

PRO TEM

Volume IX, Number 5, Toronto, Canada, October 8, 1969

Inside

3 The referendum budget

Important staff meeting for all staff members Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m. in the PRO TEM office.

A step towards the democratization of Glendon College

Proposal P - 097 - F - 043

By TOBY FYFE and DAVID PHILIPS

There is need for a drastic change at Glendon, a need which has become very apparent over the last few weeks. Again, as in the past two years, Student Council is speaking into a void. It has proceeded in good faith to act in what they felt were the best interests of all Glendon students and the only feedback it has received is indifference and cynicism.

Two disturbing attitudes have emerged regarding students to Council programs. Student Council is frequently accused of being an 'elite': a closely allied group who think alike and plot alike and who lust for power. This however, is completely inconsistent with Council's actions which notably in the case of departmental unions, was an ambitious attempt to decentralize power and decision-making within Glendon. The disinterested response from students shows that they were unwilling to assume the new role in academic decision-making that Council had hoped for. Consequently the members of Council still maintain the initiative in such matters. Thus, the members of Council continue to form an elite not because they want to, but because the students, by their indifference, have forced them into that position.

Second is the attitude exhibited by those who explain away the failure of a project such as departmental unions by saying that "Council did not sell it well enough."

This suggests a strange view of Student Council. Is our Students' Council to be like a corporation which is to spend its time developing a product for student consumption (be it departmental unions or dances) which it then must sell using all the latest Madison Avenue techniques? This suggests one solution for the problem of student government at Glendon: rather than hiring a business manager, Student Council should perhaps hire a public relations man to create a need and show how the Council plan will fulfill it!

COUNCIL IS AN ELITE

It is dangerous to ridicule these attitudes for we must realize that a certain amount of truth lies behind them. Council is an elite - not of its own choosing - but is nevertheless an elite. Students expect Council to create a need. The failure of departmental unions is due to the fact that students did not feel that a need existed for them. These groups which have tried to create a need have been miserably ineffectual. One such 'need-cre-

ating' organization on campus, besides Student Council, has been the F.R.O. Its ideas are radical and it bases the need for rapid change on the belief that society is corrupt and oppressive. The majority of students judge these ideas not on the basis of rational discussion but on prejudices they have built up. Consequently students are turned off by the F.R.O. There is a similar attitude toward the Student's Council.

As a result the situation which we have at Glendon is in many ways very sick. A small Student Council pretends to speak for a student body of 1,000. Communication is a one-way process with Council trying to speak to students with little or no response on each occasion. There is a breakdown of rational dialogue on matters of crucial importance in the Glendon community.

In an effort to improve this situation we suggest that an amendment be made to the constitution of the Glendon College Student Union to the effect that all students at Glendon College be given a vote at each meeting of the Student Council.

The focus of our argument centers on the idea of Glendon as a community. Because Glendon is small, because it is isolated, and because we attempt to be non-regional. The essence of the Glendon experiment as we see it is to develop at Glendon a cohesive, vibrant community. It is a community that would be characterized by diversity - a diversity in backgrounds and interests - but nevertheless a community that would be an experience in total living and learning.

The nature of the present crisis at Glendon stems not from a breakdown of this community but from the fact that it is just not developing. A community must evolve. It must be the product of the many rather than the few. For this reason a community will form only over a period of time. Our concern should not so much be with the speed of change in the Glendon community so much as with ensuring that stagnation should never set in. We believe that for the past two years we witnessed this stagnation and that now is the time for a new initiative towards forming Glendon as a community.

We believe that this proposal is also the logical extension of what Student Council has advocated in the past. The members of the Student Council of Glendon College seem to have accepted the following two principles. The first is that one should not take structures, values, and, in short, life styles for

granted without first submitting them to critical examination. The second is a professed belief in the 'people' - in other words 'democracy'.

We are in agreement with these principles. We believe further that the structure of university government is not democratic and hence every effort must be made by the students to increase the level of democratic participation at Glendon College and thus strengthen the community.

Thus, we feel that every member of the Student Union should have the right to vote at all Student's Council meetings.

THEORY MUST EQUAL PRACTICE

One of the premises upon which we built this conclusion is that theory and practice must go together. If Student Council refuses to put the above principles into practice, it can then justly be accused of hypocrisy.

We would argue that the Glendon student situation is (a) part of an all-encompassing societal system and (b) the structure within itself. On the one hand, the Glendon College Student Council sticks to its principles by continually criticizing the structures and values of society in general. On the other hand, it accepts societal values in that it is basically elitist as mentioned before: there is a group of students even less representative than before, who are elected to various posts... Thus, tacitly, the role of Council as a leader of the masses seems to have been accepted without being challenged. Therefore our structure of government propagates the present societal value system due to the very fact that we operate on its principles rather than our own. The contradictions of challenging a system while still acting within it are obvious. The most important fact however is that by operating within the system we are unconsciously promoting it.

COUNCIL READY TO CHANGE

Thus we must be prepared to change our own structure of government; we must grant to all students the right to continuously speak for themselves on issues that they feel are relevant.

Structurally the change means considerable decentralization. It means that the Student Council members would have to accept the fact that they are not the unchallenged leaders of the people, but instead are liable to be directed by them. It means that they cannot be so concerned with power, prestige and the supremacy of their ideas but

rather must accept the responsibility continually justifying themselves to the students. The members of Council would probably be initiators of ideas but would still be liable to overruling at any time.

We do not feel that this proposal necessitates increased Council size. We have seen that a large part-time Council is unwieldy. It is hoped that the proposed reform will enable Council to distribute responsibilities more widely within the College community and thus ease the burden which Council has had to bear in the past years.

It can be argued that this proposal could lead to political instability at Glendon. We believe that Council representatives must realize that a vote which overrules a position which they have taken would not necessarily constitute non-confidence and Council would feel obligated to resign. This should not be seen as necessarily a bad thing but merely the process by which we ensure that the Glendon College community will achieve continued self-renewal and resist the stagnation that occurs when Council and Student Union fail to respond to each other.

UNION CLOSER TO COUNCIL

The proposal attempts to minimize the distinctions between Students' Council and the Student Union while accepting that for bureaucratic reasons they should be separate. The proposal tries to combat the eternal problem of alienation that occurs due to a feeling of lack of control over one's life. We realize that not all students are 'politically inclined' but we feel that they are an integral part of our community at Glendon College.

This is a long-term proposal. In the short run, we are aware, perhaps too cynically, that there will be wild accusations, power plays, theatrical resignations, and the like. Structures are not as important as the mentality of those affected by them. However we feel that in the long run the proposal is justified and could be effective.

Our long-term aim, seen in an environmental context, is basically to democratize Glendon College in an effort to work towards a cohesive and unique college community. This Glendon community should be experimental and should try new formats for education and self-government. We feel that all students should now be called upon to end the lip service paid to "democracy". In the short run we may find things difficult but in the long run we hope that this proposal will be the first easy step towards this goal.



Photo by D'AGOSTINO

Last fall's general meeting discussing the future of the college. Will the democratization proposal help spark the same kind of mass participation?



Photo by OTTILEY

Queen's Park tenant demonstration: "Dear landlord, don't put a price on my soul."

To PRO TEM staff: This is FIRE PREVENTION WEEK. Come to important staff meeting, Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. to discuss the fire eviction notice, the upcoming elections, and other matters.

Shoe shine success

By LARRY SCANLAN
 With the final return at last on record, Glendon shoe-shiners raised 3,200 dollars for cystic fibrosis. Gene Logel, president of the foundation was ecstatic at the results.
 Not only did Glendon surpass all expectations, but the rest of Canada did equally well. The national goal was set at \$100,000 and the 38 universities involved topped that mark by \$13,000.

administration got into the act. Dean Bixley was told that recruitment for Shinerama was lagging because students refused to part with classes, fearing that their entire year might be jeopardized by one day.

When he stopped laughing he sent out a form letter informing faculties of the campaign, and advising that they might expect a little more absenteeism than usual. By this he tried to appease some people's consciences about skipping classes. He also footed a large portion of the food bill.

Organizers at Glendon attributed the success to the drive and vitality of the more than one hundred and twenty students who turned out. Most lasted until the supper hour and many endured until late evening when the shopping centres closed.

Shinerama sparked a social consciousness at Glendon, and as well a sudden academic consciousness. The social action campaign is now under a full head of steam and Glendon professors may now look forward to capacity seminars and lectures, brimming with socially-oriented students with a distinct phobia for missing classes.

The real key though was the five area managers, five traffic fighters who buzzed around from centre to centre chaffering and delivering from eight in the morning to near midnight.

The campaign was a real community effort ... even the

STUDENT TRAVEL SPECIAL

OTTAWA SKIING TOUR DEPARTS Friday RETURNS Sunday Throughout the skiing season \$34	QUEBEC WINTER CARNIVAL DEP: Jan. 30 RET: Feb. 1 Feb. 6 Feb. 8 Deluxe accomadation \$55	FLORIDA DAYTONA BEACH * Return transportation via Travel Cruiser * Luxurious ocean side accomadation Feb. 13 - Feb. 27 \$139
--	--	--

TRAILWAYS TOURS

627 Bay Street, Toronto. Tel. 364-9118

EDUARDO'S

PIZZA AND

SPAGHETTI HOUSE

3242 YONGE STREET

483-2592

Fast take out orders.
Minimum free delivery order
\$1.75 on food.

Hours
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.,
Sun., 11:30 a.m. to 1 a.m.
Friday and Saturday
11:30 a.m. to 3 a.m.

Cinderella had athlete's foot

VIDAL SASSOON
HAIRSTYLIST

now York student

STYLES and CUTS

at reduced rates

for appointments

Telephone: 920-6017

tisbeenasubstantially
betternightwithhewho
attemptstomanageedit
doingorratherorgani-
zingthingsalittlebetter
thanxalottomarabrad
betsybarrysusannesara
whoallaredyingtoeat
pizza.gmam

Glendon students,
faculty, welcome to
Genova's Barber Shop
razor cuts a specialty
Sunnybrook Plaza

BRIGHTON
LAUNDY

for fast efficient
service

6 days a week

Phone 783-6675

THANKSGIVING DANCE

Thursday October 9,
in the Terrace Room
9 pm - 1 am

featuring

THE
IMMACULATE
DECEPTION

\$1.00 single \$1.50 couple

L'ARAIIGNEE

presents

DAVE BRADSTREET

Fri Oct. 10/69

8:30 pm

The Faculty of Fine Arts
presents

The Performing Arts Series 1969 - 1970

MIME

Marcel Marceau, Claude Kipnis,
Tony Montanaro

MUSIC

The Creative Associates, Ashish Khan
and Allah Rakha, The Manitoba Consort

POETRY

Allen Ginsberg, Irving Layton,
Robert Creeley, Eli Mandel

THEATRE

Nathan Cohen, Richard Schechner,
Theodore Hoffman, Henry Popkin

FILM

W. C. Fields, The Marx Brothers,
Charlie Chaplin, D. W. Griffiths,
Jean Renoir, Stanley Kubrick,
Alfred Hitchcock

BURTON AUDITORIUM

MCLAUGHLIN MOVIE CLUB
presents

2 Comedy Classics:

W.C. Fields

'Never Give A Sucker An Even Break'

Mae West

'I'm No Angel'

Thursday, October 9th

9 p.m.

Steadman Lecture Hall D

On October 15, an election will be held for four student council positions (two first year representatives, and two councillors at large) as well as the position of men's social representative. At the same time, the referendum on student fees increase will be held. Advance polls will be open from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. on October 10. All Glendon students are eligible to vote.

Council needs more revenue,

By DAVID MOULTON

The proposed budget for the Glendon College Student Union for 1969-1970 has been drawn up by Renault Marier, Business Manager of the Council.

The figures presented have yet to be ratified by the council awaiting the outcome of the referendum vote on October 15. The two sets of figures represent the breakdown of the budget with the fees increase (Income \$ 28,728) and without the additional money (Income \$ 18,088)

It must be emphasized that the figures are incomplete in certain areas because people who are in charge of these activities have as yet to set down figures if the fee increase does not materialize.

None of the figures have been approved or rejected by Council. The acceptance or rejection of these requests by the Student Union will not only depend on the referendum but also on the merit of the group's activities.

Under publications the major amount would go to PRO TEM which is asking for a 2000 dollar increase in order to pay previous debts and also to enlarge the size of the newspaper.

"The money will be used to expand our operations as we hope to have more space for features and cultural and literary articles," said Managing Editor Andy Michalski.

In external affairs at least 1800 dollars have been spent. In referendum last year Glendon students voted to continue membership in the Canadian Union of Students (CUS), the Ontario Union of Students (OUS) and the World University Services (WUS). This department will be greatly affected by a no vote on the referendum.

The administration of the Student Union is something so basic that a budget cut would be disastrous.

The president of Student Council is paid \$1,000 if he works full-time over the summer as Bob McGaw did this year. He is also given \$500 for the student year. The secretary and the business manager are paid for their work during the year as well.

The Glendon Forum, which brings guest speakers to the college, is asking for a \$ 200 increase from last year in order to widen their activity. The 'Year of the Barricade' has already been voted the money by council as its request. Immediate attention was required because of the nearness of the event.

At an earlier budget meeting the request most hotly disputed by the Council was one from the Chess Club. Originally the representatives from the group had drawn up a budget totalling \$900. Even his request for \$ 275 was cut down by the council to \$ 150.

In communication the people involved want to place five kiosks (circular bulletin boards) around the campus to relay events and activities to the community. Radio Glendon will be the installation of a sound system that will carry announcements to the dining halls, the JCR and the Coffee Shop.

The bursary fund that was set up on a voluntary basis last year will be given \$2,500 if the fees increase is affirmed. This fund allows help to students who find themselves short financially during the year.

The main item with academic affairs is a budget for the course unions. Although response has been weak the strong unions (Poli Sci, English) will need money to reach their members through newsletters.

The floating fund is to take care of any unexpected expenses that the union may face during the year. It also leaves money for any new activity that a group of students may want to commence on the campus.

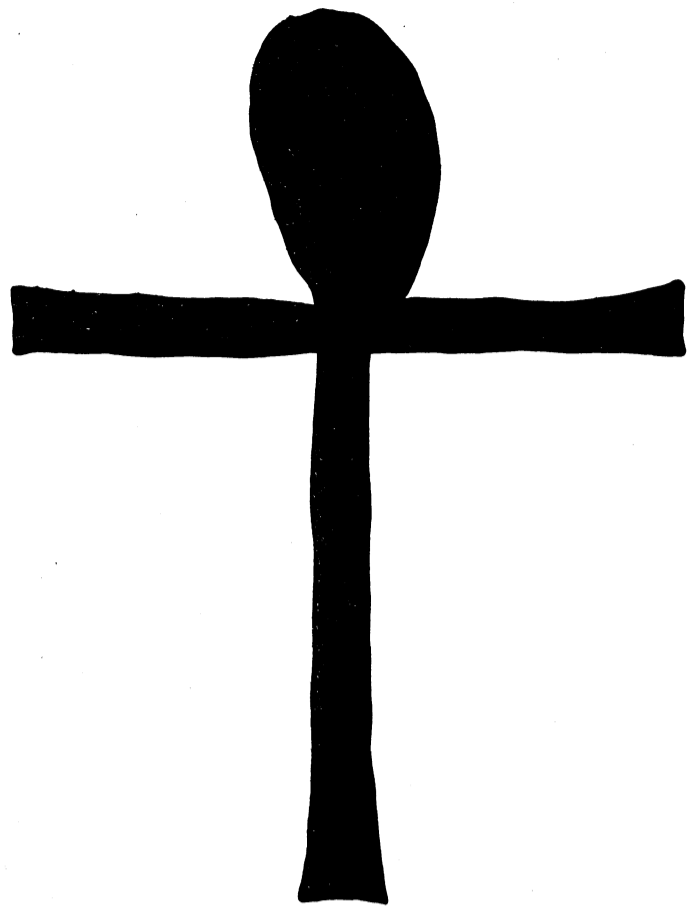
Without the increase most areas of interest will be affected; a general meeting will be held to further discuss the budget and the need for the ten dollar increase before October 15th.

GCSU BUDGET 1969-1970

	with fees increase		without
	\$		\$
1) Publications			
a) PRO TEM	6,000	.....	4,000
b) Ventilator	60	.....	50
c) Zzardvark	20	.....
d) Whole Mandarin	150*	.....	150
TOTAL	6,230	.....	4,250
2) External Affairs			
a) CUS Fees	1,062.00*	.....	1,062.00
b) OUS Fees	265.50	.....	* 265.50
c) WUS Fees	106.20	.....	* 106.20
d) Shinerama	165.00*	.....	165.00
e) Summer Camp	250.00	.....
f) poverty Week	200.00	.....
g) CUS Debt	200.00*	.....	200.00
h) Misc.	502.00	.....	197.00
TOTAL	2,750.00	.....	1,925.00
3) Administration			
a) Supplies	1,500	.....	1,500
b) Gestetner	500	.....	500
TOTAL	2,000	.....	2,000
4) Salaries			
a) President	1,500	.....	1,500
b) Secretary	500	.....	500
c) Business Manager	100	.....	100
TOTAL	2,100	.....	2,100
5) Forum			
a) Glendon Forum	1,400	.....	1,000
b) Year of the Barricade	1,000	.....	1,000
TOTAL	2,400	.....	2,000
6) Social Events		no readjusted figures	
a) Red & White			
1. L'Araignee	200		
2. Dance Losses	800		
3. Other Events	300		
4. Publicity	200		
TOTAL	1,500		
b) Cultural Affairs			
1. L'Araignee	200		
2. Concerts	1,000		
3. Croak	100		
4. Theatre W'shop	200		
5. Photo W'shop	100		
6. Film Club	200		
7. Publicity	100		
8. Exposition	50		
9. Misc.	50		
TOTAL	2,000	.....	1,500
c) L'Araignee			
1. Sound System	400		
2. Debt	500		
3. Losses	100		
TOTAL	1,000		
d) Terrace Room	800		
e) Orientation	2,000*	.....	2,000
TOTAL	7,300	.....	4,500
7) Clubs			
a) NCC	200	.....	100
b) Women's Lib	100	.....	100
c) Philosophy Club	50	.....	25
d) Chess Club	150	.....
e) Liberal Club	25	.....	25
f) P.C. Club	25	.....	25
TOTAL	550	.....	275
8) Communications			
a) Kiosks	70	.....	70
b) Radio Glendon	200	.....	200
c) Misc.	100	.....	100
TOTAL	370	.....	370
9) Academic Affairs			
a) Educ. Reprints	150	.....
b) Course Unions	300	.....
c) Course Eval	50	.....
TOTAL	500	.....
10) Miscellaneous	2,028	.....	878
OVERALL			
TOTAL	28,728	.....	18,088

* Money that has already been spent

PRC TEM staff meeting,
Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.



Egyptian Symbol of Life

*silkscreened original cards
in dayglow colors 25¢*



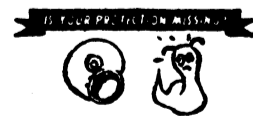
Glendon Bookroom

UNIVERSITY HEALTH and ACCIDENT PLUS LIFE

*National Student
Program*

• Specific Hospital & Medical
Coverage For Overseas &
American Students

• Extencicare & Life For
Canadian Students



A MAN WITHOUT INSURANCE
IS LIKE A SHAL WITHOUT A SHELL

• The most Comprehensive Plan
At The Lowest Possible Rate

Administered by
JOHN INGLE
700 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada

Underwritten by
THE MARITIME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST CANADIAN SHOWING

Paris in Revolt &

Invasion of Czechoslovakia

sponsored by

YEAR OF THE BARRICADE

Saturday, Oct. 11 Room 204
8.00 p.m. Admission \$ 1.00

Democratization begins at home

I think it was Albert Camus who said that the ends justify the means if the means justify the ends. To that I would add that that is most true when the ends are the means.

The push for democratization of institutions in recent years has brought these general questions of ends and means up over and over again. On the part of those pressing for democratization the question is both a moral and tactical one.

Morally the dilemma of hypocrisy, the gap between what you're saying and what you're doing, raises itself. Tactically, there is a constant re-examination of your organizing techniques, whether or not you're involving people in what you would like to see them involved in.

I have long thought that the captains of the corporations which we often berate in terms of elitism and authoritarianism have only to point an accusing finger at our own organizational processes to somewhat nullify our criticism. This is the moral hypocrisy dilemma.

It is perhaps not as serious in a long run as the practical and tactical dilemma because most people who are favouring the democratization ideals genuinely believe in them even though they might not really be working under them. They also might be experiencing something of a deflation in their 'revolutionary zeal' when or if they find out that the implementation of their revolutionary political ideals don't really change the basic social processes very much.

More than this, though the practical dilemma is more immediate because there are a few ideals you want to attain and you get frustrated if things aren't working out so that they can be attained. This is the situation now at Glendon.

The radical student movement at Glendon is at a standstill. Student Council seems to have little contact with students outside of the money they control. The 'Friendly Radicals' seem friendly but very inactive. Of the radical groups only Women's Liberation seem to have any real contact with students. Many people are working hard to make 'Year of the Barricade' an organizational success, but the question must be asked, even if they were devoting their time to specific radical activity right now, would it make any difference on the basis of the present orientation of their organizations?

One can re-examine the state of things by looking at the proposed goals, the ends, and the proposed tactics, the means, involving the

activity, in so far as they can be delineated. But perhaps this superficial delineation reveals the true nature of the dilemma and one of the possible solutions.

One of the means that Student Council has in organizing students is the organization of the Council itself. This organization is still as centralized and out of touch now as it was three years ago.

There has been a proposal put out by the vice-president of the council, Toby Fyfe, and David Phillips, the Communications officer of last year's Council, to radically change that organization. They would like every registered student in the college to have a vote at council meetings.

Opposition has been raised against this on a tactical basis on the part of some students who believe that this would harm Student Council's effectiveness in pushing whatever political ideals it wanted to push. This opposition possibly reveals many things that are wrong with the whole Glendon political situation right now.

One of these things is that there is an over-emphasis on the power and influence potential and actual, of the council - the point here being that the council has no power or influence to speak of really and it never has had in the past, to a very great extent. Three years of frustrations in trying to de-apatize the student body bears this out.

Another thing is an apparent over-emphasis on the importance of the Council, the student movement, and the College itself. Glendon College, a supposedly experimental college, is not really experimental yet in terms of introducing radical new ways of teaching, learning and living. And when some of the students of the college back away from Fyfe and Phillips' comparatively radical proposals doesn't look like Glendon College will ever become an experimental college in the long run or the short run. The trouble here is that many people look upon the things within this institution and this institution itself too seriously. One of the reasons that Glendon can become experimental is that it is not really all that important. A liberal arts college with 1,000 students and faculty is not going to bring the world or even its parent university down if it closes although it might hurt the propagation of a few important ideals.

If U of T blew up all hell would break loose in all of Ontario Higher Education. It is a vital cog in the machine. Glendon is not. That is not to underline Glendon's importance unduly because indeed its significance lies in its

structural irrelevance, its latent capacity to change and accommodate the wishes of the community of its members. In the same way, only to a greater degree, the Student Union is generally unimportant except possibly in its own internal workings.

The only importance that the Council or the student movement or the College really has, then, is in the upholding of a few ideals and the effects it has on its members. The important thing here is that because of this the delineation and subjugation of means to end breaks down under this consideration.

In other words, forms of organization should not be viewed as intermediary tactics in the acquisition of a long term abstract goal but rather as ends in themselves, the goal of the organizing being the organization that has set up itself.

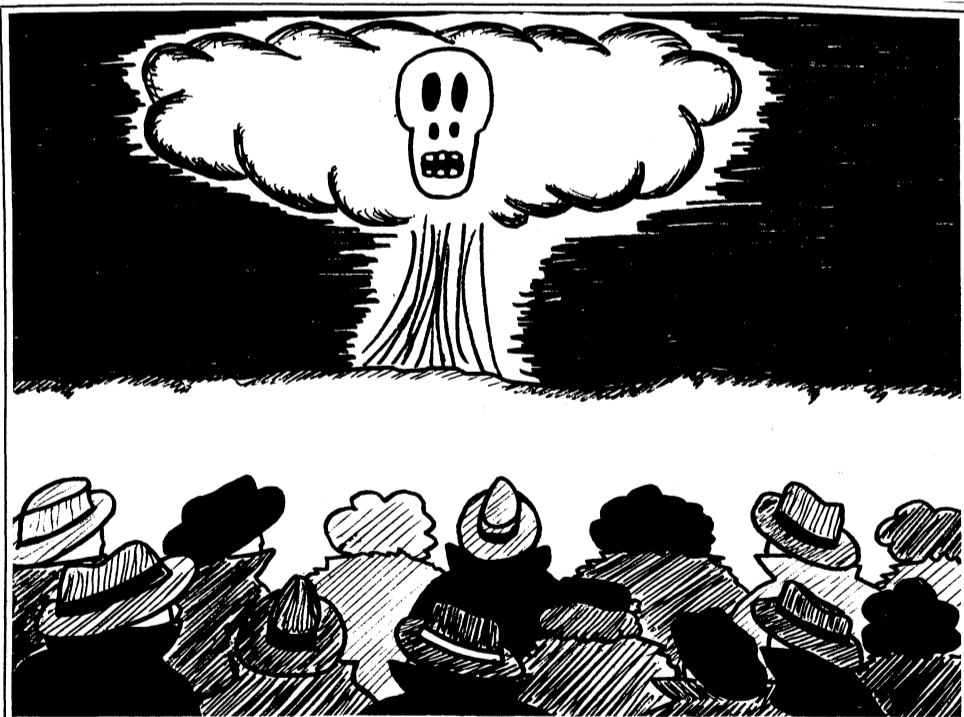
Applied to the situation at hand, what this means is that it is wrong to think that there is some sacred long-range goal for which the student council or the student movement should preserve a centralized organizing power - on the one hand, because it doesn't have that power and on the other hand, because it is never going to get it.

Democratization should involve a confluence of ends and means. Fyfe and Phillips' proposal would be one good step along this democratization line.

And after all this, one wonders, if all this political babbling is worth it, whether the political structure of the student unit or the college has or should have any overriding constant importance to the Glendon student. Perhaps the answer to this too can be partially found in the confluence of ends and means and its institution on a micro level. That is, if the political babbling is referring to something important to students in their individual lives, a way in which they can express their social views in community with each other, perhaps, then maybe it isn't such asinine babbling after all.

'Power to the people' has two sides to its coin and democratization begins at home. Marxist-Leninist party tactics are self-defeating in the end. Albert Camus might have said that, although he wouldn't have been so superficial and trite. He might have also said that Glendon politics are a drag right now although he wouldn't have been so blunt in pointing out the obvious.

-Graham Muir



Amchitka Island, 1969 A.D.

Editor-in-chief
Managing Editor
Art Editor
Sports Editor
Business Manager
Advertising Manager
Circulation Manager
Layout and production:

Graham Muir
Andy Michalski
Brian Pearl
Nick Martin
Harve Hirsh
Max Marechaux
Doreen Rotenberg
Rob, Betsy, Claire,
Brad, Mara, Bev,
Sarah and Susanne

Telephone 487-6136

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the newspaper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university administration. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press, the fourth estate, and an agent of social change.

More money wanted \$\$\$\$\$\$

Financial considerations are usually a drag but the request before the student body from the Student Union is a major exception.

The basic functions for Glendon students and the expansion of commencement of new activities will be seriously affected if the ten dollar increase is not accepted by the community.

Presently the maximum revenue expected by the the council is \$ 18,000 and Council has before it requests totalling \$26,000. The expected amount of money with the fees increase is \$28,000. With these rough figures it is easy to see that the additional money is of absolute necessity to the continuation of the program instituted by council and other groups on campus.

Two years ago an increase was arbitrarily placed on all student fees at York. Jim Park, council president at that time, asked that Glendon should be excepted, so that the members of the college could democratically decide for themselves. This college was the only one at the university to be given that opportunity.

Two votes last year were held on the issue but the request was turned down by the students, Council at that time thought seriously of resigning but that never came to pass.

The situation will probably be different with this year's council.

We all realize that nobody really grooves on the idea of paying \$10 more, for an already expensive venture at university. However, the need for the increase can not be overemphasized when one has a look at the financial problems:

that Council and other organizations such as Red & White, Glendon Forum and PRO TEM will find themselves without the additional money.

If the students of this college want the continuation, let alone the expansion of the activities of the student groups, then the ten dollars increase is an absolute must.

Thus the referendum is the most important issue facing the community when it is asked to vote on October 15th.

-David Moulton

A change in names

In the past few years, the concept of politics as a science has come increasingly under attack. Men have begun to question the validity of trying to apply a scientific and empirical approach to the study of what is fundamentally a human emotion.

There is now a motion before Faculty Council to change the names of the 'Department of Political Science' and the 'Division of Social Science' to the 'Department of Political Studies' and the Division of Social Studies' respectively. We support the proposed changes.

But we also believe that the students in the unions of the departments concerned should approve any change, not students on Faculty Council.

-David Starbuck

College Government Committee boggles at own legitimacy

In the dime stores and bus stations,

People talk of situations,

Read books, repeat quotations,

Draw conclusions on the wall."

- from 'Love Minus Zero'

by Bob Dylan

By DAVID STARBUCK

People talk of situations. Committees talk of situations. Those situations are either important to the people whom they concern or they are irrelevant.

The ad hoc committee is talking about situations which are important to the students at Glendon College. It should influence greatly the future course of college government and student involvement at Glendon. But what relevancy have its decisions to the students of Glendon?

The College Government Committee (CGC) was established by Faculty Council last spring to investigate the present system of college government and to make proposals for changes. In its first three meetings, the committee had discussed its basic organizational structure and the question of its own legitimacy.

COMMITTEE ON PARITY BASIS

The committee is arranged on a parity basis, consisting of five students and five faculty. Student members are David Cole, Clare Graham (secretary), Jim Jack, Oliver Kent and Bob McGaw. Faculty members are Jim Benson, H.S. Harris, Ann MacKenzie (chairman), Bernie Wolf and Don Willmott. All were elected directly by Faculty Council.

This committee has begun to investigate areas of the college activity that go beyond the normal range of Faculty Council responsibilities. It will discuss such areas of activity as departmental unions, Student Council, Residence Council and departmental structures.

This committee will make recommendations upon all aspects of college government. But it is composed only of representatives of Faculty Council. Even the student members of the committee were elected primarily by faculty, not students.

ROLE OF STUDENTS

The question then follows, "Are the student members of this committee representative of student opinion at this college or are they merely students who have been put on the committee in order to provide a semblance of student representation?"

The importance of this question lies basically in the importance that the committee gives itself and its report. If the report of the committee is taken as the guideline for the reform of college government at Glendon, then we would be in the position of having students represent us who are chosen primarily not by students but by faculty.

NO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

On the other hand the committee, having discussed the question of its legitimacy, has taken the view that it is basically a fact-finding and advisory committee. It has no authority to apply its recommendations to any other constituent part of the college without their concurrence through negotiation.

A draft resolution to this effect has been proposed. It states in part, "We do not claim that the committee is either representative or authoritarian. We are a group of individuals who have accepted to prepare tentative but

detailed proposals for changes in Glendon College government."

The method of selection of student members of student-faculty committees has become important. It relates to a fundamental difference between student Faculty Councillors and Student Councillors. The two have generally speaking, conflicting ideas on the concept of parity.

There are two basic methods by which parity can operate in the decision-making process. The first is that a majority of both students and faculty members of the committee must approve a certain motion to have it

passed. The second is that a simple majority of all members of the committee approves the motion for it to be passed.

The former is the method used by the Council on Student Affairs (COSA) and proposed by the departmental unions. The latter is employed by Faculty Council.

The simple majority method has the advantage of avoiding confrontation and harsh opposition. However, it also means that if one member of either plenum crossed party-lines, so to speak, the motion would be passed although the majority of the members of one plenum would be opposed to the motion. The will of the community might not be adequately expressed.

Both methods, however, have the defect that decisions are made by a select few and not by the community as a whole.

SIX AREAS OF DISCUSSION

In its first meeting, the committee prepared a tentative list of general discussion areas. These were the relations of students to departments, department members to department heads, students to department chairmen, departments to Faculty Council, college to university, faculty association to Faculty Council. The committee also intends to discuss the departmental unions, specifically the responsibility for founding the course unions and the powers of the course unions.

COMMITTEE BEHIND EVENTS

The departmental unions are presently in the stage of being organized. They should soon begin to negotiate with the departments for recognition. The committee then, will be in the position of making its deliberations at the same time that the unions are being established.

The committee's report will not be presented until at least February, even if the committee's most optimistic hopes are realized. Probably, there will be no report this year.

Therefore by the time that the report comes out, the departmental unions should be fully established. The committee would be in the position of making recommendations about a 'fait accompli', or of proposing a different set-up to that negotiated directly by students and faculty within the departments.

Another possibility is that the departmental chairmen should use the existence of the committee as an excuse to refuse to negotiate with or recognize departmental unions. What use is there then in the CCG discussing the departmental unions?

BRIEFS WANTED FROM STUDENTS

The committee hopes to receive briefs from interested members of the college community. It has already sent letters to the departmental chairmen asking for a resume of the method by which decisions are made within the department.

After the replies are received, the committee intends to question the chairmen on the basis of their replies. Other faculty who have different views of departmental decision-making will be invited to appear.

CPUO CALLS FOR INVOLVEMENT

The recent report of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario (CPUO) has created a concern that there should be greater community involvement in the college decision-making process.

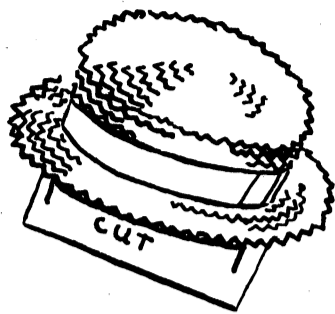
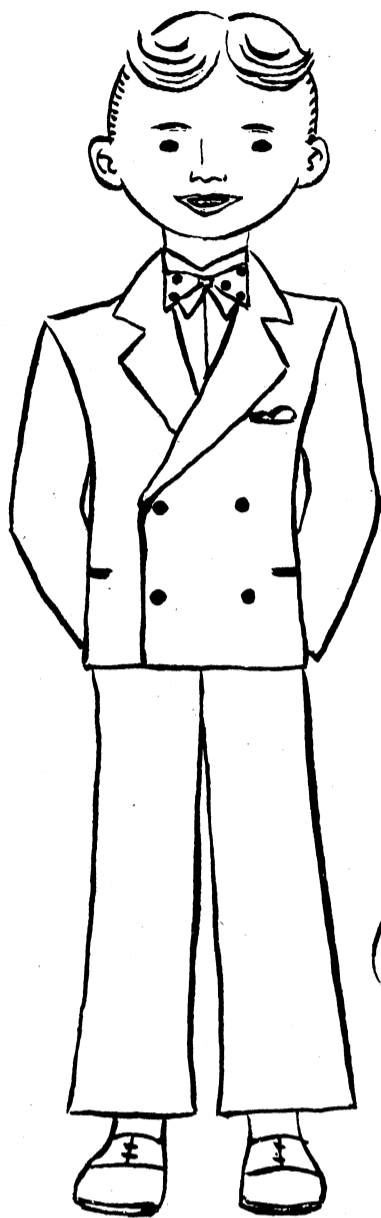
Not only is there a reaction to decisions imposed from above but also to decisions made by a small group of persons even though they be elected representatives of the community. Toby Fyfe and Dave Phillips have proposed that each student would have one vote at Student Council meetings.

The problem with the Ad Hoc Committee on College Government is that it is operating under the assumption that it can make recommendations and perhaps even decisions by itself, and not through consultations with students and faculty. The concept of community decision-making implies that all students have an equal opportunity to participate in and vote upon those issues that concern them.

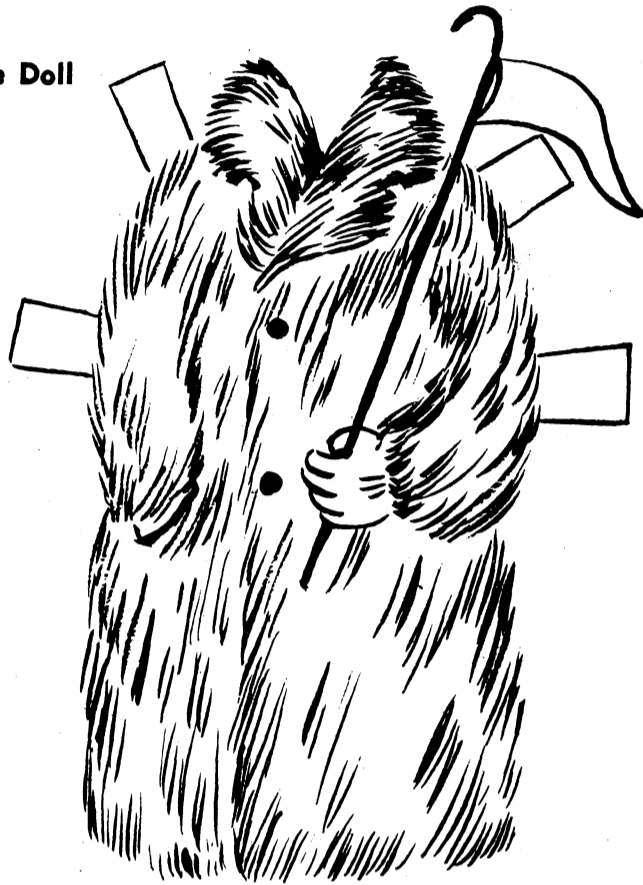
It is not enough to have a veto over decisions made by others. It is also necessary to have a meaningful voice in the making of those decisions.

People may talk of situations, but it is important that they draw and implement their own conclusions.





A Joe-College Doll



society is like a worn and old piece of equipment. With each generation, the equipment gives out creaks and groans with threats of seizure. With each generation, the machine is patched up again and continues its shaky functioning.

Children are the patches that stop up the cultural chinks in that societal machine. The values and cliches churned out by the machine are ingrained in the children. This prevents the societal machine from rejecting these vital new organs as foreign to its working; for in rejecting the new parts, the machine would be inadvertently pushing the self-destruct button. Children learn to become acceptable to the society through long years of 'socialization'. This process indoctrinates the child in the customs and habits of the culture. All the childhood is taken up with this learning. It begins at the birth of the infant, whose plasticity lends itself to the molding influence of the socialization process.

The idea is that the child must learn many parts or 'roles', so as to be able to perform within the society. This learning is achieved through experiences. Each experience leaves behind memory remnants within the brain. These remnants have an association, either negative or positive, with the source of experience. The source, or 'object' exists in the external world.

When the child experiences the external object, either directly or indirectly, he is taking the object into his inner self; he is internalizing it. This internalization of objects builds a perception of the outer world. The perception facet contributes to the formation of the child's personality. His personality is an inner, miniature representation of the outside world.

The child is aware of his 'self', (his inner existence), and of others. He becomes adept at pretending he is others; he takes their roles and sees himself as he thinks he would appear to those others. This is the function of childhood play. It is not

so much 'playing' as 'learning'. When a child pretends he is an astronaut, a policeman, or a fireman, he is exercising his learning, his experience of what it is to fill those roles.

The taskmasters

The master plan for socialization includes definite techniques for effectively conveying the societal attitudes. The process moves from simple to complex. At the simplest level, The nuclear family plays the prime instructor. Here the child grasps the fundamental skills and roles required of him.

Within the family there is a further division of socializing tasks. The prime socializing agent is the mother. It is her task to train the child (by virtue of the fact that she spends the most time with him), so that he may participate in the outside society. She herself is still being socialized but at a more complex level. Her socialization involves a reinforcement of the norms and values of the larger societal system, so that she may correctly transmit a simplified version to her offspring. 'Motherhood' is a role involving constant 'on the job training' or socializing.

The techniques employed by a socializing agent are utilized to ensure 'successful' learning; that is, to making the correct societal response. The agent supplies cues so as to aid the child in his responses to new experiences. The correct response or performance is rewarded, while the incorrect performance brings sanction or punishment. This reinforces the desired behavior pattern.

When a child makes a 'bad' performance, the punishment, (anything from withheld affection to something more physical), brings about frustration for the child. The socialization process encourages the control and direction of this frustration so that the child strives for the desired behavior and the accompanying reward. These techniques are manipulative tactics justified by many as being for the child's own good.

Yet in a study of severity of socialization made in 48 societies by Whiting and Child, the American middle class tied for second place as the harshest in socialization of children. France was first.

This severity relates to the punishment and frustration of children. This leads children to develop anxieties about self-expression. Hence, the children become inhibited and insecure.

The child first masters the roles encompassed within the family, the mother-father-sister-brother roles. From this base, he can learn to construct more complex systems of social learning. He learns to understand the mother-sister-wife roles played by the same person. From there, the child moves out into the wider realm of the society existing outside the family.

Media and it's message

The issue of sexual identity in children carries the most inhibiting and oppressive factors of socialization. Here social pressures are employed to make girls and boys fit into the framework of their socially defined roles. The definition of these roles is implicitly understood in society. Girls must act like 'little ladies', be quiet, contained, 'cute'. Coquetry is their lever to ply for whatever they desire. Boys can be rough and tumble, but they must never cry. Aggression is their forte.

Children receive this message in a thousand different ways; from their parents, their teachers, from one another as they follow their training. Each Saturday morning, for example, cartoons are shown on all television stations. The cartoons themselves are vested with societal sermons - 'The bad guy never wins, everybody knows that', Cecil tells D.J. on the Beany and Cecil Show. The most blatant evidence of societal brainwashing can be found in the toy commercials spaced between each cartoon. Here the male-female distinction is much employed.

The little boys yearns for 'Hot Wheels' or a 'Mini-Motorific Sprint Racing' kit as they see the cars zoom and speed about the race track. The commercials are a series of spliced action shots. The mood is one of speed and aggression. Other little boys in the commercial are playing with the cars in an ecstasy of excitement. There are no girls in the commercial.

But the little girls are given equal time with the doll commercials. Now several little girls playing with their Barbie dolls. It is unfortunate that voice tone cannot be appreciated on a written page, because

giggly little females discuss 'Barbie talk' phrase of the commercial Barbie dolls in the other, cover their. The commercial is a type image of little girls.

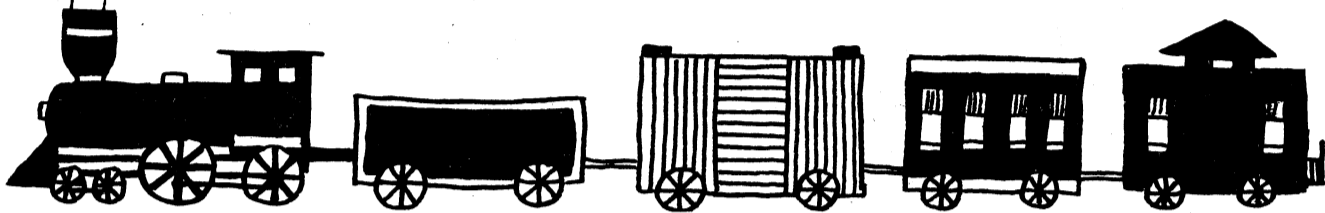
Then back to back, commercials for 'Johnny Service and garage Homemaker', a line 'just like mummy's'. ed that Johnny and play at eachother's side what would a girl know and an 'Easy Bake Oven sissy stuff.'

Children do not have liberty for their share overtones. The commercial doll with hair that consists of a slow motion doll as she slowly sways and forth across her. the same technique live model as she tries ducts to the mothers of the little girls.

The manufacturers' music in the 'Swingy, the dance. The scene is a girls and moving and music while in the foreground rates too. A little pig-in a starched white shirt ward and scoops Swirl. Then she proceeds to a and focusses her attention dancing partner. How old boys are interested girl? The same quest of seven year old girls been socialized into being instinct' which suits itself at a very early well believe that their are genuine.

It sometimes seems that have whitewashed a whole all things, even people neat, sterile consumer what children are exposed how they react. They are taken from a tape

A child and his TV - the socialization of homo sapiens iuvenus OR making it with Barbie in never-never land



By Marilyn Smith

bunch together and (that is the catch-rcial). They clutch one hand, and with mouths as they giggle. rtraying the stereo- ls. come the commer- ice', a line of ser- oys, and 'Suzy of housewifely toys Never it is suggest- Suzy might like to eciality. Nah, 'cause v about fixing cars, en' --- well, that's ve to wait until pu- of ads with sexual ercial for 'Tressy' really grows', con- n head shot of the rings her hair back ace. Later at night, will be used by a s to sell hair pro- and older sisters ave created a clas- ncng doll' commer- t, little boys and ooving to rock mu- ground, Swingy gy- tailed girl, dressed inafore, steps for- gy into her arms, ct 'grown up' again, ntion on her male many seven year l in dancing with a ion could be asked :ls, but they have ieving in their 'nest- pposedly manifests age. So they might mating inclinations hat myth and media ole culture so that are preferred in packages. This is sed to, and this is following excerpts : recording of two

the girls use their voices as an impera- tive part of their game. In reference to 'I' and 'me', the girls are referring to their dolls, and not themselves. It is a typical childlike blending of reality and fantasy. The rest speaks well for itself:

'Do you want to have a grandma?' (as- signing roles to the dolls)
 'Yeah I guess I do.'
 'She can be the big sister, she can be another big sister...'
 'She's the mother.'
 'And this is the little sister.'
 'I want to go brush my hair for the boys. They are beginning to like me now --- and I like that,' (coily said, as if from the doll. Outside their game, the girls are not particularly interested in boys)
 'I can make my hair so beautiful now.'
 'All the boys love me now.'
 ... 'I know what we can play ... where's that piece of green paper ...'
 'Oh school....' (disgusted)
 'Yes because I have two pieces of chalk...'
 'Let's play hospital.'
 ... 'Well you can be the little girl, and I let you out of bed... in the hospital ... but I have to teach you ... for a minute.'
 ... 'Were always playing school.'
 'No we're not. We're always playing dollies,' (sardonic)
 ... 'Take a look, see how I'm dressed.'
 'You're not even dressed!'
 'Well, neither is she.'
 'So, well ...I..I.. I'm a playboy.'
 'Well who isn't around this town,' (en- tering into the spirit of the game)
 'Let's play playboys,' (which would seem to mean the sexy type connotated by the centre spread in Playboy)
 ... 'Hey boys, come and see ...' (laugh, seductive, sultry)
 ... 'Tiny please go with me,' (asking Tiny Tim for a date)
 'The only way I go out with girls is if they kiss me.'
 'I love blondes.'
 'You haven't seen my big little sister.'
 'She has long blonde hair, dark pink skin, and, beautiful figure.' (sultry)
 'Beautiful figure !!!'
 (And then, perhaps, saddest of all laments)
 ... P., you know what spoils Christmas?
 'What.'
 'They've got Christmas decorations out so soon ...'



A Happy Moment for Barbie



Baldwin Street

Story and Photos by
MORGAN

Two blocks down from College St., south of the U of T, there is a small street, Baldwin, which shows promise of developing into Toronto's first hip, but unpretentious area.

This is not the 'look-at-me, I'm-freaky' atmosphere. It's not another 'Village'. With luck it never will be.

Right now it is primarily a collection of small stores that serve the ordinary needs of the Chinese community around it. In addition to the used clothing and grocery stores, there are three places that indicate a new thing for Toronto.

People are moving away from the Village, away from the downtown area, the high prices and the hassles of living within the ring of exploitation that surrounds the Village area.

There are only three of them on Baldwin yet, the Yellow Ford Truck, with its beads, buckskin and trinkets, the Leather Store Ragnarok, which makes clothing to your or to their design at prices that forget leather is in fashion and the Photo Gallery, whose sole reason for existence is that its owners thought people might like to look at photos.

During the summer, they all put on a street festival. All afternoon and long into the evening, musicians played under trees, while a couple of hundred people wandered around the street, listening, dancing, talking, sharing free kool-aid.

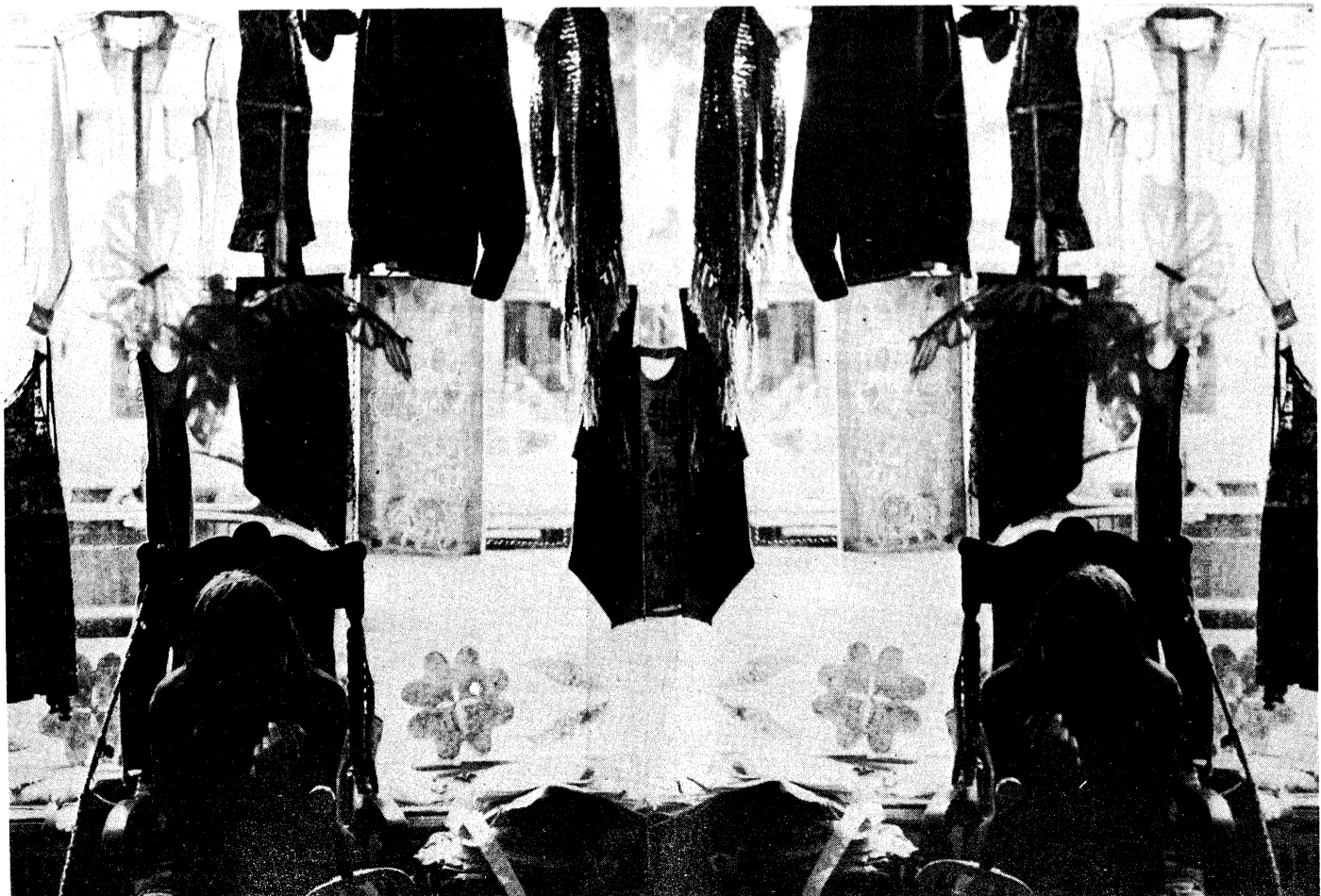
Midway through the after-

noon, someone stood up on a chair and told us that some plums were being handed out, to be shared by all. The plums were really ripe and juicy, he said, so just enjoy the feeling of letting it run down your body. Then you turn to your neighbour(s) and he/she/they will lick the juices from your body after which you do the same for them. Afterwards we all cheered for all kinds of juices.

Festivals of this kind are about the farthest that the Baldwin people go into the advertising thing. They don't want to get into a Yorkville type of situation where the suburbanite matrons drop by to pick up something for the cocktail party. They'd much rather be serving the people they dig, whom they know will appreciate what they are doing, and the relaxed way they do it.

An indicator of the way the people in the leather shop view the tensions of the city is their regular rotation from the store to their farm. Two or more stay behind in the city to mind the store, while the rest split for the house on Stony Lake, where they feel they get their best ideas for leatherwork. When someone gets tired of the city, he goes up the country, and another comes down to replace him in the shop. They worry a lot about commercial invasion, envisioning all sorts of horrors should the place become a hangout.

They'd rather do it their way, relaxed.





By JANE RUBINSKI

Guerilla theatre is one of those terms that you hear about occasionally, but never really understand, even after seeing it take place. It sounds sinister and slightly subversive, and the performances one might encounter are usually so unexpected and startling that it is difficult to accept as theatre. The 'guerilla' part is easier to see in most cases because of the content and themes of most performances, which are almost always topical and preferably controversial.

For example, one of the plays outlined in an article in the Drama Review went this way: An actor sets up his canvas in a park or town square (In this case, in front of the White House), obviously to paint one of the public buildings. He is friendly to passers-by, local police, children, and spends a few days at his position in the park for the same amount of time each day, marking out the plans for what should turn out to be a very conservative painting of the building. In this way he establishes his legitimacy as a presumably commissioned artist and is accepted by the people who frequent this park.

THE 'PAINTER' IS DRAGGED AWAY

After a few days at this, he begins to change the painting. In the background and surrounding the solid looking building he begins to draw grotesque pictures of army officers, galloping inflation, starving children and wounded Vietnamese peasants. He contorts the face of the White House into a monster reaching out for any unsuspecting worker or young army private, and even goes as far as to put nude bodies on the front lawn. Naturally, people in the park who have been following his progress are upset by these unexpected developments in the painting and begin to

harrass him. He defends his right of self-expression at this point and eventually the police are called in to throw him out of the park. The artist/actor shouts to the people about what they are allowing to happen both at home and elsewhere in the world while he is dragged away struggling.

This gives an idea of the intent of most guerilla theatre, which is simply to make people think. There are much more and much less complicated ways of achieving this than the 'Painter' piece, and a simple skit with one actor can be just as effective in the right place as a twenty man production.

Actually, it is possible to create guerilla theatre without actors. Even some graffiti use the same principles, and, as Marc Estrin, a member of a troupe called the American Playground says, "Yippies, narks, The American Playground, State Department Interventionists and the NLF are among its practitioners."

Apparently the definition of guerilla theatre is very broad, and can be interpreted in any number of ways. Yet it is safe to make a few basic observations about it. It is, essentially, 'theatre which pretends not to be theatre'. It is very rarely seen in a theatre house, or advertised on any marquee. It can take place in parks, at conventions, on bathroom walls, or anywhere else where it can reach and provoke an audience to think.

THE PLAY IS NOT THE THING

Because it is so formless and relies more on impact than talent, it is argued that guerilla theatre is a misnomer. Theatre implies art, but the chief art in these plays lies in surprise, not in acting ability or well written material. In fact, so much of guerilla theatre is improvisational that the members of the audience frequently become part of the play and contribute greatly to its success or failure, if there is such a thing as failure in such a play. It is hard to determine a failure in a type of theatre where any reaction, even apathy, is regarded as a reflection of the theme, and this is usually the case with guerilla productions.

In spite of the looseness of guerilla theatre as an actual form, there are acting troupes set up in many cities for guerilla theatre specifically. Some of these are also involved in 'legitimate' theatre; some are not. The better known troupes tour the country with pieces they have written themselves or ones written by others for guerilla productions. In the States, for example, there are troupes such as the Living Theatre, Bread and Puppet Theatre, San Francisco Mime Troupe and others which operate mainly in one base city.

In Canada, the most famous in the Vancouver Street Theatre which will be appearing here during 'Year of the Barricade'. The groups vary in the amount of organization and financial backing or support, but they can practice most pieces anywhere without too much trouble. Even if permission to use a public park or something is granted, going to jail is a good way to carry the theatre right into reality.

A BUNCH OF IDIOTS SPRING UP

One of the greatest advantages of guerilla theatre is that anyone can do it. The troupes perform a legitimate service, but so can any non-professional believer. There are occasional examples of useful guerilla theatre even at Glendon. Interest in a dragging general meeting is sometimes rescued by a bunch of idiots springing up in the audience shouting appropriate things at the chair or each other. Even these college students give a lot more than comic relief to those present, and their efforts are more often remembered than what was said at the meeting.

Guerilla theatre is easy to do. The more stereotyped the characters are, the better. Plots and characters are always kept simple to heighten the basic analogy presented, and much of the dialogue is improvisational to avoid the impression of recited lines at all costs. The play is so realistic that it often branches off into reality.

The players seek out the audience in most cases. An anti-war play will be performed in front of an office building or in

a cafeteria during noon hour, for instance. A welfare play may be enacted in a posh residential district.

Jean-Jacques Lebel describes these character types as follows:

"the Third World Peasant (the immediate victim of imperialism);

"the Guerillero (the peasant turned revolutionary);

"the Ugly White Man (Nixon, the Ruler, the Wall Street King);

"the Army Officer (General Motor, the Capitalist Cop)." The various characters in any guerilla play are a variation on one of these "four archtypal characters of our mental storybook".

TORONTO STREET THEATRE BEGINS

At any rate, they can be portrayed as rigidly or loosely as one wants, and there are still possibilities of depth to be achieved in a piece of comparatively good length.

It is in the longer plays that the organized troupes excel, obviously because there is more work involved and rehearsals are more necessary. In Toronto, there are a few such groups who do practice and perform guerilla and street theatre. The chief, that is, most established one would be 'Passe Muraille', which is known for its controversial and radically new performing methods. In addition there is 'Creation 2', a group which performs plays around the city that they have written themselves or have been written by others.

'Creation2' was formed primarily as an acting troupe, and not as an offshoot

of some other organization, as is often the case. They do more than just guerilla theatre, but some of their best pieces are done without an announcement in parks and other public places. The element of surprise, which is practically essential to good guerilla or street theatre also aids them in most of their productions.

PLAYS HAVE A 'POLITICAL CONTENT'

Examples of unabashedly political Guerilla troupes are not hard to find either. They usually come from student movements or liberation groups. One is in the process of being set up in Toronto as an offshoot of the Women's Liberation Movement. They intend to set up a 'cohesive theatre group' to perform plays with 'political content' to reflect the views of the Liberation people or other contributors. Perhaps when groups are better known, guerilla theatre will be accepted as a legitimate and valuable form of expression.



Whatever for?

Theatre season begins

The Glendon theatrical season got off to a lively start last Thursday with 'Black Comedy', presented in L'Araignee by a seminar of talented English 253 students under the direction of Charlie Northcote.

Everything the players might have lacked in terms of professional polish was more than replaced by their enthusiasm and honest involvement in the production. The group did credit to a difficult play and provided a thoroughly enjoyable time for all in the packed room. And they did it twice.

Every Thursday evening from now 'till mid-November other diligent English 253 students will be satisfying course requirements, hammish egos and cultural appetites in similar productions at L'Araignee.

- Brian Pearl

At Alice's Restaurant

'Alice's Restaurant' is the second fable-myth from the mind of William Penn (not including his first film 'Mickey One'). Like 'Bonnie and Clyde', the film is tragic -- the familiar tragedy of people in revolt against overwhelming forces not only around them, but within them as well.

In 'Alice's Restaurant' Penn chronicles the heroic attempt of Alice and Ray Brock to build 'some kind of family' in a deconsecrated church in Stockbridge, Mass. Intricately counterpointed with the story of Alice and Ray is the saga of Arlo Guthrie, who wrote the original song 'Alice's Restaurant' and seems to be the quintessence of young, lost and innocent America in the film.

Penn's ability to tap the current of folk-myth which underlies American culture is remarkable. And his ability to achieve everything possible in any scene should become legendary before too long.

- Brian Pearl

'The Who' at the Coliseum

British pop electronic artists 'The Who' will be appearing in Toronto this Tuesday at the CNE Coliseum. They will be performing the live version of their original rock-opera 'Tommy' in what promises to be one of the grooviest rock shows of the year.

A rich eating experience

The Bloor-Young area should not only be known for its smart shops, but also for a most elegant French restaurant, 'Le Provinciale'. Pewter plates, oaken ceilings and sparkling candlebra, give a warm atmosphere of familiarity. A pool for fish and live birds singing in their cage prevent elegance from becoming pomposity.

The food is delicious. The two meals we enjoyed there started with mixed drinks from the bar, followed by French onion soup with a golden crust of cheese baked on top. Next came snails simmering in molten garlic butter that were the best I've ever tasted.

Mary had a large cut of beef done to perfection, while I tried the 'coq au vin'. Both were excellent and of course served at table-side with French service. Accompanied by fresh French loaf with garlic butter, Caesar salad, and a respectable bottle of Burgundy, the heavier courses were most satisfying.

The dessert was just as all desserts should be, light and sweet. French pastries of every description were offered and without delving into drooling details, they were fresh, refreshing, and delicately delectable. A bit of Benedictine Brandy with our coffee put the crowning touch of good taste on a truly rich eating experience.

-Gary Hendin

Frost collects records

You don't want to read 'that play' for English tomorrow. Aren't you able to struggle through that poetry assignment? Isn't there somewhere that you can acquire that certain record and listen to it? Yes, there is a way. Conquer all these problems by going to the audio room, top floor of the Leslie Frost Library.

The music library contains a concise yet varied selection of classical music. However, the collection of jazz, folksinging, country and western, and modern (Beatles, Simon and Garfunkel, and others) are adequate, but they contain several gaps. The records are chosen by Head Librarian Brian Wilkes in accordance with the best record reviews. Records are constantly being added to the library, and there are catalogues for the searcher's convenience. (This index is kept on the table just inside the audio room.)

At present, there are four turntables with suitable, reliable ear phones. There are plans for two more turntables to be installed within the year. There is an ample supply of ear phones and someone is always available if something fails to work properly.

-Debra Rombough

Easy Rider

By JOHN OUGHTON

'Easy Rider' originally meant a proficient lover, the only man who really worked for the sort of girl to whom red lights don't mean stop. The advantages of this position were financial as well as sexual. In the words of Peter Fonda, "Liberty in the USA has become a whore and we're all taking a free ride on her."

The movie itself is a multi-layered allegory of America, a love song to the land itself and a warning to the people who live there. If you're reading this article to find out if the movie is worth seeing, it is. 'Easy Rider' is not the best movie made in the United States but it may well be the most significant. Rather than criticizing, I'm going to say what I think the movie means.

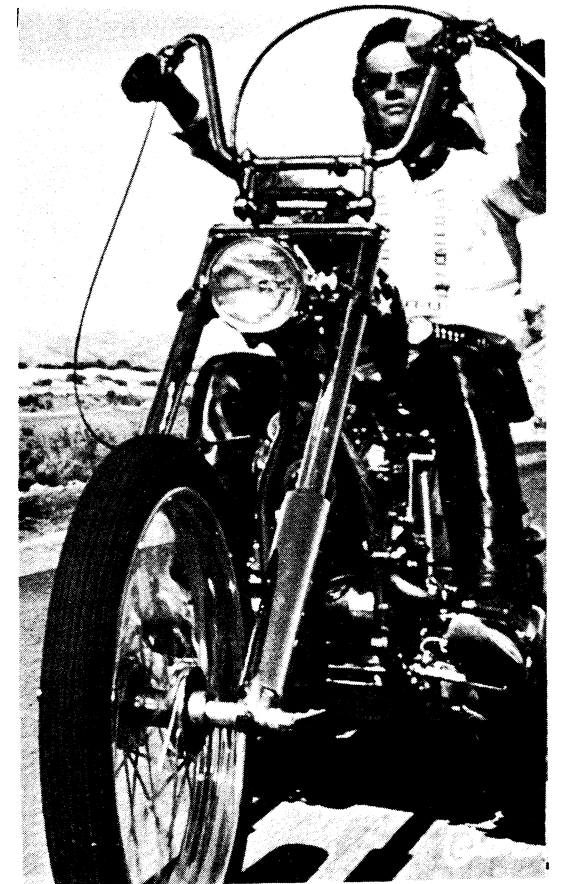
The publicity handouts for 'Easy Rider' try to make the movie into one more manifestation of the (gasp) Generation Gap. 'Easy Rider' is about a far more important hiatus in America: the Head Gap. People who think differently from the 'great grey mass' are subject to harrasment and even violence from straight society which feels that democracy includes the right to censure others. G.B. Shaw once pointed out that "Assassination is the severest form of censure."

DON QUIXOTE, MR. JONES KILLED

Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper ride through the Southwest and South, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panza meeting various peoples' concepts of reality.

Fonda, the more thoughtful and aloof of the two, is Wyatt, or 'Captain America'. On his bike and back is 'Old Glory' (otherwise known as the scars and stripes). Now he is not exactly clean-cut, as he deals in and does various psychedelic things, and also engages in (one assumes) pre-marital sex. He is, however, representative of part of America, and he gets killed.

Jack Nicholson, certainly the movie's best actor, is George Hanson, a small-town lawyer with liberal tendencies, who is an alcoholic and a little more free-thinking than most of his neighbours. He is more aware of the cause of oppression in America than either Billy or Wyatt; that the majority, the solid citizens, feel trapped and fear those who have more apparent freedom. So George Hanson is symbolic of the seemingly average Americans who know that bad things are happening in



their country but who aren't quite sure what to do about it.

Billy and Wyatt are the catalyst in George's life; he takes off with them for the Mardi Gras and on the way there he finds out about Merry Grass. And death.

AMERICA HAS SCREWED ITSELF

There are, however other people in the movie than the killed and the killers (small-town Southerners). The characters who are the most stable and generous are those who are the most intimately connected with the land. The two wanderers receive warm hospitality from a rancher in New Mexico, a man who owns himself and his living space.

They decided to keep on riding to the Mardi Gras, the Pageant of Illusions. Their choice was caused partly by Billy's inability to understand the communal idea, partly by their naive faith that money would get them through any difficulties. After George's murder and a disturbing acid trip with several death flashes, Wyatt realises that he and Billy were wrong in leaving the commune's simple reality for the illusions of hedonism and materialism.

'Easy Rider' is a lover's lament for a beautiful entity which has screwed itself to impotency: America.

Blues with a new hue

By DAVE ELLIS

Tim Hardin just said "Jazz is blues is jazz is blues is jazz is blues."

Paul Butterfield, at main York on Saturday, says "yeh, yeh." Howlin' Wolf, on the same program, (and scheduled to play with Jonny Winter last week), has not heard it yet. But then ya gotta see that there's still lotsa kinds blues around.

There's the light Mississippi Blues -- John Hurt style. There's heavy Chicago Blues -- like that of Junior Wells and Ottis Spahn. And there's the British Blues of John Mayall. But like Tim says, while the Canadian Howlin' Wolf, may still do the Chicago Blues; de big news in de blues is Mississippi Blues turned into jazz.

The songs are the same; in fact most were sung by Negro slaves a hundred years ago. Yah see, blues fools know every note and where it goes in these songs. Howlin' Wolf's problem is right there -- he needs twenty years to be able to lumber on the stage, prance through the 'right' notes, and then transcend them.

But Paul Butterfield in a gymnasium ... God, you expected basketballs to come bounding off the backboard -- the situation seemed at first too blatant, too crass. So they -- the nine guys in the group -- made out like it was a baseball cellar, and chunks of musical junk had been stuffed on top of themselves -- they turned their backs on us and clanged and banged at each other.

The jamming brought us in: imperceptibly the circle of musicians opened up. The sax ranted. The drums were brutally burnished. The bass player -- the only one left on his own, addressed us with his profile sloped-forehead, goatee, Naked Ape, groovin' to the basic rhythms the

group was playing with one hand tied behind.

All the instruments faded 'cept his mouth harp -- which produced the only waves still melting on us -- then even it slackened down to a faint, faint whisper of melody -- and then he does it He breaks out with this tremendous laugh from the belly.

Instant reaction.

WE're all coming out of the Pan-induced spell to see our druggedness: oh, how something that sad and tremulous can receive such a joyful appraisal. And that's the Paul Butterfield transition. It's not some kind of cop-out really -- he just knows (and, incidently he's making this move simultaneously with one by Bob Dylan) that he's only a musician, and it's only music, and not 'understanding'.

These guys have been around long enough to know what's going down. The horn section was added two years ago to put together what Chicago (Transit Authority) and the Tears are still trying to reach. But the new laughter is the big thing in the Blues. And it's been burried in this character, Butterfield, for a while -- even his entry on the scene ascribes to that. He knew two things -- one, that Chicago radio stations were racist, and consequently wouldn't play negro music; the Blacks were the best.

So he got four of the best together, and signed his name, a white name, to the bundle. The Chicago jocks had to play it, tho' it was black as the night sky. What a laugh --, and he's still laughin'. Maybe this new thing he's got is what Biff Rose calls the 'colour blind blues'.

Tight race in GFL

By NICK MARTIN

Is anyone strong enough to dominate the Glendon Football League this year? After last Wednesday, every team in the league had been beaten at least once. The D House animals were 2-2, and every one else was 2-1, or 1-2, with three games under protest.

The pensioners got a rude shock when the frosh knocked them off 37-33. Craig Donovan and Terry Walker scored twice for first, with Stevenson and Chriss adding one each. Pete Schwalm was a two-timer for 4th, with Mike Faye, Tony Tilley and Pete Gusen scoring one a-piece. At their advanced age, any more than one is extremely dangerous.

The Animals devoured the Axemen 20-12. D House QB Ron Maltin requested that we mention that Goby Cohen scored twice and Ralph Trodd once. But we decided not to. Bob Gibson and Charlie Stedman replied for A House.

CONTEST

The sophs downed E House 19-14 with George Hewson getting two majors and K.C. Haffey (what does K.C. stand for? Send entries to Contest, C/O PRO TEM) one. Renault Marier had one for E, while Jim Mountain was at the peak of his game with another (i.e. touchdown).

The Axemen decapitated Ye Green Machine 28-21 as Roy Hanna, Vic Borychski, Bill Rowe, and Browne made the zone. Chris Hawkes, Bob

McMurrich, and Hollett did exactly the same, only they did it at the other end of the field.

The Animals buried the Sons of B 44-12. John Pierce, Bill Elkin, Ralph Trodd deuced for D, and Gobby Cohen had one TD. Geoff Scott and McAlister each got 6 points, usually reliable sources told us for a small fee.

The Octogenarians put the younger generation in their place as they knocked off 3rd Year 20-7. Tony Tilley, Jim Jenkinson, and hockey star Newsom Llande violated Third's last line of defence. Larry Scanlan scored for the vanquished (euphemism meaning 'Third Year') who announced after the game that they have consummated a trade with Saigon State, obtaining flanker Fre Bup Mung in return for the draft rights to the Masked Beaver, who unfortunately is a '4-F' due to his shrivelled nuga.

The sophomores dropped the frosh 36-33, despite having four of their substitutes captured by the Viet Squirrel when they wandered too close to the woods. Serge Colekessian, and Bill Wade did it twice, with K.C. Haffey scoring once. Bigatini (no relation with Tiniwini, a linebacker with Bayview Glen), scored once, while Terry Walker and Stevenson each got in twice.

Officials were surprised when a team from Sweetypoo Hairdressers College showed up for a game. Convenor Roy Hanna had to explain to them that he had

inadvertently deleted a vital '1' in posting a recent flag-football schedule. They were thimply shattered at the news, and are now recovering in Sunnybrook Hospital.

The Graybeards dixed E House 37-27. Marty Razinet contributed a troisable performance, with Pete Schwalm, Tony Tilley, and Jim Jenkinson proving they can put away six at a time. Renault Marier, Mike Eisen, Jim Mountain, and Doug Street each got a major.

ANIMALS SKINNED

Ye Green Machine uncovered a potent weapon as they vivisected the Animals 45-35. Peter Allan got three scores, the old whist-lebender himself, Rick McKenzie, got 2 TD's, and Al Hamilton and Chris Hawkes added singletons. Dave Roote and Ralph Trodd treaded the final stripe twice, and Gobby Cohen invited redundancy by scoring for the fourth game in a row.

In a game presently being reviewed by the protest committee, third year edged the Sons of B in a tight defensive duel 45-43. Geoff Scott quatred for B, with Marshall, Freeburn, and Macdonald also scoring. Lorne Rogers thriced for the Wood-eyes, Dave Starbuck, Glenn Peppiat, Poon Eastswamp got single scores, and super star Vince del Buono escaped triple coverage to haul in a pass one-handed and mesmerized the bewildered B defenders as he sayersed in for an insurance score.

sports

Election a mystery

Only 105 persons voted for the Women's Athletic Council chair-woman last Wednesday.

Out of some 500 girls here, only a few interested souls bothered, or had the energy to mark a ballot and do their democratic thing.

Karen Howells, day student, won by a small margin of votes. How many votes? We don't know. The Athletic Department people know, but they aren't telling.

They are being withheld to save embarrassment for the girls that lost, the reason being given that this was a 'friendly election', with no real campaigning. The election date was moved up in order to fill the vacant position as soon as possible; the candidates agreed that the two losers would help the athletic program in another capacity.

Yet, an election is an election. It is the basic right of a voter to know where her vote goes and what it has done. Harry Truman once said, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen."

If you run for office, you accept the possibility of losing; if losing is such a traumatic experience that you don't want want people to know your margin of defeat, then you shouldn't run for office.

I suggest the exact vote totals be released to the electorate. It may not matter to those of you who think the Athletic Department is unimportant, but we voters care to know the results. It's our right.

-Beth Redmond

Sport Shortts

Jane Shortts is the new director of Women's Athletics at Glendon this year.

After graduating from a three-year program in Sociology, she took a one-year course in Phys.Ed. at McMaster University in Hamilton. One year at O.C.E. convinced her that her calling was at Glendon.

She looks forward to working with the women of this college, and describes the facilities as 'fantastic'.

However, in spite of her optimism, she doesn't feel that the women's intramural program is as well developed as it could be. While the men's intramural flag football league has been an almost unqualified success, the women's program has been less than satisfactory.

The women don't seem to be as aware of, or as interested in athletics as the men. According to Miss Shortts, many women seem to think that there is an unduly high level of competition in women's athletics.

Evidently, this has led to a low level of interest and attendance. She commented, "As the women learn that the athletic program is more enjoyment oriented than competition-oriented, attendance and interest will probably increase."

Miss Shortts expressed optimism for women's ice hockey, which is apparently as much in vogue as mini-skirts. "Women's ice hockey is the coming thing," commented the fashion-conscious director.

On the topic of athletics in general, she expressed disappointment in the lack of attendance at the events the athletic council planned for orientation.

However, she is certain that, with the facilities available, and with the help of the W.A.C., she can provide a program which will not only emphasize recreation, but will also allow the women to shape up.

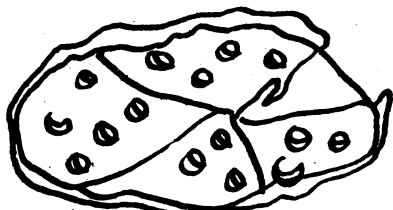
-Bill Kort



Photo by OPTLEY

Former Yeomen flanker Roy Hanna tightropes his way down the sideline as he leads the Axemen to victory.

VESUVIO'S PIZZERIA
and
SPAGHETTI HOUSE
FREE DELIVERY



SUN. TO THURS. 4 p.m. - 1 a.m.
FRI. AND SAT. 11 a.m. - 2 a.m.



25¢ OFF
on \$2.25
and over

638-1632
University Colony Centre

BROADWAY BILLIARDS

2428 Yonge Street

(one light north of Eglinton)

Bring this coupon for one free game (30 min.) of billiards in Canada's only mod billiard lounge on any of the following times:

Monday 3 - 12 p.m. Wednesday
Tuesday 3 - 12 p.m. Thursday
Saturday - 12 noon to midnight
Sunday - 1 p.m. to midnight

Introductory offer good until Nov. 4

York Guys and Gals Please be our guests

Name _____ Faculty _____

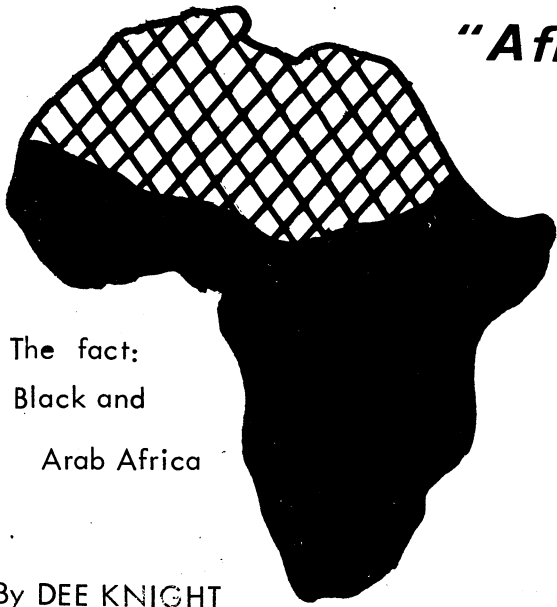
Address _____ Telephone _____

* Good for only one game per person per day.

"Africa is occupied by an alien power now..."

"We have to fight these things."

- Julius Nyerere



The fact:
Black and
Arab Africa

By DEE KNIGHT

When the President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, spoke last week at Convocation Hall, U of T, I could hear the drums of militant African nationalism. Tanzania is one of Africa's newest independent states, forged out of the former British colony of Tanganyika and the kingdom of Zanzibar in 1964. President Nyerere is as new and forceful as the country he leads -- having graduated to the difficult job of leading his people towards "true freedom and independence" after leading their struggle against colonial rule.

Tanzania is significant among all of the recently independent African states for two reasons: its self-assertive, sometimes fence-straddling position of non-alignment towards east or west; and its geographical and political positions toward the on-going struggle for freedom among the peoples of southern Africa. Nyerere is the key to both, and it was on these points that he spoke extensively on Thursday

"Our very existence as nations is exotic. And now our voices on the international scene are strident ... Everything we do is judged according to cold war attitudes or other big power conflicts.

"This implies that Africa has no ideas of its own and no interests of its own, it assumes the exclusive validity of the international conflicts which existed when we achieved nationhood. It is based on the belief that African actions must inevitably be determined by reference to either the Western liberal tradition or to communist theory or practice.

"In fact, I hope that Africa has learned and will continue to learn from total human experience -- from people in the West, East, North and South, whether we use these compass points as political or geographical terms!

FIRST CONCERN WAS LOST FREEDOM

"We are new nations. Like every other people in the world we have always had a desire to be or own masters. We lost our freedom through defeat by the technically superior forces of Europe. Our first concern was to regain it, and our first priority now is to guard that freedom and to make it a reality.

"At present our national freedom often exists on paper only, for our country is so poor, and so weak relative to other nations, that we do not play our rightful part in the human community. Nor is it only in national terms that real freedom is undermined by our poverty. What freedom has our subsistence farmer? Certainly he has freedom to vote and to speak as he wishes. But these freedoms are much less real to him than his freedom to be exploited. Only as his poverty is reduced will his existing political freedom become properly meaningful and his right to human dignity become a fact of human dignity."

TANZANIA VS WHITE DOMINATION

Having introduced us to his country, its aspirations and problems, Nyerere began to speak directly to the questions of racial tension throughout southern Africa. He expressed the link in destiny of all Africans, and the inevitability of interaction with other free states and moreover, its determination to support the aspirations towards freedom for those who are still controlled by an alien, dominant minority ...

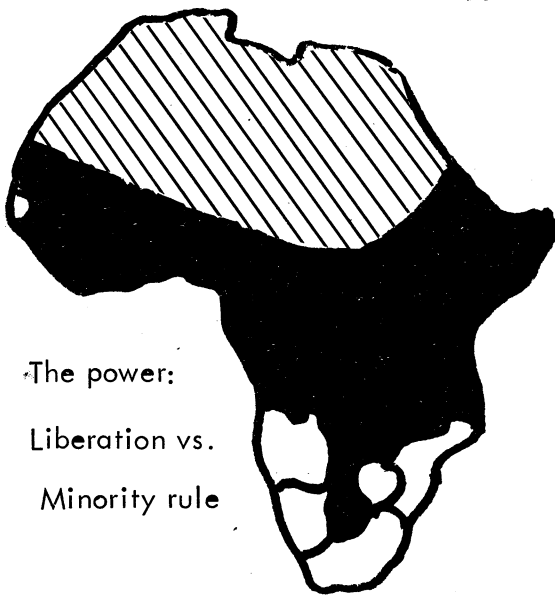
"In Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guinea, the African people are being governed by an external power which categorically rejects the principle of self-determination. In Southern Rhodesia the colonial power (Great Britain) claims to accept the principle of self-determination, but has utterly failed to assert its authority against a racist minority which

denies this principle. In South Africa the apartheid policy is imposed on the Africans and other non-white peoples, and maintained by the most ruthless suppression. And the United States has failed to take any effective steps to dislodge this same tyranny from South-West Africa.

"In relation to all these areas of our continent, Africa as a whole recognizes a challenge from external forces and from a racialism (or racism) which denies our rights as human beings. We cannot be uninvolved. We have all suffered from some degree of racial discrimination. If we accept the continuation of such conditions in southern Africa, we are denying our own moral right to freedom and human equality, and are forced to justify our existence on the grounds of an economic and military strength which we don't possess. This involvement is acutely realized in Tanzania because we are a border state between free Africa and colonial Africa."

"To sum up our position on this matter: The common objective of the African people is self-determination for the peoples of colonies, and an end to the official propagation and practice of racialism in our continent. That is all. We are not anti-white terrorists wishing to impose a reverse racialism. We wish to uphold human equality and to give human dignity and non-racialism a chance to grow in our lands."

"We know that war causes immense sufferings, that it is usually the most innocent that are the chief victims, and



The power:
Liberation vs.
Minority rule

that the hatred and fear generated by war are dangerous to the very freedom and non-racialism it is our purpose to support. We have a deep desire for a peaceful transfer of power to the people. We believe that if a door is shut, attempts should be made to open it; if it is ajar, it should be pushed until it is open wide. In neither case should the door be blown up at the expenses of those inside.

"But if the door to freedom is locked and bolted, and the present guardians of the door have refused to turn the key or pull the bolts, the choice is very straightforward. Either you accept the lack of freedom or you break the door down.

"That, unfortunately, is the present position in southern Africa, and unless there is some new outside influence which forces a reversal of policy on those now in power, that is the choice now before us. In the Portuguese colonies, in Southern Rhodesia, in South Africa and South-West Africa, the demand for freedom has been rejected in principle. The door to progress is shut, bolted and barred."

PEOPLE'S WAR IS NECESSARY

With these words, Nyerere has managed to jar us into an awareness of the seriousness of things in southern Africa -- his people are oppressed intolerably, and have already begun to arm themselves and train for the long, bloody struggle for freedom.

The implications are devastating, as Nyerere goes on to explain. But there is the hopeful possibility that western powers, like Canada, Britain and the US, could use their very real power to effect a change without the immense loss of blood. But this hopeful opportunity will probably not be taken, and will later be seen as a tragic last chance. For what Nyerere is saying is that the world is on the brink of a racial war -- a war that will be blind to all borders except colour -- in which Africa and the West will be on opposite sides of

the barricades; and Africa will have the support of Asia and large part of Latin America.

But if the Western powers fail to intervene to help establish justice at this early stage of the conflict, it will certainly become an ideological war before it is a massive racial war. For if the West will not provide the means for a just solution -- either with arms or diplomacy -- the freedom fighters will get arms and military help where they can, and certainly the communist countries will supply them, and are doing so already!

WAKE UP, WHITEY!

"In these circumstances it is no use anyone telling the freedom fighters -- or telling the free states of Africa -- about the evils of communism, or about the possibility that the supplying states may present a bill for their support. We all know of that possibility; we do not imagine that communism makes great powers less subject to the temptations of greatness. But we are much less concerned about possible future dangers, which may never develop, then we are with facts. And those facts are that Africa is occupied by an alien power now; its people are suffering under minority domination now. We have to fight these things. So, we accept arms from communist states, and say 'thank you' for them.

Nyerere is a gentleman. He does not want to be too direct -- to tell us in our own country, in a centre of liberal learning, that in this time of need his people can have none of our liberal detachment on 'philosophical' questions of 'capitalistic freedom', versus 'communist freedom', or liberal, steadfast non-violence, versus violence and bloodshed. When a man's face is pushed into the mud, the quality of the mud is not a speculative matter, as much as we who are out of it may think it to be. The only thing that matters is for the man to get out of the mud, as fast as possible.

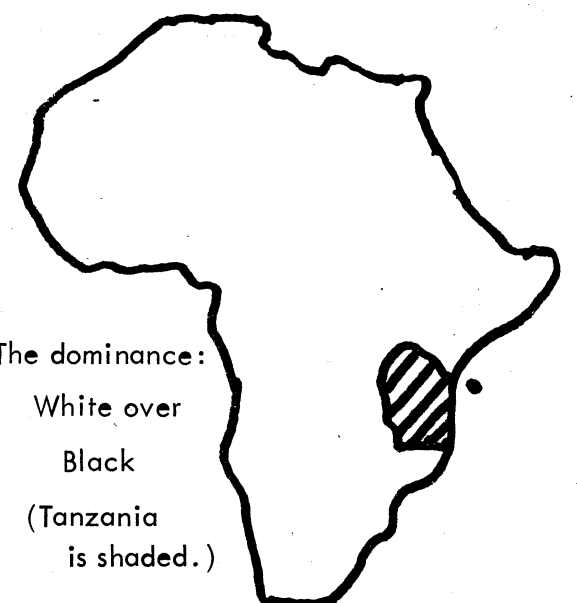
Nyerere is advising us in clear terms to wake up. As a gentleman and a responsible leader, he will not tell us, in the fiery language of Stokely Carmichael or Eldridge Cleaver. He simply advises us of the facts of the matter from his position of leadership in the area. We are getting the news directly from the man who is making it; what better warning could we ask?

The speech ends with a gentle note of exhortation and of optimism: you have the facts, and if you want to, you can do something about them to stop an imminent bloodbath. Even with our own special problems with Quebec, Trudeau and the rest, we must act ...

"The world is very small now. Canada's actions, or the lack of them, in relation to Africa are important to your future as well as ours. For the questions are there; and the threat to peace is there. They will not go away because this large, wealthy and peace-loving state wishes to concentrate on its internal problems.

"...For the sake of Tanzania and Africa most of all, but also for the sake of future relations between men of different colours and different creeds, I hope that Canadians will be able to give attention to these problems. I hope that universities will help the people of this country to consider all the implications of their choice."

So do we.



The dominance:
White over
Black
(Tanzania
is shaded.)