

Students' caucus accepts bloc voting

by DIANNE TRAVELL

Last Wednesday the caucus voted 10-3-1 to accept the principle of bloc voting on issues relating to the transfer of power from faculty to students.

The student caucus of faculty council last night continued its debate on the question of bloc voting in faculty council.

Helen Sinclair was the sponsor of a motion which proposed that the issue of bloc voting on key issues be put before the student body in the form of a referendum at the time of the upcoming faculty council elections.

The motion stated that the term "key issue" would be applied upon a two-thirds majority vote to that effect by the members of the student caucus.

A student refusing to conform to the bloc vote principle would be expelled from the student caucus. An abstention, however, would not be considered as non-conformity.

The outcome of the referendum, according to the motion, will be binding on the caucus.

Daphne Read, who supports the principle of bloc voting, felt that it is unfortunate that the members of the caucus have become antagonistic over a question of caucus structure and policy when in practice, conflicts may never arise, and the time spent debating the issue could have been more effectively spent in other ways.

Gilles du Chantal opposed the motion on the grounds that a referendum would be representative of the opinion of only a small percentage of student who bother voting in faculty council elections.

Ms. Sinclair's motion was approved, however, and a committee of three people, Ms. Sinclair, Mr. O'Brien, and Bill Michie was established to word the referendum.

When that item of business was disposed of, the caucus proceeded to a discussion of a number of motions proposed for consideration by Mr. Michie. The motions concerned council committees, and students' relationships to them.

They proposed that any member of the student body of Glendon College should be eligible for student positions on faculty council committees and that student members on committees would be elected solely by the members of the caucus, while the faculty members of the committees would be elected by the faculty. Finally, the student members of faculty council should have the power to nominate and elect students to committees for two year terms, so that there will always be one experienced student on each committee who is well acquainted with the procedure and the problems of that committee. The motions were discussed but no decision was made.

The next discussion was over a proposed amendment to a rule concerning the bilingual programme at Glendon. Students are not normally allowed to transfer to the unilingual stream in their first year. It was suggested that a student may, under petition, request transfer on the grounds of misunderstanding. The purpose of this amendment is to allow students who have made an honest mistake in applying to Glendon's bilingual programme, to rectify that error without the penalty of taking a French course which they do not want.

A straw vote was taken, and most of the councillor's opposed the move. The motion comes before faculty council tomorrow.

As a final item of business, Bruce Maltby was unanimously elected chairperson of the general faculty council meeting which will be held October 12.

Left Caucus: low profile

Approximately 150 delegates of the Left Caucus met on the weekend of September 22-24 at the Don Vale Community Centre and decided to maintain a low profile within the New Democratic Party.

In maintaining a low profile, the Caucus will neither make press releases or send literature to the general public. However, it does intend to be highly active at the local provincial riding level.

Further Left Caucus conventions will establish a strategy for contesting party policy at the next provincial convention this December. As

a top priority, the Caucus intends to push for a strong NDP campaign against strike breaking, a problem the caucus feels the party is ignoring.

In addition, the Caucus will propose policy in support of greater public ownership of resources, increased involvement by government in economic management, and a stronger drive for women's liberation.

The Left Caucus also adopted a policy paper supporting universal accessibility to higher education and the discarding of tuition fees. Papers supporting anti-war and pro-abortion groups were also approved.

PROTEM

TORONTO,



Premier William Davis met with students while at York last Friday and promised not to raise tuition fees again this year.

Faculty layoffs

by STEPHEN GODFREY

Total enrollment at Glendon is down considerably this year, but the drop is being felt not so much in first year, as was expected, but in the number of students returning for second year. The revised spring estimate for second year enrollment was 480, but out of the more than 600 first year students of last year, only 339 have returned. This translates into an economic loss that may mean some teachers will not have their contracts renewed this fall.

C.A. Pilley, the college Registrar, says that "every reason under the sun" is cited by students who have decided not to come back, but the main one seems to be disillusionment with their courses and with the chances of getting a better job after university.

Total enrollment at Glendon is down more than 150 from the spring projections with only about 1100 out of a hoped-for 1283 having been registered thus far. However, the budgetary loss will be even more than that, says J.A. d'Oliviera, Director of Academic Services. Glendon's proposed budget was submitted last November, before

Glendon had any accurate idea how great the drop in students had been at other Ontario universities, how successful the recruiting programme would be, and before the number of Grade 13 applications for Glendon was known. Therefore, this year's budget is based on the November estimation that in the coming year Glendon would enroll 1350 students, and not on the more realistic spring projection of 1283. Since we are presently 250 students short of the budgetary prediction, there will clearly be a deficit, says Mr. d'Oliviera, of more than \$500,000. He said that because of this and also because it seems that the education boom North American experience in the 1960's is over indefinitely, it is "unavoidable" that some teachers will have to be laid off, come November 1st, when their contracts come up for renewal. Mr. d'Oliviera noted that the participation rate (i.e. the rate at which all those in the 18, 19 year old bracket eligible to attend university do so) reached its peak of 20% in 1969, stayed the same in 1970 and 1971, and is now definitely dropping.

Quebec law strike

MONTREAL (CUP) — Quebec law students may have gained some support in their fight with the provincial Bar Association.

Provincial justice minister Jerome Choquette appeared sympathetic in a meeting with students Sept. 25. He told the students to go through the normal channels in their negotiations, but to return to him if they failed.

The students are protesting bar admittance exams which 58 per cent of the students writing earlier this year failed. They say the exams are an attempt by the Bar Association to maintain its privileged position as a select professional group. Students must regurgitate their entire law school studies during three intensive days of tests.

Fearful their years of study may be in vain, Quebec undergraduate law students and graduates who have not been accepted to the bar sent an ultimatum to the Bar Association two weeks ago calling for the abolition of bar exams.

Jean Moisan, batonnier of the Bar Association, refused to consider the demand.

"Law rules and resolutions of the Bar oblige us to hold exams," he stated, "and you must understand that our answer to your request must be negative."

In response, the students passed a resolution Sept. 21 asking the National Assembly to pass a private bill doing away with the law.

Moisan's decree was handed down one day before the latest set of bar exams were to begin.

McGill graduate students responded by boycotting the mid-term tests and setting up pickets outside the Quebec Bar School and the Palais de Justice in Montreal. They were joined by undergraduate law students from the University of Montreal and McGill making a group of over 1000 demonstrators.

The day before, 700 of the 1000 University of Montreal law students voted almost unanimously to abolish the bar exams and join the picketing. The McGill Law Undergraduate Society also voted unanimously to boycott all classes Sept. 22 "to show support for the action of the Bar students."

Three students representing Quebec's 4500 law students then met Choquette and came away saying "the minister was extremely sympathetic to our cause."

Following the meeting, the law students formed a common front, including three members from each law school in the province — University of Montreal, McGill, Sherbrooke, Ottawa and Laval (whose students have boycotted all classes indefinitely).

At the first meeting, the Front members passed a resolution criticizing the "exorbitant powers and privileges of the bar".

Academic Survival

Deadline Oct. 13 for changing courses

The deadline for switching courses is Friday, October 13. Students turned off by a course or particular prof have until that date to get out and transfer to something that looks more promising.

The process is as simple as filling out a couple of registration cards. As usual there is a procedure to follow.

1. Go to the office of the department which offers the course you want to switch to and complete a white enrolment card. Give it to the secretary in exchange for a computer registration card.

2. Go the office of the department giving the course in which you are now registered and get a "drop" card.

3. Fill out both cards and take them to the Student Pro-

grammes Office, Room C137 in York Hall.

One reminder. Students in the bilingual programme must take a course in French in their first year. But it is possible to change from one French course to another if the one you are in turns out to be too easy or too hard. Contact the French department, Room 207.

October 13 is the last day to change courses. It's also the last day to drop a fall half-course without penalty, provided it leaves you with four courses in the fall term.

In the case of total confusion, talk to Ms. Angela Newham in the Student Programs Office. She knows more about regulations and how to use them than anyone else on campus.

Petitions can save your year

Illness — your own. Death in the family — other than your own. An unexpected dose of poverty. These can all be used as grounds to have college regulations altered in your favour.

Last year more than 220 students — almost one in five of the campus population — appealed for some form of special consideration because of unforeseen hardship. Most succeeded.

One of the best ways out of academic trouble brought on by something other than laziness, successful petitions can allow a student to withdraw from any number of courses without penalty, get deferred standing (extra time after term ends to complete assignments), or aegrotat standing (rarely given, but allows a student to receive grades on the basis of work done before misfortune struck. He or she need not complete assignments).

Most petitions go to the Petitions Committee of Glendon's Faculty Council, a body

of two students and two profs that meets weekly during term.

All petitioners have the right to appear before the committee, and to appeal an adverse ruling to faculty council.

But most petitions are straightforward and easy to grant. They are normally supported by a doctor's statement and the approval of the course director. When preparing a petition, it's best to contact Angela Newham in the Student Programmes Office. She is an excellent guide as to what supporting documents are needed and what your chances of success are likely to be.

Petitions should reach her office (C137, York Hall) by December 22, 1972 for half-courses taken in the first term, and April 26, 1973 for all other courses.

The standard line at Glendon is that anything is petitionable. Almost. The main exception, by a decision of the faculty council and the York University Senate, is that it is impossible to use involvement in extracurricular activities as grounds for a petition.

In short, there is no reason for any student to fail or suffer academically due to unforeseen hardship, as long as he or she knows the outs.

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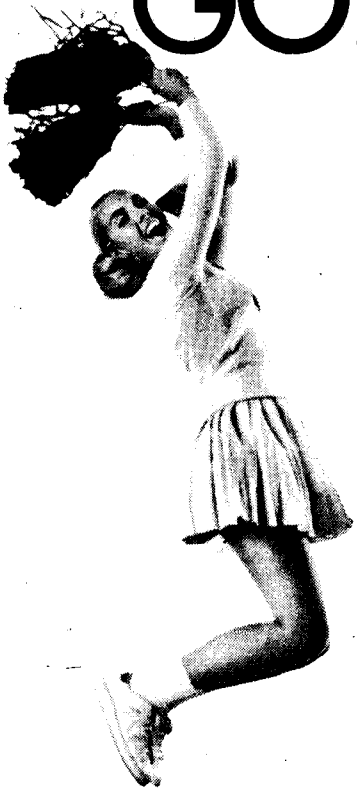
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Exit

by Chris Dougall

Question: Who is Robert Kaplan and what is he doing in Don Valley riding — for Glendon? Answer: Kaplan (Liberal) is the sitting member for the federal riding of Don Valley in which Glendon is situated and he is doing virtually nothing ... for Glendon.

Kaplan's personal secretary (Miss Harriet Milrod) told me that over the past four years Kaplan has done the following on Glendon's behalf: (1) lobbied against fee increases for Ontario students in general; (2) paid "a half dozen visits to Glendon" in order to discuss urban affairs (1969) and for "a policy conference" (1970); (3) argued against fee increases for out of province students; (4) met with M. Gérard Pelletier on our behalf.

After pinning Kaplan's assistant down on a few specifics and after having talked to Glendon principal Albert Tucker, here are a few "facts" about Kaplan's activities on our behalf:

(1) Mr. Kaplan has never attempted to even contact Mr. Tucker, either by phone or letter. (2) Kaplan's last known contact (by his own admission) with Glendon's hierarchy came "a good six months before Mr. Escott Reid retired" as Glendon principal. (Mr. Reid retired in December, 1969). So far at least two years there has been no contact. Period. (3) A perusal of Hansard (official parliamentary record) suggests that Kaplan has never, in four years, broached the subject of Glendon in the Commons. (4) Mr. Kaplan's "meetings" or "lobbyings" with M. Pelletier or others has apparently achieved nothing. His effectiveness in that area, as well as his actions themselves, are in considerable doubt. Principal Tucker maintains that Glendon's own "contacts" with Pelletier's office are better than Kaplan's for Glendon's purposes. Unfortunately, they just aren't enough and Pelletier turns his back in favour of the provincial authority.

Of course, the biggest problem is that education is the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. And Kaplan is a federal representative. Perhaps Kaplan is therefore technically helpless to assist us. Helpless ... no. Useless ... weell! For one thing, the special bilingual grant which Glendon now receives originates with the federal government. It is merely channelled through the provincial government and then through York main campus. So Kaplan is really at the heart of the matter after all. (The present grant of \$100,000 is two years old and apparently will continue for another two or three years. It is made to York for the bilingual programme at Glendon).

According to Kaplan and his opponent, Jim Gillies (Conservative — Don Valley), "there are no local issues in the Don Valley riding in this election." Extend that political logic and not only may you surmise that neither man thinks that anyone in the riding has any problems of a local nature upon which they can act as federal representatives, but that Glendon has no problems as well. I personally find their statements outrageously inattentive and inappropriate ... to say the least!

Kaplan has been aware of Glendon's needs for years. There is no excuse for his statement or for his inattention. Gillies is the Dean of Administrative Studies at York ... so he has no excuse for ignoring Glendon either.

In order to make a point with our federal politicians, we must first be able to argue that Glendon is in some way a "national" problem. To do that we must be able to produce legitimate argumentation that Glendon is "unique" as a bilingual college and should be regarded as a reflected concern, nationally, over the vital problem of French-English relations and how such relations might be enjoyed to such an extent as to help to coagulate this country. Just as students involved in the internal college process might learn from the experience, so might the "over-burdened, tax-paying Canadians" involved in the external, socio-economic process.

Tomorrow, Thursday, October 5th, there will be an all-candidates meeting in the Old Dining Hall at 1 o'clock. Kaplan and Gillies, along with an NDP rep, will be here. If you will never attend another political function of any sort for the rest of the year, perhaps you should be in the ODH tomorrow. Students will have the opportunity to put these men in touch with reality vis a vis Glendon. But don't show up if you don't vie a damn about Glendon, if you haven't prepared to back up what you say, or if you aren't prepared to participate in some way.

So that's where we can light a fire. Students could make an issue in the Don Valley campaign for all our benefits. Students could try to wring a commitment from these politicians, and at least hope to be able to collect on such a public promise after the campaign is dead and gone... a commitment that could help Glendon to obtain the necessary funds to, as Principal Tucker has pointed out, expand our Psychology and Spanish departments and to encourage francophone enrolment... to help increase their representation on campus from the present number of 130, or 12%, of the total student body of 1130. And we need (per: Mr. Tucker) more money for "more senior bilingual faculty, either visiting the campus or here on temporary stay".

PRO TEM

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-6136.

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New perspectives in the work force

What happens when you open the universities and build community colleges as shrines to advancing technology? The Ontario government in the early sixties believed this would serve to provide expertise and technicians to manage and control the economy, and that there would be a corresponding and significant rise in the province's wealth. Needless to say it would also delay the economic effect of the baby boom on the labour market and make it somewhat less difficult to create jobs for immigrants.

But, what happens when these students are confronted by a significant left-wing alternative in their college years and are then flung out into the real world? Add to this an extremely high unemployment rate in their age group and an increasing lack of professional jobs. What does a recently graduated and qualified teacher, economist or historian feel when he punches his time card and goes to work for the man in his factory, on his assembly line, at his machines, sweeping his floor?

Does he remember Edmund Burke's or Karl Marx's social analysis? Is this his life or is this someone else's life, a life in which he is forced to participate in order to be an inch closer to his dream world?

Working in a paper mill five days a week from either 7:30 to 3:30, 3:30 to 11:30 or 11:30 to 7:30, rarely having a two-day weekend, is not living. On the contrary, it is pure survival. Sitting in front of a machine straightening sheets of paper and marking seams is a task in which one must resort to having a dream world in order simply to preserve one's sanity. Having twenty percent of your paycheque taken by the government and knowing full well that this huge company that profits from your labours pays nothing, but instead receives government grants for hiring students in the summer, tends to reinforce all that has been said about the real world by those wide-eyed commies with long hair and beards that spoke of evil capitalism in your college days.

The face of the working class is changing. It is growing younger every year, and with better education it is also becoming more and more critical as it refuses to accept its "place" in society.

The fashion in which students react to, and the manner in which they conduct their affairs is as important now as it was when these new workers were in the academic community. It is their responsibility to seek reform of their institutions and to fight against regressive government and administrative actions. It is not the working class which is calling for increased tuition and making the student into a scapegoat, but rather the government and its corporate allies. Certainly they feel that individual taxes are too high, but they also realize that it is corporations and not students that are a burden on the public purse. George Kerr does not speak for these people, he speaks for the tax-exempt resource industries and for those industries which the NDP has aptly

named "corporate welfare bums".

Students eventually become workers. It is as students as well as in their future occupations that they realize and pursue policies which are to the benefit of both themselves and society. Tertiary education is essential to broaden experience and for analysis of future roles. The present confrontation over tuition increases is at the core of this. It will and has eliminated educational opportunity for many people and mostly the young from the lower income bracket.

The alienation of shift work and paper machines won't end because of universal accessibility in education, but it will broaden a man's understanding of what is to be done in gaining control over his place of work. And it will aid him in the realization that it is his labour which makes industry run and not the corporations which presently profit.

-PAUL JOHNSTON

letters

Bloc voting unwise

To the Editor of PRO TEM:

At last week's meeting of the student caucus of faculty council, a motion was passed that included the acceptance of the principle of bloc voting. The purpose of this letter is to point out some of the reasons for which I consider this to be a bad decision.

Firstly, bloc voting is wrong in principle. It involves the use of a threat (expulsion from the caucus) in order to eliminate any expression of dissenting views within the caucus. Any such suppression of the right of political expression can only be regarded as an authoritarian move. I have grave doubts about the wisdom or justice of adopting an authoritarian method in the quest for greater democratization of the college. While this move might appear to be politically expedient, it raises the spectre of caucus losing touch with its goal because its methods are not consistent with that goal. This has happened many times in history (e.g. the French Revolution) and there is no rea-

son to smugly assume that it could not happen at Glendon.

Bloc voting has adverse effects on the principal purpose of the students on Faculty Council — the representation of the interests of all Glendon students. The caucus will represent only those student interests that a majority of caucus members identify with. The interests of other students will be suppressed. Thus, the "student interest" as represented by caucus will actually be a misrepresentation of that interest, for it will allow for no diversification of student views.

Secondly, bloc voting is actually a poor tactic. It creates an artificial unity, in which dissenting members of caucus must dutifully vote with the bloc, but are bound to feel resentment at the suppression of their views, and will therefore be of little value in a debate or for lobbying. In a non-bloc vote situation, the movers of the proposal must present a strong enough argument to persuade members of caucus to support them. This method creates a body of enthusiastic support, which will be giving that support of its own free will. It also ensures that student proposals are backed by strong arguments, which can only benefit the students' position in faculty council. In a bloc voting situation, it will only be necessary to persuade a certain number of caucus members of the merits of a case, and the remainder will be required to support the position even if they are totally unconvinced. Since it is not necessary to attempt to convince all members, the proposals being accepted by caucus may be less well thought out, and have less chance of success in faculty council.

Bloc voting will not necessarily increase even the appearance of caucus unity. If some members are principled enough, they may refuse to

vote with the bloc on an issue. They will then have to resign, or be expelled, from caucus. The resulting publicity will give the appearance of a fractured student movement much more than would occur if that student had simply abstained or voted against the caucus position.

Finally, the effect on faculty should be considered. If I were a faculty member, listening to the arguments being put forth by a student, and I knew that bloc voting was the accepted principle of caucus, I could not help but wonder if the student was expressing his own beliefs or those forced upon him by his desire to remain in the caucus. In short, I would doubt his honesty and sincerity. The existence of such doubts would make it more difficult for students to have their views accepted in council. If faculty began to feel that they were not being dealt with honestly, the attempt to resolve student-faculty conflicts by means of persuasion and rational discussion would have less chance of success. This would be unfortunate, for rational decision-making will contribute more to the development of a co-operative atmosphere at the college than will confrontation politics. Moreover, the methods of persuasion have succeeded in the past (most notably in the parity vote last year) and I can see no reason for giving up these methods unless they have clearly failed.

Indeed, B. Weisleder (the mover of the motion on bloc voting) admitted that it signified a move away from persuasive methods and towards the use of sheer power. But is it not likely that faculty will react to the use of power tactics by students and respond in kind? At that point, the constitutional path to democratization of the college would be useless, and students would have to resort to confrontation politics be-

tween the polarized blocs. The king of "college community" that would result can be imagined.

In short, there are many reasons for concluding that bloc voting is a bad principle and a poor and dangerous tactic. Caucus has made a most unfortunate mistake!

Sincerely,
William Michie

Maltby clarifies position

To the Editor of PRO TEM:

This letter comes to you in response to Dianne Travell's article in the Sept. 27 issue of PRO TEM. I believe that the article misconstrues the discussion that actually took place at the student caucus meeting, and would like to attempt a clarification thereof.

The article mentions that I agreed that a consensus caucus was necessary, but that there would be "great difficulty" in rusticating members who refused to support a caucus bloc. This remark as reproduced in PRO TEM appears to be in refutation, and in opposition to, the proposal for bloc voting.

To dispel this ambiguity, it should be stated that I supported entirely and unequivocally the O'Brien proposal for bloc voting on policy issues. The remark was intended simply to indicate the apparent paradox of a caucus elected by the students impeaching one of its members, in the absence of constitutional machinery, without appeal to the student body. It is my belief that this is not a paradox because the caucus was

elected by the student body with a mandate to further student interests in the struggle for democratization of the university. If the caucus decides that bloc voting is conducive, or even essential, to this end, then there is no "great difficulty" in impeaching members of the caucus who will not support the will of the collective.

The article also mentions that the O'Brien proposal was for a consensus caucus, which is not entirely true. The "consensus caucus" was advocated by moderate members who felt that caucus could only "agree to agree" when a policy issue requiring caucus solidarity arose.

This proposal was advanced in support of the principle that voting according to personal opinion in the face of critical policy issues should be allowed; a principle which both Gary O'Brien and myself opposed.

Bloc voting was intended as the machinery by which the idea of the "consensus caucus" could materialize, and, through greater solidarity and efficacy of the caucus, function to advance the cause of increased student participation in the decision-making processes of the university.

As you may already know, caucus voted in support of the principle of bloc voting (10-3) at a meeting on Sept. 27. Furthermore, when the caucus by-elections are held on Oct. 19, we will be asking students to vote 'Yes' on a referendum giving caucus the "constitutional" right to rusticate members who will not support the majority as a bloc on policy issues.

I am sure that neither Miss Travell nor PRO TEM had any intention of misrepresenting or obscuring the discussion that took place at the meeting.

Best wishes for continued success with the paper.

Sincerely,
Bruce Maltby

A preview of the Toronto municipal election: ~~opposition~~ to the establishment

by JOHN COBB

The December 4 municipal election will be a critical political event in Toronto City and Metro. For the first time in Metro's modern "boomtown" era, there is a serious challenge to the incumbent majority of Toronto's City Council.

Municipal governments in Metro during the past 20 years have dealt not only with the typical chores of urban and suburban administration. They have also supervised massive change and growth — of population, of economy, of physical landscape. Statistically, and in many big ways socially, Toronto is not the same place it was in the late Forties. Few other major cities in North America have changed so much in so short a time.

During the late Sixties there began, in one of Metro's six boroughs, Toronto City, a wave of protest about the kind of supervision which was controlling and guiding development and change. During struggles about various issues, particularly about the Spadina Expressway, urban renewal in Trefann Court and several high rise redevelopment schemes, this protest became a mounting political force.

The government-opposition polarization which increasingly characterizes the City's politics has no parallel in Metro's other municipalities, the five suburban boroughs — except perhaps somewhat in York — or at Metro Council. But major trends in the City's politics have implications for the rest of Metro because the City controls a third of the seats at Metro Council, and because big decisions at City Council, about questions like Metro Centre or downtown automobile policy, affect all of Metro.

The questions now at issue in the City can for the most part be summarized in three points:

1) The opposition believes that the incumbent government at City Hall is far too attentive to the needs and desires of the real estate and land development businesses and pays too little attention to the City's planners, its less powerful citizens and its past. The government believes that development, as it has been occurring, is an essential and necessary part of a growing City.

2) The opposition believes that the government is more concerned about the needs of people who use the City — for example, suburban commuters who drive to work, or business-oriented groups like the Harbour Commission — at the expense of people who live in the neighbourhoods of the City.

3) The opposition does not believe the majority of aldermen try to run a representative government. Voting records kept and assessed by the Confederation of Ratepayers and Residents Associations indicate that a majority of aldermen habitually vote against the position of local residents on issues outside the aldermen's own wards. The incumbent government believes that local residents who organize to express their views do not represent the majority of people who live in the City.

A fourth group of issues, about which some among the opposition are vocal and

others are silent, concerns the consistently more solicitous manner of the City toward areas of the City where middle and upper class people live as compared with the treatment of working and lower class neighbourhoods.

Although, like most politics, the battles that have been going on have usually involved only small groups of active people on both sides, the opposition believes that the issues are being dramatized sufficiently and that the incumbent government has alienated enough people from occasion to occasion, to make the election of at least a few more opposition aldermen likely. In their most optimistic moments, some members of opposition groups even entertain the possibility of taking control of the City government. The opposition bloc at Council now ranges from four (Sewell, Jaffary, Chisholm and Kilbourn), on more serious deviations from past policy, to eight (these four plus Eggleton, Hope, Scott and Crombie), on more conservative questions.

In this article, based on conversations with people all across the city, we will review the announced and likely aldermanic candidates who will run in each of the City's wards. Two points should be made:

— People labelled as opposition candidates come from varied backgrounds and have varied ideas. They range from conservationist-minded PC's to militant community organizers. While united in opposition, they are not an organized group in any but the very loosest sense.

— The situation in the wards has been changing continually in recent days, and by the time this sees print will likely have altered in at least a couple of wards; we will update this overview in future issues.

Ward One

1969 results: Ben Grys, 9,031; William Boytchuk, 4,544; five others, about 11,000.

September, 1972: Grys, who admitted taking part in Council procedures about an issue in which he had a financial conflict of interest, and who is a faithful member of Council's majority, will run again. Boytchuk, who also votes with the government, will probably run again too. A local PC big shot Carl Gluszczyk has announced his candidacy, and it is expected that Elizabeth Eayrs, of Swansea Ratepayers, will enter the race shortly. Eayrs has some support from local people involved in opposition politics, but their feelings are less than wholly enthusiastic because it isn't clear to them just what sort of alderman Eayrs will be. She will have to run a strong campaign because, according to observers, she is barely known among any but active ratepayer group members outside Swansea — a corner of the ward cut off from the rest by Bloor Street and High Park. Other candidates probably will emerge, but there is little likelihood a strong ward-wide opposition candidate will come forward. This is a puzzle to some opposition workers in other parts of the City who point out that one of the most bitter redevelopment

ment struggles of the last few years concerned Ward One's Gothic-Queen neighbourhood. Other observers point out a large part of the ward is made up of Eastern European people among whom opposition sentiments have made little headway to date and who do not seem too concerned about Grys' notoriety.

Prognosis: Grys will be re-elected. Boytchuk, as an incumbent, presently has the edge for the other seat if he runs, but a cluster of ethnic-based candidates could give Eayrs a break.

Ward Two

1969 results: Allan Lamport, 5,861; Chisholm, 4,437; six others, about 9,000.

September, 1972: Lamport, who has been in Toronto politics since 1937, held Ward Two when the city-wide post office controller, which he held, was abolished and ward boundaries were redrawn prior to the 1969 election. Lamport votes solidly with the majority. The junior alderman, Chisholm, is one of Council's most consistent opposition members. Chisholm will run again, and Lamport probably will. Other candidates, to date, are David May of Park Ratepayers and Mike Hookway, who will run with Chisholm on an NDP slate. Both May and Hookway seem to have more in common with opposition thinking. The presence of three opposition names on the ballot is expected to hurt Hookway and not incumbent Chisholm.

Prognosis: The big question is, if Lamport runs again, can he be beaten, now he's a more known factor than he was in 1969. Toronto has been voting for Lamport on and off for 25 years, and he's probably not beatable. Will he run? Lamport loves politics like a bear loves honey. Lamport and Chisholm will return from Ward One.

Ward Three

1969 results: Hugh Bruce, 5,131; Piccininni, 4,340; four others, about 3,000.

September, 1972: It's not known if Bruce, who locals say attracts the voting Anglo-Saxon minority in an area with a huge, generally non-voting Italian majority, will run again. He and Piccininni, who will run again and poll well among the Italians, both among Council's majority. Michael Goldrick, an articulate but lesser known opposition candidate has been working in the ward for more than a year — organizing, helping folks out and generally gathering support. Vincenzo Garisto, a PC stalwart, has also declared his candidacy.

Prognosis: Piccininni for one seat; other is uncertain — probably Bruce, if he runs.

Ward Four

1969 results: Tony O'Donohue, 4,972; Eggleton, 2,688; six others, about 5,500.

September, 1972: Ward Four is one of the wild ones. O'Donohue will run for mayor and leave a seat vacant. Margot Andras, an opposition sparkplug and community organizer who has become known in Ward Four as a result of her work in the Lionstar controversy and other local problems, began running for the open seat in mid-summer; she is running harder and better than several opposition observers had expected she would. The other declared candidate, until last week, was a man named Ted Culp who is assessed as a threat to nobody. Culp polled 768 votes running in Ward Five in 1969. Old-time Toronto pol Harold Menzies, who ran third in Ward Five in 1969 — his old ward was chopped up by the new ward lines — announced last week he'd be a candidate in Ward Four. George Ben, a former Liberal MPP who lost his seat in the 1971 provincial election, is expected to become a candidate soon. And one has begun hearing the name of Mary Fraser, presently Ward Four's senior school trustee, as an aldermanic possibility. She's well-known and popular throughout the ward. Her politics are somewhat undefined, perhaps vaguely progressive.

Prognosis: Eggleton, as an incumbent, has a good chance to return. Fraser has a good shot at the other seat if she runs. If not, it's uncertain.

Ward Five

1969 results: Ying Hope, 6,016; Bill Archer, 5,370; seven others, 13,500.

September, 1972: Ward Five is probably the opposition's strongest ward at present. The Italian western segment will vote old guard if there's a candidate; opposition strength across the rest of the area, which is almost entirely organized in residents' associations, will swamp the ward. Archer, who's not exactly a member of Council's majority, but sort of tends that way, is getting out while the getting is good to Ward Six. Colin Vaughan, a leader of the Stop Spadina forces, is the only candidate in sight for the open seat. Some others may emerge, but they'll be entering an uphill fight.

Prognosis: Vaughan and Hope. The battle is for top spot.

Ward Six

1969 results: June Marks, 4,738; Horace Brown, 2,810; eight others, 12,000.

September, 1972: Horace Brown appears too ill to run again, and Marks, who invariably votes with the majority, is in deep trouble with constituents all over the ward. Archer, from Five, has been playing Ward Six alderman for several months and been cozying up to residents and business groups throughout downtown. Dan Heap, unsuccessful St. Andrew-St. Patrick NDP candidate in the 1971 provincial election, who polled well against PC strongman, Allan Grossman, has declared his candidacy. Rose Smith, a neighbourhood candidate from the Brunswick-Sussex area, and John Conforzi, who finished 5,000 votes out of the money in 1969, may run. There is speculation that if Peter Stollery's bid for MP as a Liberal against incumbent P.C. Perry Ryan is unsuccessful, he may enter the municipal race. Stollery finished 42 votes behind Brown in 1969. Other candidates are expected.

Prognosis: Archer will take the top spot; Heap has a clear shot at number two.

Ward Seven

1969 results: Karl Jaffary, 5,433; John Sewell, 5,054; seven others, about 10,000.

September, 1972: Jaffary and Sewell were the kind of people the old guard were worried about in 1968 when they tried to prevent implementation of new ward boundaries. Ward Seven used to share its aldermen with Rosedale under the old strip ward gerrymander, and the kinds of issues that Jaffary and Sewell have brought to City Hall used to be buried at the polls by the North-of-Bloor vote. There's speculation that people in the real estate and development industries will offer considerable

support to any remotely reasonable candidate who emerges to challenge Jaffary or Sewell. According to some estimates, more money will be spent in Ward Seven in this election than any other ward to bump off the two aldermen who are the core of the opposition. But an expensive campaign isn't likely to make much of a dent in the type of support Jaffary and Sewell have. Prognosis: Jaffary and Sewell again.

Ward Eight

1969 results: Fred Beavis, 7,183; Tom Clifford, 4,158; five others, about 9,500.

September, 1972: Beavis won't run for mayor, the knowledgeable Michael Best notwithstanding. He'll run in Eight again where the folks love Fred. Clifford is running for MP as a PC in the federal election, will be creamed by the NDP in this NDP stronghold, then will switch over to the aldermanic campaign with a quality of heavy federal campaigning in the area under his belt. Dallard Runge, formerly a member of the City's planning staff, who has ties with opposition workers across the City, has been campaigning since spring and recently endorsed by the NDP as aldermanic candidate. Runge's campaign has been growing rapidly; he's plugged into the NDP canvassing network that the party always seems to be able to produce in its areas of popularity. There may be other candidates announcing soon.

Prognosis: Beavis will win top spot again. Runge and Clifford will have a battle royal for second seat.

Ward Nine

1969 results: Tom Wardle, 9,264; Reid Scott, 9,074; four others, 12,000.

September, 1972: Wardle, a silent member of Council's majority, was told to resign from City politics or quit as an MPP from the province; he chose the former and has left a seat vacant. One rumour has it that Tom Wardle, Jr., will run for the seat. Joe McNulty, a real estate agent and former president of the Balmy Beach Club, is a

candidate. McNulty will likely vote with the old guard if elected. Dorothy Thomas is the opposition candidate for the Warde seat. Scott will run again, and other candidates may emerge.

Prognosis: Scott will win top spot. It's too soon to pick a runner-up.

Ward Ten

1969 results: Paul Pickett, 13,810; William Kilbourn, [redacted], about 14,000.

September, 1972: Pickett, a majority member, and Kilbourn, of the opposition, will run again. Juane Hemsol, a Planning Board member, whose sentiments are opposition, may run — stating clearly it's Pickett's seat she's after. No other noteworthy candidates are likely to emerge.

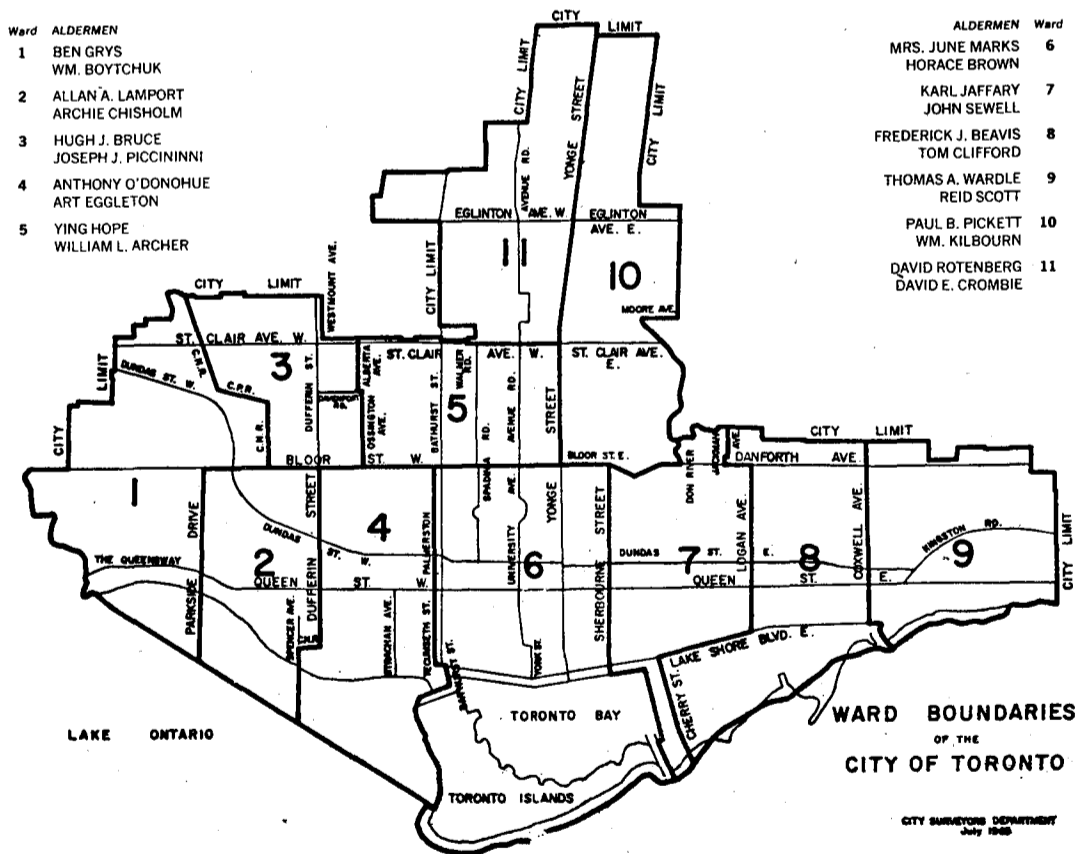
Prognosis: Kilbourn on top; Pickett, number two — reversing the 1969 tally.

Ward Eleven

1969 results: David Rotenberg, 15,518; David Crombie, 14,036, four others, 11,500.

September, 1972: Rotenberg and Crombie are running for mayor, leaving both seats open. Ann Johnson, an opposition candidate from the north end of the ward, is reported to be running well. Larry Grossman, son of Allan Grossman of Big Blue Machine fame, will run for the formerly Rotenberg Forest Hill vote. Grossman has made some incongruous opposition noises — incongruous because of his occupational and family ties. (His interesting occupational tie is with lawyer Marvin Horwitz, Grossman's legal partner. Horwitz has close ties with various high rise entrepreneurs, among them Cadillac Development.) Other candidates of unknown persuasion are in the wings — defeated Liberal candidate for MPP in Eglinton riding, Hugh Morris; PC Ron Atkey, who will lose the St. Paul's federal seat to incumbent Liberal Ian Wahn in the October election; and Bill McKay, an area resident whose politics are not a source of enthusiasm to opposition spokesmen.

Prognosis: Uncertain.



TORONTO'S ELEVEN WARDS

Toronto has had 11 wards for about 4 years. During the last term of Council [1966-69], the City's four posts of controller, which had been filled by City-wide vote, were abolished. The City's 9 wards were reshaped to 11, adding four aldermanic posts, to keep the size of Council the same — 23 members. Of these, only the mayor is now elected City-wide. In the redistricting,

the old strip wards — long, skinny wards which crossed several parts of the City — were erased at a battle between reformers and the old guard at the Ontario Municipal Board. Political observers have suggested this change, which means wards more nearly represent natural social areas of the city, is having serious implications for Toronto politics.

Laxer: Expounding a capitalist socialism

by DAVID MOULTON

With the rise of Jim Laxer as a national figure it is only natural that he has come under attack for some of his political positions and for some of the actions he has been involved in. Laxer assumed a major leadership role within the NDP Waffle, especially after his unsuccessful campaign to be leader of the federal NDP — David Lewis won that time around. Laxer, along with such notables as Mel Watkins and Eli Prepas, chose to disband the Waffle within the NDP rather than face only further fighting with Stephen Lewis and his cronies in Ontario and the likely possibility of being expelled from the party. While Laxer has gone on to form MISC (Movement for an Independent Socialist Canada), others within the Waffle like Steve Penner have decided to remain within the NDP as an organized caucus — the 'Left Caucus' — and fight the party establishment head on. The criticism the caucus makes of Laxer is that he is a political opportunist and careerist — a criticism I believe valid. Rather than fight the powers that be directly, Laxer has retreated with the hopes that next time the federal leadership will be his (remember in 1971 he was the last man on the ballot with David Lewis and received a third of the convention's votes). However, the problems with Laxer's politics lie far

deeper than at the level of whether he wants to eventually be the leader of the federal

Laxer has assumed the position of the 'socialist critic' of the automobile industry in Canada. Following the advent of Nixonomics in August '71 there arose a real fear of the Canadian-American Auto Pact surviving the battle cries of John Connally. Although concern has subsided since then it was believed that the Autopact 'safeguards' would become the victims of the United States' drive to restore its balance of payments deficit. Thus in January 1972, Laxer and the Waffle organized an 'Autopact Conference' in Windsor along with dissident United Auto Worker people to discuss the problem. In no time Dennis McDermott, the Canadian director of the UAW, was denouncing Laxer and the Waffle for political interference in 'union affairs'. Laxer, of course, rebutted that this action probably was the real beginning of the movement to rid the NDP of the Waffle. Along with this conference Laxer also wrote an article for the December 71-January 72 edition of the LAST POST entitled "Lament for an Industry" that describes the present situation in Canada vis à vis the car industry with some historical background and an outline of what should be done. I essentially call him to task for his solutions and question whether or not he understands some

of the important tenets of socialism.

There is no problem with Laxer's article when he is giving a descriptive account of the Canadian automobile industry and its relationship to the American auto industrial complex. Historically the Canadian industry has never been very competitive because of the high tariff structure that has been afforded it by an obliging government. This has not only been true for automobiles but also for most other manufacturing interests (electrical equipment and appliances, steel, rubber). Even the markets Canadian car companies had before the 30's in Commonwealth countries because of preferential tariffs disappeared after the Depression struck. What the Autopact and its 'safeguards' in essence did was rationalize the auto industry in this country. Rather than inefficiently produce all types of models for a limited market, the pact allowed for concentration on certain models (eg. Ford Maverick at St Thomas) with the balance to be imported from below the border with no tariff penalty. The recent moves by Nixon and Connally have simply thrown this 'equilibrium' into jeopardy by making it more profitable for multinational corporations like GM and Ford and their feeder industries to manufacture at home rather than abroad. This, of course, would force Canadian shutdowns. (Eaton Automotive in London has already shutdown to produce in Kentucky and Acme Screw and Gear in Toronto shutdown because it couldn't compete with American manufacturers). Such shutdowns in turn cause disruptive, if not massive, unemployment.

So the Canadian auto industry now faces the problem having once accepted the continental approach to organizing production, that it could very well be left holding the bag when America goes commercially isolationist. Thus the problem exists but what does Laxer propose as an alternative? "Public ownership of the auto industry ... to produce several models in this country at peak efficiency. Public ownership and production of an all-Canadian car would allow us to retain the profits from the industry in Canada."

There are a number of real weaknesses or errors in Laxer's approach, and in the economics of the Waffle in general. One of these weaknesses is their over-riding concern for the need to keep producing. Michael Cross, an historian from the University of Toronto, pin-points this problem in relation to the 'socialism' of the CCF that preceded the Waffle.

The old socialism was inadequate because it offered in state capitalism only a change of bosses in industry dedicated to the same purposes of private enterprise. The new socialism is inadequate because it offers in state capitalism an answer to foreign control with little discussion of presenting new goals, new in-

dustrial power relationships. The Waffle often seems as committed as the party mainstream... to the standard North American developmentism. Nationalization will end unemployment caused by business decisions made outside Canada ... will guarantee full employment ... will aid the expansion of the economy. In a society sick from the excess of development, in a society where the work ethic is surely in question, such policies have a musty reek. (M. Cross; "Third Class on the Titanic — The NDP Convention 1971," Canadian Forum April-May, 1971).

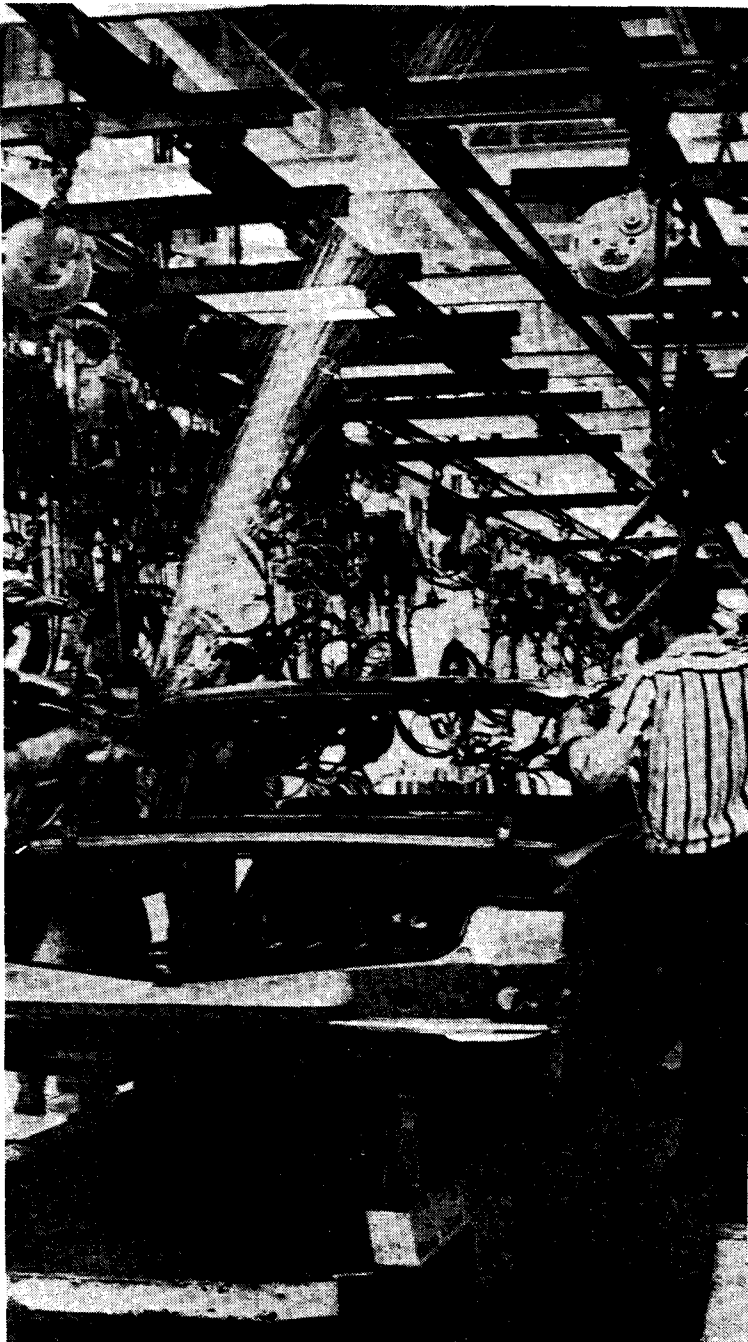
Even such noted a liberal as Eugene McCarthy has argued the need to control the production of the automobile and he has stated that we must begin to rebuild our cities around rapid transit systems and not the car. The question of whether we produce an all-Canadian automobile may well prove to be academic if we continue to let it dominate our lives and cities. Laxer hasn't addressed himself to that problem and even if he had, what happens to the auto-workers who are no longer needed if we cut back production? Do we put them out of work in a system that makes unemployment both a financial and psychological burden, or do we provide an economic system that doesn't define 'work' in terms of corporate pro-

duction.

Certainly Jim Laxer's protestations that he is a 'socialist' come under question when he still relates to the 'profits' or the auto industry under his proposal. His argument of retaining the profits within the country follows the same line of thought as that of the Committee for an Independent Canada (CIC)—that radical group affectionately known as Capitalists for Canada. And what does Laxer mean by peak efficiency — does that mean he will continue the demeaning and dehumanizing production line and refuse to raise the issue of democratic control of the industry by the people who are producing the vehicle? This democratic control, also known as worker participation or control, is a serious question all socialists must come to grips with, and Laxer as yet has not done so.

Laxer's correct when he raises the problem of the Canadian UAW and its role within the International Union of United Automobile Workers. However, the UAW, along with most other unions in this country and in the States have accepted the rules of the game of welfare capitalism and this in turn has affected those international union relationships. But to isolate this problem without dealing with all the others that beset the automobile industry in this country indicates a narrowness of analysis.

The criticisms I have made of Laxer should also be applied to a number of people who have attempted to apply socialist solutions to post-industrial society. Cross' observations about the 'new socialism' are very important to consider, and the dangers of implementing their suggestions are apparent. We can only hope that Laxer and others within the Waffle will continue to re-evaluate their positions and that the changes they offer the Canadian working class will become truly revolutionary.



Very important staff meeting today at 3 p.m.

First year reps All candidates meeting today at 12:00

on campus

Sunday, October 8

The film society presentation for tonight is "The Ernie Game" which will be shown in Room 204 at 8 pm. Memberships should still be available.

Counselling Services

NEW GROUP starting Wednesday, October 11. The type of group will be determined by participants. Inquire NOW: Counselling Centre, Glendon Hall.

For Reading Improvement course apply by October 9. Counselling Centre, Glendon Hall.

Marjoe: religion business

by STEPHEN GODFREY

There is an unusual and unforgettable movie playing now at the New Yorker cinema that reveals the dishonesty and hypocrisy of real-life con men better than any crime film you will ever see. The business of these men is religion, and the film is 'Marjoe', the name of the "hero" of this documentary.

Marjoe (a combination of Mary and Joseph) is a real man who became a famous figure in the southern United States at the tender age of three. Drilled and trained by his flamboyant and ambitious mother, he was ordained as an Episcopalian minister, and performed his first wedding at the age of four. During the next ten years, posing as a sweet and angelic "Child of God", he travelled around the country preaching hell and damnation. Accompanied always by his mother, he gradually picked up all the tricks of the revivalist business. All his sermons were carefully timed. An "Oh, Jesus" from his mother sitting behind him meant he was speaking too slowly, "Glory to God" told him he was going too fast, and "Praise be to Jesus" meant that he had captured his audience and it was therefore a good time to take the offering.

Marjoe estimates he earned around \$3,000,000 for his parents (he never received any of it) between the ages of four and fourteen. Then, suddenly, he could take no more, and left his mother forever.

The film 'Marjoe' records his comeback to the revivalist circuit after an absence of about ten years. This time he is in the business because he wants to be. The money is great. We see him in his motel room counting hundreds of bills after just one night

of preaching.

If you are at all religious, 'Marjoe' will disturb and infuriate you. The behaviour of the Episcopalian and Pentecostal ministers and sisters we meet during the film is nothing short of sacrilegious. Marjoe himself says he does not believe in God, never has, and because of his involvement with the Church, probably never will. The terrifying thing is that Marjoe is no better or worse than any of the other revivalists we meet; although perhaps a bit more honest.

The real question the film raises is whether these people are criminals or not. Certainly they tell some pretty awful lies to their gullible audience. At one point, a very successful minister states that "because I had faith, God gave me a Cadillac" and everyone believes him despite the fact that it is their money that has made the Cadillac possible. Another revivalist, this time a grossly fat "sister", decrees to her large audience that it is "only natural that we give to the Lord. But it is for the real sacrifices that Jesus will save you. The money for that winter coat you were saving for, perhaps this month's rent you were going to pay in advance..." And as she comments on the large cost of keeping up her church, the camera zooms in on a huge brooch encrusted with what look very much like diamonds and emeralds.

But her audience does not see the irony in this. The camera shows the agonized faces of the women as they decide whether to give almost all the money they have in their purses to this fat body.

The only preacher we see that we like is Marjoe, and perhaps we shouldn't. But as we see him collecting money at a revivalist meeting, we hear his off-camera voice condemning his own actions. And he tells us at the end of

the film that his career is over and he does not want to go back. At one point he says "I'm bad, but I'm not evil", and perhaps this is what makes him and his fellow preachers acceptable. Although they manipulate and take advantage of the simple faith of simple people, there is no coercion or force involved, and they are giving a great happiness and sense of purpose to many. For the Episcopalian congregations in Episcopalian congregations we see in the film religion is an addiction, and so monetary cost means nothing.

There is one scene where Marjoe has worked his audience up to such a feverish pitch that they rush up to be blessed by him when he tells them that "Jesus is in me". Every type of person comes up to him, and their faces when he touches them are incredible. Sailors with tattoos start moaning and crying, elderly matrons start wailing and screaming, and in some cases keel right over, knocking people down behind them like a set of dominoes. Some of the hardier types just stagger back to their seats as if they were drunk, their glasses fogged up completely, laughing hysterically. By the time Marjoe's act is over, the big tent is a mass of moaning, quivering bodies, with a good number out cold on the ground. After scenes of ecstasy like that, you begin to wonder how you can ever condemn these ministers, even if they are rich enough to own two homes and farms in Brazil.

'Marjoe' is an incredible movie about a likeable and very good actor. Revivalists, with a few exceptions, seem to avoid Toronto so we seldom see the incredible "suspension of disbelief" you see in this film. 'Marjoe' is infuriating, terrifying, funny and sad and you'll never forget it.



Marjoe: 'Jumpin Jehosaphat!'

'Farm Show'

by RICK LEY

Now playing at Théâtre Passe Muraille is a collected work written by Paul Thompson entitled 'The Farm Show'. Thompson and five other actors wrote this play based on their experience living on a farm near Clinton, Ontario this past summer. In forming this production, various art forms such as mime, dance, song, narrative, monologue and sound poetry are utilized to create a vibrant, very authentic atmosphere that brought the entire audience closer to the farm experience.

The set consists of a clear, effective map of the surrounding rural area with the names of the individual farms and town lines marked. A screen overhead shows various slides of tractors, fields and farming communities that seemed rather unnecessary when you consider that the overall effect created by the cast is very intimate, and perhaps a bit magical.

The actors, six in all, perform splendidly. Each one represents a specific age group and together, play their roles to perfection. Fina MacDonnell plays the parts of the younger children, while Anne Anglin and Janet Amos assume older roles among the women. Miles Potter is cast as the younger of the men, David Fox plays the older, and Paul Thompson fills in superbly as the farm machinery.

Thompson presented this performance as a so-called

Sunday School concert and it represents one because of all the fragmented scenes that are thrown together. But behind this fragmentation, a complete picture of life in rural southwestern Ontario is formed: from Saturday, when everyone goes out to the market, to Sunday, when the farmers attend church services; from working around the farmhouses to being maimed and dying in the occasional farm accident. All this combined with Thompson's impressions of the surrounding eccentric farms formulates a fine reference to the community and its residents.

Many dark problems are explored as well. There is a sharp probing scene where people drift away from their farms to the big cities, and another which shows how dreary a farm can become during the cold winter spells which force the people into leading isolated lives. Also, a section devoted to Charlie Wilson, played by David Fox, adds a bit of mystery and intrigue. Charlie is portrayed as a complete isolationist, alone with his religion, his fascinating knowledge of the environment and a cruel, self-inhibiting facial palsy.

This is one staging that I don't feel anyone should miss. As drama, it is vigorous, informative and often insanely funny. As someone mentioned to me after the first set was over, he almost forgot how much fun the theatre can actually be.

Announcing . . .

The Backdoor Theatre Workshop announces the opening of their new fall season with two one-act plays by Eugene Benson entitled 'Joan of Arc's Violin' and 'Gunner's Rope'. In 'Joan of Arc's Violin', a neurotic writer has fears that his works are being copied. 'Gunner's Rope' finds two poverty-stricken men hatching wild schemes against the government in order to improve their financial positions. These plays are presented Thursdays to Saturdays at 8:30 pm to October 22nd. Admission for students is \$1.50 and the Sunday matinee at 2:30 is free. The theatre is located at 474 Ontario Street.

The Colonnade Theatre at 131 Bloor Street West is currently presenting Molière's

'The Imaginary Invalid', to October 6th. Goldoni's 'Mirandolina' runs until the 28th of October, Thursdays through Saturdays.

Finally, the Toronto Workshop Productions Theatre is presenting 'Poor Old World We Love You Anyway'. This musical is about a group of young Canadian Jews who travel to Israel with hilarious results and runs until October 15th, Tuesdays to Sundays at 8:30 pm. TWP's intimate 300-seat theatre is located at 12 Alexander Street just north of Wellesley and Yonge Streets. This theatre is acclaimed to be the oldest professional theatre company in Toronto and has pioneered the development of playwrights and original plays by Canadian authors throughout its 14-year existence.

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Axemen felled by Fourth

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The Glendon football league again kicked off its 1972 schedule on Monday when the athletic council after an entertaining meeting Friday afternoon decided that the recent re-alignment of the houses constituted a revision in the schedule or a new schedule. The football convenor, head referee and chairman of the athletic council opted for the new schedule. And so on Monday the teams were back at it again some losing games they had previously won while others repeated their losing ways.

The big game of the week saw 4th-year-faculty-alumni clearly establish themselves as the team to lose to. They again beat the Axemen, pre-season favourites. This time though it was not even close as the veterans thumped the Axemen by the score of 32 to 12. Tim Anderson, on loan from the Toronto Argonauts, was the top scorer in the game as he swept into the end zone for 12 points. Brian Marshall who is still talking about the one that got away, had to settle for 7 points. Mike Eisen also scored 7 points but the management of 4th year wanted to keep this a secret because the New York Giants are in the market for an experienced water-boy and it has been rumoured that Eisen has been approached by them. The 4th year management is claiming that New York is tampering. While they're hot they just cannot afford to lose Eisen. J. Millar rounded out the scoring with 6 points. Glen Jones and Doug Knowles would like to point out that they were

standouts and they would have had touchdowns except that somebody found the official score sheet.

Jon Husband and John Frankie did all the scoring for the Axemen as they split the 12 points, each receiving 6 points. Explaining the lumberjacks loss, defensive star, Charlie Laforet said that the defence was not up to par, that the offence was below par and that A-house just did not score more points than 4th year.

3rd year gained their first win of the early season as they slipped by a revamped 2nd year 14 to 6. Jamie Doran and Steve Marchessault shared a twelve pack with each emerging with a six pack. Mike Lustig was not so fortunate and could only manage 2 points.

Joe Tuzi led all the 2nd year scorers with 6 points. Greg Cockburn mentions to all his fans and admirers that in order to keep up his image as BMOC, or Big Man on Campus (one or the other, it's all the same to me — Greg Cockburn) he has taken up the game of football. "If I don't say so myself, I'm pretty good too," says a modest and introverted Greg Cockburn. The sports writer also noticed that Tony Hall former star benchwarmer for the York Mills Titans was also making his debut on Monday but for 2nd year.

In the Futility Bowl, Peter Carsalle, travelling incognito as Ye Greene Machine, blanked the B-house Sons of B 8 to 0. The top scorer of the game was Peter Carsalle with 8 points. "I could have scored on one play," said Roger Leblanc, "but I didn't want to steal all the glory from Peter." To say the least no one scored for B-house,



And after only two weeks in dance 100, Les Comrie and PRO TEM's Allan Grover can perform the very difficult twin twist. Simply amazing!

but K.C. Haffey, who watched the game from his vantage point at main campus, said that the Sons of B had quite a few chances but must learn

to catch before they are successful.

All golfers are advised that the Glendon Open is in its final rounds and it is advisable

that one get out and play very soon. For the men there is intramural tennis on today and the women's is tomorrow. the men's cross country will be held on Thursday.

Gophers see the light

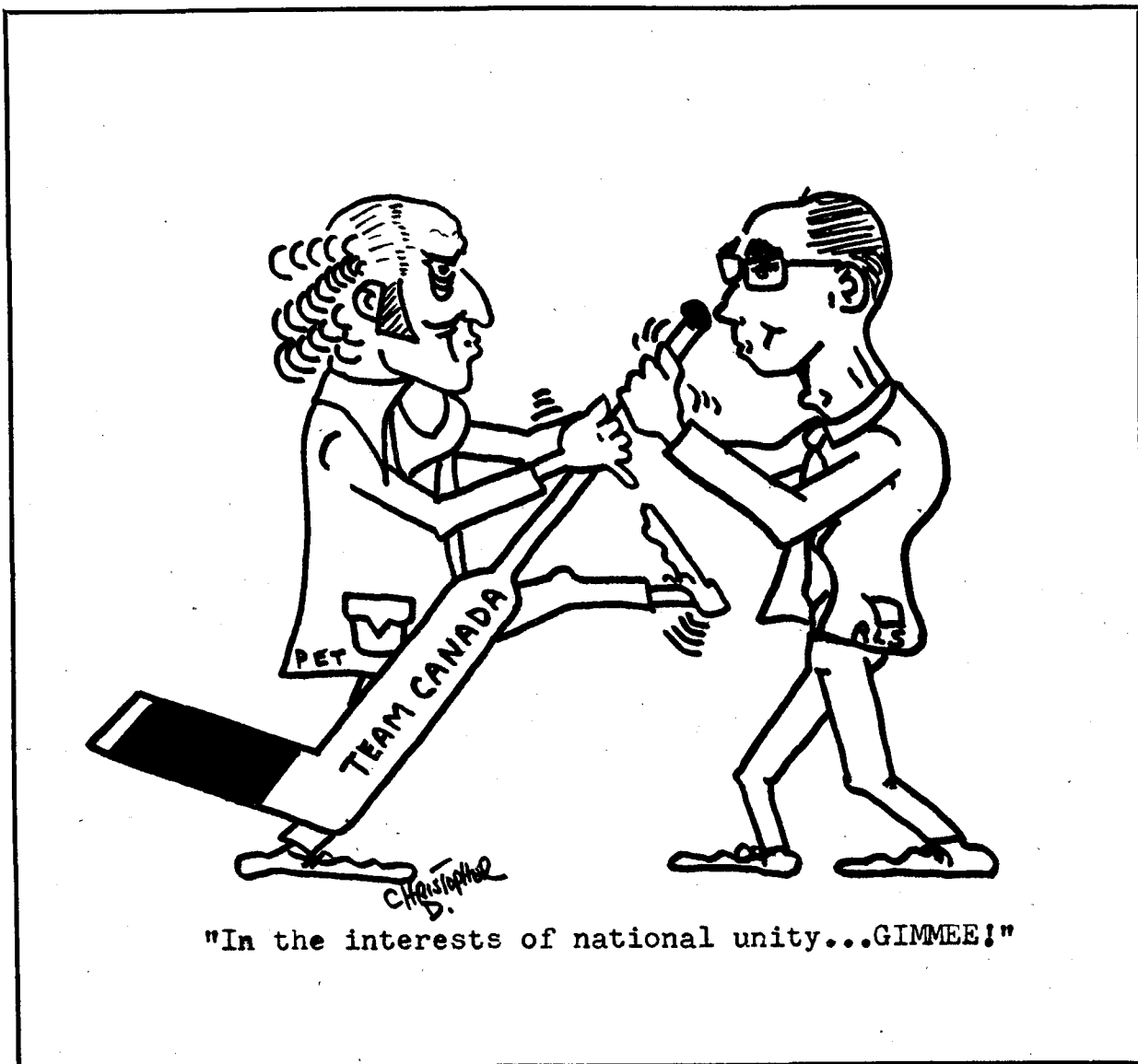
The Glendon Gophers, the intercollege football league anti-champions in 1971 got back to winning form last Tuesday as they buried Stong College in a loosely played wide open game. The unofficial final score was reputed to be 31 to 7 with the score going as high as 38 to 7 if one believes the faction that says that Angle Diclemanti (take note of the spelling Ange) scored a touchdown. PRO TEM however considers this faction subversive and will not have any part of its seditious allegations even if they are correct. Doug Street rounded out the Gophers scoring with

2 points and the educated toe of Mike Lustig added 5 points. Doug Knowles traversed the treacherous terrain for another 6 points, and Brian Marshall's 18 points proved to be an important feature in the winning picture.

In a post game analysis of the game, John Frankie, thought that Doug Street's use of the bomb in breaking up Stong's zone defence, and use of the running play was instrumental in providing a low scoring first half, to open the way for the wide open second half.

FLASH! FLASH! A late flash from Glendon Stadium reports that the Glendon Gophers have kept their winning streak alive by defeating Founders 26 to 18. In the dispatch, Brian Marshall reports that he was the game's hero as he got all but two of Glendon's points on four touchdowns. Brian adds that he allowed Mike Lustig to get the other 2 points.

"It was a close game until they got off the bus, after that it was no contest. The Groundhogs had no conception of what they were doing and one really wondered if they had ever seen a football or a football game before. In a nutshell they were disorganized and very confused. Everything fell apart." These were the comments of an observer to the slaughter that the Glendon Groundhogs, the women's intercollege football team received at the hands of some team they would rather forget and it seems some have successfully forgotten. The final score was 23 to 0, and they were never in a scoring position throughout the game. The score revealed that the coaches will probably be forced to return to the basics of football and get away from the intricate playcalling that most championship high school teams could never perfect.



Pirhannas eat Osgoode

A new sport at the intercollege level was inaugurated Monday and Glendon was immediately favoured to take the championship. The new sport is co-ed inner-tube water polo, and the Glendon Pirhannas won their first game 7 to 0 over Osgoode. Inner-tube water polo is played the same way as regular water polo except that one gets around on black inner tubes (amazing) that was ripped off some car in the lower parking lot. Donald Duck floats were not allowed as top PRO TEM star Sydney the duck soon found out. He immediately boycotted the match in order

to attract attention to the duck liberation movement.

Doug Gayton led the Pirhannas with 3 goals and Doug Watson dunked 2 goals. Anne Holland and Janice somebody split evenly the other 2 goals. "Mention the fact that I was sterling in the net and that I received my first shutout of my short career in co-ed inner tube water polo," advised Pirhanna star Paul 'Streak' Picard. Jon Husband adds that co-ed inner tube water polo is fun to play but has great potential as a spectator sport. "It's great to watch," said Jon.