

PROTEM

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 11

Caucus backs dual plenum

by ALLAN GROVER

The students' caucus of faculty council voted to push for a dual plenum model for redistribution of faculty and student power at a meeting held Monday night. The decision followed a presentation by Daphne Read, chairperson of the Committee on College Government (CCG), of the work done by the committee thus far.

The model proposed is a version of the "parallel-parity-dual plenum" structure adopted by the Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology Department of Simon Fraser University in 1968. Under the model, two separate legislative bodies, a student plenum composed of all Glendon students, and a faculty plenum composed of all faculty, would be established. Committees made up of equal numbers of representatives from each body would continue faculty council committees. Legislation originating in these committees would have to be passed by both plenums before going into effect.

The structure of the executive committees of the student plenum has not been determined. It has been suggested that the students' council could be incorporated into the student plenum and could carry out its functions under this expanded structure, with the faculty plenum having no veto over matters of interest solely to students.

The dual plenum model is one of three the CCG has discussed to date, and has already been defeated by a vote of 4-2. All three faculty members of the committee, plus Bill Michie, who resigned from the student caucus when the principle of bloc-voting was accepted in the referendum held last month, voted against the proposal. Student members Read and Claire Graham voted for the dual plenum concept.

Ms Read indicated that CCG is presently considering two other proposals for restructuring of college government. The first, a "shrink" council, would be composed of approximately 35 faculty and 15 students, and would have all the powers of the present faculty council. Such a move would require that the Senate of York University amend its regulation restricting student representation on faculty councils to 15 per cent of faculty strength.

A "shrink" council would have the advantage of creating a more manageable structure without drastically affecting the students' position on the council. A study conducted of attendance at last year's council meetings shows that on average 33 per cent, or approximately 38 of the 114 faculty members, attended each meeting. Eighteen students presently sit on the council, although two more will be added next week. However, voting on crucial matters, such as last year's decision to allow parity on council committees, is often taken by postal ballot, with all members of the faculty entitled to vote whether they were at the meeting or not.

A third proposal would see the creation of a "steering committee" composed of equal numbers of faculty and students which would review and approve all legislation to be presented to the council. However, the final decision-making power under this model would remain with the full faculty council as presently constituted.

Although the Committee on College Government has made no final decision as to its report to council, both Read and Graham indicated they think the "shrink" council model will eventually be approved. They also noted that the other four members of the committee were not willing to discuss the concept of student/faculty parity at this time, believing that such a discussion should be delayed until the "experiment" with committee parity, which was set up to run for two years, can be reviewed.

In moving that the dual plenum model be adapted, council member Barry Weisleder stated that caucus members should not be prepared to accept half-hearted reforms, but should begin to "educate and mobilize" students towards the demand for equal representation in the decision-making process at Glendon. The vote to accept the dual plenum concept was 10 for with one abstention. In addition, caucus members of the CCG were instructed to write a minority report defending the model for presentation to council if necessary.

The caucus will decide at a later date if this will be considered a "key" question demanding the support of all caucus members in a vote in council.

OFS demonstration meets poor response



Demonstration organizer David Moulton being interviewed outside Queen's Park.

by RICHARD HUNT

If there exists a thing called 'The Student Movement' in this country, it certainly was not in evidence yesterday afternoon at Queen's Park, when less than 300 of Ontario's 100,000 university students marched to the Parliament Buildings to protest the cutbacks in education spending and the rise in tuition fees.

Even though the demonstration was not well-attended, it was extremely well-publicized and prepared for in advance. It seems the major factors affecting the poor turnout were the refusal of three of Ontario's major universities (U of T, Western and Queen's) to support the demonstration, and, probably more influential, the plain indifference of the average Ontario university student.

At any rate, a few concerned students from various Ontario institutions of higher learning (Brock, Trent, York, Glendon, Carleton, Seneca, Waterloo and several U of T colleges) assembled at Convocation Hall at 1:00 pm to begin the mini-demonstration. At the ensuing meeting, chaired by Glendon's student council president David Moulton, petitions and statements of support and solidarity were presented, and the general co-ordinator of O.F.S., Craig Heron, outlined the events leading up to the demonstration.

Heron stated that when students return to the universities, they must get their waffling administrators to come down on either side of the issue. This statement was made in reference to the fact that while several university

presidents have supported the student protest, they have not given the overall definitive support which is needed on this issue.

After this general hub-bub students left Convocation Hall under the watchful eye of U of T security guards and marched to Queen's Park led by Innis College bearing a banner which read: "STOP THE CUTBACKS — TAX THE CORPORATIONS". The ever-present revolutionary albatrosses — The Young Socialists — managed to get the marchers to chant: "2-4-6-8 Stop the Cutbacks, Fight the State".

When the students arrived at Queen's Park, David Moulton again outlined the broad base of the demonstration. Next a spokesperson from the Ontario Federation of Labour confirmed the support of its 700,000 members and stated that tuition fees should be abolished.

The socialist candidate for mayor of Toronto, Jackie Henderson, called for a united student front to combat capitalist oppression of students and the favouritism to corporations displayed by the Conservative government.

When John McNie, the Minister of Colleges and Universities, arrived he gave a performance equal to anything the previous minister, George Kerr, could have contrived. Fundamentally, he gave the same old answers to the same old questions — guaranteeing nothing and releasing no new information. When questioned about free and universal access to universities he stated that as far as he is concerned the Ontario government is not

making it difficult for students to go to university. Furthermore: "There seems to be a feeling that free access to higher education guarantees that students from lower income families will go to university. This is not true."

The NDP education critic Floyd Lockrin indicated the general support of the New Democrats, but he stated that he doesn't feel that students have broad public support on the issue. Although he doesn't think the Ontario government will change its position, he urged students to continue their struggle.

York University President David Slater appeared at Queen's Park to speak to the rally, but when he arrived he found that a decision had been taken by the demonstration's organizing committee to strike him from the agenda. Despite heated opposition to the move, the demonstration marshalls took the action after Glendon student Barry Weisleder argued that Slater, as a university administrator, could not be considered an ally of students.

David Moulton, on behalf of OFS, will be writing to Slater apologizing for the marshalls' action. OFS had asked Slater to attend and speak to the demonstration.

Immediately after the yelling match at Queen's Park, about 100 students re-assembled at Convocation Hall to assess the afternoon's confrontation. The remaining students then resolved that OFS should hold a moratorium on post-secondary education during the second week of classes in January, organizing rallies and teach-ins to publicize student grievances.

Academic Survival

Who works at Glendon, went to school in a convent but isn't a Catholic, left after the English equivalent of junior matriculation because she didn't like school (and wonders whether that makes her a drop-out), once worked as an organizer of Red Cross blood donor clinics, and came to York's Glendon Campus as secretary to the fledgling university's first dean of arts?

Wrong! Dave Moulton never gave his blood to anybody.

Try again. Who keeps track of all Glendon's past and present students, runs the examinations and grading process, hears tales of woe, gives advice, and is the only person on campus able to interpret the maze of academic regulations at Don Estates?

If you missed it again you've just been rusticated — or will be after the December 1 when the government officially recognizes your existence and pays the university for your body.

Angela Newham got her job in a somewhat roundabout way. As secretary to former principal Escott Reid, she was typing a letter to a woman offering her the job as Student Programmes Officer.

Before she had finished, she decided the job sounded interesting, walked into The Man's office and said: "What about me?"

Reid had "inherited (her) along with the furniture" from present dean of arts John Saywell when he moved his baggage and faculty to the Steeles campus.

"I think I survived one year as Reid's secretary," she

says now with a slight grin, "before I saw this way out."

In short, she was hired and the rest, as they say, is history.

For novices, Angela Newham is the tall slender lady with a trace of an English accent who sits surrounded by files and students in York Hall's C135.

That's the office with the open door that has line-ups outside before exams, around the deadline for dropping out or switching courses, and following a particularly heavy flu/party epidemic.

Most of the students at Glendon face some kind of academic trouble and whether they've asked their profs or one of their friends, the answer to the problem has been "see Angela".

They're lined up to find out how to draft a petition or drop a course without penalty. Some may be mad at a prof and want to find out what their rights are. (The occasional faculty member may phone for the same reason.)

This academic counselling she views as "the best part of the job, because it's dealing with the individual as opposed to the mass of files and student records we keep."

"The most valuable part of what we do is keep an open door ... having somebody here pretty well full time so students can drop in and check out certain aspects of the regulations as they come to mind.

"But that's just an extension of Glendon's usefulness anyway, of not having to walk very far to find out the an-

"See Angela" - for academic headaches

swer to anything."

She doesn't keep records of how many people just "drop in" for advice, but last year she processed 220 petitions alone, and counselled most of the students involved in how to draw them up.

One thing Ms. Newham stays away from is psychological counselling. She claims no experience in the field and tries to steer people with emotional problems to counselling services.

Despite the "see Angela" mood of most people with academic questions, STUDENT Programmes is not a one-person show.

Barbara Reynolds handles a lot of the legwork of an office with ever-increasing files. And the phone seems at times like a permanent part of her ear.

Overall head of the operation is Glendon registrar Cy Pilley. Most students get to know him at some point in their academic career — if not when seeking advice on an academic or financial problem then through the written word.

As a chartered accountant and keeper of the books for the College, he writes the letters within those ominous, white-windowed envelopes, that invariably demand money.

Among them they run what Angela Newham sometimes calls "dial-a-regulation." And with exams and end-of-term flu bugs coming up, "see

Angela" is the best advice a student with academic problems can get.

She can spell out your op-

tions, and after surviving the Red Cross, Escott Reid and a convent, the problem, you can be sure, won't be new.



Tucker calls cutback actions 'deliberate'

Glendon Principal Albert Tucker, speaking to a general meeting of Glendon students on Monday, stated that in his view the government of Ontario ordered cutbacks in post-secondary education spending last spring with the deliberate intention of reducing university enrollment.

Tucker quoted from a government document circulated before the cutbacks were announced. The document states that the government's "open door" policy towards university education has created a growing percentage increase of students in relation to the concurrent rise in population, and predicts that by 1980 there will be a 10 per cent surplus of university graduates over the employment opportunities available to them.

The report concludes that the government had three options open to it: it could continue its present level of sup-

port; it could suggest to universities that they increase their entrance qualifications; or it could increase tuition fees and reduce student grants through the Ontario Student Awards Programme. Tucker added that following the last alternative was the statement that "the government has already taken steps to implement this recommendation."

Tucker concluded that despite statements issued by then Minister of Colleges and Universities George Kerr and present Minister Jack McNie, "it is not true that the government did not intend to effect, university enrollment, or that enrollment has not been affected".

"The government has taken a step with the distinct social goal in mind of cutting down the number of students on the job market," Tucker stated. "As students you must ask if you want to be consulted

before the government undertakes such significant shifts in economic and social policy".

The general meeting was called to raise support for the demonstration on Queen's Park which occurred yesterday. Dave Moulton, President of the Glendon Student Union and a member of the executive of the Ontario Federation of Students, told the meeting that negotiations held last week with Ontario Premier William Davis and McNie had gone nowhere. Davis promised that tuition fees would not be

raised for 1972-73, but would not guarantee that the loan ceiling of the Ontario Students

While we may not see ourselves participating in the shaping of destinies (including our own), we are, at least faced with many questions — assuming we recognize the need for some definition of direction and purpose — questions such as: What are the aims of an English course union?; how can it achieve these goals?; What are the fifteen doing to our course union? Now do you see why we should all go to the mee-

tings?

Award Programme would not be raised. The ceiling was raised from \$600 to \$800 last year, and Moulton stated that there was reason to believe that it might be raised an additional \$200 in 1972-73.

on campus

Wednesday, November 22

The English 253 Production 'The Serpent' is presented in Pipe Room tonight at 8 pm. Admission 50 cents.

Thursday, November 23

Second performance of 'The Serpent' at 8 pm. Admission 50 cents.

Friday, November 24

Tobe announced

Saturday, November 25

The Fête de la Sainte Catherine (the Feast for Spinners with a taffy pull) is on in the Café at 8:30.

Sunday, November 26

The Film Society presents 'The Madwoman of Chaillot' at 8 pm in Room 204.

Tuesday, November 28

There is a chamber concert tonight in the Principal's Apartment in Glendon Hall at 8 pm. Admission free.

English union may disband

The members of the English department course union who met Wednesday Nov. 15 are planning to disband the association.

The reason given by Bart Higgins for this action is that the fifteen members, "the maximum number of people interested", feel that they are not truly representative of students in English at Glendon. "We can't take issues to the Department now," protests Higgins, "they know there's only fifteen people. If the union disbands people will feel more vulnerable."

The fifteen claim they are trapped. The Department needs them to give a semblance of student involvement

but on the other hand, with no backing from the student body, they are powerless, "just an empty gong." The union members feel "no loyalty to the structure — a structure that's not achieving anything," and hope by this action to force people to confront the dilemma.

The plan to disband comes as a surprise to many because the English course union has just recently won voting parity on the six departmental committees, including hiring and tenure. It has the potential to be a decisive, powerful force, yet this year there is only one student member from first year; last year there were none.

Very important

PRO TEM

staff meeting

today at 4

All staffers must attend.

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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Student participation in a critical year

November is by tradition a fairly dull month at Glendon College. A combination of uncertain weather, together with ever-approaching deadlines for essays and exams, tend to act as depressants, casting the college in a thickening pre-Christmas gloom. Students at the dinner table seem interested in only the most mundane of topics, and any effort to involve them in the extra-curricular affairs of this institution (other than a few well publicized social events) is inevitably destined to doom.

It is perhaps for this reason that no more than thirty Glendon students took part in the demonstration at Queen's Park yesterday. Perhaps the majority of students are aware of the issues which preceded and dictated a confrontation with the government. Perhaps a majority are even prepared to recognize that post-secondary education in Ontario is reaching a crisis point. Perhaps a majority of Glendon students do in fact care (but can't afford the three hours necessary to participate in a march in November). Perhaps.

The students at Glendon have never been particularly active politically. A turnout of over 25 per cent for elections to students' council or faculty council is impressive; general meetings seem by and large to be held exclusively for those students who happen to be eating in the Old Dining Hall at the time; course unions have more than anything else been a joke, largely run and maintained by the faculty.

Yet there have always been students who felt it was important that they analyse and understand the academic and political structures of the college in order to improve upon them — and who invariably began to ask that students be given a greater say in determining the rules and regulations which govern their academic lives, the content which dictates their interest or boredom with their courses — who asked, in effect, that they got their money's worth. It is to these students particularly that the college has owed a great deal of its vitality.

This vitality may soon be lost. It was, for instance, discouraging (for want of a better word) to listen to Monday night's discussion of the student caucus of faculty council regarding models for the reorganization of college government. The members of the caucus are in the main aware and concerned about the problems which face Glendon. They know that there is a reason only slightly more than 50 per cent of last year's first-year class returned to Glendon in 1972. They are concerned about the affects that the government's cutbacks in education could have on both the quality and style of university education. And

they are attempting to make the university more responsive to the needs and aspirations of its students — in a very real sense the consumers of education.

The discussion ended in near-unanimous agreement to back a dual plenum model of organization — one in which, at least theoretically, all students would participate, and under which both faculty and students would have to accept the proposals of the other for legislation to be effected. It was a "purist" type of decision, in that, having recognized that the dual in that, having recognized that the dual plenum structure comes closest to granting students equal rights with faculty, it was adopted despite the fact it has literally no chance of being

accepted by the faculty and put into operation in the near future.

No chance, that is, unless the students of this college should demonstrate emphatically that they wish to be involved in the decision-making processes of the college. And although never explicitly stated, it was clear that few members believed this might actually happen. It was to a great degree a position adopted so that it might be recorded for a future generation of Glendon students.

Other examples of this type of apathy abound. The fifteen members who compose the English course union have threatened to disband because students as a whole have refused to become involved. A meeting of 3rd

and 4th year History majors called last week to select members to a committee to choose a new chairman drew less than 10 students. The students' council, despite the abundant time and energy it has put into mobilizing students around the demands of the Ontario Federation of Students, continues to operate in a vacuum.

We ask only one thing — that you take 30 minutes one day to talk to someone involved in student government at Glendon, whether it be at the students' council, students' caucus or departmental union level. We ask this because we firmly believe that, having done so, you will begin to take student government at Glendon seriously.



letters

Wallis explains resignation

To the students of Glendon College:

Following the receipt of my resignation last Tuesday (Nov. 14), one member of the student executive council approached me to write this letter to explain my actions. My reasons were primarily personal, and I don't think that the student body would be concerned by them even should I wish to reveal them.

This is what I told the council on Nov. 7, but they were unwilling to accept this and in-

sisted that I be more explicit. In order to please them I offered what has been termed "political reasons". The problems were not insurmountable, and at any other time I would have been willing to stand against that which disturbs me most on the council.

I wish to make it clear that I do not oppose the concept of a student council; what I disdain is what it has become. Any who wish to be Communications Commissioner or who wish to fill any other position on the council, must be willing to face that fact that once elected the members of the council are not responsible to the student body (the election will indicate

that he or she isn't a representative of the students).

The council, under the influence of one or two people, prone to power tripping, no longer represents the conscience of the students. It receives \$17 each year from each student (approx 1100) and yet it is elected by only 22 per cent of this number.

Even more frightening is that personal ideologies play a decisive role in allocation of funds. Many students are shocked to learn of some of the beneficiaries of grants from the council. As students, we, in essence, give a gift to the president of the student union, and he and our "representatives" spend it

any way they like.

The candidate should not be frightened off, because a stand against these practises is not impossible. The new Communications Commissioners will find that there are many allies to be made on the council, and despite the prevailing influence of one or two people, the balance of power rests with more rational and sympathetic minds. All that needs to be done is to join with them.

To the next Communications Commissioner, good luck and I look forward to working with you in my position as Managing Director of Radio Glendon.

Yours truly,
 Barrie P. Wallis



graphic by tom macdonald

Tom

by Tony Di Franco

Under the sheltering roof of a fine and weathered chalet in the midst of the Laurentian mountains a mass of long-haired civil servants moved from barroom to meeting hall engaging themselves in high sounding perceptions. What prompted the government of this country to foot the bill for such a collection of risky looking types? Were these not the same who had in years previous fomented unsightly demonstrations throughout the land? Or at least had contact with those who did? What purpose lay behind this gathering? Was the state asking the service of this lot?

Indeed. This very group had a mandate—Youth. They were to spend the government's wealth, 33 million dollars of it, promoting and officiating over projects for the 1972 version of the Opportunities for Youth program. The program had survived the criticism of the previous year and was preparing to crank its new found gears into motion. Those of you who have sold encyclopedias will understand the nature and sentiment of such a gathering. The new must be initiated and the old must be reinvigorated in a wholesale rally.

The Opportunities for Youth program was revealed to the country in a speech to the House of Commons by prime minister Trudeau on march 16, 1971.

"We are saying, in effect, to the youth of Canada that we are impressed by their desire to fight pollution; that we believe they are well motivated in their concern for the disadvantaged; that we have confidence in their value system. We are also saying that we intend to challenge them and see if they have the stamina and self-discipline to follow through on their criticism and advice."

Youth had been of concern to the liberal government since the days of Lester B. Pearson, manifest in the formation of the Company of Young Canadians (CYC), a program which backlashed and embarrassed the government and consequently gave rise to a number of studies on youth. The Committee on Youth, the largest of these studies, published a report called *It's Your Turn*, whose mandate it was to study:

- the aspirations, needs and attitudes of youth;
- the government's present role in regards to youth.

Major recommendations of this study were that the CYC be disbanded and that a Canadian agency, along with five regional agencies, be set up to accommodate the needs of youth. These agencies would receive a complete and systematic appraisal

of their programs after three years. By the time *It's Your Turn* reached the desk of the Secretary of State (July 1971) the Opportunities for Youth program was already in operation.

In isolation from reality the prime minister's announcement of OFY in March may have been an indication that the government was already taking steps to implement these recommendations. A less cursory look would reveal that this was not so. The Committee on Youth had suggested that youth was not a class in itself, but rather, like the rest of society, was made up of different classes. Mr. Trudeau conveniently lumped youth together in his speech as a distinct and concerned class, and then proceeded to isolate a particular segment of youth, a particular class, the middle-class youth, as a target for governmental grants.

Two problems which had been worrying the government led to the implementation of such a program. The first was student unemployment during the summer months. The second was the inactivity of youth; a combination of unemployment and inactivity would lead to serious unrest—it should be remembered that in March 1971 the country was still under martial law following the 'October Crisis'. In answer to these problems the government, specifically the department of the Secretary of State under Gerard Pelletier, set out to provide youth with meaningful activities which involved the notions of youth initiative, potential social benefit and a sense of government responsiveness. Since the most vocal of youths were university students the program was geared to them.

The task was then set to the civil servants to operationalize the program. What had transpired in the minds of the politicians had to be translated into budgets, personnel and administration. Cam Mackie, one of the persons who had devised the actual proposal and who is presently working with Manpower's Local Initiatives Program (LIP), was chosen to be director of OFY. He quickly put together what has been described as a guerrilla bureaucracy, a collection of young social workers and radical types. That these new bureaucrats conceived of the program in different terms than the politicians was soon clear, and not altogether to the displeasure of the mandarins watching over the scheme. The program was out of the hands of Mr. Trudeau's government. Or so it seemed.

The fact is that these hip new bureaucrats were exactly what was needed to pull off so controversial a scheme. The old time civil servants were too far removed from youth to gain their confidence and

OFY :

sho par

trust. If nothing else these operators spoke the same jargon and wore the same type of clothing as their clients. Even if they did not inspire a sense of camaraderie in 'youth', here was an opportunity to dig into the public purse. Jobs for the summer of 1971 were at a premium. In the first year of operation there were 8050 proposals of which 2316 projects were funded, creating 27,832 jobs. Here was easy money, 24.7 million dollars worth.

The direction of unrest was refocused away from the government itself. To a large extent the discontent perceived by the state was being channelled into a discussion and criticism of the program, away from the actual causes to the methodology.

The very nature and format of the program was geared to that section of youth versed in the writing of reports—college educated youth. In their enthusiasm and empathy with this youth the operators (project officers), feeling some family kinship, acted out the traditional paternalistic role. Wild and 'far-out' proposals were funded in an air of excitement without much research into their feasibility. The criteria were sufficiently vague that consistency was almost precluded. Reactionary and conservative groups screamed to the press that the government was funding revolutionaries and communists.

Almost everyone who had knowledge of the program, from the left and from the right, watched with suspicion and interest. It seemed, ostensibly, that this 'planned anarchism' was backfiring and was heralding the demise of the liberal government.

Not surprisingly though, if you consider the motives of the program, the liberal government did not flinch. Although there were no set criteria for the selection of projects, there was nevertheless a hidden curriculum of rules set for the operators. The Treasury Board had sent out a memo delineating guidelines to be followed:

- young people be involved in planning, management and evaluation
- projects should be assessed on the basis of the precision, viability and potential for the achievement of their objectives
- new programs, ideas or services get higher ratings
- no duplication of service in either the private sector, government or existing agencies.
- projects must have support from organizations
- a ratio of secondary to post secondary students must be kept
- average cost per job be no more than \$1,000 for post secondary students and \$800 for secondary students
- 80 per cent of the grants must be salaries

What seemed like a chaotic enterprise takes on new dimensions with these guidelines. The first three criteria seem reasonable enough for an innovative youth program. The last five give a definite direction.

Projects which were "duplications of service in either the private sector, government or existing agencies" were not to be funded, and projects were to get support from organizations. In essence this was saying that existing agencies were fine and youth should concentrate its efforts providing services which were presently neglected. Trudeau had said that his government was impressed by youth's desire to fight pollution and their concern for the disadvantaged. So while not duplicating services provided by agencies they must get their support. Youth could be innovative as long as it did not trespass on established property and at the same time must receive their sanction to act.

Established local service agencies are not known

for their willingness to re- which is exactly what would projects to be effective. By money they could not powers. Agencies were not they were not effective programs, and in most cases give any support, they re- they would have control of 1971 program it was not sponsor responsible for the projects. In Ontario one in person for more than projects.

Of course there were, in not have such restrictions! groups were generally so disorder that they did no anyway. Wacheea, a Toronto \$25,275 "to provide accommodation transient youth" spent on bank loans and looking for transients which were in Toronto. If they did come Wacheea.

The last three criteria set concerned the nature of projects. The cost of jobs average of \$1000 for post-\$800 for secondary student job averaged to just over \$1 amount from which to university costs.

Projects could receive up total costs to cover operations severe limitation to the effort since even this amount was needing more money were their communities. Youth lessons of this society and were being funded to innovate 'value system'. The only way was to work with existing structures which caused it.

A task force commissioned evaluate the 1971 Opportunities stated:

"Although OFY did provide some students it did nothing which create student unemployment as it was, Opportunities were not be truly identified programme."

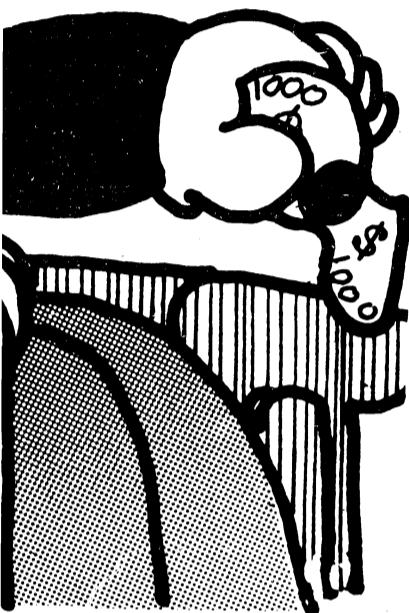
What was it then? It was the experience of most of the engaged in innovative and Quite the contrary, their initiative curtailed. Yet OFY survived coming out with general coverage.

For the 1972 program (million dollars with a substantial sophisticated staff. It began costly conference in the L Morin. The tone of the (distinguishable from a 19 except that here the membership than 10,000 dollars a year their communities, solicited the persons involved believe viable and revolutionary course this would have to knowledge of their employment sneaking in radical proposals this did happen the disguise of the groups were able to

The definition of radical mean anything from slapping publishing obscure avant-garde

It did not matter that it consistent philosophy. It was the nature of the program anything to unite them out program which would cater

OFY • showcase participation



trust. If nothing else these operators spoke the same jargon and wore the same type of clothing as their clients. Even if they did not inspire a sense of camaraderie in 'youth', here was an opportunity to dig into the public purse. Jobs for the summer of 1971 were at a premium. In the first year of operation there were 8050 proposals of which 2316 projects were funded, creating 27,832 jobs. Here was easy money, 24.7 million dollars worth.

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- average cost per job be no more than \$1,000 for post secondary students and \$800 for secondary students
- 80 per cent of the grants must be salaries

What seemed like a chaotic enterprise takes on new dimensions with these guidelines. The first three criteria seem reasonable enough for an innovative youth program. The last five give a definite direction.

Projects which were "duplications of service in either the private sector, government or existing agencies" were not to be funded, and projects were to get support from organizations. In essence this was saying that existing agencies were fine and youth should concentrate its efforts providing services which were presently neglected. Trudeau had said that his government was impressed by youth's desire to fight pollution and their concern for the disadvantaged. So while not duplicating services provided by agencies they must get their support. Youth could be innovative as long as it did not trespass on established property and at the same time must receive their sanction to act.

Established local service agencies are not known

for their willingness to relinquish their powers, which is exactly what would be necessary for youth projects to be effective. By accepting government money they could not actively oppose those powers. Agencies were not prepared to admit that they were not effectively carrying out their programs, and in most cases, before they would give any support, they required a guarantee that they would have control over the project. In the 1971 program it was not uncommon to have one sponsor responsible for the finances of several projects. In Ontario one individual was the contact person for more than twenty environmental projects.

Of course there were, in 1971, groups which did not have such restrictions from agencies. But these groups were generally so fraught with internal disorder that they did not accomplish their ends anyway. Wacheea, a Toronto group which received \$25,275 "to provide accommodation and food for transient youth" spent much of their time getting bank loans and looking for the projected 300,000 transients which were supposedly headed for Toronto. If they did come they did not stay at Wacheea.

The last three criteria set by the Treasury Board, concerned the nature of employment of the projects. The cost of jobs was to be a maximum average of \$1000 for post-secondary students and \$800 for secondary students. The actual cost per job averaged to just over \$800—hardly a sufficient amount from which to "have enough to pay university costs."

Projects could receive up to 20 per cent of their total costs to cover operating expenses. Again a severe limitation to the effectiveness of any service, since even this amount was rarely given. Projects needing more money were told to solicit funds from their communities. Youth was being taught the lessons of this society under the pretext that they were being funded to innovate and materialize their 'value system'. The only way they could be funded was to work with existing structures—the very structures which caused the initial frustration.

A task force commissioned by the government to evaluate the 1971 Opportunities for Youth program stated:

"Although OFY did provide some income for some students it did nothing to alter the conditions which create student unemployment...Structured as it was, Opportunities for Youth can probably not be truly identified as an employment programme."

What was it then? It was certainly not the experience of most of the projects that they had engaged in innovative and meaningful programs. Quite the contrary, their initiative was most often curtailed. Yet OFY survived its first summer, coming out with generally favourable press coverage.

For the 1972 program the budget grew to 33 million dollars with a substantially larger and more sophisticated staff. It began its operation with a costly conference in the Laurentian village of Val Morin. The tone of the conference was scarcely distinguishable from a 1960's civil rights rally, except that here the members were being paid more than 10,000 dollars a year to animate youth and their communities, soliciting proposals. Many of the persons involved believed that this was truly a viable and revolutionary means of change. Of course this would have to be done without the knowledge of their employers. There was talk of sneaking in radical proposals in disguise. Where this did happen the disguise was so good that none of the groups were able to shake it.

The definition of radical was so varied it could mean anything from slapping an existing agency to publishing obscure avante-garde literature.

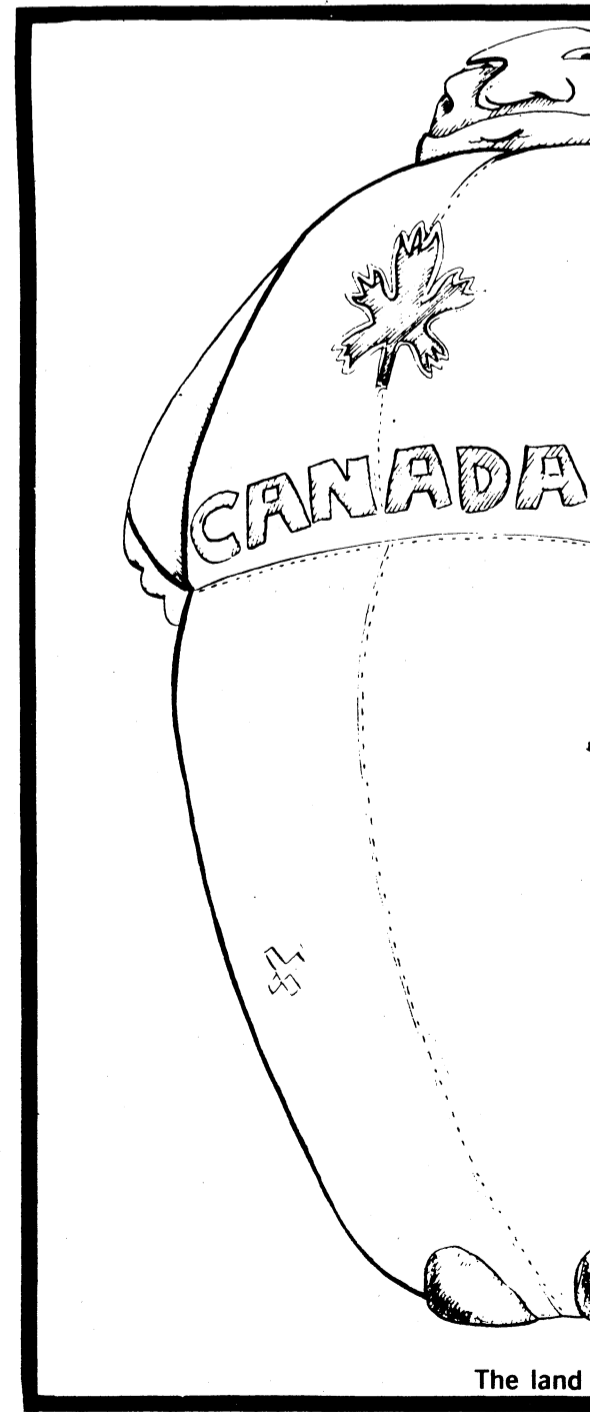
It did not matter that the field workers had no consistent philosophy. It was more consistent with the nature of the program that they did not have anything to unite them outside of their jobs. For a program which would cater to all points of view, it

would be destructive if its operators were of the same mind. What they were unified on was playing the civil servant game, and consistently falling prey to numerous petty power plays and intrigues rampant in the civil service.

Much of the emphasis of this meeting was placed on the bureaucratic nature of the program. Lessons were given concerning the hierarchy of the civil service, the 'do's and don'ts' concerning the press and public statements. The field workers were chosen, they were told, because of their experience with youth and the 'community'. What this experience was no one was prepared to discuss. Perhaps no one knew. The message was—go to your communities and solicit proposals, use your own discretion and don't overstep your limits. Those who did were relieved of their duties.

The ensuing months showed no change in the attitude of the field workers. A major consideration was keeping their jobs. The problem was how to fund radical groups outside the notice of government officials. It had perhaps not occurred to them that it was precisely this group of radicals that the government was prepared to fund anyway.

The youth that the government had stated it would challenge with money was now further abstracted. To receive money they had to qualify in the eyes of the field staff. The OFY operator became an expert in youth affairs. An animateur who understood the relationship between change and its agents and one who could discriminate between a socially viable form and one which was not. One of the junior managers of the program was



The land

programs after three years. By the time it's reached the desk of the Secretary of State (1971) the Opportunities for Youth was already in operation.

On from reality the prime minister's agent of OFY in march may have been an agent that the government was already taking to implement these recommendations. A less revealing would reveal that this was not so. The program on Youth had suggested that youth was class in itself, but rather, like the rest of the population is made up of different classes. Mr. Trudeau conveniently lumped youth together in his distinct and concerned class, and then tried to isolate a particular segment of youth, the middle class, the middle-class youth, as a governmental grants.

Problems which had been worrying the government led to the implementation of such a program. The first was student unemployment during the summer months. The second was the problem of youth; a combination of unemployment and inactivity would lead to serious social problems should be remembered that in march 1971 the country was still under martial law because of the 'October crisis'. In answer to these problems the government, specifically the Department of the Secretary of State under the leadership of Jean Charest, set out to provide youth with activities which involved the notions of social justice, potential social benefit and a sense of government responsiveness. Since the most serious youth problems were university students the program was geared to them.

The program was then set to the civil servants to implement the program. What had transpired in the minds of the politicians had to be translated into terms of personnel and administration. Came the time of the persons who had devised the program and who is presently working with the Local Initiatives Program (LIP), was the director of OFY. He quickly put the program that has been described as a guerrilla war, a collection of young social workers of different types. That these new bureaucrats of the program in different terms than the old time civil servants were soon clear, and not altogether to the surprise of the mandarins watching over the program was out of the hands of Mr. Charest. Or so it seemed.

It was clear that these hip new bureaucrats were not as needed to pull off so controversial a program. The old time civil servants were too far from youth to gain their confidence and

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fond of comparing OFY with the university— "OFY is giving examinations to persons who wish to put their theory and idealism into practice. We mark the exams and decide who passes and who fails." True enough, the OFY program is as removed from reality as is the university.

Social Control

On the surface it seems incredible that so confused a program could last as long as it has and even provide substance for other programs like LIP. How can a government so insult its citizens, young and old, by channelling millions of dollars into programs which neither alleviate unemployment nor forge new avenues of social reform, and yet remain virtually unscathed?

Yet the government sustains criticism of this type and throws back the rhetoric that it is an experiment, an attempt at citizen participation. From an economic standpoint better means of creating employment could be found; only in very few instances have these programs contributed significantly to social change. Can the government seriously believe that it is making new inroads to social change through these granting programs? It seems not.

One is then left wondering just what the social implications of such programs are—after all they continue to grow. Some have suggested that they are a front for an up coming guaranteed income plan. Yet surely there are more efficient and cheaper methods by which this can be done. With the possible exception of LIP, and some of the longer term grants such as those from National Health and Welfare, the monies provided to participants hardly comprise a substantial income.

While it has been argued that these programs are a form of social control consciously devised by the government, it might be closer to the truth to argue that the government, recognizing a potential crisis, set up special social assistance programs which flounder their way through, focusing discontent on their own mode of operation and diverting it from the problems the program was intended to challenge. In this way some of the pressure is temporarily alleviated. While there is no delineated plan devised, nevertheless the state is conscious of its ends and through its power maintains a social stability which reduces the jeopardy to its existence.

Youth was seen as a threat to this social stability



and it became necessary to integrate them back into the mainstream of society. The programs—OFY, LIP et al—provide a useful means to accomplishing this integration and thereby reduce the threat.

In the fury to complete grant applications for the 1972 version of OFY, students were kept busy from January until the closing date in March preparing briefs for funds. During the selection period expectations were kept on edge, and after the final selection energies were spent either complaining about not being funded, or else attempting to salvage their sanity if they were funded. In 1972 there were some 10,000 applications made to OFY. This certainly accounts for a sizeable proportion of youth kept busy—particularly university students. In Kitchener-Waterloo alone there were close to 200 applications for grants, most of them from the university.

Revising the structure of the program became more important than what it was accomplishing. Energies were concentrated on criticism of the decisions and the manner in which they were made. The causes of the discontent remained fully intact but further from remedy.

Radical activities were legitimized, as long as they did nothing to alter the power structures of the established order. As Lorne F. Huston points out in a critique of grant programs, "The Flowers of Power," in Our Generation, fall 1972:

"...A Tenants' Association ... would furnish legal information to tenants concerning their rights, or their leases but it could not attack one of the main causes of the problems of tenants—that of the social-economic inequality of landlords and tenants."

One of the questions that entered the thoughts of persons participating in the programs was—who was using who, and to what end. From the moderate and often apolitical participants the argument stated was that there was much to be accomplished socially, and although they would prefer to see it occur more rapidly, this was not viable. There is a lot of bandaging to be done and with government monies services to this end could be provided. An evaluation task force commissioned by the government found that these 'bandage services' were not very significant; rather, "what is important is that they (the participants) were enthusiastic about the value of their summer employment."

Understandably, many 'disadvantaged groups' felt resentment that youths, who were better off financially than they were, told them how to live. In the past, CYC received much criticism for attempting to provide services without altering overriding economic conditions. Tenants in Ontario Housing, living in ghetto-like conditions, felt considerable bitterness that a project should receive \$15,000 to run a recreational service for them.

The more active and radical of the participants were, perhaps, most torn in the contradictions. It reduced their credibility; it was obvious that working on one of these projects almost precluded the social change they sought—particularly when that change involved the elimination of so many existing structures and institutions. Some thought that they could use the resources of the government and secretly set out to undermine it. If this intention was perceived they received no money. Where this intention wasn't recognized and funds were given, so much time was wasted covering up the 'real intention' and overcoming internal disorder, that no time was left for action.

On the direct level these programs seem to buy off radical ideas by channelling energies into a project where the rules are set and the limits given. The money can be cut off—even if this is rare, nevertheless, the possibility remains sufficient to hinder action.

On an indirect level the government had upstaged the discontent by labelling ineffectual and spectacular projects 'radical', where in fact only the verbiage might be.

A further consequence is the monopoly the government has on the term 'project'. A project only becomes legitimate if it is funded, as in most cases no money means no project.

Perhaps the only real potential of these grants is that the recognition of both their insidiousness and their blatant hypocrisy will hopefully contribute to a claim by the citizens of Canada for control of a government which perpetually attempts to mask the discontent rising from social injustice without seeking to eliminate the causes.

Une autre vue du caucus français

par ALAIN PICARD

Tout enflammé que j'étais j'avais, sans avoir lu le deuxième article sur le "caucus français" du 15 novembre dans PRO TEM, écrit un premier article détruisant systématiquement toutes les raisons que l'auteur de l'article du 8 novembre, donnait pour la création d'un "Caucus Français" sous la rubrique "Québécois Debout". Cependant, après avoir lu les différents articles signés par les Drouin, Ledoux, Kovachich, Duguay, Richard, Michaud, Rousseau et Clément, je me dois de réajuster mon tir.

Je crois cependant toujours important de publier un article incertain, qu'est celui-ci, afin d'atteindre un but certain qui est: démystifier l'esprit négatif qui semble exister dans la création, fort bienvenue, d'un caucus français.

Sans prétendre que c'est là l'étendard qu'affiche un seul individu, je voudrais tout de même mettre leur porte-parole, Yves Gauthier, en garde contre l'esprit messianique du journal (ou point de vue) de M. Gauthier et compagnie devenu du jour au lendemain le porte-parole du gouvernement Poincaré (voire d'un Canada bilingue à la Trudeau, Pearson, Reid ou Tucker, Gentles, etc...), de les mettre en garde contre cet esprit messianique et bigotin qui les animent. Nul ne devra croire que mon but est d'abaisser un individu en particulier, mais plutôt de rendre plus sain (voir même sein pour matriarcale) la philosophie de base sur laquelle doit reposer le "Caucus Français", s'il veut passer, avec succès, à travers les intempéries glendonniennes.

En effet, parmi tous les articles de la page centrale du dernier PRO TEM, soit les articles des différent(e)s directeurs des comités du Caucus, on y voit et y découvre du positivisme, de l'ouverture d'esprit, une idée de progrès dans des phrases comme: (citations) "L'indépendance du Québec est à prévoir, et c'est dans cet esprit que nous voulons envisager nos rencontres. Il va sans dire que le club est aussi ouvert aux anglophones." A. Rousseau; dans des phrases comme; "Le Caucus veut rendre service à tous les étudiants du collège" de M. Duguay; et quand J.M. Clément ajoute: "... le comité sportif se propose de faire tout en son pouvoir pour renseigner tous les francophones"; et que nous devenions des membres actifs et non passifs de la communauté glendonienne" ajoute par E. Kovachich; et que finalement ce tout est merveilleusement chapeauté par une remarque fort à point de Jacques Drouin: "...D'un autre côté, l'expression culturelle du fait français demeure pratiquement le principal moyen pour les francophones de faire connaître aux anglophones l'originalité de leur culture et de se ... dévouer."

Toutes ces phrases, empruntées du dernier numéro de Pro Tem et venant des têtes dirigeantes du Caucus Français, rassurent et l'on doit se féliciter de l'avant-gardisme de ces francophones sur le campus. Mais, cependant, vient faire contraste, avec ce tableau optimiste du Caucus Français, un Yves Gauthier qu'on entend dire dans ce même numéro de

protem: (citations) "La semaine dernière, dans un brillant article ... je suggérais qu'il y avait place pour le francophone sur le campus ... Le caucus français créé par et pour les francophones." Il faudrait ici demander, ce que j'ai fait, à M. Gauthier, ce qu'il entend par "francophone". S'il a de la suite dans les idées et de l'alcool dans le sang, il vous dira la même chose qu'il nous a dit, et vous entendrez: "Un francophone, le seul, le vrai, le pur, c'est le Québécois, nationaliste et séparatiste. Le reste, franco-ontarien et compagnie, c'est de la "marde assis sur une clôture" dicit Y.G. Quand ensuite M. Gauthier, dans son rôle manqué de Salomon, emploie les épithètes suivants dans son article du Protem sur le Caucus Français: (citations de M. Gauthier) "... le potentiel politique francophone, exploité ... saisir l'occasion ... réunissant nos forces, en les concentrant dans un seul organisme ... nos responsabilités de décider pour nous-mêmes de ce que nous voulons, afin que les autres cessent de décider pour nous ... Oui,

don avait son bastion de "cheuf" francophones (québécois) et qui, pris dans des luttes intestines, ont fait avorter le défunt caucus français. De réunir les francophones dans le sens large du mot et même y inclure les francophiles, qui sont plus nombreux qu'on ne saurait tenter de le croire à première vue, serait un signe d'une ouverture d'esprit valable et nécessaire et même un prérequis essentiel pour le succès éventuel du Caucus Français de Glendon.

Restreindre ce caucus, comme nous le suggère plusieurs, pour et par francophones, dans la restriction que nous en fait M. Gauthier, et concentrer nos forces pour nous défendre et défendre nos droits, tout cela serait illusoire, passé, issu d'un faux nationalisme et trahir la pensée même de Vallières que M. Gauthier se permet de baffouer: "Nous avons déjà perdu trop de temps en vaines récriminations. Il faut maintenant passer à l'action". (Pierre Vallières.)

Quand Vallières parle de temps perdu, il me fait dire: la seule chose que je peux

fait ce que l'on peut. Au Canada, l'on ne fait toujours que ce que la majorité du système démocratique anglais veut bien nous laisser faire (en autant que cela ne les dérange pas trop).

La puissance des francophones à Glendon, ainsi que dans le Canada, ne sera toujours que fictive car justement nous sommes ici dans un pays majoritairement anglophone où les francophones sont voués à prendre les "tokens" ou miettes de pain tombées de la table du riche roi ou régent M. William Davis fils ou même cousin de la Reine Elisabeth II. Que l'on remplace M. Pearson par M. Trudeau ne change absolument rien; que l'on remplace Mr. Tucker par un francophone, ne fait que déplacer le problème et d'ailleurs on s'en est alors toujours vu mieux vendus et battus par les nôtres quand ils prétendaient jouer le rôle de la "English Democracy" (hypocrisie).

A ces nouveaux patriotes du français hors frontières, à ces nouveaux Trudeau qui croient à la survie du français et non à sa vie, je vous conseillerais une année sa-

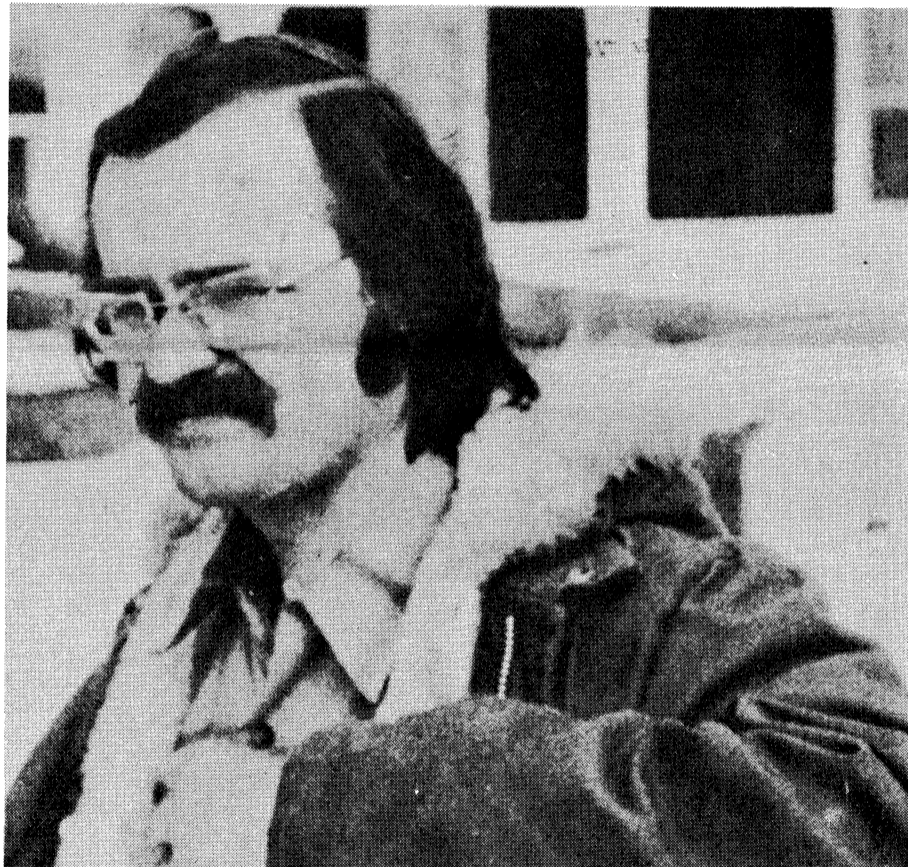
batique au Québec. Enfin, si toutes mes suppositions sont fausses ou mauvaises quant aux intentions de M. Gauthier dans ses deux articles parus dans les deux derniers protems, je dirai que sa seule faiblesse est de souffrir de "mégalomanie".

Il atteint le ridicule quand il dit dans ce même article: (citation) "De toute façon, au Québec, le cours classique a été aboli même si quelques sentimentaux et retardés ont versé et continuent à verser des larmes de crocodile ou à prendre des figures de vierges offensées en songeant aux glorieuses années noires" dicit Mr. Y. Gauthier. Aurisque de retourner contre vous votre phrase, je vous taxerais de retardé intellectuel qui n'a rien compris de l'essence du cours classique et de sa valeur. Comment pouvez-vous, en renier sa valeur, quand l'existence même de Glendon prend elle-même ses racines les plus profondes dans le classicisme, dans les anciens, dans les sciences humaines qui ont le latin et le Grec comme une de leur source première.

Peut-être puis-je alors expliquer vos fautes de français par le fait que vous n'avez vous-même pas encore traversé votre phase de noir cœur et que vous vous perdez à vous définir dans l'indéfinissable.

Pour terminer ces quelques mots, qui furent malheureusement plus longs que prévus, deux suggestions: Que l'on crée un service des nouvelles françaises incluant Radio-Glendon. Ce service pourrait être chapeauté par le comité "Publication Française" dirigé par Daniel Richard ou encore totalement indépendant à l'intérieur du Caucus Français.

Ma dernière suggestion ou souhait: Un retour aux sources ne ferait pas de dommage à certaines personnes. Un dictionnaire latin et grec sous le bras et ce autour d'une bière au café de la terrasse devrait être la nouvelle résolution de Yves Gauthier qui condamne, d'une façon typique à lui seul, ceux qui boivent de la bière et qui tirent un "joint." Il me reste à douter qu'une telle chose arrive jamais. Il lui reste à prouver l'inévitable.



Pierre Vallières

nous avons notre mot à dire sur le campus ... Le temps de l'indifférence, le temps du mécontentement refoulé; le temps du mutisme; le temps des critiques de taverne (listen to the pot calling the kettle black) ... doit se terminer cette année."

M. Gauthier, en tant que président du comité du caucus français sur les affaires académiques, se permet également de nous dire, du haut de sa tour d'ivoire, et ce dans ce même numéro du protem, il enchaîne dans un même souffle et dans le même style: (citations) "Il y a plusieurs batailles que nous pouvons amorcer, engageons-nous dans de telles luttes. Personnellement je crois ces luttes valables et rentables et nous avons notre mot à dire." M. Gauthier termine "sa lettre aux Corinthiens" de cette façon fort peu française: (citation) "Tout ceux qui sont intéressés doivent entrer en contact avec moi."

Mis à part l'anglicisme, j'entre, par la voie du protem, en contact direct avec ces idées moyennageuses. Celle d'une épopée où Glen-

faire pour suivre Vallières, c'est justement d'arrêter de dépenser notre vie et noter énergie dans des organismes inutiles et voués à être envahés par le monstre canadien de la majorité anglophone capitaliste. N'avez-vous pas, M. Gauthier et compagnie, suivi vos cours d'histoire à Glendon? La conscription ou plutôt les conscriptions, les mesures de guerre, etc... ne vous ont-elles pas démontré de qu'elle démocratie de participation l'on parle dans la confédération canadienne?

Au cri de M. Gauthier qui nous dit dans un premier souffle "Debout Québécois" je répond: je me dois plutôt de m'asseoir, d'étudier le système canadien, de connaître nos camarades socialistes canadiens et ce pour mieux retourner au Québec avec une nouvelle dimension de mon pays de Vigneault. Ainsi Québécois, c'est le temps de la consommation intellectuelle pour mieux se lever debout quand nous serons de retour chez-nous, maître chez-nous, car au Québec l'on fait ce que l'on veut ou du moins l'on essaie, tandis qu'à Ottawa l'on

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'Studs' give 'Brassing' performance

by GREG COCKBURN

Last Friday evening, before a crowd of over three hundred enthusiastic fans, the Brass Studs gave what has unfortunately been rumoured as their farewell performance in a benefit dance for Radio Glendon. Captivating the audience from the first sweet chord that was emitted, they once again proved that it is not necessary to

hire a "name" band to ensure that a dance will provide a good time for all.

Compensating for any lack of musical talent which may have existed with a most unique stage presence, the "Studs" rock, rolled, boogalooed and jived their way into the hearts of many a turned-on Glendonite, giving a performance which will long be remembered by those fortunate

enough to have seen and heard them.

Consisting of odds 'n ends picked up from various corners of the campus, the "Studs" featured Paul Picard and Jeff ('Creature of the Creek') Ballenie on lead vocals. Neatly tucked away in the corner were Stu Spence, John Husband and Charlie Laforet, providing back up vocals which many considered to be

the sweetest sounds heard this side of the Beaver food automatic garbage disposal unit.

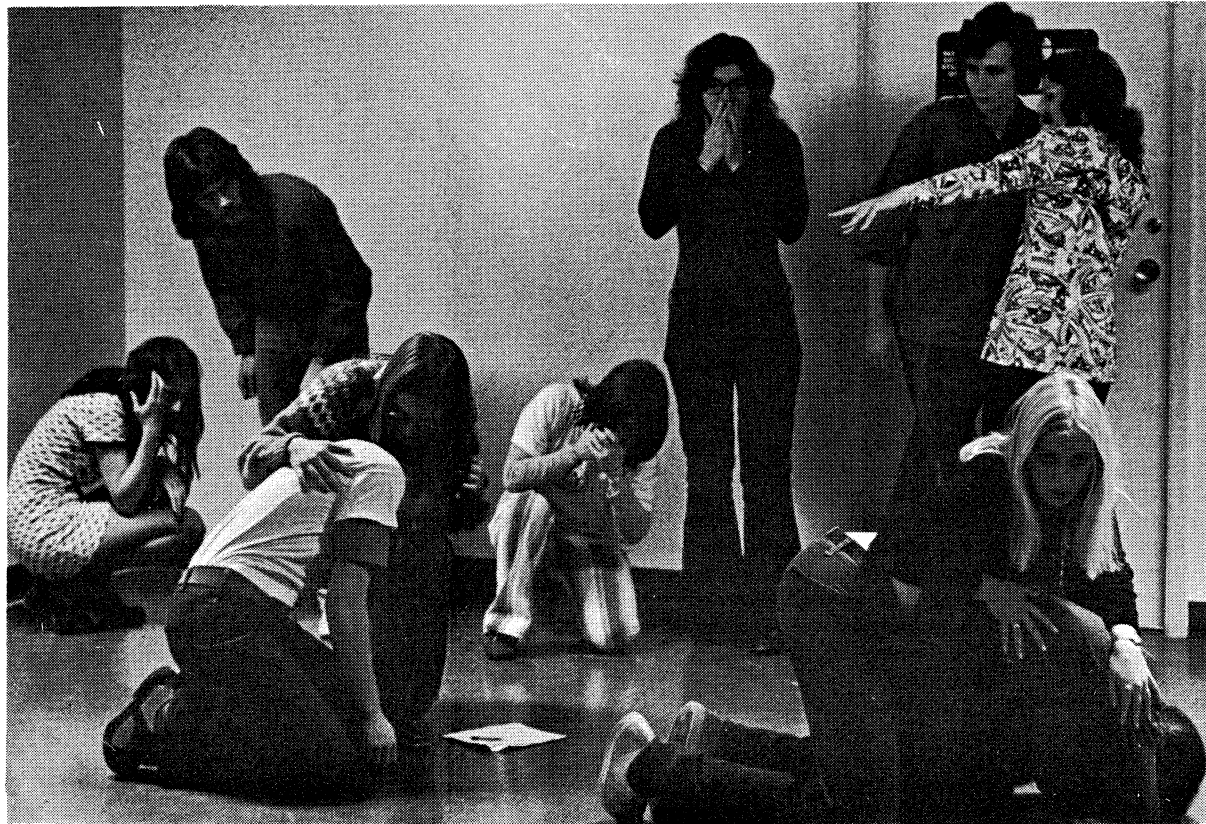
The five vocalists were much more than adequately backed up by a group of rather talented musicians. On keyboard Phil Booth amply showed why a piano does belong in a rock 'n roll group, whereas Keith Caddy on guitar was definitely the backbone of the whole "Studs" sound. Dave Warren kept the music down as tight as could be expected with some excellent bass licks and Tom (Terrific) Kemp provided the driving force which has become characteristic of the "Stud sound" on drums. Incidentally Tom Terrific was featured on a vocal solo of "House of the Rising Sun" which would put Eric Burdon to shame.

The selection of Ms. Glendon, 1972, was a hot, hot, hotly disputed contest which eventually was narrowed down to three finalists; Trixie la Touché, Bubbles la Torche, and Baby Rocks, who took a night off from the rigours of roller-derby to make a guest appearance.

The contest was marked by a number of unique events, but the feat pulled off by Baby

Rocks, which this moralistic writer does not care to elaborate upon, will undoubtedly go down in the annals of medicine as the quickest operation and recovery of all time. The audience finally chose Baby Rocks as this year's campus queenie, although there was strong lobbying to give the title to the emcee, Howie Kirke. Baby Rocks flattened him with a forearm smash and managed to capture the title.

Gurning, for those of you not familiar with the term, is the art of making as ugly a face as possible. This year's gurning championship consisted of some old gurners such as Dave Moulton, Howie Kirke, Greg Haslam and Karen Robinson, plus a number of rookies, notably Farrell Haines and Steve Greene. It was never made known who actually won the gurning championship, but this reporter's choice was a toss-up between Farrell Haines' impersonation of, as emcee Jim Skinner aptly remarked, a burnt running shoe; and Greg Haslam's contortion which gave him an incredible likeness to Dave Moulton. It still remains to be seen who will be crowned the Glendon Gurner, 1972.



A scene from *The Serpent* playing in the Pipe Room tonight and tomorrow at 8:00.

Down with Golden.



Molson Golden
A good smooth ale
Do you know what you're missing?

'Panacea': a dramatic lecture

by STEPHEN GODFREY

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week 'One Panacea to Go, Please', a play written by Glendon students David Toole and Lewis Baudmunder, was presented by one of the English 253 Contemporary Drama groups. I found later that I was not the only one who got mixed up between "panacea" and "pancreas" and was expecting some kind of hospital comedy. Needless to say the play was not like that at all.

A panacea is a "universal remedy; a formula for happiness", according to the OED and the point of the play, as far as I could see, was that there is no such formula. The action is basically a confrontation between a character called the Innocent, played by Glenn Gaynor, and the Witness, acted by Wendy Harris. The Innocent, as the program states, "has been through many different 'games,'" varied but meaningless roles in life, but has now "reached the point where he has intellectually accepted nothingness, and thinks he is ready to face the "hard-core void".

To do this, he must face up to the Witness, who merely shows him how meaningless his life has been and will be, without, supposedly, making any value judgements.

Wendy Harris and Glenn Gaynor had two very difficult parts. The Witness is called on as the play progresses to masquerade as a little girl, Columbus, and a passer-by something she did very well. However, when she was not playing these roles she seemed to overdo the seductive aspects of the Witness. After some appropriately spooky introductory music, she made her first appearance in the play bathed in a bright red light, whispering so softly that she could barely be heard.

Glenn Gaynor as the Innocent did a good job in the most challenging role of the play. He was innocent enough in his Lord Faunleroy-type suit, but not so innocent and naive that we had no sympathy for him. He was really convincing, especially in his opening monologue. However towards the end of the play when the Innocent went slightly hysterical and began throwing cards around, pretending to drink his own blood and yelling "Screw my balls!", it was almost impossible for the audience to feel much rapport.

The rest of the cast consisted of dice players, as far as I could see from my chair. Diane Ellist, Morag McDonald Tom Lietzer, Marilyn Farmer, Alexandra Onawski, and Derek Watt spent most of the play quietly playing in their underwear, a thankless kind of role which they performed adequately.

As a whole, however, I found the play unentertaining. It was more of an intellectual exercise than a piece of theatre, and would have made a better lecture than a play. The existential theme deals with the emptiness of life, and it seems to be difficult to write a play that isn't itself empty. 'One Panacea to Go, Please' makes a good stab, but the subject just is not theatrically dramatic. Even Sartre's 'No Exit', supposedly the best play of this genre, and of which 'Panacea' was often reminiscent is deathly dull to watch unless the acting is exceptional.

However, 'Panacea' moves at a quick rate, and I was not bored. The acting is good, and the idea behind the action (ie. Witness vs Innocent) is simple and makes one think when the play is ended. Most people were surprised that it lasted no more than an hour; not because it was slow-moving, but because so much had been compressed in that short space of time.

Day out slugs C-house for basketball crown

by BROCK PHILLIPS

It was C-house against the world last Wednesday in Proctor Colosseum and they were beaten. Before a record crowd of nine, the Day students upset C-house, the underdogs, 8 to 4 in the women's intramural basketball final. Starting out strongly in what looked more like a football than a basketball game, C-house was able to sweep into the early lead. It seemed as if they were going to coast in for the championship, when about twenty seconds later they were hit with a rash of injuries; C-house's top scorer, Victoria Powers, had to be helped from the game with strained knee ligaments. The interval that preceded the injury allowed the Day students to get back their composure, and in the last half of the game they stormed back with two baskets to take the championship.

Top scorers for Day were Melissa Clarke and Anne Holland who combined for much of the Day scoring. Victoria Powers was accredited with the majority of C-house's points. There were no postgame interviews available to PRO TEM as someone has lost the cue cards with the quotes for members of championship teams.

Men's intramural basketball bounced its way onto the

PRO TEM sports pages with two exciting Monday games. The first game featured an upset win by the B-house Sons of B over the favoured A-house Axemen. The score was close throughout the game, the lead changing hands many times. However, B-house sneaked into the lead in the dying minutes of the game as the Axemen shots failed to drop into the basket.

N. Lavigne led the Sons of B with 11 points, followed by Brad 'Evil' Henry with 6 points. Rick Pollens and J. Barber each hooped 4 points, while Serge Moreau and Jean Marc Clément added 4 points.

Jon Husband was the game's highest scorer; he got 14 points. Paul 'Joe College' Picard split Husband's total and came away with 7 points. The amazing Doug Watson was a little less than amazing as he scored 4 points, and Charlie Laforet equalled last year's record output with 2 points.

In a PRO TEM interview Charlie Laforet stated that he was returning to form after a disappointing season last year. Called the American Dream two years ago when he broke into the G.B.A., Charlie burned up the league, only to be inflicted with a cold hand last year. During the off-season though, he worked hard on his shooting, ran five miles every day, lifted weights,

stayed off the banquet tour, and bought a new pair of gloves. He says that he is in the best shape that he has ever been in and feels that he can now go full-out for sixty minutes. "I should win the come-back player of the year award," added Charlie.

In the other game, 4th year defaulted to 3rd year. Alan Hamilton led 3rd year with 1 point, that point resulting from a missed foul shot. Ian McCaskill, who was nowhere near Proctor Colosseum at game time, followed Hamilton in the scoring parade. The unofficial scorer accredited him with 2 points.

Notes from East Anglia

In his new article, 'Notes from East Anglia and Other Faraway Places', which will appear in the Canadian Duck Association Annual Revue, sometime in the late future, Sydney the Duck reveals to the world, and anyone else that is really interested, or reads the Canadian Duck Association Annual Revue, that Bill 'Wild Man' Rowe, the first recipient and so far the only recipient of the A-house Axemen basketball scholarship, is toiling at left or right

guard, it does not really matter according to Sydney the Duck, for East Anglia, a small college in the vicinity of Oxford, England. (That has got to be the longest run-on sentence this year — Barry Nesbitt, man on the street).

Sydney says that Rowe is the starting guard for East Anglia, and after a few games (the exact number is not available at this juncture as Sydney has forgotten), is not the team's leading scorer. The league that Rowe is playing in once featured Bill Bradley, who is currently playing for the New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association. Bradley was on a Rhodes scholarship at Cambridge and played basketball as a sideline. After he was finished at Cambridge, he signed a contract in the neighbourhood of a million dollars with New York. 'Wild Man' Rowe comments that he has seen some N.B.A. scouts around and feels that he will be flying his own plane back to Canada after his year at East Anglia. Rowe added that he will be the starting centre and captain for the East Anglia hockey team. "It feels good to be back up on the blades again," said Bill in closing. "Wild Man' is the only guy I know who has a pair of skates with training wheels" said Bob Edwards after reading the ar-

ticle.

Sydney also notes in his article the formation of the Glendon Association of Gentlemanly Adventurers with Ladies also invited. This adventurers' association is planning an expedition in search of the elusive serpent of the Don. Expedition leader, Mr. Stephen Greene, esquire, says that the expeditionary force will set out in the dead of winter and "travel west through the Don Valley in search of the elusive serpent of the Don. It will be a dangerous journey, we may never come back," added co-leader, Mr. Albert Knab, esquire, "but we must do our duty, to find the elusive serpent of the Don, because it is there." The leaders are hoping to get 20 members to join in this frolicsome weekend in the valley. For information or applications one should contact Mr. Greene or Mr. Knab. They add that they are in need of a scientist to examine floral and mineral life in the Don Valley.

The teletypes all over the world banged into action last Friday night with news of another Glendon sports first. Stu Spence had just traversed the pond in Albert Tucker's garden on his hands on Friday, November 3, 1972. Stuart was unavailable for comment after his historic crossing.

Horn returns

A PRO TEM SCOOP! At a press conference being held in the New Dining Hall, Mallard J. Duck has just learned that Mercury Michiel Horn is going to make a comeback. Mallard J. says that he will don the blades this year and take over his former position as inspirational leader of the 4th year-alumni-faculty veterans intramural hockey team.

Gophers have up and down week

The Gophers' unbeaten string was ended last Wednesday as Winters scored two quick first period goals and hung on to win 6 to 2. Earlier in the week, to be specific Tuesday night, the Gophers had pummelled the Grads 7 to 1, extending their record to 2 wins and a tie. On Wednesday Winters stunned the Gophers by scoring quickly and in bunches. At the end of the first period, the Gophers found themselves facing a 2 to 1 deficit. After the second, it had grown to 4 to 2, as a combination of poor shooting and a bad night for goalie Wayne Langlois slowly sank the Gophers.

Scoring in a losing cause was Ralph Carr, who banged away all night in a concerted effort to break his hockey stick. You see, I misplaced my lucky stick last week and so I had to use this one. Just the other day I found my lucky stick in the trunk of my car, so now I'm trying to break this stick so I can use my lucky stick again. You see its unlucky to change sticks when you're in a scoring streak. You have to break them. That's legal", explained Ralph. The other goal scorer was John Frankie, who scored a picture play goal after a breakaway. "We just didn't get the breaks," summarized John.

Tuesday's game was more productive for the Gophers as they were never seriously challenged after breaking into the lead while holding the Grads to no goals during the first three minutes. Last year's leading scorer, Angelo DiClemente, led the charge with three goals, followed by goals or interspersed, (depending upon their sequence) from John Frankie, and Ralph Carr. The other two goals were scored by either Pierre David, Wayne Langlois, Wild Bill

Wade, Jim Barnes, Glen Jones or Rob Armstrong. (NOTE: Rob Armstrong did not want his name to appear this week in PRO TEM for he was afraid that all the praise he has been recently blessed with might go to his head. "Yeah, if my head swells too much, I won't be able to get my helmet on.")

Extend losing streak

The Glendon Gonads extended their losing streak to four games by losing to Bethune last Thursday. The score is not available for public consumption. "It's sorta like digesting Beaver food when you're hungry and want good food," said a Gonad spokesman.

Last Tuesday, Glendon played Vanier. The game is under investigation. No one is sure whether it was played or not; not even the Gonads. Maybe they are trying to forget something.

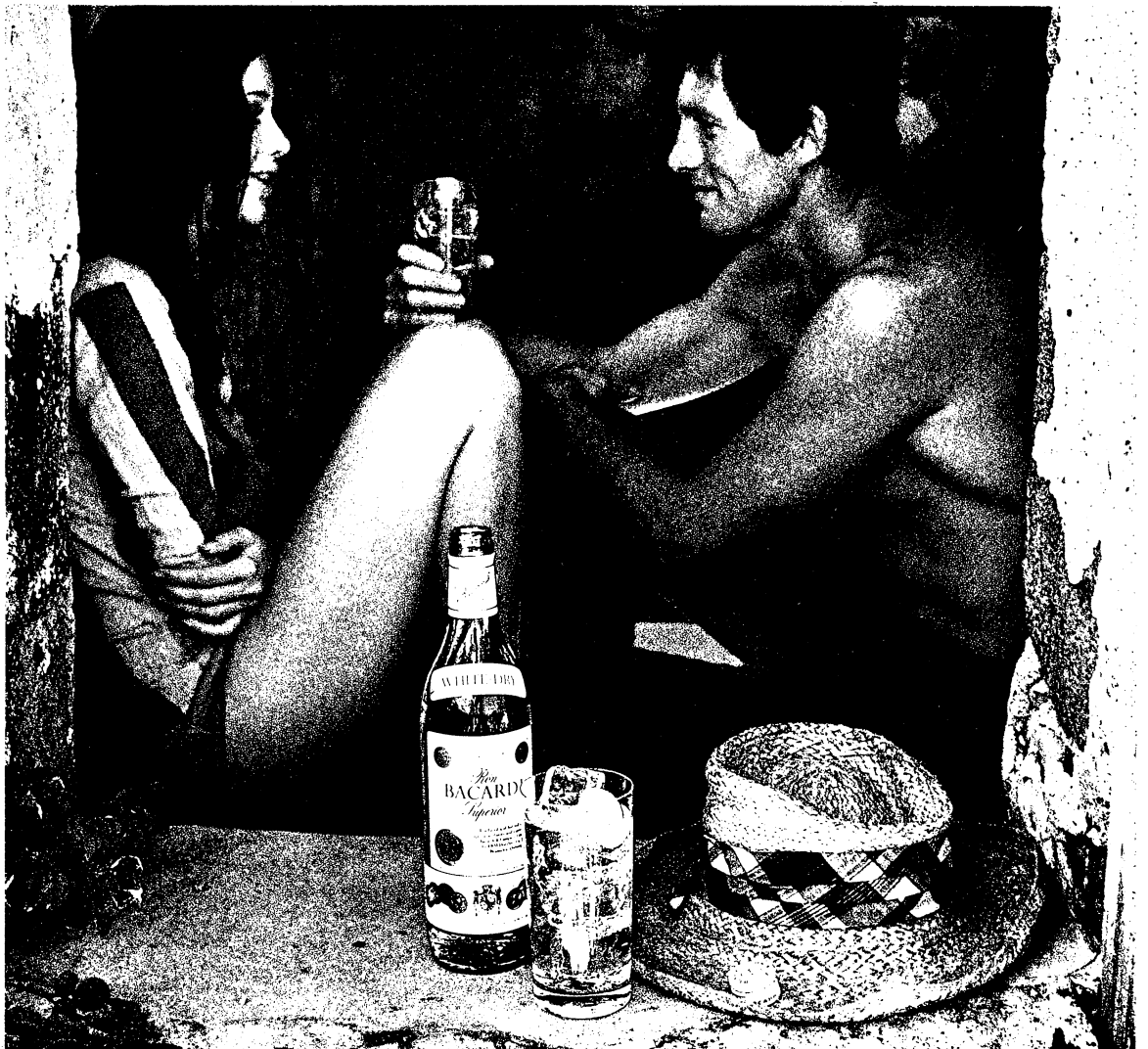
Gerbels now

The Glendon Chipmonks underwent an administrative shake-up 8 weeks before the season starts January 9th, 1973, last week. The owner is still Glendon College, general manager and coach is still Brock Phillips. Coach Greg Cockburn retains his position but the team name was changed. It is now the Glendon Gerbels. Doug Gayton, a rabid Gerbel fan, says that the team looks good this year and is a cinch to take the women's intramural championship. "If they get some players," added Doug, "they'll be even better."

Coach Cockburn hopes to have some players next week so that the Gerbels can begin practicing in defence of their title.

The 1972-73 athletic year has just been dubbed 'The

Year of the Schedules'. On Monday, the sports editor received a revised schedule, which was replacing the revised schedule, which was a revision of the original schedule.



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