last World War. Let's look at this in perspective! At the time Caouette was fortunate enough to be earning \$8.00 a week which was far more than his friends were getting. They, like so many other Canadians were standing in soup-lines (600,000 in every 1,000,000). The backwoods French Canadians experienced no strong emotional urge to protect Britain, saw no need to do so for the sake of Canada and as a result often refused to do so. He had been taught that Ottawa was "English" and that the "English"

Canadians were beyond their rights to ask him to fight a war that had absolutely nothing to do with him. In their ignorance, these people sincerely believed that they were rebelling against being forced to die for a foreign country, not for Canada. The young Caouette was strangely influenced by this misconception which was fostered by his environment and his lack of formal education.

In the French edition of Maclean's Magazine, Caouette was quoted as saying that he had admired Hitler and Mussolini in his youth during the Depression. Conveniently the hypocrites who immediately tagged him as a Nazi ignore the fact that such an opinion was prevalent in Canada at the time. When the National Socialists came to power in Germany in 1933, there was a number of unemployed equal to the whole population of Canada. Almost immediately these people were given work. The hungry Canadian did admire Hitler at this time. Anyone who denies this is just ignoring the truth and is being less honest than Mr. Caouette.

Rabbi Erwin Schilbd of Toronto accuses Caouette of being an anti-Semite and a threat to our freedom (i.e. Toronto Telegram Letter of Jan. 11) because Caouette claims that French-Canadian minorities in English-speaking provinces are entitled to preferential treatment above the "Ukrainians, Poles, Jews, Germans and all the rest!". But is this not a reasonable request? The Province of Quebec legally recognizes the language and culture of the English minority. English-speaking provinces should do the same for their French-speaking minorities. According to our Constitution other minority groups do not have such a right to official recognition. The French were given this right at Confederation.

Perhaps some criticisms of Mr. Caouette are justified--perhaps not. The important thing is that he has met with considerable unjustifiable prejudice and bias. He has been a victim of sectionalism and the intolerance which accompanies it.

Canada is a democratic nation whose very existence depends upon mutual understanding and co-operation between our two cultures. If Canada is to stand, we must do more than talk about our ideals of democracy, humanity and equality. Understanding means more than an occasional exchange week-end with Laval. Real Caouette is a French-Canadian with a very different background than most of us. We should take this into consideration before we so vehemently condemn him in such offensive terms as "FASCIST, NAZI and RACIST".

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY MR. BRADLEY ARE HIS OWN AND NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE PRO-TEM STAFF.

YORK UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY
INVITES YOU TO SEE
Ingmar Bergman's
THE MAGICIAN

Thurs. Jan. 24

Tickets May Be Obtained
From Y.U.F.S. Members

I have this friend who breaks up with some chick and then is absolutely miserable for WEEKS- he can't eat, he can't sleep, he can't work- you know, the whole sick bit!

He goes through the same agony every time simply because he refuses to accept the elementary, basic fact that a chick is an ACCESSORY, just like a stereo phonograph or a pair of driving gloves- an aid to gracious living.

I.



2.



I say to him "Look- should I expect to COMMUNICATE with my Jaguar? Do I grow wan and misty-eyed if my electric razor seizes up? Then why insist on dragging these human values into your relationships with girls?"

I say "Sure- take her places, amuse her, meet her parents, make out with her, FINE! But get seriously ATTACHED (God forbid), open your SOUL to her and you'll scare her half to death and blow the whole thing to smithereens!"

3.



4.



I tell him "That's just the way it is, man. You're trying to swim against the current. BUT you must ADMIT, her education and background have equipped her to function WELL in her place. She knows what to say, what to wear, what to serve..."

ACCEPT her limitations- when Branksome girls come equipped for LIFE, I'll let you know!"

5.



6.



PINK STRINGS RESTRICT FREEDOM

At dinner today, Thursday 10th, someone brought a newspaper article to our attention. We became concerned over what we read and alarmed at the table discussion which followed. The article announced that the Canadian University Press had launched an investigation into RCMP activities on the Canadian campuses. The initial reaction was the 'well-we-can't-do-anything-about-it' disinterest reflex. A little consideration quashed this transient, but deadly opponent, and five of the six members of the table party came to agree that there was possible a threat to some of our freedom and that even the possibility of such a threat deserves much thought and if necessary, action.

The party at the table consisted of two first year students, a night student, Doug Hird, and two assistants to the faculty. Here is a summary of these opinions.

Our night student argued that fundamentally the executive is distinct from our legislature. In the last decade, however, it has shown an alarming tendency to try and, in part, succeeded in forcing legislation favorable to become law. He cited two present instances, the local police efforts to institute spot checks into the law and the federal attempt to legalize the use of the wire tap. He says that if the latter is granted the next step will be to legalize police inspection of the mails on mere suspicion. Where where will it end? He feels it is our business to check, contain or terminate such impulses.

Our main proponent for the police expansion system, (one of the assistants) argues that is it not good that the work of the police should be made easier to protect us? We must confess that this argument is ideologically sound but from having two family relatives in the force we realize that it is in the very nature of the policeman's work that he must have no regard for ideology and be a true realist. His life often depends on it.

Mr. Hird then bridged the gap between these arguments and our own situation. He believes that if members of the RCMP are here to do or to facilitate police work they must make reports which go on record. If you are mentioned in such a report it will always follow you as innocent as you may be.

Our own fear arises partly from this. Our fear is that our leaders may inadvertently endanger our own country's ideological strength. First it must be realized that if reports are being made, recommendations may be made from them and would be acted upon. If in turn these actions had any obvious or subtle (there is the danger) effect on our education system it would most probably weaken our country. Our land's strength comes from our schools. The thought that in the future we might have our leaders who know not what they fight abhors us. Furthermore, it must be realized

that the enemies of freedom work in all climes and are all subtle. At home we must wage a preventive war. It is a duty to investigate the remotest suspicion of accidental or intended totalitarianism. Freedom's strength lies in intellectual freedom with no pink strings attached.

Yours concernedly,
Blake Simmonds.

BARGAINS FOR BOOKWORMS

Durrell, Lawrence: PROSPERO'S CELL--REFLECTIONS ON A MARINE VENUS - Two travel books about the Greek Islands of Corfu and Rhodes by the author of *Justine* and *Bitter Lemons*. Writing in muscular prose, Durrell shares his wonder at and delight in the customs, religion, geography, history, and the people of these beautiful Greek islands
. . .paper \$2.00 pub. 1962

Layton-Town: LOVE WHERE THE NIGHTS ARE LONG
... an anthology of Canadian love poems
. . .paper \$2.35 pub. 1962

Havens, George R.: THE AGE OF IDEAS
...From Reaction to Revolution in Eighteenth-Century France.
. . .paper \$1.75 pub. 1962

Barth, Karl: ANSELM: Fides Quaerens Intellectum
(Faith in search of understanding)
...Barth here scrutinizes Anselm's celebrated proof of the existence of God and sets it within the context of the eleventh-century thinker's own theological scheme. Properly understood, says Barth, Anselm's proof is a model of good theology, "which at every step I have found instructive and edifying." He sees high value in Anselm's formula--that reason functions within the framework of faith--and confesses that he follows the same mode of thought in his *Church Dogmatics*...
. . . paper \$1.70 pub. 1962

Weigel, Gustave: FAITH AND UNDERSTANDING IN AMERICA
...Father Weigel discusses the obstacles to Catholic-Protestant communication, outlining ways in which the dialogue between opposing faiths can be enriched by their sympathetic approach to each other. He gives a clear picture of the basic differences between the churches, discusses Protestant theology today, and speaks of Protestantism, in its current manifestations, as a basic Catholic concern.....
. . . paper \$1.65 pub. 1962

Lindbergh, Anne Morrow: GIFT FROM THE SEA
...Provides inspiring answers to the problems and conflicts of modern existence and offers a guide to happier and fuller life.
. . .paper \$0.60 5th. Printing
1962

BARGAINS FOR BOOKWORMS - Cont.

Barnett, Lincoln: THE UNIVERSE AND MR EINSEIN

... A clear explanation of Einstein's theories and their effect upon the modern world. Includes discoveries in recent nuclear science.

... fifth printing 1962...0.60

Rabut, Oliver: DIALOGUE WITH TEILHARD DE CHARDIN

...An eminent Jesuit whose views incurred considerable official disfavour, who was an enthusiastic champion of evolution and has been introduced to the English public by one of secular humanism's last eminent representativesPaper 1.75

Italiaander, Rolf: THE NEW LEADERS OF AFRICA

...The author scrutinizes the lives, actions and history-making decisions of Mohammed V and Hassan II, Morocco, Ferhat Abbas, Algeria, Habib Bourguiba Tunisia, Idris I, Libya, Gamel Abdel Nasser, Egypt Ibrahim Abboud, Sudan Haile Selassie I, Ethiopia, Tom Mboya, Kenya Julius Nyerere, Tanganyika Sir Roy Welensky Todd, Hastings Kamutzu Banda and Harry Nkumbula, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Hendrik Verwoerd and Michael Scott, Union of S. Africa Joseph Kasavuba and Patrice Lumumba, Republic of the Congo and others.....

Cloth.... 5.00

Boyd, Andrew: United Nations: Piety Myth and Truth

....Mr. Boyd traces the growth of this executive power over the years since the San Francisco Conference of 1945, by the way of Korea, Suez Lebanon, and Laos to the latest flashpoint of Katanga....

...pub. 1962paper 0.85

Wells, H. G. Selected Short Stories

paper 0.85

Cole, G.D.H. Essays in Social Theory

.....Paper 1962 1.75

Elam, Samuel Milton Hornbook for the Double Damned

(An American Satiricon)

...A collection of satire, invective, and insight about the current shape of things -- all of it is ????? pub. 1962

paper 2.15

Devambe, Pierre: Greek Painting

paper 1962..... 3.25

-Paul Warner... Book Steward

SPORTS.....Dave. Allen

B's LOSE TO PHARMACY

The B's lost a close decision to Pharmacy 2-1. Bob Myrvold scored the lone goal for York, assisted by Roger McNeely to tie the game 1 - 1. But Pharmacy came back to score the winner on the last play of the game. The game was entertaining for the multitudes that watched it.

A's Bumbled By Laurentian

Last Friday night, before a goodly gathering of York people, the A's lost to Laurentian 14-2. Yes, the typing is correct, 14-2. The period-by-period scores were

3-1, 6-2 and 14-2. Brian McGee and Doug Rutherford scored for York. Although it appeared that York played a poor game, Laurentian was far superior this night. "Repito altud Tentanda via". The way must be tried again. York plays Osgoode Hall Monday January 26 in their next league game. See the bulletin board for further details. Incidentally the stare for the good judge behind the York. He had the most work.

Mike McMullen

TONIGHT: YORK BASKETBALL TEAM

vs.

McMASTER BULLS

DON MILLS COLLEGIATE 7:30

PRO-TEM Spans Continent

The Circulation Department of the Pro-Tem has for the past several weeks, been occupied in developing an exchange on a regular basis, with university papers throughout Canada and the U.S.A. At present the Pro-Tem is exchanged weekly with approximately forty different journals, published daily, weekly or monthly.

Thought this means, students from Alaska to Florida, from Prince Edward Island to Hawaii are hearing about York. Papers have also been sent to England, The Netherlands and China, and it is hoped that the exchange will soon cover even more area. Besides these university papers the Pro-Tem is sent to several Canadian dailies and to prominent people in several walks of life, and to Harold's Girlfriends.

By this means, Pro-Tem is helping to spread information about York and, for the use of our own students, is collecting a large library of thoughts and ideas of a wide cross-section of students from other universities, as expressed in their papers. From time to time, Pro-Tem will print any especially interesting excerpts.

The most recent additions to the exchange include: "The Polar Star"-- U. of Alaska; "Ka Leo O Hawaii"-- U. of Hawaii "The Rebel Rouser"-- Walker College, Alabama; "The Milean" -- Miles College, Alabama; "The Log" -- Annapolis Naval Academy; "The Diamondback" -- U. of Maryland; Delaware Review"--U. of Delaware; "The Merker" Royal Military College.

YEARBOOK BITES THE DUST

There will not be a York University Yearbook this year. This decision was made at a recent meeting of the yearbook staff.

The staff were told that advertising received was below the level expected and that difficulty was being experienced in obtaining submissions from students. Yearbook advisor John Tower suggested to the group that they drastically reduce the size of the volume or abandon the project.

Yearbook Cont.

He strongly recommended the later course.

At a subsequent meeting of the third year students, it was decided to combine a "Graduation Book" with the next issue of MC2. A troika composed of Rennee Isenberg, John Wright, and V. Bissett will handle the editorial duties. In addition, Mr. Philip Spenser has agreed to act as an advisor.

The graduation section will consist of pictures of the grads, a short history of York, an evaluation of the last three years and a look at the future. It is understood that Mr. Clayton Ruby and Philip Spenser will appear before the next meeting of the student council to explain why the changed type of publication has been necessary.

FINDLAY'S FLOPHOUSE

A tale of deprivation and misery was revealed to the Pro-Tem this week. Mr. Michael Findlay, scholarly English exchange student has been on a mattress on the floor of his lodgings since he came to Canada. Two recent events which have made this situation somewhat undesirable,

The First is the present Canadian Cold Spell and the Second is the forth coming meeting of the Philosophy Club which is to be held in the apartment Mike shares with John Wright. Unless a cot is found on which Mike can place his mattress it is likely that the philosophy club will be seated on the floor, much in the manner of the oriental fakirs. Can anyone help Mike out? -----

ASSEMBLY LETTER CONT.

These are our concrete proposals:

1. One third of the student body would constitute a quorum.
2. A two third vote of the assembly would be binding on council;
3. A simple majority would recommend a motion to council consideration;
4. The Assembly would elect its own speaker and two clerks (none of whom shall be members of council or court.
5. These three officials or the Assembly itself would determine the agenda.

We feel that this organization will reduce the oft-deplored apathy at York.

Blake Simmonds
George P. Howden

POOR ATTENDANCE DEPRESSING

Student council members and the few interested spectators went away from the Atudent Assembly yesterday feeling depressed and a little uncertain. When less than half of the students of York University are present to decide on such important issues as the Councils Motion

Poor Attendance Depressing

concerning capital punishment and more important their right to decide on ethical questions, it makes one wonder if anyone in this school is interested in what his Student Council is doing.

President Caldwell put the council proposal "to abhor Capital Punishment and urge this country to stride it from the criminal code" to a vote in yester days assembly. Even though there were only about 35 students present it was felt that the assembly had been given enough publicity so that all interested students would attend. In the vote, 23 voted in favour, five against, and 6 abstained.

The proposal will now go to council for a formal decision.

Seminar Reports

Miss Shari Braithwaite gave a report of the N.F.C.U.S. Seminar held last September. Topic of the seminar was the relation of university to society- is the university to serve society, or is it to try to change society from within. A noted industrialist accused university students of being disdainful towards physical labour and wanting to step right into executive and research positions. I was said that universities were breaking away from society and becoming more or less "ivory-towers" or "retreats for the world for the intellectual elite."

One speaker accused Russian Universities of existing mainly for the purpose of feeding the state of engineers scientists, etc, "and at the same time he urged Canadian Universities to become "the bastions of democracy!"

His logic seems to be misplaced, in urging Canadian Universities to harbour a set of beliefs while accusing the Russian Universities of doing what amounts to the same thing.

A more popular opinion was that of the university's existing to produce men not for ~~any one~~ society - but rather for a world society. Miss Braithwaite concluded her report with a suggestion that over the last three years the purpose of York has become vague and confused, and she warned that although students can be massed trained, they cannot be mass educated.

Mr. John McGoey reported on the seminar at Sir George Williams University. The topic was "Nationalism and after"?

Mr. McGoey intends to make a more formal and objective report by condensing mimeographed copies of his speeches and publishing them in Pro-Tem.

Seminar III

The III Seminar report by Dave. Bell was less of a seminar report that it was a sermon directing York Students to wake-up and live. Mr. Bell started out by noting a few of the things that impressed him most about French Canada during his stay at Laval. He commented on the vitality, warmth, interest, and hospitality of the French Canadian Students. He remarked on the beauty and character of the city of Quebec. He praised the attitude towards life of the F.C.s as being relaxed and free from the material worries which re-occupy Torontonians. Mr. Bell then plunged into a tirade against the ridiculous liquor laws of Ontario and censured them for

1. Infringing on the rights of the individual.
2. Encouraging by their very strictness and stupidity, their own breaking.
3. Lowering the morals of the people through the breaking of these laws. Mr. Bell then returned to Quebec and spoke of the unrest of the F.C.s because of the domination by the E.C.s and he warned that in Quebec, which has 1/3 of Canada's population and 1/4 of her area, session is a real danger.

Apparently Mr. Bell was trying to needle the students present, and he did a good job. He urged them to express their opinions and accused them of "not doing a damn thing but playing Chess, Bridge, and Studying", and generally relaxing in an apathetic atmosphere of stagnation.

Coaching Difficulties in Inter-Collegiate Hockey-Team

An unfortunate situation appears to have developed in regard to York's Inter-Collegiate Hockey-Team. Due to unforeseen difficulties the team is, in effect playing without benefit of a coach.

According to team Captain Doug Rutherford, coach Boyd was engaged before practice times had been arranged. At that time it was understood that artificial ice would be available at York this year. It later developed that outside facilities would have to be used and it was impossible to obtain an hour at which coach Boyd a high-school teacher could be present.

Thus the team is handled during practice by Assistant Coach John Moore and during games by Mr. Boyd. This means that the team cannot

receive the benefit of Mr. Boyd's Hockey knowledge and Mr. Boyd must coach a team he does not know.

It is understood that despite the unsatisfactory nature of this arrangement, Mr. Boyd is being retained so that York will have his services in future years.

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Cartoons by Base

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THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS PAPER ARE THOSE OF THE EDITORS, AND NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENT COUNCIL.

TENTANDA VIA