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Council moves 'in camera'

By TIM ANDERSON

Last Thursday's faculty council meeting ended abruptly for the non-members who were there.

The agenda was mundane until the report of the petitions committee came up. Principal Escott Reid proposed a resolution that document 83, which contains statistics on the distribution of marks in the half-courses so far this year, be declared confidential. It would go directly to the Senate.

CONFIDENTIALITY IMPOSSIBLE

Michiel Horn, History, said the confidentiality of the report was already impossible. Several copies of the document had been placed outside the meeting room for distribution and many non-members had picked up copies. Reid appeared visibly flustered by this statement.

Terry Olson, Political Science, said that as the report did not mention names it was not a breach of anyone's privacy.

Kathie Hamilton, a student faculty councillor, asked why the document should be confidential. Dean H.S. Harris said that "there are no strong grounds" for making it confidential, but added, "I rather feel that if we don't however, we shall find out soon in the future why we should have made it confidential."

Donald Willmott, Sociology, suggested that there would be two consequences if the document were published. "Firstly, many students might choose the wrong course" in order to obtain

a higher academic standing. "Secondly, the release of the spread of marks might affect the predictability of students registering in a certain course." A massive switch of students to an 'easy' course would make hiring of staff and obtaining of materials for a course more difficult. Willmott said "I don't see any advantage in this occurring."

Mark Dwor, a student faculty councillor, said that "just because a document is not confidential does not mean that it will be published - only that it is publishable."

Dean Brian Bixley said "To declare this document confidential serves no useful purpose in practice."

Horn asked why there was such a difference in the distribution of grades in some

of the courses, and said, "The distribution is, to say the least, startling."

MOVE INTO SECRET

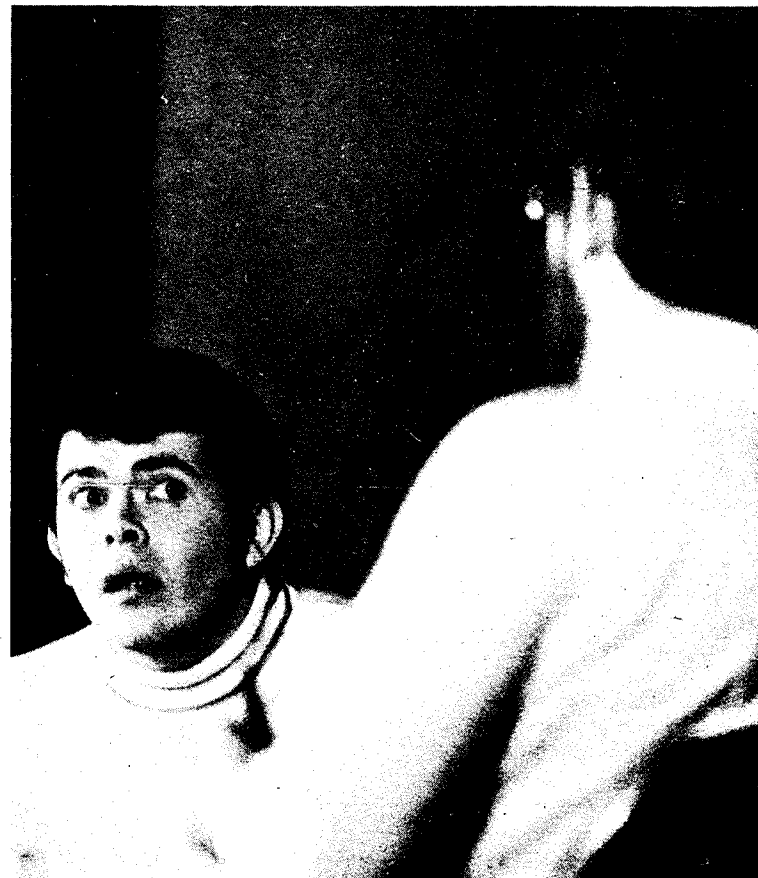
David Copp, a student faculty councillor, said that if the figures were to become confidential, "then we couldn't discuss these variations and fluctuations without going into private session."

Harris realized that the discussion for the preceding 15 minutes had been making the document less confidential.

He moved "that this house move into private session to discuss if document 83, which is only there for their information, should be confidential."

The council voted 17-14 to move into private session. Non-members of the council were asked to leave.

photo by MORGAN



Terry Slater and Dave Cole in 'Croak' last Friday

STOP PRESS!!!

At approximately 8:30 last night all six candidates for councillor-at-large declared themselves in support of Bob McGaw for the position of chairman of the 1969-70 council.

The candidates have affixed their names to a statement which reads, "These are all six of the candidates for councillor-at-large: they support Bob McGaw for Chairman - Bruce Kidd, Roy Hanna, Toby Fyfe, Fran Kiteley, Ron Triffon, Dave Starbuck. Why don't you? Bob McGaw has proven that he got things done."

The other two candidates who have previously dropped out of the race (see story below), Ron Buston and Stewart Simpson have already declared themselves in support of McGaw.

When told of the news Joe McDonald, another candidate for chairman said "This is true? You're not trying to intimidate me? ... I expected something like this."

Mike Patten, the other candidate for chairman said, "This is obviously a blow. I'm rather stunned right now as this is a setback to my campaign."

Reliable sources said:

A student and one other non-member of the council stayed in their seats after the others had left. Principal Escott Reid pointed out to the student that he had been asked to leave. The student said he wished to stay if he might.

Willmott asked him why he wanted to stay. "I do not like the idea of secrecy in this university," he said. "I think that this is an utterly ridiculous motion and do not see why this council should find it necessary to exercise its right to move into private session." Two faculty councillors said that they did not approve of the council moving into private session, but they thought that the right should be respected. The two non-members left.

The question of making the document confidential was then brought up. Dean Brian Bixley pointed out that the council did not have the right to declare a document confidential and that only the Executive Committee could do so.

But another rule said that any rule of the council could be abolished by a two thirds vote of the council. A vote was taken to abolish the rule restricting the right of confidentiality. It was passed 27-3.

A vote was then taken to declare the document confidential. It was defeated. The document can be obtained in the office of the secretary of the faculty council, C211, York Hall.

so said reliable sources.

Three candidates drop out after speeches

By GRAHAM MUIR

As the student council election speeches rolled on Monday many students got up and left. A few of the candidates joined them.

By the end of the meeting which started off with about 300 present, 270 students and three candidates had left.

Stewart Simpson and Ron Buston,

formerly candidates for councillor-at-large, both withdrew in emotional speeches blasting Glendon smugness and hypocrisy.

The other withdrawal was David Moulton, who was running for COSA (Committee on Student Affairs). The effect of his act was to make the selection of the seven student members on the committee an acclamation.

In his withdrawal speech, Simpson complained that he was continually bothered by people who didn't think he had a right to run because he is a Faculty of Arts and Science student and will be attending York Campus next year.

"You don't realize that F.A.S. kids feel they have a stake in this school. I feel strongly in a personal way about all the friends and support that I have here. I wanted to contribute something in return and now I'm disgusted with myself and everything else for not being able to carry through on what I had wanted to do. I'm withdrawing because of frustration and alienation."

Buston was also disappointed in feeling forced to leave the race. He had originally began the campaign running for the chairmanship and then, supporting Bob McGaw for chairman he decided to run for councillor. But he became irritated with the student body he was supposed to be making his election pitch to.

"We seem to think that survival is a major accomplishment and, having achieved that, we're content to sit around complacently wallowing in

pride and our own smugness."

"We become so uptight about our own little hang-ups that we can shut out everyone else."

He supports McGaw because McGaw studied and worked on the problem of the Canadian Indian for a year and saw how the government has screwed up the Indian. "He has seen this campus as a microcosm of Canadian society which is sick, filled with hypocrisy and 'diseased sex'."

"If you have to be sold on the idea of social action, then you're even sicker than I thought. Though as it stands now, social action is a cliché. It's like a college fad."

"We're all so afraid of getting our hands dirty, of endangering our social standing. I, too, am hedging on the fence, because of fear and laziness, I guess."

"When only one third of the student body signs a petition to boycott California grapes, just a signature and a few less grapes, that's a pretty bad situation."

In his actions with his committee on birth control, he said he has run into much irrational opposition. "There is such a sickening attitude of 'don't rock the boat' on the part of many people."



Food committee reconvenes over grapes

Whether or not Glendon students will be seeing California grapes on Versafood counters any more might finally be settled this Friday.

Michiel Horn, chairman of the Glendon Food Services Committee has requested a reconvening of the committee to be held at 11:30 A.M., Friday.

Grape consumption at Glendon College continues to

dwindle. Compared to the usual 30 pounds per day, it is now less than 30 pounds per week. Even with this present rate, Versafood bought a case last week. It still has it.

Horn received a letter from Jim Park, student council president, last week, saying that student council had unanimously passed a resolution requesting that Cali-

ornia grapes no longer be purchased by the Glendon cafeteria. On Monday Horn decided to call the meeting. He said this was "in view of the opinions of student council, and some of the recent actions of various students."

S. J. Salamy, manager of the Glendon cafeteria said, "The way things are going

...we won't buy them any more at all. If the kids won't eat them, then we won't buy them."

The boycott of the California grapes has been ca-

ried out throughout North America and is the only weapon used by the strikers. The workers have been on strike for three years in a bid to obtain higher wages.

Indians need money

In the past month seven young Indians have been arrested on various charges in northern Alberta, and have received sentences of up to three months. All seven have been active in trying to improve conditions of the Northern Indian and Metis. The most recent arrests arose following a beer parlour fight in Canyon Creek, Alberta. Accounts of the incident indicate that it was a deliberate and provoked attack upon the Indians, yet no non-Indians were arrested, and two Indians charged with obstructing a police officer were not even at the scene when the police arrived.

The economics of being an Indian in Canada today means that an arrested man cannot raise bail, hire a defense counsel, and very often is intimidated with the threat of more severe charges if he pleads 'not guilty'. An Indian does not expect justice in the courts and usually cooperates in whatever manner will obtain his release in the shortest time possible.

In Alberta, repeated requests for investigations or inquiries into police repression, withdrawal of welfare payments as a means of intimidation, lack of legal aid and violation of Indians' civil liberties have produced no effective solutions.

Gordon Wright, criminal lawyer of Edmonton, has now been engaged to defend and appeal the cases of all seven recently charged. Funds are urgently required to bring these cases to court and to expose the injustices Indians are subjected to.

Beginning Friday, February 7, there will be a desk outside the J.C.R. between 11:00 and 2:00 each day, manned by a Glendon student, looking for a contribution from you.

Our goal is \$500.

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under the direction of

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GLENDON FORUM CHAIRMAN

applications for the position of Chairman of the Forum will be accepted in the Student Council Offices. Contact Don Fraser at 487-6189 or 923-6034 for further information.

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FEB. 5-19

YOUR LAST CHANCE

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PRICES

Do we want it here?

The life of the professional college athlete



Joe Namath became an all-pro quarterback with the New York Jets after winning all-American honours at the University of Alabama. But he doesn't have his degree.

By NICK MARTIN

ACADEMICS IGNORED

They call them scholarships and you spell the word with a capital S. If you're an American teenager who can run the 100 in 9.5 or pull in fifteen rebounds a game, there are hundreds of colleges waiting to house you, feed you, even pay you, for playing one freshman year and three years of varsity ball. If you're lucky, you might even come out of it with a degree.

There are people in Canada, with visions of O. J. Simpson and Pete Maravich dancing in their heads, who want to introduce athletic scholarships in our universities. In fact, two schools, Simon Fraser in British Columbia and Notre Dame in Saskatchewan, already are giving out scholarships, and other schools are giving under-the-table financial assistance to promising athletes.

The athletic scholarship has been the biggest issue in Canadian college sports for several years now. Coaches see their best prospects lured south by promises of a free education and are forced to fill their teams with players who (perish the thought) are more interested in their education than in athletics.

As much as these coaches would like to bring in scholarship athletes, there is little likelihood that they will be able to on the American scale, because the Canadian university community will not accept a situation like the one which exists in the United States.

CAMPUS ELITE

In the States, the varsity basketball and football players are the kings of the campus. They are housed in luxurious residence buildings with the track team and baseball team and other athletes. Their meals are taken at the 'training table', where the steaks are thick and come in endless supply.

They practice at least three hours a day when they're not jetting to a game at the other end of the country. Their textbooks are not the philosophy of Voltaire and Descartes but Parseghian and Paterno, and the diagrams they study are not great mathematical formulae but sweeps and draws and screens. The old joke about the tackle who majors in basket-weaving is sometimes not far wrong.

The hunt for the young athlete usually begins early in his final year of high school. He will make a name for himself in his hometown, and word will begin to get around. Half way through the season, assistant coaches from big-name universities will begin dropping around his home to let him know how much their schools would like to have him. If he shows even mild interest in a school, he can expect a visit from the head coach himself, who will assure his parents that at his school the boy's education always comes first.

The next step is the visit to the campus. The athlete is flown to the school for the weekend, given a tour of the luxurious athletic facilities awaiting him, wined and dined by the coach and athletic director and wealthy alumnae who hint at good jobs when the player graduates. The clincher is usually a phone call to the player from a famous professional who had starred at the school, urging him to go there.

Once the player has signed the necessary papers and gone to the school, he finds that it is not the same situation as the one described to him during the coach's courtship. The school will do everything in its power to care and develop his body, but they care little if at all about his mind.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has set a minimum of 1.6 in marks for scholarship athletes; a perfect score is 4.0. Teachers are often pressured into passing star athletes whose academic output indicated they deserved only abysmal failure.

What is even worse, athletes are carried through university in this manner only to find that the pressure is withdrawn from their professors once their varsity eligibility is used up. An examination of the Sporting News' Football Register shows that a great number of AFL and NFL players never attained their university degrees.

The player's whole existence revolves around athletics, and not academics. In his subordination to his head coach he has less freedom than a buck private. He is told what to do, how to do it, and when to do it. In a remarkable five-part series this summer, Sports Illustrated told of numerous Negro athletes in small white college towns who were threatened with withdrawal of their scholarships if they dared to date white women.

Players on scholarship no longer even have their basic constitutional right of freedom of speech. At their recent annual meeting, the members of the NCAA voted to "terminate the financial aid of a student-athlete if he is adjudged to have been guilty of manifest disobedience through violation of institutional regulations or established athletic department policies and rules applicable to all student-athletes."

This move will not only stifle those athletes who side with campus radicals, but especially Negro athletes who have been getting more militant with each new season. It legalizes the recent move of San Jose State, which terminated the scholarships of seven coloured football players who refused to play against Brigham Young, with its Mormon Beliefs in racial inequality.

Two years ago, Texas El Paso withdrew the scholarships of nine track stars, including Olympic gold medalist long jumper Bob Beamon, for refusing to take part in a meet with the same Brigham Young University.

The logical question that comes out of this picture of 'jock factories' is, why does this situation exist? There are several reasons.

A BIG MONEY-MAKER

Varsity sports, in particular football and basketball, bring in a great deal of revenue. Most major college football teams have stadiums of at least 50,000 seating capacity, with ticket prices being generally in the range of five dollars and up. It cost the University of Southern California a total of eighty-nine scholarships this season, including freshmen, to draw large home crowds to the 103,000 seat Los Angeles Coliseum for five home games. Minus the large travel expenses and stadium upkeep costs which a major college team incurs, this till left Southern Cal with a sizeable amount of revenue.

Prestige is also an important factor. A university with good athletic teams has a better chance of attracting students than one with poor teams. The University of Texas points to Chris Gilbert and Tommy Nobis and a Cotton Bowl victory; Baylor and Rice have only a string of losing seasons to show. Texas high schoolers flock to UT. Purdue points to Leroy Keyes and Rick Mount and the Hoosier youths pick Purdue over Indiana. U.S. colleges have an institution which we do not yet share: alumnae associations.

Colleges down south rely on contributions from wealthy alumnae for a good part of their budgets. In return, many alumnae demand winning teams. Many a coach has been fired because the alumnae did not think his won-lost record was good enough.

For all their bad points, athletic scholarships have their good side. In spite of the system, many athletes manage to get an education and a degree. There are some schools, in particular the Ivy League colleges, where education is the primary concern for athletes. There are even a few college coaches, notably Penn State's Joe Paterno, who produce winning teams without sacrificing their player's academic pursuits. Many athletes, particularly Negroes, are given an education that they otherwise would never have received, through their athletic abilities.

SALTER SAYS NO

But are the good points of athletic scholarships enough to overcome the bad points and justify their being introduced in Canada? Glendon's athletic director, Mike Salter, doesn't think so.

"I wouldn't like to see the American system here," Salter said. "In the States the athlete is an athlete only and not a student. He is given Mickey Mouse courses that are easy enough to keep him eligible. Often in his senior year he finds that the courses he took will not get him his degree."

At Simon Fraser the American system was adopted. "I'm not too familiar with what happened at Simon Fraser," commented Salter, "but I don't like the way they cut themselves off from the rest of Canada."

Simon Fraser's football schedule includes only one Canadian opponent, the University of British Columbia. The rest of their opponents are American. At SFU the scholarship programme has been almost a disaster. They have been forced to wipe out much of their intramural and intercollege programmes, cut down on their athletic staff, and pass up much-needed but expensive equipment in order to meet the varsity budget.

There are rumours that St. Francis Xavier, long a football power in the Maritimes, is giving financial assistance to its players. These rumours are emphatically denied, but the fact remains that the great majority of their players come from the United States, and something must be persuading them to pass up American scholarships offers.

NOT IN CANADA

It is unlikely that the American situation will take place in Canada. Whereas American students view the campus athletes as heroes, Canadian students view their more athletic colleagues simply as better physically-endowed scholars, if they are aware at all that they are members of the varsity teams.

The Canadian Union of Students this year adopted a resolution urging Canadian universities to devote the whole athletic budget to intramural sports in order to allow the whole student body to take part. Although most students support the existence of varsity teams, they feel that intramural sports are more important. This was evident when this paper received much criticism for giving York's varsity football team more coverage than Glendon's intramural league this fall.

From an economic standpoint, Canadian college sports do not generate enough public support to justify scholarships. Most schools are too young to have the alumnae that American schools have, and those we do have don't put any demands on the athletic departments.

This is not to say that Canada will not have any athletic scholarships at all. Salter believes that students who are proficient in both athletics and academics should be given scholarships on a limited basis, just as a few students are rewarded for excellence in a particular academic field. He emphasizes however, that their academic ability should be the dominant factor in their being awarded the scholarship.

Although most of us enjoy watching the big-time American college sports, we like our own system the way it is, where football is just another extra-curricular activity and not a way of life, where the coaches are not professionals on a win-or-be-fired basis but dedicated amateurs like Bill Purcell and Art Johnson who coach only for the love of the game, and where the athletes themselves are not the Lew Alcindors and the Terry Harratty's living in ivory towers but the Andy Ravens and Jim Mountains and Roy Hannas living in the same academic world with us.

"...until philosophers hold power, neither states nor individuals will have rest from trouble, and the commonwealth we have imagined will never be realized."

-Plato, The Republic

"And there are no kings inside the gates of Eden."

-Bob Dylan

To do...

Whenever election time rolls around there is a great surge of practicality. It is alright to talk about principles, but you must get down to issues, to specifics, to 'the things that people can understand'.

So all the philosophers get left out in the rain worshipping the sun. But after it's all over they're still kneeling there smiling with their grimy, wet faces, knowing that it's very unlikely that anything will change despite all the talk about specific, practical changes.

Now, if you were to place bets on the word most often used to describe the situation around election time at Glendon the odds on favourite would be 'irrelevancy'. Glendon student councils are always berated as being irrelevant. And so the candidates always give their plans to make the council relevant to the students in three to ten easy steps.

The talk about irrelevancy is very curious in that relevancy often takes on the air of a lost virtue. "Council has become irrelevant to the majority of students here", arises from tired tongues at speech time.

But, alas, student council has never been 'relevant' here at Glendon nor hardly anywhere else. And it probably will not be if this election comes off as all previous ones have.

For the sake of Glendon originality and pseudo-Marxist correctness, let's substitute the word 'alienation' for 'irrelevancy'. Actually it is a much more workable term since for example, student council this year was alienated from the student body, i.e. out of touch, mistrusted, suspected, although the things it was dealing with were tremendously relevant to students.

Councils have been alienated from students ever since the two groups disagreed over whether or not the organization of good dances and service organizations was the prime function of the council. And before that both groups were irrelevant to the world they lived in as long as they kept dancing and smiling and graduating.

The root cause of political alienation comes about when someone cannot receive, even in tempered amounts, the satisfaction of his own interests in a group. Working from this, you can say that student council, then, should obviously come to the student to make him responsible for his decision, to make him bear the consequences of his act, which is equivalent to partial consummation-satisfaction of his own interests. And this is right in itself.

However, paradoxes arise when you turn the question back on itself. That is, is the student interested in satisfying his own interests? Or is he afraid of taking on the responsibility of his own actions?

It is very easy to place the blame and the criticism for the inequities of a situation on those nominally in control of it. (But only in control of it through the default of those who could control it.) Thus, in their respective spheres, the student council, and the administration, and the faculty, and even in a way, the paper, becomes whipping boys for the abandoning of personal responsibility of his own actions?

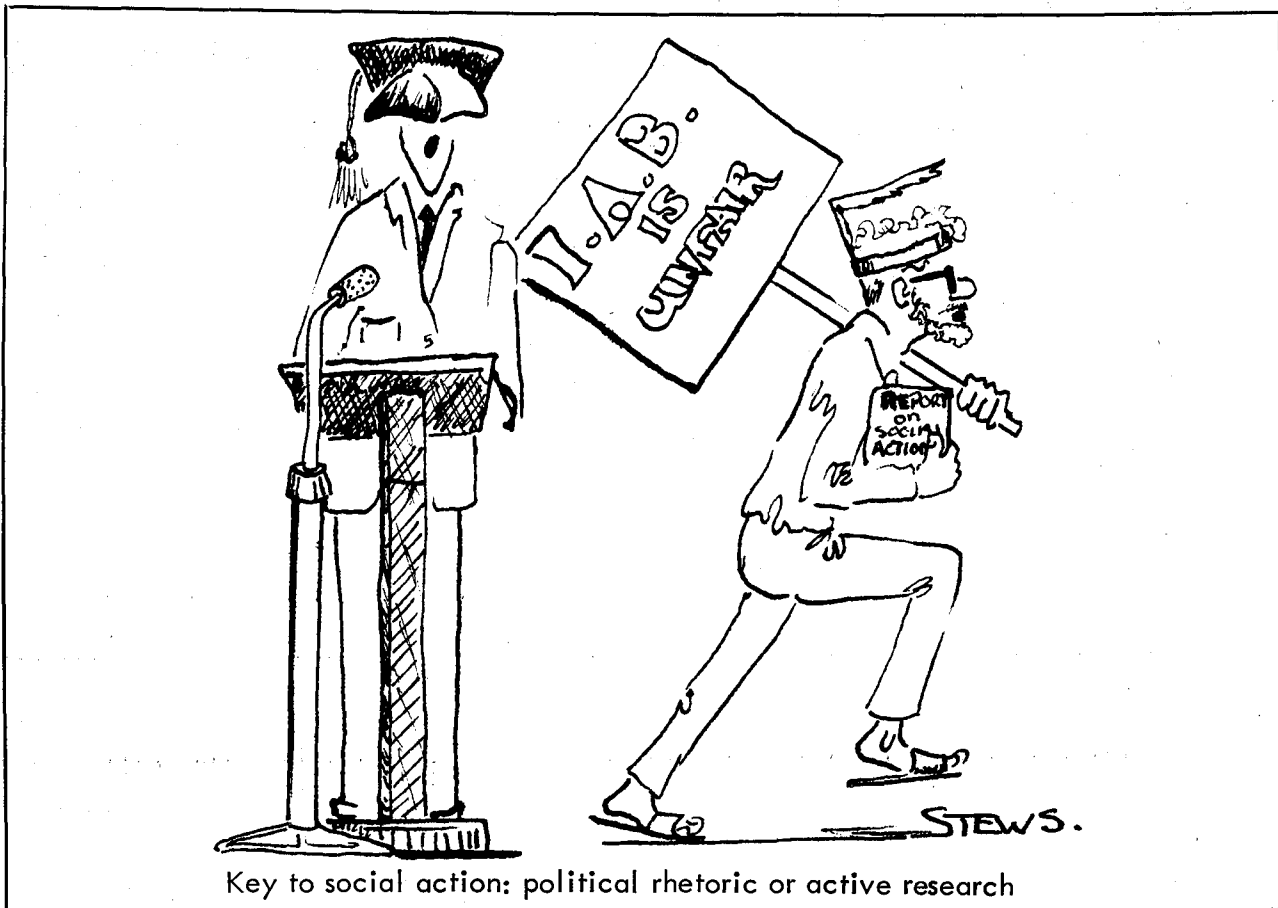
The other problem is the determination of interests, specifically, the relationship of socialized mores to inter-personal values and personal impulse. We are never certain of where the boundary falls between our oughts and our cans.

PRO TEM

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Key to social action: political rhetoric or active research

So we see that the problem of alienation is as deep as the psyche itself. We know from this then that the problem cannot be solved by intellectualized, ten point plans that simply try to affect people's social conversation and not the practical everyday course of their lives.

We know, too, that those who do not attempt to move people's minds or tongues, in any way will not wipe away the problem of alienation, because in the celebration of the general paranoid representativity that only perpetuates itself, the non-communication, which is an effect of the alienation, will never really be affected, and there will be no increased personal responsibility.

What has to happen is a coming to terms, a defining of yourself, and, at the same time a defining of your community. This must be done in practice, not just in thought.

or not to do...

'Social action' cannot be looked at as a series of do-good ventures. Indeed, the good Glendon can do, though substantial, is not a lot in itself. What is important is the creation of consciousness of the social realities around us, through practical, active involvement, whether it is by working in a slum or studying the university's governing structure and its relationship to the corporate control of the university so that we can begin to act on these even on a structural basis, and continue to do so long after we have left Glendon.

But there is a further danger in the definition of social action originating from or being coordinated by Glendon students. And that is the habit of most prospective young Mandarins, that of missionary zeal, the raising of people to our standards. Bourgeois niggerization. The Indians let us know what they thought about that last fall.

The most dangerous thing in the present student council constitutional emphasis on social action is the tendency to divorce the educational from the social issues. The relationship of grading, for instance, to the low number of lower income students in universities and even later high school is crucial it being in itself the tool that can break the student's academic back while at the same time being representative of a whole system repressive values alien to the student who is further alienated by the repression of other areas of his environment.

The relationship of the economics and political science curricula to the labour movement is very important. Social action should also mean the furthering of the knowledge of the labour situation and worker-student relationships. It is by actions like these that your own personal values and preconceptions are challenged most abruptly and we are brought face to face with the larger aspects of what sweeping social change might mean.

But the important thing is that the actions of the new council must be placed within a very self-conscious, bodily analytic philosophical framework that gets to the basic questions of political and psychological dynamics very quickly. To do this, a coordinator is needed who both can act quickly and efficiently and can think deeply, compassionately, and self-critically, a sort of amateur philosopher king who will not compromise his honesty for an election or a college, and who will use his power to destroy the power ethic.

We overcome

Last Saturday Pro Tem established the fact for all free men to see that a courageous, crusading newspaper will overcome all threats and obstacles, no matter how fearsome, to defeat every form of tyranny and achieve justice for all. Laughing at physical danger, the Journalists defeated the student council 4-2 in a violent and bloody hockey game.

The Proteamers were forced to fight an uphill battle all the way against the murderous cutthroats from the council and their cohorts in the striped shirts.

However, these striped puppets saw fit to ignore every aggression committed by the Bureaucrats, including some actions that in time of war would be condemned as atrocities. Their most ridiculous call came when councillor Tom West, on a clear-cut breakaway, wrapped himself around the blades of several Pro Tem sticks, did a backward swan dive that could fool only the most naive observer, and jumped on his head. Showing the total disregard for the truth that is common to oppressive dictators everywhere, the officials awarded West penalty shot!

Despite such evil tactics, the Journalists prevailed, due mainly to excellent goaltending by Marilyn 'Jake the Shape' Smith, who remained at her post despite being subjected to a terrible beating by council forwards (she may be able to leave the hospital by ay). Proving that the pen is mightier than the curved stick, Graham Muir scored twice for the good guys, with Larry Scanlan and Nick Martin tettering one each. Scoring for the council were the infamous Roy Hanna and Geordie Colvin; both goals were scored while the council had ten players on the ice, a fact that escaped the referee's attention.

The Proteamers announced that they will issue a challenge to the new council to meet them on the basketball court, a move that is expected to cause several winners in tomorrow's election to demand a recount.

Statement by the principal

The future of Glendon College depends on the kind of faculty we attract and keep. It depends on the standards of academic excellence which we attain and maintain. It depends on whether Glendon College can catch the imagination of the Canadian people as a national experiment in bilingualism and biculturalism.

But above all the future of Glendon College depends on the kind of students we attract and keep. Next year's first year will play a decisive role in shaping Glendon College. If, as I confidently hope, we secure five hundred students in the Glendon programme. In our first year in September, and if, as I confidently hope, all but a small proportion of these students stay with us for three years and half of them for four years, it is they who will shape the College even more than their predecessors and their successors.

Consequently any member of the College can influence the shaping of the College by doing what he can to ensure that students come to this College next September who will help make it into the kind of College he wants it to become.

Principal Escott Reid

McDonald has a 'fresh and clean outlook'

By LARRY SCANLAN

Jow McDonald who is running for Chairman of the student union believes that he is especially gifted for the job with a unique perspective about Glendon. He is a first-year resident student with a 'fresh and clean outlook'.

"I am a candidate because I feel I can do a very good job, much more so than the other two candidates." His impression has been one of all talk and no action; he thinks it is time to stop and re-assess the goals of this college. Student council can "have a voice in that job."

Students have to be recognized he said, confident that their demands be met in an orderly fashion. "Are students ready for parity," he asked.

Whether student council should be turning towards social action or flexing its muscles as the supreme political body, he could not say. He did say, however, that student council should exert a "certain amount" of influence over faculty council, that there should be an e-

quality of power and that he would maintain that balance. Above all, he said he would "express the opinion of the majority".

It was in this direction that he anchored his criticism of the present student council, that is, the great lack of communication between the council and the student body. He would issue referendums and possibly opinion polls to find out what the student wants. He termed himself, "open to suggestion" and saw the duty of the Chairman as "appointing students to committees to find out what should be done to improve the situation".

It would also entail taking time out to talk to students and attending house meetings in the residence.

On CUS, he was for retaining membership for those reasons which the other candidates had outlined.

Politically and ideologically, "I WOULD CALL FOR CHANGE BUT WITH RESPONSIBLE THOUGHT."

Among these changes: Orientation Week. He called for a "friendlier atmosphere" between day students and resident, supporting the need for more activities and dances.

He said that "another voice on campus," Radio Glendon, could be a potential alternative to PRO TEM. As still another mode of communication, he would see that it is established.

A third proposal was the bursary fund. "Let's get away from the idea of a rich kids' school." It would mean asking the college for more money, 20 dollars instead of the present 17 dollars. This loan would be payable upon graduation. The distribution and handling of the loans, he said, was a question that would have to be looked into further.

Lastly, there was, "the sad state of bilingualism", at Glendon. What has to be done, is a costly venture said McDonald, involving more French Canadian students and more French Canadian teachers. Recruitment was another problem that he said would require, "further investigation."

Referring to his limited knowledge of the Glendon political scene, he said, "my lack of experience might hinder me in an election campaign, but if elected, I will come to know



Joe McDonald

the workings of the student council and do my best to speak for the student body."

He saw his candidacy as an opportunity to become involved and said "I represent the average student at Glendon College."

McGaw - 'the politics of creativity'

By LARRY SCANLAN

Why is Bob McGaw, the bearded, figure in second year, running for Chairman of Student Council? Immediately you get your answer.

"Two things" he said. The first reason was student council's recent change in policy that meant a stronger leaning towards social ac-



Bob McGaw

tion. This was after all his prime reason for coming to Glendon, to better prepare himself for the outside world. His thinking being, that to cope with problems on the "outside", a good idea would be to first view and touch them from the "inside".

Secondly there was what he called "the politics of creativity", which means a crisp new look at the Glendon political scene, that says in a capsule--"turn it all back to the students; that council is irrelevant is shown by the poor turnouts to the meetings, so let's start all over."

"People come to a fixed structure. There's nothing for them to cope with. What you do: you drop the whole constitution and question the very essential goals of Glendon--the bilingual, public service, national college." He called for a total re-evaluation of the Glendon ideal, and once more, a constant re-evaluation.

"If none of these can exist, then cut out the hypocrisy and make it what the students want." By throwing it out to the student, the student makes the decision. This would be done in October, perhaps by a referendum. And to prepare

students to make that decision, McGaw would spend the summer months researching and preparing essays and pamphlets on the role of faculty council, student council, the Board of Governors, or--"how Glendon works!"

McGaw revealed a burnished optimism in his ability to show people the potential of a college such as Glendon. It would involve "a hell of a lot of thinking" he said, as well as a great deal of freedom, freedom that says: "OK, people, determine your environment."

His past experience would seem to support his optimism. As a first year rep, he had been an advocate of day student-resident interaction. On the council he successfully procured an impeachment procedure and also a constitutional mechanism for review and recall. He later resigned from the council when the report of the committee (of which he was the chairman) which drew up the original student faculty council or was rejected in part by a council election act which sought to retain nominal control over the student faculty councillors.

In addition, he chaired last year's Indian Forum and stood on a Research Committee on higher education, as well as the Provincial Co-

mmittee on Student Awards.

McGaw thinks that Glendon should retain its membership with CUS firstly because "the concept of a national union of students is good", and because of the information and wide research it offered. Secondly, there is the simple financial reason that Glendon gave CUS 800-900 dollars and received 1,000 dollars for its Year of the Barricade. CUS will also be instrumental in gathering the student radicals who are needed for the forum.

But he was still slightly reserved in his decision, saying that it would have to change and deal with very real social problems and not political arm-chair thinking. "CUS has got to get real."

He refused to allocate himself on the political scale, saying that he took each situation and acted not according to an ideology, but to information received and interpreted. He wanted to make politics a game of action noting that radicals never do a lot about Canadian racism, poverty, or the Negroes in Halifax.

"Capitalism can work", he said, with change through hard work and explanation. He called for a "revolution of knowledge, the kind of revolution Glendon needs."

Patten has 'commitment to Glendon'

By LARRY SCANLAN

"I have a personal commitment to Glendon College, to the maintenance of a national, bilingual college. The ethos of the new rules and constitution will change student council to an agent of social action which has a much smaller appeal. While I support social action, I feel that student council should retain its political franchise, as the only true representative body."

Faculty council members have been elected as individuals, noted Patten. There is no machinery for recalling a faculty council member, "he has no electorate to answer to". Therefore, the role of student council should be one of answering student demands and taking proposals brought to them by faculty council, which is the centre of academic reform. As well, faculty council members can come to the student councillors for information and financial resources.

He stressed the necessity of close inter-action between student councillors and student members of faculty council. A pre-requisite for academic reform he said, was student support and involvement.

For this he indicated a number of mechanism outlining an eight-point programme. Number one was weekly or bi-weekly student council newsletter. His second proposal was 'documentation centre', where student magazines and journals could be housed. Another idea was a publication list of about 25 books which he thought were meaningful to the 'student in society', as a sort of recommended summer reading list. Fourthly, he cited the need for more active student participation in the preparation of orientation week.

Seminar and people-generated classes needed better publicizing; the student council should make a more intense effort at mingling with the students. Finally, he suggested more 'weekend retreats' whereby students could get the feel of resident life and attend student council meetings. In addition, the consideration of monetary grants to potential candidates as a sign of more concerted interest by council in election, he thought would be valuable.

Patten came to Glendon with political aspirations, and as a second year rep he began to realize them. During the Ontario College of Art strike, he enlisted student support

and met with William Davis. And over the summer he helped plan the Legislative programme, was on the advisory committee (whose report was later shelved but which provided him with "indispensable experience"), and also authored the Liberation Week booklet. He soon found the student council becoming an elitist, isolated group of individuals.

In running, he hopes to revitalize it, confident that student council can be a political body as well as an agent of social action. He has been and still is involved in a children's programme in Agincourt, under the auspices of a church group. "Council can play both roles; there can be a harmonious balance between them."

As far as pulling out of CUS, he was firmly against it. He mentioned its existence as a national forum of student opinion, the provision of a life insurance plan and travel plan, and its ability to lobby with the federal government as a few of his reasons.

Patten would not place himself in any political diagram, seeing that question as a very vague and irrelevant one.

The unquestionable source of a



Mike Patten

weak council was, in his view, a lack of student involvement. The solution then--"seek mass student involvement in the development of proposals".

Staff Meeting TOMORROW
2:00 PRO TEM office

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photos by MORGAN



Toby Fyfe

By ANDY MICHALSKI

"I didn't like the attitude of last year's student council. It set itself up as a group above the students and set up goals that student weren't interested in. If you can play down very nebulous ideals...and try to achieve foreseeable goals...you'd get more interest from the students. Council must research and act responsibly with informed debate and relevant issues, and with enquiry into concrete social action programs."

With that condemning statement, Toby Fyfe began the interview. His alternative is someone who is not an idealist, but an open-minded person who is "a little pragmatic for the sake of being fair, and remaining in contact with other students."

Although his past political life has been limited to "at least experience or contact with this political community, he went on to say "I think I was able to look at things objectively...and could laugh when everyone else was up tight. It could be an asset, or not... I don't know."

However, it was on the topic of Liberation Week that Fyfe began to expound his feelings. "For the first year student," he explained, "last year's orientation week was much too much political. I'd like to see a greater emphasis on French."

"If you hit them with it first, every poster, every book in French except only what you have to do in English, then perhaps the English students would be aware and a little more ready for French than they are."

When asked whether or not this was all going to be possible with only 10 per cent of the present student body French speaking, Fyfe's rebuff was that "It has to be possible in order to make Glendon bilingual. If you don't have any choice, then you have to be aware." His ideas include a French orientation booklet, all advertising in French, and general activities in French.

As for the role of student council, he said that "I'm content with power shifting to faculty council. I don't see student council ceasing to exist. It's going to be an experiment year. Each of the members will be given certain fields...with overlapping so that it won't be a one man deal."

For the future, Fyfe feels that "programs for students from lower income groups are worth looking into, but financing is where the problem is going to be. These are goals that students can relate to...student council must relate to the student."

In discussing future problems, he stated that "I don't really care if he (the chairman) disagrees with me on a lot of things. The general ideas I'm working on...well, I would like to see the college turn out a bit...but some agreement has to be reached with each other."

As for the type of chairman he would like to work under, "it'd be someone who knowed all the ropes, and who would work hard. He's a co-ordinator, but he's got to have the final say. I'm not sufficiently aware of what each one is working for... but I do have my preferences. It could be difficult working under any of them... it's a wait and see game. I have to wait and see and give whoever gets in, a fair chance. That makes sense I guess."

Ideologically, Fyfe said that he didn't want "to get into a rut without looking at everything from all sides. Compromise is not shameful at all. With compromise, some of my ideas would be incorporated but if two principles I suggested were not accepted...it's conceivable I would resign."



Roy Hanna

By ANDY MICHALSKI

"There's something quite definite that I would like to see...Glendon as a national college with a Canadian studies program, a bilingual program, and students from all across Canada here. But unless you have the first, the others are meaningless."

So began third year student Roy Hanna, presently running for one of four positions of councillor at large. Throughout the entire interview, Hanna seemed to have some concrete propositions for the accomplishment of Glendon's ideals. He admitted that his main concern was the formation of Glendon College as a national college with increased recruiting from the other nine provinces. He went on to explain that "You can't rely on students from one or two provinces to provide all of the ideas for Glendon...and this recruiting should be done through student council."

However, when questioned as to where the money for the formation of Glendon as a national college was going to come from, he said that "We have to especially canvass governments for special funds, we would become a national college through financial help of the federal government through the Secretary of State. But, if Glendon students feel deeply enough about their future, it could become a crystallization process for the so-called Glendon ethos which in my opinion has not been developed yet."

His experience in these matters has been substantial. His interest in the subject has lead him to work with Principal Escott Reid and Tim Reid, MPP for Scarborough East regarding the problems of outside students not being able to qualify for Ontario awards. Since he is a student from Saskatchewan, he "knows something of this problem."

Hanna's other beef has been with the subject of the role of the Canadian Union of Students. "I feel quite strongly about CUS. It has neglected a great majority of Canadian students. The federal government is really screwing a lot of students. ...CUS hasn't been relevant to them at the Universities of New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan."

"Also, the universities have been cut off from funds. CUS must make the government realize that it must play a greater role in education. Provinces have jurisdiction in education. Trudeau has to get more powers or the provinces money. It's only a power shift, not a big jump."

Here at Glendon, Hanna felt that the college "wants to be special...any college can make French compulsory, and offer Canadian studies...but one thing this country needs is a national college...a national sounding board."

Hanna felt that "We have to keep our ties with York for financial reasons...if we do manage to achieve our ultimate goal, then we can re-assess our relations with York. If they could provide any benefits for our continuing union, then we could maintain our union."

Hanna feels that compromise to his ideas will come about "on how far we want to go on making Glendon a national college. But, we're only going to work on gradual accomplishments that we can achieve."

Did he foresee any problems with working with any of the candidates for chairman? "I don't think that it would be difficult to work with any of the three... We're going to have to develop ourselves into a national college or look inwards... I prefer the former... Mike Patten and Bob McGaw feel very strongly in the former, as I do."



Bruce Kidd

By ANDY MICHALSKI

Bruce Kidd is left who sees social action here at Glendon. He went on to elaborate on his ideas. Some I want in society to improve the chances of overcoming the barriers to education, but you can't do that generally. You can at least make it so that we can make a change of not sitting here and doing something known as 'an oratorical group of students in..."

When commenting on social action here at Glendon, he said that "it got people it's hard to think of. As for Liberation Week, the result as the student body to think...of what I'd like to register for anything more specific."

He went on to say that he was worried about broadening the Ontario College of Education, or this year's orientation week. "We should work on the government for better opposition...always sounds good...but one could say...Board of Education feel was a good former who was run..."

Continuing with the interview, Kidd stated that he felt that the orientations could make along lines of political surveys as well as students of what was going on.

At Glendon, however, he said that he didn't see, though the social action in it. Since they're still in the process, I don't believe that thing specific right now."

However, Kidd did have some suggestions for the recruitment of students: "there's no money in the school...the rich, it's sickening should be rectified."

In talking of council, he said that "it will have to be a national sounding board. When Glendon starts to work with its social action it will look more like a national sounding board."

When discussing the role of the chairman and his immediate responsibilities, he stated that he saw the role of the chairman as being to coordinate. "As soon as he's elected it will have to be exactly what it is going to be. It's going to be done during the summer. The leader of the work is during the school year. It would be a full-time job. When confronted with whether or not he has any problems in the future, he said that he didn't think that he would be doing anything. It depends upon how many people are going to be compared to do towards...



George Kidd

By ANDY MICHALSKI

is one of the few students who has taken social action in "broad sense!" He elaborates that "I've got some ideas that I want to try in Glendon, and some ideas at large. I want to try to get some chance...and opportunity of social and economic action. Sure...it's a large area to try. You can work on it."

All I'm saying is that I'm going to make an effort. I think that with this philosophy, I can contribute. It's the idea here and spouting off... I'm not going to be a doer. I'm presently involved with the Regent Park.

When talking about the history of social action at Glendon, he pointed out that people thinking, that's good, but what was bad about action week, it had a good student had an opportunity at he was doing...and whether or not. I can't think of anything specific.

to reiterate: "I'm more interested in broader issues...such as last year's Peterborough strike. I want to work with CUS to pressure for things like free tuition, opportunity in education. It's a matter of politics and economics. I would support a candidate for education whom we would like to see running for office."

On the topic of CUS and OUS, he felt that these organizations make sizeable contributions to political action and practice as well as better informing the student body.

However, "the thing I'd like to see is its basic form kept on. I'm studying future possibilities. I believe that I can say anything now. It might be harmful."

He did have a few observations on recruiting results here at Glendon. "Nobody here from a background is so fantastically good." This he believes, is the very near future.

On council, Kidd believed that the student body should be closer to the student body. He wants to look out into the social action program, then like a university.

Regarding the role of the chairperson in the future, Kidd stated that the chairman as a co-chairman as council is elected to decide together what to do. A great deal of work will have to be done as the real show is not going to be done year for academic reasons. He hoped that the moment would come in the entire year.

With the question as to whether he could foresee any problems, he claimed "I don't see any problems because I don't hold anyone back from anything. The goals that are set much work you're pressing it."

Fran Kiteley

By MAUREEN ADAMACHE

Fran Kiteley, candidate for councillor-at-large is in agreement with the new direction which student council is now taking. She thinks that organized social action is "one way for people to know themselves."

The new council should "inform students right at the beginning about which groups are being formed for social action so students can get it into their timetables as soon as possible."

The idea used in the Regent Park program of person-to-person relationships is "good communication" and "the summer day-camp at Glendon is a tremendous idea and should be granted money by student council." Miss Kiteley is very interested in social action because "we are all one day going to be involved in society outside the college and we've got to be able to criticize and improve it, and have ideas about how to act."

She believes "something can be done with Glendon students. Some day these kids are going to respond. Council, the way it's structured now, can guide them to this response. It demands a tremendous amount of organization: I can help bring in some of this organization."

"The reorganization of council places more responsibility on the individual council member. His job is a little more vague, more difficult to figure out. They won't do so much work - their job is to coordinate activities. The new council is a little bit too small and has to be tested."

Council this year should "give more support to the Glendon Forum and to the Year of the Barricade."

Concerning the aims of the college, she believes Glendon "is not and never will be a national college. Glendon will not be 'fully bilingual' because there is too much animosity among English Canadians to learning French."

Fran Kiteley would like to see council support the students on faculty council by communicating their ideas to the student union and getting students to turn out to faculty council meetings. "There is not now much communication within faculty council or the Senate."

Glendon should stay in CUS, according to her, "because of its services - the flights overseas, its support of Year of the Barricade and its field workers - and because it promotes dialogue in the student administrations."

She does not agree with staying in OUS. "It had a lot of trouble getting off the ground, difficulty in organizing. It does provide communication, but I don't think we should stay in."

Compulsory general education here "should be abolished." "There should be a wider range of topics to be chosen in first year." She was uncertain about where financial resources for this would be found.

She felt that the new ideology 'improvement of social conditions outside the college' needs interpretation as the average person saw only one thing in that - social work. Miss Kiteley went on to explain that the student at Glendon College was the same as that of any other college or university in Canada, - a product of social conditions outside the college. And therefore, she felt that, in order to be in a position to be able to constructively criticize and improve society he lives in, he must first develop himself as an individual. This she felt, could only be achieved through interaction with other individuals.

Dave Starbuck

By TIM ANDERSON

Dave Starbuck, a second year student and a candidate for student council, feels the Glendon College Student Union should take on more of a "political role" rather than one of "social action." He commented "I don't have too much experience backing me up", but he feels his ideas are worth implementing.

Starbuck said there should be parity on faculty council. When asked how many there should be on the council if parity was achieved he couldn't think of an "ideal number". Once parity came about "the student council and faculty council could begin to work more closely together on academic matter". He added, "there could be one or two mixed meetings a year or whenever they were necessary."

The purposes of the councils discussions would be "to create a freer educational atmosphere". He emphasized, "The students should be moderate in that we would work with faculty to achieve our ends."

Commenting on the new student council organization Starbuck said that the attitudes of the elected people were important as "people make the difference, not structures." Also he thought all constitutional reform should be ratified by referendums.

As for the role of CUS and OUS he felt Glendon should stay in both organizations. If the student body disagreed with an attitude of either of the unions, Glendon should stay in the unions anyway and try to change the attitudes from within.

He added, "One of the basic Canadian political tenets is compromise. When we try to take our reforms outside the university to be successful we must win the support of the general population whose inclination is towards moderation". Starbuck suggested that if CUS helped to form a unified front then we could win the support of the "general population".

Social action he said was second on his list of priorities. Organizational work could be started on slum projects but the actual field work should be very little until Glendon's own problems were solved.

Starbuck thought one worthwhile social project could be started on campus. Students could voluntarily tutor the maintenance staff on campus to raise their educational level. Another option was to tutor their children if they needed it. Off campus, a nursery could be started for the children of working mothers. It would be run on a shift-work basis.

Starbuck explained his political views in relation to the student council manifesto, 'A University is for People'. "As far as goals are concerned I consider myself in agreement with the radicals. However I would like to see a modest implementation of their goals."

"I feel that students should work in co-operation with faculty because in the long run we will accomplish more in achieving an educational system as outlined in the manifesto through co-operation rather than through a hard-line stand."

Starbuck felt that the college "is getting there" in its striving to become a 'national college'. He said, "We can succeed even though 'the Gardiner Committee would make Glendon just another college'."

When asked what he thought of Glendon's aim to become bilingual by 1976 he said he thought "the French program lacks something." He couldn't pin it down but he suggested that "As Glendon becomes more 'Frenchified' the problem will become less acute."

Ron Triffon

By ANDY MICHALSKI

"Why am I running?... because I think that council has a new role... one that I'm interested in... social action. The new format of student council lends itself towards that."

Ron Triffon is a second year student with experience gained from being co-chairman of the Glendon Forum this year, the publicity committee and research committee on recruitment for Glendon College.

In the research work in lower income homes that he did for the recruitment committee, he said that "the educational system has been geared for the middle classes and up... that's putting it in broad terms. Those students in low income homes have a bad study environment. The idea is to research all of those programs (which deal in some sort of guaranteed student placement for students from low income homes) and see if we can institute a suitable program for Glendon."

Regarding the role of student council, Triffon felt that it "has never seen its role in social action... it's been involved with academics. It should realize that faculty council exists, allow it to take initiative on academic matters and support it on these decisions... such as on academic atmosphere here... which some people feel is lacking."

Triffon differs from other candidates in his definition of Glendon, which he sees as "a national college, that is with people from all social levels."

When the subject of chairman arose, Triffon said that he would like him "to get the best advantages... last year, the president got most of the work. I hope to see the four councillors-at-large take a great chunk of the load but a great deal depends upon the individual who takes over."

When asked if he could foresee any future problems with one of the three possible chairmen, he answered that "it all depends on what the chairman's ideas are on council. I can see with one of the candidates, we would have to talk things over a great deal in the very beginning... with any of the three for that matter."

On the idea of compromise on policy, he claimed that "You'll have to be open to it. You can't really answer that now... the candidates have yet to elaborate on what they're going to do. No one has the perfect idea or the view. There is a certain degree that you can go... after that, you'll have to make a personal decision as to how far you can go."

He felt that "student council has gotten out of touch with the students." He felt that this had come about through council always looking at issues in a certain way, dictated by a single ideology council follows. This meant that council would decide to act upon certain issues which contained ideology which it felt was important, rather than basing the action on student interest. This, he said, made last year's council rather 'narrow minded'.

He went on to explain, "They're too ideological... people can't relate to them. We should try to change it from ideology at the next conference, like taking a stand on Vietnam... and do more relevant things. They had a chance to do something about the Canadian Indian question three years ago... they issued a statement... and did nothing. CUS is a national student organization... has a nice insurance plan... but offers more valuable service than OUS... it's less hung up on ideology."

"CUS and OUS are striking examples of how a union can be more and more irrelevant to many students," he said.

Should Glendon College stay in CUS?

Should Glendon College continue its membership in the Canadian Union of Students? The question goes to a referendum in the student council election tomorrow.

Students pay one dollar a year CUS membership fee. They are asking what CUS does for them and for Glendon College.

CUS is the only existing national student union for Canadian students. Withdrawal on the part of the universities in Quebec, and others across the country have weakened this national standing, but it is still providing the greatest potential for communication among campuses across the country.

The Glendon College ideal is one of a national college reflecting all facets of the society in which it exists. Contact with other universities is a necessary part of this national ideal.

"The union is the place where one can most effectively organize joint programs, cheaply distribute essential information, learn from other Canadian students and generally develop the school's perspective beyond its campus," said Peter Warrian, past CUS President.

When French speaking unions with drew from CUS, they charged that CUS was not involving itself with the real concerns of the student, but rather with the periphery luxuries (Year books, songbooks, etc)

RESOLUTIONS REPRESENTATIVE

At the last Congress, CUS passed resolutions condemning actions committed on an international level, (Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia). They have been criticised for this on charges of irrelevancy to individual student members.

But "the much criticized policies adopted at the last Congress were not foisted upon students by the CUS national office. They were passed by the representatives which students sent. If they were not so representative, they can be changed, said Warrian. If you do not agree he continued, with the resolutions send reps who will adopt different ones. The problem lies not with the structure or policies of the union, but with the control you exercise over your own delegates."

Still, the main concern for CUS is "to go beyond the rhetoric and involve itself in the realities of the student's position in Canadian universities today. Concern over the accessibility of the university to all, the question of control within the university and of the role the university plays in the world of government and big business has mo-

ved CUS from dealing with questions of year books and student buildings to those which affect the day-to-day existence of the student, e.g. housing." (from a CUS pamphlet).

In this line, CUS is working for the individual student. The available CUS services have been utilized by Glendon College students.

CUS lobbies the federal government for the interests of Canadian students. In the past, CUS has helped to get student loans, income tax deduction for tuition fees and more federal aid to education.

CREATING CO - OPS

The Air Canada half fare plan and 'Youth-fare' railway rates were introduced as a result of CUS action. CUS provides charter flights to Europe. The cost is much reduced from that of regular airlines.

The establishment of housing co-ops for students is handled by full-time field-workers. CUS assisted in creating co-ops across Canada, and is involved in the formation of the Co-operative Housing Foundation.

Other CUS field-workers meet with students and student councils to discuss and work on issues facing the student today.

Glendon called in CUS field-workers during Liberation Week. These people were able to provide research material so that the manifesto 'A University is for People' could evolve.

The CUS analysis paper on Glendon College, 'Combat Liberalism' (which appeared in the Jan. 16 issue of PRO TEM) made some critical comments on courses offered at Glendon.

CUS will be giving \$1,000 for 'The Year of the Barricade' conference next October. This is more than the total Glendon membership fees. CUS is providing research and organizational assistance for the conference.

Membership in CUS is a reinforcement of Glendon's independence from the York campus. A separate membership means Glendon is treated as a separate entity.

"CUS is not a plot. It is not a minority trying to seize power. The changes the Secretariat is advocating will only come when the majority of students want them. If you disagree with this direction, you can change it. But only if you belong to the union," wrote Warrian recently.

Two candidates want Senate seat - DelBuono and Kanter compete

By ANDY MICHALSKI

"Senate should take a closer look on standards. Strengthening is required in first and second year programs...there's not enough challenge. The subject of general education should be re-examined to see if they're achieving their objectives. The idea of general education should be strengthened and not allowed to wither away."

So began third year student Ron Kanter. He also went on to say later on that "the university could investigate the possibility of a pass-fail system...I'm afraid that I don't know much about educational psychology...but I'm not sitting on the senate in order to establish a free university."

As far as his conception of Glendon College as an academic institution is concerned, he felt that: "the unique nature of Glendon College must be maintained...but since it can only survive as being a part of a larger university, I would like to see a greater use made of the other campus."

On the role of the Senate, Kanter claimed that "It has been used as a rubber stamp in the past on various issues as the executive committee handles them first. The Senate should look into this. Also, it should keep up decentralization and should not intervene unless the policy (of a faculty council) is totally detrimental to the policy of education. It should represent faculty first, the student second, and a far third, the administration. Only 40 per cent of the senate is elected...the rest being appointed...there should be a far higher percentage of faculty elected representatives...the place would not suffer from new blood."

However, as for the subject of student representation is concerned "I don't believe in playing the numbers game...there just have to be enough students to represent students on the committees."

"Students have exhausted all previous rationale for increased student representation on faculty council. I don't think that parity in Glendon's faculty council is acceptable to York Senate. Candidate for York Senate, second year student Vince DelBuono went on to explain that he personally favours student-faculty parity if each department was given an equal number of representatives which would be elected by the student members of that department, while the remainder would be elected at large. But to have all of the student representatives elected at large, "would be disastrous."

However, DelBuono is quite satisfied with the present system of evaluation. He explained that "you have to reason out what happens to people once they leave Glendon Col-



Vince DelBuono

lege...grad school, law, the civil service..it wouldn't be fair to the student not to evaluate him because they will. You can't expect the world to build around you...you have to make allowances. These places are highly competitive and require specific evaluation. As much as we listen to rhetoric, Glendon receives more per capita than any other college...government and society have certain demands for an expanding



Ron Kanter

technology. The letter system is quite adequate for this."

DelBuono appeared to show a great deal of concern for the future existence of Glendon and its relation with the rest of York University. "Glendon is always being questioned by the other five campuses. Since York had to turn away 600 students last year, other Senate members do not see a bilingual Glendon as a priority."

Cultural Affairs is tightly contested

Ike Haggar

First year student Ike Haggar is running for the position of Cultural Affairs director. "I already have the contacts since I am the manager of the Pipe Room. Secondly I am acquainted with a good number of students on campus, which gives me the possibility of getting an idea of what the students' desires are in the matter of activities."

Haggar believes that a director should be a man who can pick an entourage of people whose capacities can best be employed.

He would like to see an improvement in communications with the York campus, along-with an improvement in transportation on weekends.

"The students of Glendon are always complaining that there is no activity on campus," he says. "I aim to provide those activities which will be both interesting and entertaining. This year there have been many sparks which could have developed into great things, but have floundered due to both the lack of student participation and follow-through from the organizers. If these sparks can be re-generated and followed through I am certain that Glendon College can be a better place to live in."

Michel Pampalon

"Un pays sans culture, c'est un peuple sans personalite," says Michel Pampalon, a first year student running for the position of Director of Cultural Affairs.

He wants to promote culture at Glendon with a bilingual slant. He wants to expose the 'Canadian culture', along with trying to get closer to the bilingual situation we at Glendon supposedly want to create. He believes that it is in the culture that we can find the personality of a people.

Pampalon would like to see the bulk of the Cultural Affairs budget go to a more explicit use of Canadian entertainment in the Pipe Room. In particular he would like to bring in chansonniers - French Canadian folk singers or poet singers of Canadian history.

He wants to join the social and cultural affairs departments because "they are both concerned with culture".

He would also like to see a French-oriented affair at Glendon every weekend. "If we want Glendon to be bilingual, we have to devote a lot of our time to present the French side of Canada at Glendon."

Glen Varty

"In the past Cultural Affairs has been limited to a series of concerts, plays, etcetera. One of my main aims is to broaden the scope and include exchange programmes and various efforts towards the community as a whole," says Glen Varty, a first year student running for the position of Cultural Affairs director.

Looking back on the past year Varty comments that, "I want to keep the Friday afternoon concerts - I think it's a fantastic idea, and I hope I can keep up the level of the past affairs director in this area."

"I think the Pipe Room has great possibilities which up to now haven't been fully realized. Perhaps a new name and a new image - one which would project a friend-atmosphere. I hope to maintain the Pipe Room as a place to go for those on a budget wishing good live entertainment, from poetry readings to paint-ins."

Varty wants to work with the French department to create an increased knowledge of the French culture. He also wants to see increased cooperation between the Red and White and Cultural Affairs on money-making ventures and projects such as the Winter Weekend.

LOVE

up-front

Now that you're 'Hair' aware...

By BRIAN PEARL

"HAIR". This is it - where it's at. 'HAIR' was the most fascinating artistic experience I have ever had.

The roots of this play run right down to the very first plays of the Greeks - The ritual presentations which preceded their tragedies.

The three most powerful devices of the electronic environment - sound, light and texture - are used extensively and with great success. The stage is dominated by lights (strobe, flash and search), by music (chorus back by a rock band with guitar and brass). Most of all, the stage is always filled with the beautifully tactile, sculptural form and feel of the human body - the shapes, the skins and the hair.

HAIR qualifies as a myth because the life-style, the environment of the Manitou Tribe, a gathering of black and white, turned-on, tuned-in, dropped-out young Americans, is recreated in a near-perfect representation on the stage. To be a myth, an evocation of the entire life-style, the environment of a society must be accomplished.

Most of the credit belongs to Tom O'Horgan, the director who turned a collection of beautifully talented people into a tribe.

The leads in 'HAIR' are played by Barry McGuire and Joe Butler. The former recorded 'Eve of Destruction' a few years ago, and the latter is lead singer with the Lovin' Spoonful.

At the end of the first act, one of the greatest mo-

ments of the contemporary theatre takes place. The song 'Where Do I Go' is ending:

"Where do I go?
Follow the children.
"Where do I go?
Follow their smiles.
"Is there an answer in their sweet faces,
"That tells me why I live and die?

"Where do I go?
Follow the windsong.
Follow the thunder.
"Follow the neon in young lovers' eyes.

"Down to the gutter, up to the glitter
"Into the city, where the truth lies"
PEACE!...LOVE!...FREEDOM!...WHY?

Three human shapes, each a dozen feet high, descend into view. They are dressed in suits, ties, belts across the waist and chest, badges, clubs and guns. On the stage directly below, four men and one woman, completely naked, stand and confront the audience.

"Clothing is power and the organisation of human society" according to Marshall McLuhan. This public nudism represents perfectly a total rejection of the absurd and obsolete structures of our society. On the other side of this coin, it is also true that "nudity itself is not so much a visual as a sculptural tactile experience", as McLuhan states it.

The arrival of plays of the same genre as 'HAIR' will become more and more frequent as we move out of the 'electronic Stone Age', as Jerome Ragni and James Rado, the writers of 'HAIR' have called our own lifetime.

But far more important than any art form's future is the future of our own society. The Evangelical motto of 'HAIR': "Let the sun shine in."



'HAIR' - "the stage is always filled with the... form and feel of the human body."

Hesse-horror of the subconscious

By GREG GATENBY

Long ago I decided that generally the safest and most time saving device for judging the value of a book was by looking at its cover. As a matter of fact I am convinced that the old maxim expressing the contrary was coined by booksellers intent upon assuring their patrons that despite the appearance on the dustjacket of naked women with whips, there was a literary masterpiece contained inside.

Now, Holt, Rinehart and Winston have recently re-issued in paperback form an old novel by Herman Hesse entitled 'Steppenwolf'. And it has one of the most interesting, stimulating and beautiful covers that I have ever seen on a softcover book.

So with all of the savoir faire, literary aplomb and facility with fine writing that I could muster, I declared: "This is a good book!". After making that epic statement I decided to submit the work to an even further difficult test of greatness, by placing it, cover facing down,

on the top of my head for five minutes. Pleased but hardly surprised, I declared: "This is a very good book!".

Then fellow funlovers of fiction, convinced as I was of the book's immortality I thought it would be best, nevertheless, to go through the usual formality associated with the reviewing of books. I read it. And lo and behold, I declared: "This is an excellent book!".

Far be it from me of course to deliberately donate a diatribe towards a book which this year celebrates its fortieth birthday since it was published. Indeed I was so impressed by it (readers of recent articles will realize that we are wallowing in the neap and nadir of good book publication) that I decided to buy the other book by Hesse, 'Damian', also issued in paperback.

Startlingly similar to Kafka's, 'The Trial', we have in Harry Haller, the central character of 'Steppenwolf' a very much more alive K., a 'hero' with whom we can associate atrabillously (there's a good word - remember it) to a degree unknown in modern day fiction, unless

it be in the books of Le Carre.

Be that as it may, Hesse has painted a picture of horror of the subconscious at which we are first repelled with repugnance, yet one at which we recognize only too clearly, ourselves.

The author delights in dabbling drops of reality into oceans of hallucinatory hell. Delights in dealing a blow below the belt when we are just becoming comfortable in our thoughts.

I regret that I had not read Hesse before. Because I probably appreciate less the style which, unsuccessfully it turns out, has been copied since by lesser writers.

The Rinehart edition contains an excellent introduction to both book and author but unfortunately a typography which is unnecessarily cramped and consequently difficult to read.

On the whole though, the book is well worth buying, especially if you haven't read Hesse before and enjoy fiction with something to say apart from the fact that the author can put words side by side.

Flashback '68

By VIANNEY CARRIERE

All these years of studying English, first in high school, and then in university have not been wasted on me. If nothing else, they have taught me to appreciate symbolism as the most subtle form of irony. That is why I was so amused last Saturday afternoon, walking down to the snack bar in York Hall, to see one of the Glendon caretakers walking around taking down election posters that were set up in forbidden places. That is a sign that I always watch for, because it is the only sure sign that an election is on.

The council that was elected at this time last year was an extremely unlikely one. That should serve as some comfort to the people I have noticed poised in front of the CRO's nominations board shaking their heads in disbelief. Jim Park, who must have been a good president if we are to judge from the number of people who had expected him to run again, was, last February, a very nice guy who went out of his way to talk to people, but there were many who were alarmed at his decision to run for the presidency. Andy Graham had been successful as chairman of the Glendon Forum, in a quiet sort of way, and has carried this on as a successful, but quiet vice-president. Doug Newson was a staunch conservative who argued vehemently and not always responsibly against any change coming too fast. And on this council, he was one of the most successful members. Jim Weston was already exhibiting his own brand of dynamic schizophrenia: conservative in a personal way, but not in politics. I could go on...

Since then, a lot of rain has fallen in the Don River, and I admit, as one of the people alluded to in Joe McDonald's circular which commented on people accepting a form of patronage from their friends on the council, that I look over the last year in a rather nostalgic way.

Liberation Week, which everyone now seems to have either forgotten or won't talk about, took up a great deal of time over the summer, and was a lot of fun because we were never quite sure of how it would turn out. As it happens, Liberation Week pretty well sat the tone for all that was going to happen during the year. Before then, there had been the OCA dispute, coming as probably the swiftest and sharpest test of this council's regime. And it was only a few weeks after it was elected. While the rain fell on the Don River, there was the Biafra protest, the bursary fiasco, the Peterborough Examiner's strike, the Great Grape Issue, and there was sometimes talk of universal impeachment. The Gardiner Committee was writing a report which is all but public now, and some students on faculty council were attacking the problems of an academic revolution from a different way.

There were many things that were not done, and most of them were because of Jim Park. But it is not his fault that he always had to be there to make sure that things were done. The Community Group studies flopped miserably, and when the faculty council set a precedent by moving into closed session over an issue that turned out to be out of order, there was more laughter than indignation. Well, all that is past, and now the little men are taking down posters again.

I am tempted now to make predictions about this election, but I'll spare you that because most predictions made by students on this campus turn out to be very wishful thinking. I must say however, that I don't share the pessimism over the slate of candidates. Most of them are very much more likely than the people running at this time last year were. There is good reason to believe that we'll be getting a good chairman, and almost all of the people running as councillors-at-large are good people.

Initially, the council will face the same major problem as Jim Park outlined at this time last year: basically, to make the Student Union relevant to the student body. It's a problem that has to be faced every year at this time.

Well after all, it may not make much difference. Most people seem to think that it doesn't. The main thing to remember, I think, is that we don't know who we are electing. I have yet to see a student council on this campus that doesn't change radically during its term of office, so it is really all a big game of Russian roulette. Good luck McGaw-Patten-McDonald: whichever one of you wins is in for an enlightening experience, and perhaps... a few weeks in the infirmary.

THE PIPE ROOM

Finian's Wake

Dramatization

Portrait of an Artist

SATURDAY night 9:30

René Lévesque and

THE MAN

by Mark Starowicz

from The McGill Daily

"Nous sommes des Québécois."

That was the opening line of the manifesto issued by Rene Levesque and his followers last fall when they met at a Dominican monastery to form the Mouvement Souverainete-Association.

The phrase contains the totality of the French-Canadian nationalist argument. A lot can be made of "survivance" and other reasons for the separatist phenomenon but essentially, the movement exists simply because a lot of French-Canadians look to Quebec City, and not Ottawa, for leadership.

Rene Levesque would hazard the guess that 80 or 90 per cent of French-Canadians in Quebec, federalist or not, feel that Quebec City is THE significant citadel of power. Ottawa, even to those most endeared with confederation, is still somewhat remote.

And so, this is the constituency that the Parti Quebecois seeks to represent by developing its consciousness.

A vote for the Liberals or the Union Nationale or the Conservatives can be cast unconsciously. A vote for the PQ will have to be conscious.

And the Parti Quebecois is going after those votes with a curious mixture of radicalism and caution, nationalism and enlightened humanism.

It's the same formula that launched the Quiet Revolution.

A little less than 1,000 delegates journeyed to Quebec City to reactivate that formula.

It was the same "quality" crowd of people that one gets used to seeing around Levesque. The new elite of Quebec, the technocrats and the professionals, the mini-skirters and the 60-year-old lawyer with a "shock" of grey hair and tweedy pants and the "progressive" philosophy.

In short, the epitome of middle class liberalism.

The same sort of people that elsewhere, and in another language, flocked around Trudeau and Gene McCarthy.

The big difference is that the Parti Quebecois doesn't have to cope with all those dowdy matrons and opportunist hacks that flock to Liberal and Democratic conventions. They were there of course, just as the Ralliement Nationale was there, but in insignificant numbers.

In their place, the Parti Quebecois now has to cope with something far healthier - a sprinkling of young radicals and socialists, people that are effectively barred (albeit by mutual choice) from the Liberal and Democratic parties.

These people are there in fairly significant numbers. They don't overwhelm, but their influence is felt.

The other side of the coin, right-wing chauvinism, doesn't manifest itself in the party. The Ralliement Nationale, which has a more populist character than anything else, came to the convention but hardly made itself felt.

The RN's contribution was made at times by the odd delegate who blurted out rather vague and inarticulate comments on party program. An instance of this was the man who opposed universal medicare on the grounds that the state should "save its money reserves for something more positive." He didn't elaborate.

On the whole, the RN members (nobody knows how many there really are) were bowled over by the articulate comportment of the more urbane MSA delegates. They sat more or less in awe of the professionalism of their new comrades.

"Gregoire?" Levesque remarked once, during last week's congress "C'est un organisateur point."

The stage was set by excluding the Rassemblement pour l'Independance Nationale from the merger. Everything that is radical, extreme and unknown about independence can be safely pinned on the RIN.

The PQ is a safe, cautious and moderate Movement.

The image was reinforced by the orderly, democratic process of the convention.

Major differences of opinion were thrashed out at the spring meeting of the MSA. Residual arguments were advanced during the party workshops, but when the proposals reached the plenary sessions, there was unity. Not unanimity, but acceptance of the majority opinion - for the time being.



True, the major portions of the party program and structures were drawn up by the brain trust that surrounds Levesque, but the rank and file was given ample time to discuss and effectively alter sections.

If things showed signs of going too far, Levesque would step in and lend his weight to ensure that things went right.

An example of this concerned a resolution which stated an independent Quebec should pull out of NATO, NORAD and all military alliances, and in addition ban the manufacture and sale of armaments. A resolution which had already passed, proposed that Quebec would be a "pacific" state.

Levesque intervened in the debate, and explained that immediate discontinuance of all military activity would have serious economic effects.

The motion was rejected, but only by a very slim majority.

This type of tactic was denounced by an RIN observer at the spring meeting of the MSA as "imperialisme de prestige."

Levesque doesn't seem intent on contributing to a radical change of the North American life style, although he sincerely claims he wants to change the life in Quebec.

To accomplish the latter, he feels it absolutely necessary not to do anything that will unduly antagonize the Americans.

Everything, including construction of his Swedish-style social democracy, can be done in what he likes to call "a civilized way." Quebec, he implied not too long ago, was doomed to remain a branch plant of the U.S. economy.

The sticky problems of the "colonialist" era - exploitation, "uncivilized" companies, cultural degradation, backward social values - will be solved by greasing the system with gobs of humanism. The real bosses will remain the same, but the managers will be

photo by WALLER



Levesque and Gregoire at Quebec Year 8 - now a different partnership.

NEW DARINS

French Canada's own people. Creation of a new mandarin class is hardly the road to true independence.

But this is what the liberal middle class - the people who have the most to gain out of this whole affair - deems effective emancipation of the Quebecois.

A change for the better, of course; the doors to boards of directors will be opened and the minutes of the meetings will be written in French. But it isn't really emancipation.

The leftward trend of the party was muffled by Levesque for purely pragmatic (some would say opportunistic) reasons. A moderate approach, after all is the best way to power.

Francois Aquin, who talks in syndicalist terms, may have left the movement but the people he hoped to lead are still there. Also waiting in the wings are the radicals of the RIN (unfortunately, some of the RIN ist's who would be left-wing smack of chauvinism at times.)



Privately, Levesque is aware of this. His aides say that they are simply using the former Liberal's charisma and appeal to lead the way out of the morass of confederation, and that's why the party's more radical tendencies are being swept under the rug - "can't scare the electorate away."

But this rationale is untenable. If Levesque plays middle-of-the-road liberal, and wins the electorate by playing that tune, he will hardly be able to take his mandate as given and start playing another tune. Once he brings the new managerial elite - which he described in such detail in Option Quebec - into power, he's not going to expect them to behave like anything other than the same old gang.

The curious thing about Levesque's party is that there's no essential difference between it and the provincial Liberals of 1963 to 1965. They're left-wing liberals and some social democrats who just want to humanize the system a little.

They want independence in order to replace the English and American managers with their own people. But they'll keep the American domination of the economy.

In other words, a system analagous to the indirect rule the British imposed in their African colonies in the 19th century - don't rule the natives yourself, let the native chiefs keep their authority. Rule the native chiefs.

And that's what the directors of the MSA essentially are - native chiefs.

Simultaneously to the Parti Quebecois congress, another very significant meeting was taking place in Quebec City, though it was overshadowed by the press attention to the



congress. That's the meeting of Quebec's largest and most militant trade union federation - la Confederation des syndicats nationaux (Confederation of National Trade Unions).

At that meeting, a document was presented which promises to be one of the most significant manifestos in current Quebec history: "le rapport du secretaire general sur l'action et les politics du bureau confederal et du mouvement." That document calls for a second front in labor's struggle: the battle for collective bargaining has been won, it states: the next battle is for "workers' power."

One of its sections holds a particular relevance to Levesque's congress. The section is entitled: "Quebec, like Canada, is a satellite of American imperialism."

In part, it reads:

"American capitalism doesn't invest here just to look pretty. Regularly, our elites from all parties in the Legislature renew their profession of faith before Wall Street and the golden calf of the new Rome.

"Quebec, like Canada, is a satellite of American imperialism, but the servility of our political leaders, tied by their links to the industrialist oligarchy, permits the American capitalists to do what they want: the U. S. Marines won't ever have to install their guns on the plains of Abraham as long as our traditional elites are here."

The domination of the Canadian and Quebec economies by American investment is already a cliché in the country. But it is the crux of the contradiction in Levesque's politique.

Levesque has admitted "an independent Quebec will still have to be a branch-line economy of the United States." Then it is not an independent Quebec. It's the same old Quebec, like the same old Canada, except the fleur-de-lys flies over the legislature.

If you're going to talk independence in Quebec, you've got to talk radical re-structuring of the economy and winning it back into the hands of the Quebecois.

If you talk independence, you've got to talk breaking the U. S. hold. Otherwise the nationalist movements here become sad parodies.

There's a not insignificant number of English Canadians in Montreal, and some across Canada, that tacitly support the idea of independence for Quebec - those whose personal analysis has shown them that the United States virtually controls this country, and who find this unacceptable.

Their sympathy for Quebec independence is based on one logic: Quebec, because of its desire to maintain linguistic independence, may be the only area of North America that can break out of the American orbit, and as such it is worth supporting the linguistic issue and independence for Quebec, because Canada will never extricate itself from the imperialism.



This is not to suggest that the views of these English Canadians hold any significance to the independence movement, but their logic points up how we can call any movement "independantiste" only when it goes all the way for full autonomy, not just the trappings of autonomy. Otherwise the term "separatist", with all its negative import, might apply more validly.

Levesque's position now is not necessarily the same as his membership's. There were definite radical currents manifested at the Parti Quebecois congress, suggesting that there will be in the future a polarization of the independence movement.

That polarization will be characterized by class lines: the bourgeois separatists, who will accept the socio-economic status quo in exchange for becoming the new mandarin class, and the "jusqu'au bout" independantists, who see independence coming only with a radical transformation of Quebec's society. The growth of this latter radical movement depends on how Quebec's workers warm to the idea of independence over the next two years, because only they can form the basis of that movement.

RENE LEVESQUE

will be here

FRIDAY

11:00 Grad. seminar, York

1:00 Winters Common Room

7:00 Old Dining Hall
(Dialogue)

sports

Final leading scorers

	Games	Points	Average
Rick Menear-3 & 4 year	7	92	13.1
Paul Westlake-2 year	7	76	10.9
Rod Major-3 & 4 year	7	71	10.1
Mike Faye-3 & 4 year	6	60	10.0
Bob Edwards-B House	6	55	9.2
Rick Mackenzie-C House	7	51	7.3
Ralph Trodd-D House	5	48	9.6
Mike Browne-B House	6	42	7.0
Don Sugden-E House	7	42	6.0
Doug Street-E House	5	35	7.0
Ron Maltin-D House	7	33	4.7
Nick Martin-2 year	6	29	4.8
Pat Flynn-2 year	7	29	4.1
Garry Schlieffer-1 year	5	28	5.6
Kevin Kilbey-A House	7	28	4.0
Bill Rowe-A House	7	28	4.0

Surprises noted in all-star selections

Pennant-winning 3 & 4 year totally dominated Pro Tem's basketball all-star team, but a wide range of teams were represented on the hockey team. Response to the all-star selections was excellent, as all teams except E House's basketball team and 3 & 4's hockey team nominated their best players to the selection committee. Teams not nominating players had their best players selected arbitrarily, and have only themselves to blame if they feel anyone was overlooked.

The Pensioners placed Rick Menear and Rod Major as first team forwards, and Mike Faye as first team guard. Menear led the league in scoring with 92 points, while Major was third with 71 and Faye fourth with 60. 2nd Year's Paul Westlake was the other first team forward, and Doug Street of E House was the other guard. Westlake scored 76 points this year to finish second to Menear, while Street was 10th with 35.

Menear, Westlake, and Faye were unanimous choices.

First Team	Position	Second Team
Rick Menear-3 & 4	Forward	Bob Edwards-B House
Paul Westlake-2 yr.	Forward	Kevin Kilbey-A House
Rod Major-3 & 4	Forward	Ralph Trodd-D House
Mike Faye-3 & 4 yr.	Guard	Rick Mackenzie-C
Doug Street-E House	Guard	Sandy McKay-B House

There were a few surprises in the hockey balloting, as league-leading 3&4 year placed only one player, defence-man Jack Daley, on the two teams. The judges felt that while the Oldtimers were the best team, other teams had more outstanding individuals.

Daley made the first team, and was paired with John Vernon of 2 year as the league's outstanding rearguards. Larry Scanlan of 2nd Year, leading scorer Bill Rutledge of B House, and Joe McDonald of D House were the first team forwards, nosing out the second-teamers in very close balloting. John Pierce of D House rounded out the team in goal. Pierce was the only unanimous choice

First Team	Position	Second Team
Larry Scanlan-2 yr.	Forward	Mike Whinton-1 yr.
Bill Rutledge-B House	Forward	Bruce Lee - 1 year
Joe McDonald-D	Forward	Andy Michalski-E H.
Jack Daley-3 & 4 yr.	Defence	Bill Wade-1 yr.
John Vernon-2 yr.	Defence	Bob McMurrich-C H.
John Pierce-D H.	Goalie	Chuck Eisel-C House

The voting was carried out by Pro Tem sports editor Nick Martin, referee-in-chief Ron Maltin, and convenor Garry Thompson and sportswriter Larry Scanlan who voted for basketball and Hockey respectively. We invite your written and signed comments on our selections.

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Lynda wins in bloodless coup

By VAL BRENT

Lynda Humphrey, a first year resident student from London, Ontario, was acclaimed Sandi Stevens' successor as women's athletic rep when none came forward to oppose her by the time nominations closed.

Lynda had much difficulty in making her final decision because the position takes up so much time, leaving room for little else.

"If I was going to do it, I was going to do it well," was her sentiment.

Throughout high school and during this year, as sports rep for B house, Lynda has been active in sports. This year she participated in intramural and intercollege basketball as well as intramural volleyball.

Lynda hopes to reach many more girls next semester by intermingling athletic activities throughout orientation and by telephoning first year students concerning the sports they indicate interest in at registration. She would

be aided by a council she hopes to stream-line by making smaller.

"Nobody knows what the next person is doing when there is a swim rep, a basketball rep, a volley ball rep..."

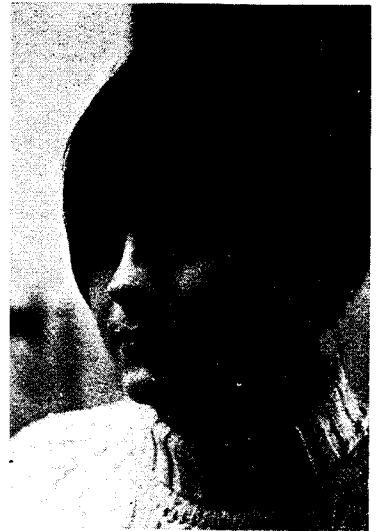
She suggested co-ed flag football to introduce first year students to the athletic programme.

As sports rep for her house, Lynda was responsible for forming teams and posting notices. By talking to each house member she created a strong volleyball team that didn't default any of their games. By extending this direct communication system to the college, she hopes people may be more willing and less shy to venture to the field house.

When asked about the ex-

When asked about the ex-

When asked about the existing level of interest at Glendon, Lynda said, "I think nearly everybody is interested in something to do with athletics."



Lynda Humphrey

Perhaps Lynda Humphrey's own strong enthusiasm and faith will let her discover the dark, deep passage to the dormant interest of other girls.

'Damned proud of this school'

By NICK MARTIN

"It really put me off when I saw nobody was running I saw nobody was running for athletic rep." Unlike most people on this campus who complain but never do anything about the situation, Mike Whinton took positive action by declaring his candidacy for the post of men's athletic rep.

Whinton, a first year day



Mike Whinton

Get involved with Henry

By LARRY SCANLAN

Henry Wood, second year resident student and one of Glendon's keener sports enthusiasts, sees 'involvement' as the key question in his candidacy for men's athletic representative.

"Sports at Glendon I think, is quite good. Most of the changes I would suggest would be structural, and internal changes, dealing with this problem of involvement."

The solution, as Henry sees it, lies in the election of unit representatives for each house or year as early in the year as possible. Incentive from the points system must be enhanced by incentive from within. This

could perhaps solve the perennial problem of day student apathy.

Certain sports he saw as being sorely neglected, such as tennis (which was really disappointing) and squash - this again a mere case of more unit involvement aided by better communication.

For each sport, there should be a head referee, with strict adherence to rules and rulebooks.

"Glendon has advantages", he said in reference to the intercollege setup. He was quite firm in his conviction that Glendon remain in intercollege competition after talk of Glendon pulling out earlier on this year. It could even be complimented by the addition of another league, involving the other smaller colleges like Scarborough and Erindale.

Having played an active role on the council this year, he feels competent to handle the position, utilizing past high school experience and his own experience at Glendon in the sports dimension

leadership ability rather than their playing ability. There should be greater incentive for people to be captains."

As a varsity football player, Whinton was disappointed with the turnout by Glendon fans at all varsity sports. "The spirit is overwhelming at U of T, but it's entirely different here at Glendon." At U of T residences go to games en masse, and hold parties after the game. Mike would like to get the Glendon houses involved in the same way, and would encourage this by advertising all varsity games and chartering buses for away games.

Increased student involvement in the sports programme is Mike's chief aim. If elected, he will bring to the post experience gained in similar posts at De La Salle and Don Mills Collegiate and unbounded enthusiasm.

"If you're proud of your campus, you want the best; I'm damned proud of this school."



Henry Wood

(He was an intramural tennis champion, played intercollege tennis, varsity badminton, and is equally avid in all other sports.)

With almost two years of athletic experience at Glendon he has seen the flaws that exist and yet the great potential of the Glendon advantage.

STAFF MEETING

TOMORROW

2:00

GLENDON HALL

PRO TEM office

We need you!