

Pres. commission to investigate Glendon

By DEBORAH WOLFE

David W. Slater, president of York University, has set up a task force on the future of Glendon College.

The committee was set up after the low first year enrolment this year. A report from Slater's desk expresses doubt about the financial security of Glendon.

Within the next six weeks the five member task force must "devise a plan for Glendon, the first stages of which must be operational for the 1971-72 session."

The task force is made up of Glendon principal Albert Tucker, English professor Richard J. Handscombe, and three professors from the

main York campus. They are Harold Kaplan, William Read and J. Warkentin.

Included in the president's report is the idea that "the scale of Glendon operations could be expanded to include 1600 to 1800 full-time students without loss of its small scale character and with the prospect of continuing high academic quality."

Former plans set the limit of Glendon's expansion at 1200.

The report also says that "Responsible academic planning requires that York University move quickly to a long-range solution of the problems occasioned by under enrollment in the Glendon College programme."

The report charges the task force with involving all members of the York community in its efforts. "Adequate opportunity should be provided for students' organizations concerned with Glendon College, as well as by individual students and those responsible for various student activities to voice their opinions."

Faculty council, which formed a recruitment committee last spring to study the problems of under enrollment, was also called upon to "report progress to

the task force as soon as possible, and not later than October 1, 1970."

"It is important that the task force receive not only opinion, but also evidence of the desirability and feasibility of proposed courses of action," says the report.

Some students have voiced concern over the fact that no student is sitting on the task force. They have voiced the fear that in a few years, if Glendon does not achieve Slater's goal of 1,800 students, that the college will become a faculty of arts and science college, - with no particular ethos, goal, or aim.

The task force, in making plans for Glendon, should consider several points, the report states. "It must be recognized that bilingual and bicultural concepts are developing steadily in Ontario and in Canada, although there are uncertainties concerning the scale, timing, and focus of the support which will be made to such programmes by the governments involved."

The report also urges the committee to attract students from outside Ontario. It claims that "a lively, interested and interesting, competent young faculty and student body, the inherent attractiveness of a good li-

beral arts college of moderate size, and the good location, fine sight, and attractive facilities of Glendon," should attract students from across the country.

It also cites Glendon's relationship with York as a major attraction of the college.

Slater urges that "all interested members of the York community" communicate their views to the president's office by Oct. 10.

The report came as a surprise to many faculty. Although most knew that some form of pressure would be coming from the main campus to spur the college administration into action, this new move of Slater's was not expected.

Glendon should have 1,200 students. It has been lucky to have over 1,000, - many of whom are not enrolled in Glendon programmes, but in the faculty of arts from the main campus.

Recruitment, which has continually slipped since Glendon's inception of 1967 has been the major blight of the college's short history.

Yet, as Slater makes quite

clear, he wishes to see Glendon hit a peak of 1,800.

What this will entail is the construction of more buildings on campus. Though another academic building would certainly be required a new residence is not ensured. And, if so, it could spell the doom on the plan to make Glendon a basically residential college.

The residences when full, hold a maximum of 500 students - including the basement rooms in Wood. However, principal Albert Tucker has expressed hope that the proposed extension of Wood Residence will finally take place under the new plan.

Slater, who is known as an economist, has done a substantial amount of work on the feasibility of small liberal arts colleges in Canada. It is by no co-incidence that the projected figures hover just above the now successful Trent University enrolment of 1,600.

The projected enrolment, though by no means ensuring "the inherent attractiveness of a good liberal arts college of moderate size" may certainly turn Glendon into a viable economic unit.



David W. Slater

Phillips resigns from council, takes on forum

By CLAIRE ELLARD

Dave Phillips, students' council president, has resigned in order to take charge of the Glendon forum to be held this October.

At a students' council meeting Sept 10, Phillips announced his intentions to resign as he felt unable to fulfill his duties as pres-

ident of the council properly. Phillips holds a full-time job outside the college but he claimed that his new job on the forum would require less time on campus.

The forum, a weekend of discussions, seminars, and speakers, will deal with 'The City'. George Hewson, the present forum director, and Dee Knight, president of the 'weekly forum' which invites speakers to Glendon on a re-

gular basis throughout the year, are both resigning for 'personal reasons'.

Phillips' resignation became effective Sept. 13. Rob Beadle, vice-president of the council declined the offer of the presidency because he also, is going to work on 'The City' forum. Beadle will remain as vice-president until the October elections. Students' Council then unanimously elected

André Foucault as president. The council plans to resign at the end of the month when an election will be held for eight new councillors plus three first year representatives. At this time a new constitution will be presented.

Phillips said that his resignation was "definitely not a cop-out."

He felt that his resignation was in the best interests of the council as he was not spending enough time on campus to fulfill his obligations as president.

Although he did not intend to run for re-election in October anyway, Phillips hoped

that students will not lose confidence in the council because of his decision.

He denied that his new job had anything to do with PRO TEM's page two news story last week. He explained that "It's purely an administrative changeover."

As director of the forum, Phillips will be inviting speakers to Glendon, and setting up a program for that weekend. Speakers and resource persons have already shown considerable interest in participating in the forum on 'The City'.

The forum will deal with the problems of urbanization in a large city, using Toronto as the basis for discussion.

Photos by NIGEL OTTLEY

More debts pile on council

The defunct (B&B) forum is causing more problems for students' council. An art show's premier opening originally scheduled for October in Proctor Field House has been cancelled at the last minute, - at a cost of \$450 to students' council.

Doug Newson, students' council business manager, explained that council was "morally obligated to pay."

The \$450 is the cost of reserving the art show. To show it would have cost another \$1,000 plus the costs of arranging Proctor Field House.

According to a spokesman from the National Art Gallery, the arrangements were originally made with both

Massicotte, president of the defunct forum and Eric Ferguson, a forum director.

Ferguson, who handled later dealings with the gallery forgot to inform them of the forum's collapse, and the gallery held the reservation until a few days ago.

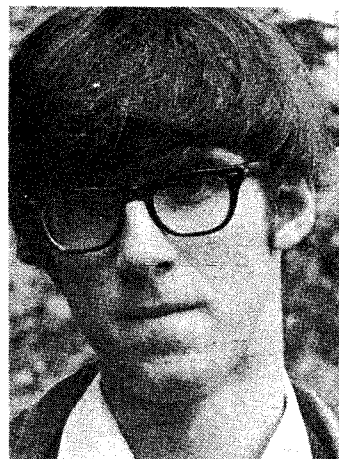
The forum, called 'Le Canada après la Commission B & B' folded last July when it failed to attract the necessary federal grants to operate. But it spent all of the students' council grant of \$500, loan of \$500 and left \$300 more in bills. With this new bill of \$450, the sum totals almost \$1750 in costs for a defunct forum.

The yearly forums are discussion weekends when

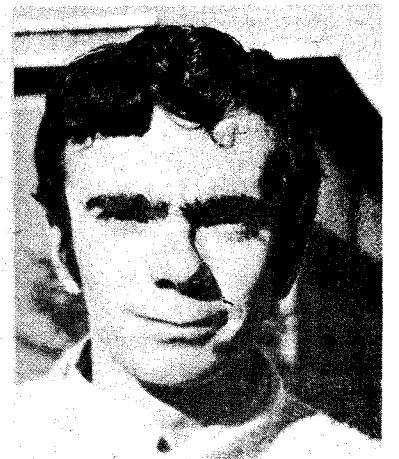
speakers and personalities are invited on a certain subject. Last October, there was 'The Year of the Barricade' which was an international conference of radicals.

The National Art Gallery spokesman said that "We hoped to be kind hearted." For the Art Gallery, Glendon was an ideal place for the showing. It is difficult to find places large enough to hold such exhibits. And, according to the art gallery, "it would have been just great."

This not the first forum to leave council with debts. 'The Year of the Barricade' left almost \$2,400 in debts as well as receiving a \$1,000 grant from students' council.



André Foucault



Dave Phillips

ON CAMPUS

Wednesday, September 16
 PRO TEM staff meeting, 3:30 pm. in the offices in Glendon Hall. Old and new staff welcome. Be there.
 Dennis Lee, Chris Lundy and others will read poetry in the Pipe Room at 8 p.m.

Thursday, September 17
 Folksingers Paul Hornbeck, Steve Scantlon and Bernie Joffe will perform in the Pipe Room at 8:30 p.m. Admission is \$1.

Friday, September 18
 A dance marathon begins in the Pipe Room at 9 p.m. Prizes will be offered. Admission is 25 cents.

Saturday, September 19
 The Pipe Room turns into a discotheque at 9 p.m.

Sunday, September 20
 A film will be screened in the Pipe Room at 8 p.m. Admission is \$1.

Tuesday, September 22
 A film français will be shown at 8 p.m. in the Pipe Room. Admission is \$1.

PRO TEM WANTS YOU

**STAFF MEETING
 3:30 P.M. TODAY**

**AD MANAGER
 NEEDED**

Tucker differs on French

By DEBORAH WOLFE

The words "no compulsory French" sparked an hour-long debate with Principle Albert Tucker, Dean Ian Gentles, student council president Dave Phillips and faculty council member Helen Sinclair Thursday Sept. 10. The debate flared during an orientation talk on "the issues of Glendon". About 50 students attended the meeting.

It all started when a member of the audience asked Dr. Tucker's opinion on abandoning French requirements. A 7-member committee has been discussing the issue recently.

"One thing is basic," Tucker said, "We should try to have students here from all over the country. It's sort of a political commitment, and it's beginning to work. A national college must be a bilingual college."

The audience differed widely on the issue. Some questioned the French courses as they now stand, saying "It's a book course, not an oral language course, and 'maybe we could develop a French course that can actually teach the language.'"

However, the question seemed bigger than that to most students. Many wondered whether Glendon should be primarily a bilingual college, primarily a national college, or both. "I thought Glendon would be a college that was on top of national issues, and that's why I came", one student said. "I was expecting to learn about national problems, including bilingualism. But I didn't expect it to concentrate solely on French and bilingualism."

Many said that French requirements hurt Glendon's emphasis on national issues. "Glendon was an experiment that could have worked -- but it has lost its appeal because of compulsory French", one student commented.

"We should deal more with issues important to Canadians," another said. "The problem is that the English and French are separate to some extent, and must develop their own self-pride before uniting".

Francophones present had their own complaints. Some comments were that: "Few people even try to speak French to us. But we must speak English here." "I can get by on one language, but

the French-speaking students here can't."
 But Dean Gentles was optimistic, and claimed: "There is a growing necessity to speak French with the growing numbers of French students here."
 Dr. Tucker added that you're underestimating the possibilities and concentrating too much on the problems we have."
 Students came back with "just because we're anti-compulsory French", it doesn't mean we're anti-bilingualism."

Financial questions were also raised in regard to decreased first year enrollment this year. Some claimed that "The whole thing will collapse in a big heap." "Our first issue should be survival -- and perhaps by abolishing compulsory French we could survive" said another.

Helen Sinclair of the faculty council disagreed. "I don't really believe that decreased enrollment is caused by the French requirements."

Dr. Tucker suggested that small size and limited curriculum are the key factors that turn people away. "Ethnic groups are clashing more than ever before, especially in smaller institutions, like Glendon," the principle said.

*General meeting in J. C. R. Thursday, Sept. 17
 to discuss implications of Slater's commission.
 Be there!*

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 and clean, and interesting.*

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The new-faced GLENDON COLLEGE BOOKSTORE

Only the best

It's how well you play the game

By NICK MARTIN

"I see life as a card game. I don't think Chip Oliver got a full deck."

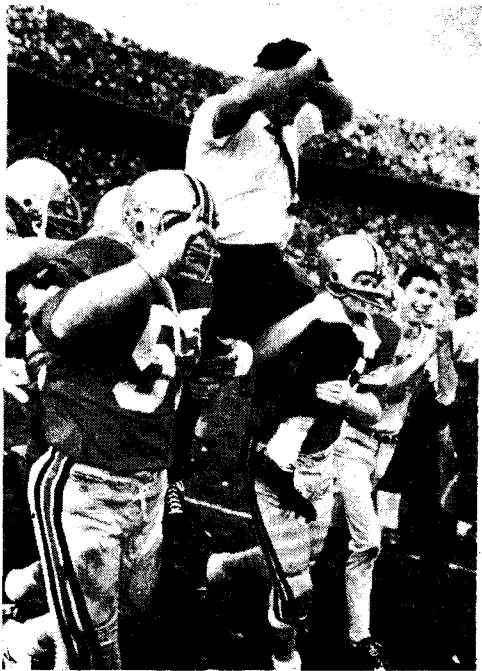
The quote belongs to Dan Connors, the outstanding linebacker of the Oakland Raiders, and he was reacting to the retirement of Ralph (Chip) Oliver, for two seasons his partner in mayhem in the American Football League.

Most people reacted that way, with a sneer, for Chip Oliver didn't retire in the accepted sense to open a bar or a sporting goods store or to be an assistant coach at a football factory college. Chip Oliver turned his back on the whole system to devote his life to a religious cult in a desert commune.

Chip Oliver is only twenty-four years old, healthy, never injured, on the verge of becoming one of the greatest outside linebackers in the game, on the verge of attaining all the material benefits that follow success in pro football. Yet Chip Oliver walked away.

Behind him he left a game which he termed "a silly childish game. Yet so brutal. It would make as much sense for men to beat each other over the head with bats."

"If Chip's philosophy ever caught



The athletic system is geared

to produce a winning elite. . .

on, we'd be dead. Football's a violent game. You don't blow kisses at your opponent," retorted one Raider. Certainly pro football has to be the way it is; without it's violent action it would have little appeal. But it was not the game itself that turned Chip Oliver off, for football was a game he had played and loved through high school, a national championship at Southern Cal, and two years with the Raiders. Chip Oliver was not blowing kisses at the quarterbacks and running backs he left in crumpled heaps around the AFL.

It was not football, but the whole ethos that controls football and every other major sport that made Chip Oliver jump and run like some 230 pound Yossarian to something which was, for him, better.

It is an ethos which rules that sports belong only to the elite that can perform with excellence. It is an ethos which scoops up every child soon after he enters school, examines him, evaluates him, and accepts him into or rejects him from the athletic system. Once in the athletic system, a boy is thrust into intense competition from which all but the best are weeded out, as sports become an ever-narrowing funnel spewing out a tiny handful into the eager arm of the professional leagues.

Most of us who have ever played sports can recognize the situation because somewhere along the line we were weeded out. Perhaps those who have survived can see the situation but choose to ignore it because they're on the top. Or perhaps be-

cause they have made it all the way they cannot see what had brought them all that way. Except Chip Oliver.

Most of us were fourteen that warm autumn afternoon in Indian Summer that we were weeded out. Hockey was long gone for a boy whose meagre talents did not match the enormous cost of playing, and baseball had only one more magic summer to run before the boy ran out of house leagues and had to face his failure to hit the curve.

Some more equal

But being fourteen in Indian Summer meant junior football, and we eagerly turned out for the first day of practice at Georgetown High School. All summer we had looked to this day, through all the days of playing touch under sunny skies and cloudy skies and nights when you had to arch your passes high to pick out the ball in the moonlight, until we knew we could run and throw and catch with any man alive.

The head coach was a tough guy type just out of Western where he'd been a starting halfback, and he gave us a patented Rockne speech about everyone getting an equal chance.

He took a look at us, standing out there on the football field, and then split us up into two groups. He went with the one group, running them through the basic formations and plays they would use, while the rest of us, regardless of what position we had asked to try out for, shagged passes from the third-string quarterback.

At the end of the practice, he announced that he had selected his team. The first group had all made it, we were all cut. At the tender age of fourteen, because most of us looked too small and a few too awkward, we had been weeded out.

When you're a kid and the whole horizon of sports opens up to you, you want to read everything about sports you can get your hands on. But they won't let you read the truth of Jim Brosnan and the cynicism of Jim Bouton, for that might tarnish your dreams. Instead, they feed you the exploits of Chip Hilton, Mel Martin, and Bronc Burnett, and a dozen other All-American boys to teach you what sports is all about.

They teach that virtue and honesty and truth are the best way, and that is admirable. But they also teach that these worthy traits are all a boy needs to be a sports star, and that is a lie.

These books lie because no one is ever cut from the team. They lie because no mention is ever made of the 90% of the students at Sonora High who are just as honest and virtuous and truthful as Bronc Burnett, but cannot play sports with him because they lack his blazing fastball. They lie because Chip Hilton's defeated opponents are always tinged with some form of evil of which all-Americans are not made and because Chip never meets anyone just as admirable as himself, someone full of truth and virtue never tastes defeat.

They don't tell you that it is ability and not character that makes champions. Bart Starr won titles, but so did Joe Namath, and both men did it not with their opposite lifestyles but with their arms. Derek Sanderson earned a niche on the same Stanley Cup as Johnny Bower. Sandy Koufax never threw a batter in his life, but most pennants are won by tucking a high hard one under a batters chin and coming in with your spikes high.

Joe Falls, the best of the American sportswriters, wrote high

praise in the Sporting News for the character moulding done by his son's high school football coach. And there are men like that, men like Lyn McLaren, senior coach at Georgetown High, who makes no cuts, and all the kids who didn't get a chance in junior cant tell their grandchildren they played football.

But what Falls ignores, what all the champions of the system ignore, is just how few students in every school are exposed to men like these who could teach them so many worthy lessons.

The average student is denied this opportunity because high school sports, like any other form of sport, are designed for the elite. In a school with 600 boys, only 60 would play football. Only 30, if that many, would play basketball. The other 500 plus have only pushups twice a week in gym class to look forward to, because the fields and gyms must be kept open for the elite to practice.

But even for that elite, high school may be the end of athletics. There are twice as many high schools in Toronto alone as there are Canadian universities playing football. Where does the average high school athlete the member of that 10% elite, play in college? He doesn't.

The best high school football in the world is played in Texas, which has 937 schools. There aren't enough colleges in Texas for even the outstanding player from each of those 937 teams to have a position in college. And from the 10,000 college football players each year, only a couple of hundred will make the playing or taxi squads of the NFL.

No one questions

This is what the whole system is based on, yet it is accepted. It is accepted in football, where the whole process exists to provide a handful of trained applicants for the 1300 jobs in the NFL and the CFL.

It is accepted in baseball, where only 600 jobs await the survivors. It is accepted in basketball, where only 400 jobs are available. It is accepted in hockey, where only 280 jobs are waiting.

We accept it, because we were taught long ago that if we couldn't cut it, then we had no place in sports. We accept that, once we are trimmed from the chosen few, we are finished.

Some 80 men played hockey at Glendon last year, and as good as some of them were, only a few had played organized hockey in recent years because they were not good enough to be among or to provide competition for the chosen 280, and so there was no place for them.

In our local little league, there are some 200 boys between 11 and 14. They love baseball, but some day soon, they will turn 15 and suddenly they will be midgets with only fifteen spots open on the local midget team. For most of them, baseball will be finished.

In the city of Toronto, if you are 21 years old, there are only two teams for which you can play baseball.

In 1968, this country suffered a disaster. We sent our team to the Olympics with some hope of victory; our only winners turned out to be three weekend horsemen. We put Elaine Tanner in disgrace because an American girl swam faster than her, instead of honoring Elaine for being faster than a billion others. She suffered at our hands just as Bruce Kidd and Bill Crothers and Harry Jerome suffered, because they could beat only three billion people on a planet of three billion and six.

We screamed for changes in amateur sports and the government obliged, with grants to leading sports organizations, with scholarships to

our best student athletes from Health Minister John Munro, moves to create an amateur elite to stand alongside our professional elite, moves that will never touch the vast majority of our people except in some vicarious form of reflected national glory.

And we sit by, taking it all in on television, gorging ourselves while children starve around the world, growing fat as blood pressure and cholesterol counts rise and we fear to move from our easy chairs in case the strain of standing up proves too much for our hearts. We grow fat, yet can do little about it.

A health teacher who played Olympic basketball once sneered contemptuously as he told us that many of our present health problems were caused by spectatoritis, the trend to watch rather than to do. He sneered, but he never stopped to consider that he himself created the problem every time he told a boy he was not good enough to play basketball or football.

Sports for all

You listen to some people who perpetuate the athletic system and they tell you that it is no different from our total society, where you have to be good to make it.

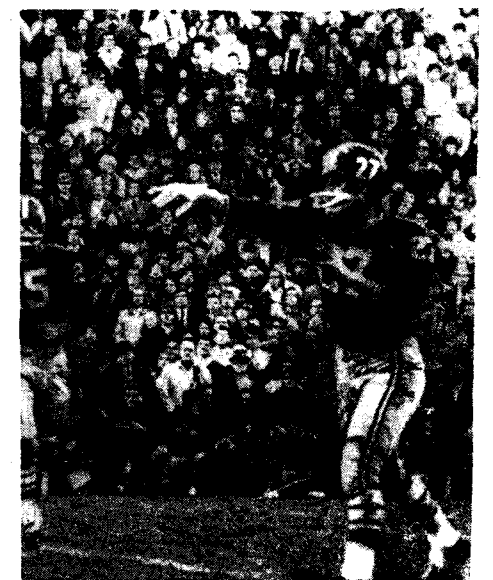
But the capitalist system does not take everyone who fails to become a corporation president and set them adrift to starve. It allows a man to find his own level through his ability, his intelligence, his capacity for work, his ambition. Why then should sports physically starve the tremendous majority who fail to meet the high standards which sports set?

We need professional sports. We need international amateur stars. But we also need a healthy nation, we need physical recreation and competition. It should not be a case of either/or, but a case of both.

Big time sports needs only the best, and that means trimming those numbers eligible for the big time as they grow older.

But instead of telling the reject that he is through with sports, we need to provide sports for him at his own level of ability, whether he is a junior A hotshot too small for the NHL or a 12 year old who finds the pitching just a little too fast.

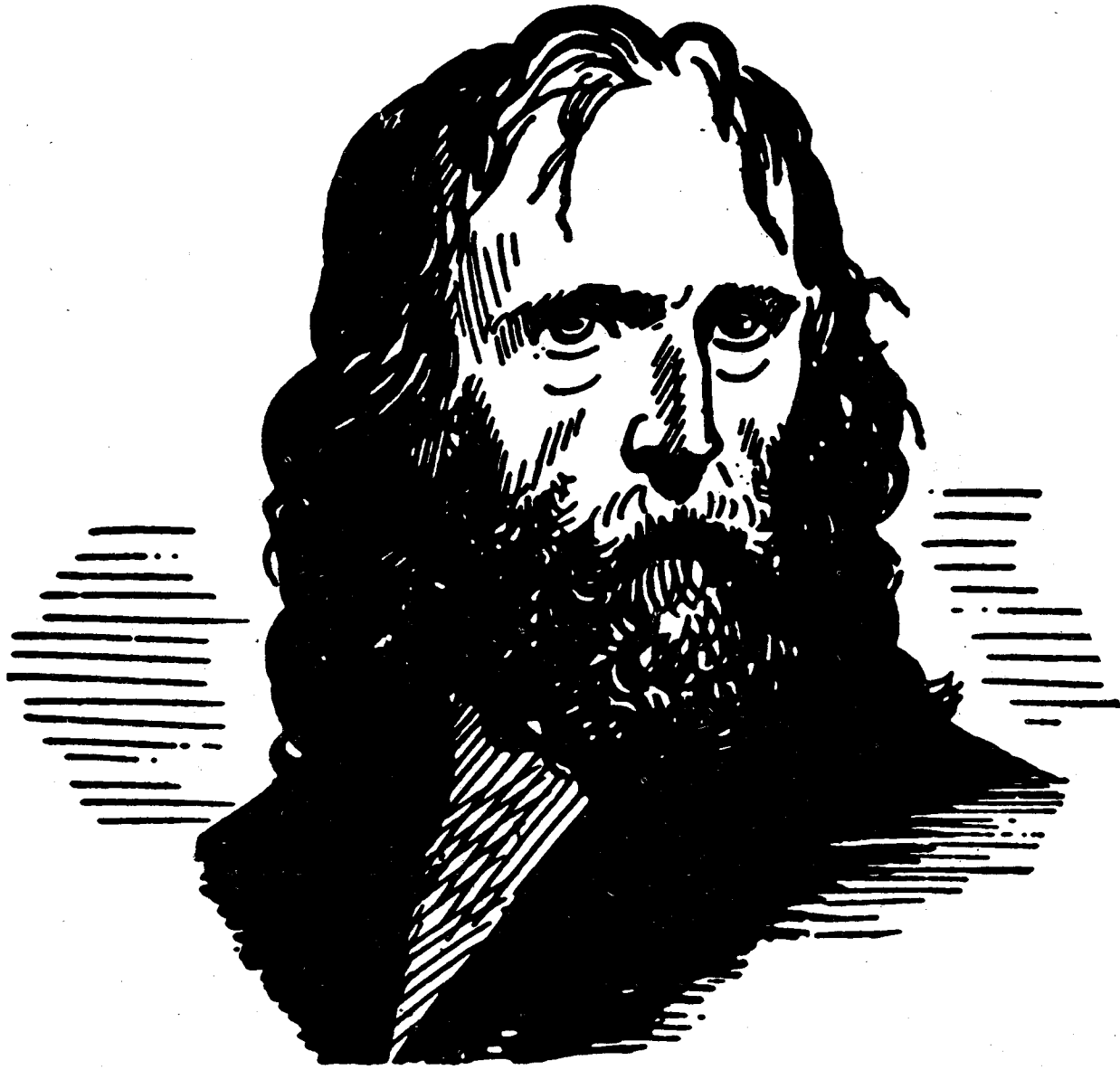
We need the system that produces the Dan Connors and the Derek Sandersons. But unless we also find a system for the rest of us, we will have more Yossarians and Chip Oliver and fat men of 28 who drop dead mowing the lawn because some one told them when they were twelve years old that they weren't good enough to run and jump and ride the wind through the Indian Summers of youth that all too suddenly fade into winter's chill.



...but some, like Chip Oliver and Harvard's Frank Champi (27) are dropping out.

REWARD

For Information Leading To
The Apprehension Of:



JESUS CHRIST

Alias: Prince of Peace, Son of God, etc.

Dresses poorly, said to be a carpenter by trade, illnourished, has visionary dreams (may be on marijuana or LSD). Usually to be found among the unemployed and vagrant. Dangerous professional agitator. A communist.

Red beard, scars on hands and feet as a result of former action taken by authorities and respectable citizens, long hair.

This man is an enemy of the state. Any citizen providing information leading to his arrest will be well rewarded.