

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 24

PRO- TEM

TORONTO, MARCH 29, 1972

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Cigarettes and Cigarette Tobacco

OFS poll sparks S.C. storm

by PAUL WEINBERG

Vigorous disagreement captured the usually lacklustre student council meeting by surprise this week when it became immersed in debate over an unsuccessful motion by Barry Weisleder to put the question of Glendon's membership in the newly-founded Ontario Federation of Students (O.F.S.) on the ballot of this week's referendum.

The Glendon students' council had previously voted favourably for membership and has actively participated in the founding of the student federation.

Marilyn Burnett objected to Weisleder's motion on the grounds that there was simply lack of time to fully educate the student body on the merits of belonging to O.F.S. She added: "It's ridiculous to hold a referendum because we are committed to membership. What do we do if the students reject our membership. It will look silly if a founding member quits... We are just asking students to accept what we have already done."

Weisleder defended an im-

mediate poll by stating that the student body was somewhat informed on the question of membership. He pointed to the publicity given to O.F.S. in the campus press, and said that an opinion poll would be a good way of raising this important question further.

Paul Johnston defended the motion with an attack on councillors who had attended O.F.S.'s founding convention as delegates, but failed to demonstrate any effort. The councillors who had served in this capacity were also in the forefront of opposition to Weisleder's motion. He criticized Marilyn Burnett, Ted Paget and Dave Moulton for failing to deliver a report after the O.F.S. convention.

Moulton defended the delay by saying that he lacked time due to heavy academic considerations.

After some time, debate was terminated with a vote that saw Weisleder's motion go down to defeat 5 to 3.

Richard Nixon will be visiting Ottawa in April, and a contingent of Glendon students will be there to demonstrate their displeasure. Through a

fund of \$200, the council will subsidize up to 40 students half the price of a train ride on the "Peace Train" to Ottawa (full price is \$10). The train has been commissioned by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee to send protesters to Ottawa on April 15, where they hope to mobilize a protest against American policies and Canadian complicity in American militarism.

A table will be set up in front of the J.C.R. next week where interested students may purchase train tickets.

In answer to de Chantal's question regarding funds for Radio Glendon, Barry Wallis stated that there was enough money in the new council's budget to facilitate the financing of the radio station. Wallis plans to have the station in operation by mid-September.

Dave Moulton will chair a meeting next Wednesday of the Orientation Week committee, where plans and projects for next September will be examined. His plans include a handbook and two retreats, where first year students can be informed about college life and student concerns.

In other business, the council agreed to send a letter to Principal Albert Tucker urging that every possible step be taken to ensure that a Women's Studies course is offered next year.

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IBERIA TO SPAIN

The threat of creeping socialism

by JIM DAW

"The bumper stickers read: 'Will the last business to leave Manitoba please turn out the lights.'"

This was the lead paragraph for a non-bylined article under the headline "Schreyer and business draw the battle lines" which appeared in the Toronto Star's Money and Markets section last Thursday. Although certainly a fine lead paragraph, humorous and provocative, it, and the rest of the article is a good example of the kind of reporting THE STAR and much of the established press foists on the public as being accurate and "objective."

The special to THE STAR dated Winnipeg is presumably nothing more than a "news" piece reflecting the current atmosphere of Manitoba politics, but it fits very nicely into STAR editorial policy — an everyday lesson for those weak thinking utopians who look forward to the day when a social democratic government may slip into office at Parliament Hill or Queen's Park.

The reader is given the impression that Manitoba's stability is slowly being whittled away as industry moves out and public opinion swells in opposition to Schreyer's economic policies and the NDP imposed compulsory automobile insurance.

In the second paragraph we read: "A company moves its head office and presents each of 13 executive transferees with a framed cartoon showing Premier Schreyer and one of his ministers waving goodbye as the men head to 'freedom' in Toronto." We learn later that these executives are employees of Canadian Indemnity, an insurance company born in Manitoba. What we are not reminded, however, is that there

are of course not many jobs for insurance company executives now that the industry has been rationalized and taken under government control. (The only jobs for people in the private sector are those 475 positions for local agents who receive a 7 per cent commission for selling policies. By making themselves more convenient than the 9 to 5 government offices, they have captured an estimated 75 per cent of the business — thereby adding 2 million dollars to the programme's administration costs.

The president of another insurance company is quoted as saying that he can't attract or hold top executives because of Manitoba's business climate and taxation picture. These two examples, along with the fact that businesses must "pay an extra 2 per cent corporation tax — sizeable when earnings are great" (hallelujah) are used to support the claim that "corporations are moving their 'decision headquarters' — and company ledgers — out of the province."

The most contentious issues in Manitoba politics since the NDP gained office in June, 1969 have been the Autopac provincial insurance plan and the take-over of Churchill Forest Industries. Needless to say, THE STAR's apologist for the free enterprise system presents a rather one-sided view of both endeavours.

The complaints about Autopac reported by the author are "compulsory red tape, endless claims line-ups and a hopelessly muddled automobile registration computer." There is no attempt to compare this performance with that offered by the private companies before Autopac came in — just a nasty tale about a technical foul-up in the government computer. Perhaps it

should be mentioned that the computer was made by a private rather than a government owned company. And as I mentioned before, part of the administration difficulties were created when private agents were allowed to sell the government policies.

Passing mention is given to the fact that premiums have actually been reduced; but this is qualified by the complaint that policy holders cannot choose another company if they are dissatisfied with the service. This whole monopoly issue was also emphasized by the Insurance Agents Association of Manitoba in their \$250,000 propaganda campaign against compulsory automobile insurance. We can suggest a double standard when we learn that a B.C. Royal Commission report on auto insurance charges that the Insurance Bureau of Canada has been responsible for "producing an identical rate structure over a very wide segment of the (Canadian) automobile insurance industry." Is that not monopoly in disguise?

It is true that rates have gone down with Autopac. It is estimated that no more than 10 per cent of Manitoban motorists paid higher rates than they had previously paid and that the over-all saving is of the order promised by government spokesmen (15-20 per cent). There will be no increase in insurance rates for the next few years.

Autopac became an important issue in Ontario's general elections last fall. Insurance companies fought the Ontario NDP proposal for such a scheme by pouring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the Tory campaign and they themselves took out large paid advertisements heaping scorn on the Manitoba plan. CANADIAN DIMENSION has charged that

they were filled with blatant lies. When Howard Pawley, Manitoba's minister in charge of Autopac, tried to investigate the testimonies of those Manitobans featured in the ads they would not send him a copy of their previous policies to prove that their rates had gone up. "One can only presume that the information given in the ads was deliberately doctored" (CANADIAN DIMENSION, Vol. 8, No. 4 & 5 page 36).

The author's handling of the controversy over the Churchill Falls Industries at The Pas is, although biased in favour of the previous Conservative government, more accurate. He lists the charges of both the Conservatives and Schreyer's government and admits that "the Churchill Forest probe (presently being conducted) could be one of Schreyer's few weapons against a return to Conservative rule if he can hang the blame for the treasury drain (to finance the industry's move into Manitoba) on the previous administration. Indeed, if the allegations of mismanagement of public funds are borne out, criminal charges may result.

But the purpose of this article is not to hold up Schreyer's government as a model for the rest of Canada. Schreyer's stated policy is still very friendly to free enterprise and although perhaps realistic at this point, this sentiment must be rejected if we expect to have any real change or a more equitable distribution of wealth. The point I wish to make, however, is that Toronto's great (L)liberal, "objective" responsible newspaper, THE STAR, cannot be read uncritically. In fact ardent skepticism is to be encouraged when reading anything in the "kept" or established press. Their allegiances are definitely suspect.

Letters

Real reform or snow job?

To the Editor:

Glendon College the pace-maker or Glendon College the experimental college is a bag of shit.

People sit around and watch other educational institutes experiment, and if the experiment works out, then sometimes things around here are 'sort of' tried.

Focus your attention for a minute on the residence situation. Both Hilliard and Wood are about half empty. Why? — because the fees are too high? Partly. But why else? Because people can't stand the buzz of excitement that hums in the residence corridors? Because grumbled complaints are never heard? Because everyone walks around with a cheerful look on their faces? Because there's always something to do? Because resident students wake up every morning with a hearty anticipation of a gourmet breakfast in the dining hall?

But look at the way it really is: You can sit in the halls for days without seeing anyone. You can watch any of five intellectually stimulating television sets. You can walk down the corridors and admire the spine-tingling cream coloured walls. You can look at your own four walls; wait for the phone to ring; play niki-niki-nine-doors on the empty rooms; turn on one of numerous fire-hoses just for a laugh; get stoned or drunk (a favourite pass-time); play well-worn records and so on and so on. As you can see, outside of studying and reading or talking there is a never ending list of nothing to do.

But HARK THE HERALD ANGELS SING, next year the fees might be lowered and there might be some different meal plans. Both of these innovations will of course provide many more stimulating activities to the residences. And, as if that wasn't enough, the rooms are going to be painted in four different colours and some new rugs put in. Imagine! And to top the whip cream off with a real cherry — you just might find yourself in the very next room to someone of the opposite sex! At-a-boy Glendon — you ol' experimenter you. Right in the fore-front.

Alright enough crap. Whoever reads this letter and is at the same time planning on living in residence, let's get our asses shaking. Let's institute some real innovations, not a bunch of idiotic little things that are not going to change residence life one iota.

"The possibilities to improve residence life are practically unlimited." First students could be given the opportunity to decorate stair-

ways, common rooms, corridors or their rooms to their own taste with paint or wallpaper etc. Second there is really only need for two TV rooms, leaving 4 common rooms in each residence for other uses. As well there are many empty non-purpose rooms in both the residences. All these could be used for art, cooking and music workshops, as well as kitchens, chessrooms, card rooms and exercise rooms. To cut down on meal costs, if the new meal plans are put to use, food co-ops could be set up — as well as book and record co-ops etc. In other words the potential is there and somebody might provide the stimulus.

Residence council indifferent

To the Editor:

I am greatly disturbed by the cancellation of the forum that was to be held Wed., March 22/72 at one o'clock with Mr. George Kirk. It came to my attention after Dean Gentles had phoned Kirk informing him of the cancellation, that Residence Council had not done a damn thing to complete the organization of such a gathering.

I don't know what the hell the Council is doing when it can't put up a few posters and can't inform the residents of Hilliard and Wood through house meetings and is basically

unable to get off its ass in efforts to improve residence conditions and requirements. As you know the meeting was to discuss optional plans, kitchen facilities for two houses on campus and the concept of integrated residences. The lack of concern of the Residence Council about these matters is just another example of how laziness and apathy is shafting the students. As in the case with the fees strike, your Council's indifference to the needs of residence students present and future is inexcusable. If they are not prepared to do the job then they should resign and be damn quick about it.

Paul Rafael

PRO TEM corrected

To the Editor:

May I clarify and correct some of the information that appeared in your 22 March

issue on the residences?

First of all, only part of the \$20,000 subsidy for fees next year is coming from the Bilingual Grant. \$13,000 is being provided by President Slater. As for the method of applying the subsidy, the house presidents who attended the last Residence Council meeting unanimously supported the proposal to offer a \$100 subsidy to those in double rooms and a \$40 subsidy to those in single rooms. This is almost certainly how it will be applied. As for the houses with kitchens, I do not know where you got the idea that it will cost \$15 more per year to live in them than in a house without a kitchen and with a 21 meal plan. My proposal (which has not received final approval) is that houses with kitchens should not have a fees subsidy and in fact would pay \$45 more per student to cover the extra cost of the kitchens. On the other hand, students in these houses should not be obligated to take more than five meals a week in the dining hall. If my proposal is accepted, students in houses with kitchens should end up paying close to \$300 less for their meal card than those who take the full meal plan.

Finally, in your report on the Tenure and Promotions Committee in the history department, you quoted me as saying that we wanted "students who were committed to the history department". What I actually said was that we wanted students who were committed to history to sit on the committee. That's rather an important difference.

I demand that residence council president, Bill Rowe, call an immediate meeting of Residence Council to clear up this gross example of incompetence.

Yours fraternally,
Dave Moulton

Yours sincerely
Ian Gentles

PRO TEM

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Administration abdicates responsibility

Those people who read the story "York goes after non-union labour" in EXCALIBUR last week will already be aware that our favourite administrators are considering a completely underhanded move. After agreeing with Canadian Union of Public Employees local 1356 on a negotiated rate of pay, York's fair-minded bureaucrats have devised a legal trick to subvert the security of the local — they have found a way to contract poorly paid, non-union cleaners to do the university's dirty work.

The contract that the local signed last fall, after long negotiations and the threat of a student supported strike only stipulates that outside cleaning firms cannot go into buildings already operating. Well there is a new building opening soon and York intends to farm out cleaning operations to private firms — if the price is right.

The rationalization is of course a proposed austerity programme to

ease the burden of high education costs on the taxpayer. But this excuse is not good enough. In fact the university would be abdicating its responsibilities by taking this action. How can a public institution rationalize saving money if in so doing it oppresses the people it employs — the people who pay for universities?

In order for a private firm to undercut university cleaning costs it would have to pay lower wages than the university pays. In the fall many Glendon students were in favour of striking to support the workers' demands for a fair wage, and the union subsequently won a much better wage. How could we now justify the university's move to pay people less money — it would not be a living wage, and if these people are moonlighting they may be depriving others of much needed jobs.

York's present workers are protected by their contract. When they

bargain next time, they may ask for a clause which will bring all new buildings under the union's control. This is a fair demand and the workers must be supported. Without this clause, as the staff retires or leaves for other jobs, the university can gradually phase out the union.

This move to hire non-union workers may also hurt the university. Can we be assured that men earning minimum wage will have the same pride in their work that York's employees have — will sanitation standards be maintained? And in the event of some emergency in a building staffed by "scabs", would York workers not be reluctant to enter?

The university should be discouraged from proceeding with this proposal. In the event that they do proceed, York students may again be called upon to support the fair demands of the CUPE workers.

Humanities approach is necessary

The Women's Studies course (Humanities 377) is a thorn in the side of the Humanities Department and the General Education programme. The course, which was initiated at the impetus of the Glendon Women's Liberation Movement, has been offered for two years, and now its future is in doubt. The Hum. Dept. and the Gen. Ed. programme are questioning the nature of the course, closely scrutinizing the credentials of candidates to teach the course, and wondering finally whether the course is a dispensable part of the Hum. section of the Gen. Ed. programme. Meanwhile, the students of the current Women's Studies course are organizing to work for the maintenance of the course in its present form.

If this situation looks like the stuff from which confrontations are made, let me assure you that it is. However, there are several alternatives to confrontation in the picture. The key factor is: just how rigid or just how flexible will the Hum. Dept. and the Gen. Ed. programme choose to be? For the bulk of the responsibility for a successful resolution of this situation lies squarely in the lap of the Hum. Dept. and the Gen. Ed. programme. In short, they have the power to make or break the future of Women's Studies by the way they handle the situation at this point in time.

Let's begin by looking at the course from the vantage point of the Hum. Dept. and the Gen. Ed. programme. The main problem which the course presents can be divided into two categories: first, a real lack of clarity about the nature of the Women's Studies; and second, bureaucratic problems which multiply around any confusing and unclear situation. In other words, they are not sure what the course is all about, and they are not sure what the course should be all about; and at this point, the bu-



reaucratic problems of how much the course costs, who will teach it, how large the course should be, etc., begin to loom large. And, of course, when these problems begin to multiply, the question of Women's Studies begins to seem all the more difficult, and naturally the future of the course becomes more uncertain.

So the crucial question, therefore, is the definition of the nature of the course. There are two schools of thought about this. One is that Women's Studies should be approached via the route of the social sciences, and the other is that Women's Studies should be approached via the

Humanities.

When Women's Studies was taught mainly from the social sciences approach last year, many students who took the course felt that it was wishy washy, and that it evaded the real questions of significance which Women's Studies raises.

This year, the Women's Studies has been taught from the Humanities approach, and most of the students feel that this approach is by far the superior of the two. Students in the current Women's Studies point to the fact that women's history is literally never taught, and say that the approach used this year has made them aware of the fact of women's history, and has interested them in it. They also point out that an understanding of women's history provides the tools to build a genuine understanding of the modern dilemma — women's status in society. But the Hum. Dept. and the Gen. Ed. programme currently tend to support the Social Sciences approach to Women's Studies, mainly because they have the staff equipped to handle this approach rather than the Humanities-oriented approach to the course. Most of the students who have already taken Women's Studies feel very strongly, however, that the Humanities approach is the preferable one, and stress that the Social Sciences approach is an approach which begs all the important questions about women's history and evades all questions about the modern development of women's politics.

A second central question relates to who will teach the course. The Hum. Dept. and the Gen. Ed. programme would like to have a part-time Soc. Sci. person, preferably a woman, handle the course. They prefer this because there are currently people on staff who fulfill this criteria, and this is simpler and easier than looking for a new part-time per-

son who is qualified to handle the Humanities approach to the Women's Studies course. But again former students of the course are opposed. They feel that the person who teaches the course has a tremendous influence on its nature, and argue that the teacher should be a woman who has studied the Humanities, who is thoroughly acquainted with women's history, writings about women, women's literature, and who is committed to a deep and abiding interest in women's situation. The person who would most likely fill these requirements is a woman who is not currently on staff at Glendon, but who has been introduced to the Hum. Dept. as a candidate to teach the course. So far the Hum. Dept. has not demonstrated wild enthusiasm about this woman, and has preferred to suggest as candidates women currently on staff.

At this point in the deliberations in the Women's Studies, the bureaucratic problems begin to come to the fore. We must make an effort to examine this situation and realize that these are not the real bones of contention in the question. The real questions are: what kind of a course will be offered; and who will be the person to teach it? And the real politics of the question lie in this further question: is the Hum. Dept. and the Gen. Ed. programme interested in offering an inferior academic version of Women's Studies based upon a social sciences approach, mainly because it is more convenient for them (and incidentally, much 'safer' in terms of the food for thought it provides students); or are they capable and willing to support a student-initiated course by putting themselves out a little to define the merits of a Humanities-oriented course and then locate the proper person to handle such a course?

by NAOMI LYONS

Petition seeks election of History reps

BY ALLAN GROVER

A petition is presently being circulated amongst students in the History department which seeks amendments to Principal Albert Tucker's recommendations regarding teacher evaluation and tenure and promotion within the department. The recommendations will be discussed at a meeting of the History department next Monday.

Tucker's memorandum, dated March 14, recommends the establishment of two separate

committees. The first "to be composed of 3 faculty members and three students elected annually at a general meeting of the Department", will evaluate the teaching of selected members of the department.

The second committee will be specifically charged to make annual recommendations regarding tenure and promotion. However, both its two student and two faculty members will be chosen by the head of the History department, or, in other words,

ultimately reviews every committee decision.

The report of the nominating committee was not accepted entirely before adjournment so a special meeting was called for tomorrow. A decision is still pending on the membership of the new committee on college government and on the recommendation to amalgamate the executive and the APPC into one 6 member committee. This final proposal was referred back to the nominating committee and interested parties were encouraged to join the deliberations.

At the beginning of the meeting, the report of the nominating committee was moved, without objection, to the top of the agenda. Several important items of business included in the APPC report were therefore left unsettled at adjournment.

Director of Academic Services, Joss D'Oliviera, wished the council to rule on the allowable size of next year's unilingual stream. APPC has recommended that "the maximum first year quota for the unilingual stream should be set at 225, and the minimum at 150. As was done in 1971-72, when the minimum is reached the prospects for enrolment in the bilingual program will be reviewed before further offers of admission to the unilingual stream are made."

This year there were 200 students in the unilingual stream.

Other items of business still on the council's agenda include an APPC proposal to standardize at 8 the number of courses required for a specialized honours degree. This will effect the French and English departments most, because at present they each require 10 courses and have, in the past, used this high number to justify the large size of their departments.

Mr. Tucker.

The amendment proposed by students Eleanor Paul and Dave Moulton would have the faculty and students elect their own representatives to the Committee on Tenure and Promotions. They point out that the report of the History department's Committee on the Evaluation of Teaching originally recommended only one committee with equal faculty and student members to carry out the task of both evaluation and review of applications for tenure or promotion. They also maintain that it had been intended that members of this committee be elected.

Tucker's proposals are generally seen as a compromise

between conservative members of the department and those who support more democratic procedures. At least three faculty members are known to support the sentiment expressed by Donald P. Walker in his minority report on the Evaluation Committee.

In that report he wrote, "Our committee agreed ... that there are certain areas where undergraduate students are incompetent to assess professors, e.g. scholastic performance, which can only be properly evaluated by fellow professional academics. To admit this, and then recommend that equal numbers of students and faculty make the decisions regarding tenure and promotion is a blatant

March 29, 1972 PRO TEM 5 contradiction."

Although several faculty members support the student demand for elected representatives, some compromise may have to be made. Dean of Students, Ian Gentles, will suggest at Monday's meeting that student members of the Tenure and Promotions Committee be elected but that evaluation of scholastic competence be left solely to the faculty members of the committee. He strongly objects to having scholastic merit left in the hands of "amateurs."

It has not yet been decided how much weight should be given to scholastic work, although it is generally felt that teaching ability is of greater importance.

New appointments

A chairman has been appointed for the Glendon Psychology department to be created next year. Dr. Ronald Cohen, who came to Canada in 1969 to do post doctoral work at the University of Toronto, has taught there this year as an Associate Professor in the Departments of Behavioural Sciences and Medicine. Born in Edinburgh in 1931, where he completed his undergraduate studies, Mr. Cohen received his doctorate at Uppsala, Sweden. The Psychology department

will offer 13 calendar courses next year. Maurice Barker and Page Westcott, who have taught the introductory Psychology courses this year, will be joined by Mr. Cohen and a fourth member as yet not appointed.

The Political Science department has also announced the new appointments to its Canadian Studies division for next year. They include Norman Penner and Richard Schultz, who are presently teaching at Glendon and pursuing their Ph.D's at U of T

and York respectively. The third, Alexander McCleod, is presently teaching courses at Lakehead University and will defend his PhD thesis at Aix-en-Provence in France this summer.

Mr. Penner will teach courses on provincial politics, ideology and theory in Canadian politics and Canadian nationalism. Mr. Schultz will teach on Canadian federal politics, and Mr. McCleod will teach a course on Quebec politics.

Parity proves practical hangup

by J. DAW

The process of reconstructing for parity on faculty council committees proved an arduous task at the council's regular meeting Thursday. Although all votes taken at the two hour session merely ratified the nominating committee's recommendations governing committee size, lengthy debate absorbed all available time and a couple of pressing issues remain unsettled.

The nominating committee, hoping to avoid large, unruly committees, has maintained size of small ones and reduced substantially the size of such large committees as academic policy and planning and curriculum. As a result the number of faculty openings were reduced significantly from about 50 to 22 and student openings were increased from 14 to the same number.

In addition, the creation of smaller committees eliminated the provision for departmental representatives on certain committees but the nominating committee recommended the addition of non-voting "departmental contacts" to aid in decisions. The faculty council on which all departments are represen-

Lunch delightful and

Liberal enlightens all

by BARRIE WALLIS

An excellent opportunity was offered the Glendon community on Monday, March 27 to talk to a parliamentary secretary. Mr. Ian Watson, M.P. for Laprairie Riding in Quebec and parliamentary Secretary to Herb Gray (remember the Gray Report?) was brought to this campus by the Glendon Liberal Club.

The club arranged a good welcome for Mr. Watson and he was treated to a lunch in the Principal's Dining Hall with Mr. Tucker and several members of the Liberal Club. It was felt that it would be better to have him lunch there than risk the second political assassination in Canadian history by having him eat the food served in the student's dining hall.

The luncheon itself might have been a complete fiasco if it hadn't been for Mr. Watson's fine conversational abilities as he kept us enthralled with his experiences in the Newfoundland outposts. The most interesting comment on Newfoundland from Watson, however, centred on former Liberal leader, Joey Smallwood, who was called Canada's own Huey Long.

At 1:15, the club and Mr. Watson retired to the Junior Common Room for a question and answer session. The president of the Liberal club quite honestly was surprised at the turnout of over 70 people. He had expected only twenty or so because of what he felt to be insufficient time to publicize the meeting.

Mr. Watson was introduced to those present and gave a short resumé of his political experience. He has been in parliament for nine years and anticipates being there for at least another five. He is a former chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee and expressed concern at the high unemployment rate among Indians (as high as 80% in some

areas). He also spoke about several of the plans to curb the dropout rate among Indian children which runs about four times that of the national average.

Watson is a self-admitted backbencher, but considers that this role is more important than most realize. They are not just rubber stamps, he says. "They are what keep the government in contact with the grass-roots. He thinks that private members bills can be very important. His own bill pending in parliament is the Endangered Species Act which would prohibit the importation of skins or furs of endangered species into Canada.

The floor was finally opened to questions and despite fears to the contrary, the session proved lively.

The first question concerned American foreign direct investment. It was pointed out that while direct investment is still growing in total in Canada, more capital from dividends and interest on this investment was flowing south than new capital flowing north. Seventy-five percent of direct investment is derived from ploughed back profits.

When asked what could be done to stop this creeping takeover of the Canadian economy, Mr. Watson pointed to the fact that if we can maintain a balance of payments surplus, we will eventually be able to buy off our indebtedness. "Nationalization doesn't hold the answer," he said, as many disadvantages have proven to be inherent in the system (such as a bulky and expensive bureaucracy). In general, however, he seemed to support American investment in Canada and pointed out that in his own riding, foreign investment and businesses have been attracted because of tax revenues and job opportunities.

Student union president-elect, Dave Moulton, also be-

came involved in the discussion although he asked few questions. Instead he managed to give a handy denunciation of the Liberals (and for that matter all establishment parties). He accused them of catering to corporations and banks, of being without any adequate overview of the problems in Canada, and of completely mismanaging the Indian problem.

Mr. Watson fielded the attack quite well. He pointed out that although the government had screwed up the Indian problem in the past, steps have been taken to improve the quality and quantity of education available to the Indian, which, he maintained, must be the first step.

It soon became apparent that Mr. Watson was on a 'hot seat' as more people questioned him on government policy. He surprised many of those present by replying in adequate if faulty French to some of the questions offered. On pollution, he cited the government's Inland Arctic Pollution Act that carries fines of up to \$100,000, the fact that Canada has claimed the right to police the waters within 100 miles of the Canadian coast in the Arctic to guard against pollution, and the extension of our territorial limits to 12 miles offshore. The fact, he said, that many fines for pollution are small now is because it is hard to implement existing legislation. Provincial and regional governments turn a blind eye to pollution in order to attract business to their areas.

Many students used this session to attack the capitalist state and the multinational corporation, even though many of their arguments didn't pertain to Canada, but Mr. Watson was a good sport about it and seemed even to enjoy the chance for an intelligent debate. You don't get too many of those in parliament.

Referendum

March 28-29-30

You will be asked to approve a \$4 increase in student fees to be effective for 3 years. This will allow the Pipe Room Board to establish a permanent pub in the Cafe de la Terrasse beginning next September, install ventilation to enable the cooking of hamburgers, French fries, etc., possibly take over operations from Versafood, and expand facilities.

Vote Yes

Students protest education cuts

As many as 2,000 students rallied at Queen's Park yesterday to protest the government's move to cut back education spending next year.

The Ontario Federation of Students and students' councils from across the province had heard earlier of the government's plan to change Ontario Student Loan regulations, increase tuition and reduce spending in other areas of education. Organizers hoped to call attention to the

importance of the government's move and the implications it will have for the goal of universal accessibility to institutions of higher education.

The protesters moved to Queen's Park from University of Toronto's Convocation Hall, where they had heard Chuck Hanley of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations speak about Graduate Fellowship cutbacks and Joyce Denyer speak about the

need for financial aid to part-time students. At first protesters entered the building and heard more speakers, but they straggled out when Minister of Colleges and Universities, George Kerr, refused to answer questions while they were still in the building.

Outside, Kerr attempted to defend the government's new education policies. He declared that no major cut-backs were planned but Darcy Mc-

Keough's budget speech last night included changes which will save the provincial government an estimated \$23 million.

Reaction to Kerr's comments and answers to questions from the group were strongly critical with many considering his statements to be 'bullshit'.

Among the changes included in the budget are an increase of university tuition fees by \$100, with students at teacher's college having for the first time to pay the same amount as university students, an increase of tuition fees for student nurses and community college students to

\$250 and an increase for nursing assistants and students at agricultural schools to \$150. Also the money made available to students receiving grants or fellowships will be reduced by \$20 million this year.

The ceiling for Boards of Education spending imposed last year will apply again this year.

A full bus load of Glendon students participated in yesterday's protest rally. It was considered by student leaders that yesterday's actions were only a beginning of the student lobbying that will have to take place before government policy is changed.

Jocks control Excalibur

by BROCK PHILLIPS

About a week ago I was sitting in the PRO TEM office steaming open classified letters to the editor when I came upon something that's very interesting. A letter read in part, "I wish to inform you that you have been accepted for the position of news editor of Excalibur." (Michalski A The Letter from Excalibur March 20, 1972 Toronto- The letter rambled on to say that Jim Daw would be working with Marilyn Smith.

Then it struck me like an airborne ice cream sandwich. What qualifications do they have for the two most important jobs at Excalibur?

Well, Jim Daw is communist; a hippy wierdo freak; a heavy drinker; bad tempered and also editor of PRO TEM. Marilyn Smith is a Don of D-house (one strike against her) former PRO TEM columnist and news editor of Excalibur. I thought that these qualifications were nothing to write home about until I wondered "Are they really athletes?"

Not finding the Glendon Sports Encyclopedia on the shelf at Leslie Frost I went to the desk to find out where it might be. "It might be on the missing list, but we've misplaced the missing list," I was told. Down to the field house I went, to talk to Don Hendry, Mother to all great athletes of the past.

"What about Jim Daw?" I asked Don. "Well, he performed admirably for the B House Grey Saucer Winner many years ago and was the archery champion two years ago, and was third rower as a member of the infamous

rowing team."

At this point he went into uncontrollable laughter and I was forced to seek out Andrew McAlister and John Riley, past and present inhabitants of B-House.

"He was the B-House relay team in a swim meet a few years ago," said Andrew. "No comment," said Riley.

The PRO TEM sports editor was the next to be approached, and he said that, "Daw has been an asset to the Fourth Year football, basketball and hockey teams — now when do I get paid off?"

Fairly satisfied with Daw's qualifications, I go on the telephone to Marilyn Smith. I found out that she participated in all Glendon intramural

sports, and has also been goalie for the Glendon Gopherettes.

I was able to reach her former coach Dave O'Leary. Over a glass of milk he told me, "Jake the Shape was the kind of player you could start every game and be sure of the outcome."

"She had a shutout in every game, until they scored," commented Bonnie Stanton. "She'll be an asset to Excalibur next season. By the way what league do they play in?"

I was satisfied the hierarchy of Excalibur were qualified athletes. Contented, I went back to steaming open letters stamped "Top Secret". Did you know that PRO TEM is channelling funds into

Lightning chess

by MICHIEL HORN

Glendon sports had its last gasp last Thursday. The sport was chess and the tournament was the Lightning Chess Tournament.

The number of participants was smaller than expected, but the seven who played were enthusiastic, and hence the tournament may be considered a qualified success.

Ten seconds a move were allowed; this led to some pressure-packed high speed

games. The fastest pawnpusher was Barry Yanaky, who in the round-robin tournament scored 5 1/2 of a possible 6 points. Graham Beakhurst and David Marin tied for second place, with 4 points each. Beakhurst won the play-off. Other participants were Dan Walker, 2 1/2 points; Jean-René Laroche and William Marsden, 2 points each; and Gary Lamb, 1 point.

Another tournament is scheduled for the fall. It is hoped that a chess club will be formed at that time.

Wyllowe has technical problems

by Christopher Hume



Presenting: the members of Wyllowe: Bob Petrinic, Doug Knowles, Keith Caddy and Gord Rossini.

While most performing groups could complain that their concerts at Glendon College draw depressingly small audiences, Wyllowe is not one of them. While the Old Dining Hall was nowhere near full, there were at least eighty people present. This seen in the context of Glendon College is truly impressive.

One can only assume that each member of the group comes from a rather large family and has lots of friends. And like many family gatherings, there was a great deal of noise and rudeness. In fact one had the definite feeling Wyllowe had been hired to provide the background music while the guests entertained themselves.

Wyllowe has four members, Doug Knowles, Bob Petrinic, Keith Caddy, and Gord Rossini, each of whom plays guitar and/or sings and/or plays bongos. Their repertoire consists of, among other things, one original song, a number of Neil Young compositions and some Stephen Stills. Each individual, in particular the first three, is an accomplished guitarist.

Unfortunately at no point during the concert was any reasonable balance achieved and as a result the lead guitar could never be heard. Although he played well, John Bowlen, the bassist (not a regular member of the group) constantly had the volume at a level sufficient to effectively drown out everyone else (except the audience).

Musically, Wyllowe can only be described as honest and without doubt well meaning. Theirs is a "labour of love". This was the overall impression given by the group. They do what they do simply because they enjoy doing it. In spite of their technical difficulties they do it very well.

on campus

by ANN CRUTCHLEY

Wednesday, March 29.

Le film 'Salvatore Giuliano' par Francesco Rosi (1963) sera projeté dans la salle 129, York Hall, à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entrée libre.

Want a pub next year? If so vote yes for the \$4.00 fee increase at the referendum today and tomorrow (March 30) from 10 am to 2 pm in the JCR. And if you don't want the fee increase you had better come out and vote too.

The Pipe Room presents 'An Evening with Janis Joplin' today and tomorrow (March 30) at 8:30 pm. Admission 50 cents.

Thursday, March 30

A programme of electronic jazz with Fred Stone will be presented in the Old Dining Hall at 8 pm. Admission: Free.

Anne Murray she's not

by CHRISTOPHER HUME

Having heard that Shirley Eikhard had been dubbed "the new Anne Murray" the audience certainly could not have expected much at her concert on Thursday night. Fortunately this was not the case. We had instead an evening of highly enjoyable music. This was all the more surprising considering the constant shuffling of chairs, the continuous pulling of cigarette-machine levers and those delightful people who fought courageously to continue their conversations over her singing. Shirley Eikhard provided

the evening's most pleasing sound. She was perhaps a little nervous during her first set but this disappeared with time. While her voice came across as being definitely strained to begin with it sounded quite confident and strong by the second set.

Her guitar playing is truly remarkable in providing not only an accompaniment but also by being a separate musical entity in itself. It would seem that Miss Eikhard has been influenced by artists such as James Taylor, Judy Collins with a small dose of country and western evident as well. Without doubt Shirley Eik-

hard's greatest talent lies not so much in her performing but in her song-writing. She played a number of her compositions on Thursday night everyone of which was on the level of practically anything being produced today.

Another of Miss Eikhard's talents is her ability to arrange songs in such a way that they are more effective than the original. The best example of this was her version of the Beatles' 'In My Life.'

In short the concert was (for those who bothered to listen) an evening of highly entertaining music.

by GORDON MURRAY
Reprinted from ARTHUR

In the past, many presentations of the gay movement have been overly simplistic so it should be made clear that Gay Liberation is a total commitment to change — both of the individual and of society as a whole. Before this can ever be achieved one must understand the exploitation of homophiles.

Every infant is potentially bisexual. The existing socialization process forces the majority to reject their gay identity. We don't understand how some people maintain their homosexuality. The old stereotype of a dominant mother and passive father is sexist crap. Recent studies found that, although many heterophiles do, only a quarter of gay males had this parental background. The women's movement realized that the traditional masculine/feminine roles refute psychic needs. Likewise the repression of either our gay or straight sexuality castrates people. Most homophiles realize this. Very few straights do. Every person must form his/her sexuality after experiencing both.

Repressed homosexuality does surface. The construction workers' hard hat marches protest the growth of public homosexuality. Ironically, it's easy to make a gay pick-up during one of them. Guess what part of the anatomy males watch in a public washroom? When a heterophile hates us, he is despising himself. We are doing what he/she was forced to repress. His jealousy of our openness and the insecurity that it creates becomes anger.

Division is the integral exponent of capitalism. The average worker is powerless. He/she is allowed to compensate for this by exploiting others. Men oppress their wives; Anglo-Saxons oppress ethnics, reds, blacks, chicanos. This internal class strife keeps the system functioning. When someone attacks a homophile his/her anger is diverted from his/her exploitation. The system usually looks the other way. Gay Liberation means the destruction of capitalism. We won't liberate ourselves at the expense of another "minority."

Most institutions facilitate our harassment. Religions (i.e. read the Bible) have always been our enemy. The Trudeau law didn't benefit gays. No one had been arrested for private sex acts since the fifties. Cops weren't raiding private bedrooms. Your legal system does harass us. It's still illegal for me to solicit anyone. Homophiles are arrested for public indecency if we hold hands in public. Metropolitan police forces have entrapment squads. These undercover agents approach males, arresting any gay who accepts.

All media is strongly heterophile biased. T.V. ads constantly uphold heterosexuality. Most films are sexist. Many homophiles are villains (Diamonds Are Forever). Movies about gays (i.e. Boys in the Band) have characterized us as unhappy and lonely. The doctor in Sunday, Bloody Sunday is one of the few attempts to portray a relatively adjusted homophile.

The press has waged a constant campaign to link prison rapes to homosexuality. These rapes are committed by normally straight people. Its victims are often gays. Homosexuality isn't a substitute for the opposite sex. Besides rape is aggression, not sex. Editors have opposed the legalization of homosexuality for fear we will molest their children. Homosexuality is not pedophilia. Only three per cent of gays are attracted to children. Most child molesters are heterophiles.

Psychiatry is probably our main enemy. There are many conflicting theories, each with selected samples, surveys and case histories. They're all bullshit. The Freudian school teaches that an overattraction of the boy to his mother and hostility to his father causes homosexuality. Recent studies don't sup-

port this theory. Freudians argue that gays haven't progressed from the oral and genital phases to the genital. Genital satisfaction (orgasm), not oral or anal stimulation, is the primary outcome of homosex. Freud, himself, later rejected these ideas of abnormality. "Homosexuality is nothing to be ashamed of; no vice, no degradation, it cannot be classified as an illness."

Another school believes that homosexuality is an acting out of childhood vocabulary. The homophile literalizes epithets like "Who's on top", "Screw you", and "Up yours." The same theory could apply to heterophiles. Still another propounds that gays reassure their own masculinity by using another penis. I know what my sex is. I don't need a vagina to reassure me. This galaxy of theories reminds me of the old story where the ten

sublimate his/her sexuality. However, straight patients are always helped as heterophiles. It is a disease, not a cure, for a gay to become a non-liberated straight.

Kinsey wrote that "biologically there is no (sexual) outlet which I will admit as abnormal." Western society's homophiles have never openly proclaimed their sexuality before. However sixty-four per cent of the world's primitive societies accept homosexuality as normal. Both the Arab world and the ancient Greeks encouraged male bisexuality (probably due to their extreme oppression of women). Gays have always denied that the natural outcome of sex is children. We aren't militant because heterosexual norms are blurred. Through our involvement in civil rights, the new left and/or the women's movement we realized that straight oppression had to be destroyed.

rapidly. We learned to mimic these roles to protect ourselves. When homophiles refuse to hide we must be totally free. Masculinity/femininity is a heterosexual concept. So is chauvinism. We have to learn how to relate to people, not sex objects. Many male gays despise queens. We are still being heteromale. Because they're open they are extremely oppressed. They are our brothers; gays have to accept them. Males are taught that women are inferior. Gays must reject this and attack our common oppression.

Gay Liberation isn't reformist. Many homophiles try to be "normal." They have middle class values and a desire to fit in. They watch TV, eat hamburgers, attend church, and buy sports cars. Gays emulate marriage and want children. Showing straights that "we're just the same as you" is avoiding the issue and an expression of self-hatred. Gay marriages haven't any parental, neighbourhood or religious pressures to keep them together. Legalized marriage is a rotten, oppressive institution. Straight society isn't worth copying.

People need love, security and a sense of belonging and being needed. We are socialized to erroneously believe that only marriage can provide these. Marriage is a mutual, binding pact against the rest of the world. Its exclusiveness creates jealousy. Marriage structures the future, limiting possible growth. Gay Liberation means a free social structure. Relationships would be between two or more people for an indefinite length of time. Their structure would change with developing psychic needs.

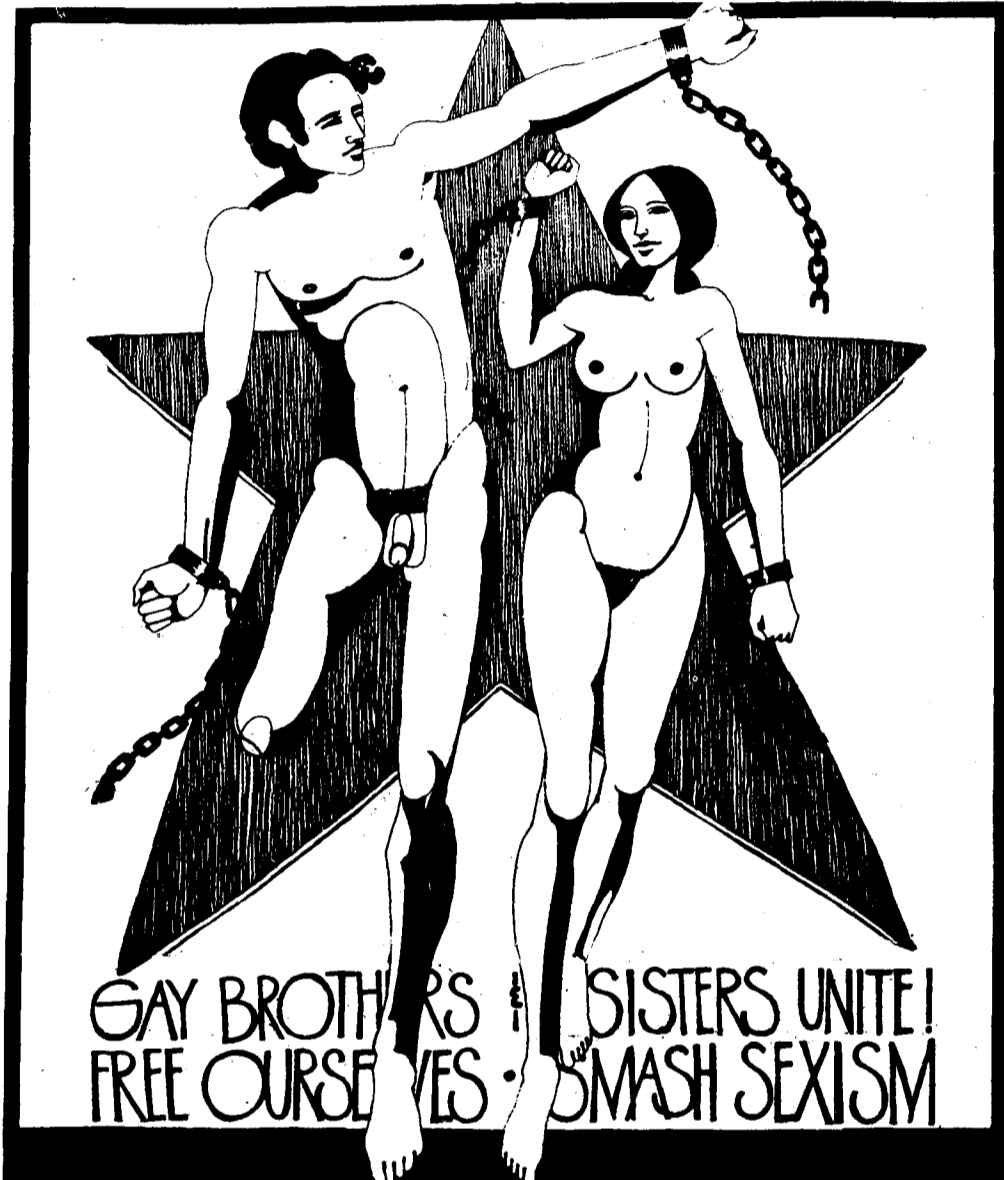
Rev. Troy Perry, a gay, says this about Jesus: "Now, there's a wierdy for you. If he had lived in this day and age, the way you people label individuals, you would have labelled him a homosexual right off the bat. I don't believe Jesus was a homosexual. But I know you people. Here was a guy who was raised by a mother with no father — typical homosexual syndrome — never married, and ran around with twelve guys all the time. Not only that, he wasn't above having bodily contact with another man; John the Beloved lay on the breast of Jesus at the Last Supper. Not only that, but a guy betrayed him with a kiss."

Every week I hear rumours about someone's sexuality. It's an effective way to negate an administrator's or a professor's power. He/she is just a "queer". At least sexually the student is "better" than he/she is. Homosexuality rumours are a good way to ostracise another student one doesn't like.

A few weeks ago the Peterborough Women's Caucus hosted an open discussion on the role of men in women's liberation. During the discussion on alternatives to the nuclear family someone coyly suggested, "Why don't you try homosexuality?" Everyone snickered. That's chauvinism, not liberation. Many leftists believe that gays aren't as oppressed as women, workers or non-whites. Their setting other priorities for us to fight is sexist propaganda.

Every gay grows up, feeling alone and perverted. A "queer" is a sick outcast. The best thing I ever heard homosexuality called was "an unfortunate problem". Before a homophile can accept his/her sexuality he/she has to deny every socialized myth. It's easy to degrade closet queens (secret homosexuals) for not coming out. However, a public declaration of homosexuality means a loss of family ties, friends and status. It's one person against the world. No gay can ever do it alone — society's prejudice is too strong. Thus liberation is never a personal thing.

(P.S. If any of you HUMAN liberationists don't understand why Gay Liberation exists try publicly defining yourself as a homophile. Have you every had your head kicked in? It hurts.)



blind men try to describe an elephant. Psychiatrists don't make any more sense.

There are fewer theories about lesbianism. Men still can't believe that women have their own sex drive. Their sexuality supposedly evolves around the male. Thus psychiatrists have classified lesbians as men-haters. This type of thinking also created the dildo myth. Men couldn't believe that women can enjoy sex without a penis. However, psychiatrists have given us some support. Experiments have proven that our sex-linked chromosome patterns are normal. Blood and urine tests haven't revealed any abnormalities. Psychiatrists also found that homosexuality is not addicting, regardless of the length of exposure to it. Many heterophiles experiment without being "trapped" for life.

Psychiatrists' assumptions are based on disturbed, not stable, homophiles. The proper medical approach was to sublimate the patient's homosexuality, leaving the underlying neurosis untouched. Now psychiatrists have rejected part of this approach. Dr. Marcel Saghir, a medical professor, says, "Neurotic illness is not significantly different between homosexual and heterosexual men, provided that they are of similar age and socio-economic status." Psychiatrists still insist that they possess an inalienable right to sublimate homosexuality. An unhappy homophile is encouraged to

"I'm gay and I'm proud" really means I'm gay and angry. In 1969 the New York City police raided the Stonewall Inn, a popular Greenwich Village gay bar. Homophiles fought back for the first time in history. The police had to call in reinforcements. Gay Liberation hasn't stopped fighting since. We've held harassing sit-ins in public bars and we have ripped down signs reading, "If you're gay, stay away." We have trashed (wrecked) restaurants, publishing houses and other businesses that discriminate against us; dumped on (heckled) religious leaders who despise us; and zapped (confronted) politicians until they have publicly declared their stance.

It's stupid to pretend that gays and straights are the same. We aren't equal. A slave and his/her master never are. Heterophiles have exploited us culturally, economically and physically. We are attacked, beaten, robbed and murdered. Gay Liberation isn't asking heterophiles to accept us; we're demanding it. Your oppression has to end now. Antihomosexuality has run out of time.

Part of the struggle is within our own heads. Gays are subjected to straight propaganda from infancy. Although we reject physical heterosexuality we're still bound by its concepts. Homophiles have adopted masculine/feminine roles (stud and dyke vs. queen and fem). However, this role playing is vanishing