Students' caucus accepts bloc voting

by DIANNE TRAVELL

Last Wednesday the caucus voted 10-3 in favor of the principle of bloc voting on issues relating to the transfer of power from faculty to students.

The student caucus of faculty council continued its debate on the question of bloc voting in faculty council.

Helen Sinclair was the sponsor of a motion which proposed that the issue of bloc voting be put before the student body in the form of a referendum at the time of the upcoming faculty council elections. The motion stated that the term "key issue" would be applied upon a two-thirds majority vote which would have the effect that by the members of the student caucus.

A student refusing to concur in the bloc vote principle would be expelled from the student caucus. An abstention would mean that the issue would not be considered as non-conformist.

The outcome of the referendum, according to the motion, would be decided by the caucus.

Daphne Read, who supports the principle of bloc voting, felt that it is unfortunate that the members of the caucus have come to a deadlock over a question of caucus structure and policy when in practice, conflict and a never-ending process of trial and error would be involved in the issue that the caucus could have been more effectively spent in other ways.

Gilles du Chantal opposed the proposal on the grounds that a referendum would be representative of the opinion of only a small percentage of student who bother voting in faculty council elections.

Ms. Sinclair's motion was approved, however, and a committee was appointed to prepare a submission for the caucus. Ms. Sinclair, Mr. O'Brien, and Bill Kergin were appointed as such a committee.

The next discussion was over a proposed amendment to the rules concerning the bilingual programme at Glendon. Students are not normally allowed to transfer to the bilingual stream in their first year. Last Wednesday it was suggested that a student may, under petition, request transfer to the bilingual stream in their first year terms, so that there will always be one experienced student on each committee who is well acquainted with the procedures and the problems of the programme.

The purpose of this amendment to the rules was to allow students who have made an honest mistake in applying to Glendon's bilingual programme, to rectify that error without the possibility of their misfortune to which they do not want.

A straw vote was taken, and most of the council's step was taken. The motion was carried before the council meeting which was held October 12.

Left Caucus: low profile

Approximately 150 delegates of the Left Caucus met on the weekend of September 22-24 at the Don Valley Community Centre and decided to maintain a low profile within the New Democratic Party.

In maintaining a low profile, the caucus decided to avoid press releases or send literature to the general public. However, the group is highly active at the local party and riding level.

Further Left Caucus conventions will establish a strategy for contesting party policy at the next provincial convention this December. As a top priority, the Caucus intends to forge a strong NDP campaign against strike-breaking, a problem the caucus feels is often ignored by the party.

In addition, the Caucus will propose policy in support of greater public ownership of resources, increased involvement by students in economic and social management, and a stronger role for women's liberation.

The Left Caucus also adopted a policy statement supporting universal access to higher education and the dis-carding of tuition fees. Papers supporting anti-war and pro-abortions groups were also approved.

When that item of business was disposed of, the caucus proceeded to a discussion of a number of motions proposed for consideration by Mr. Michie. The motions concerned council committees, and students were asked to concur or not concur to them.

They proposed that any member of the student body of Glendon College should be eligible for student positions on faculty council; that students on committees would be elected solely by the members of the caucus, while the faculty members of the committees would be elected by the faculty. Finally, the student members of faculty council should have the power to nominate and elect students to committees for two year terms, so that there will always be one experienced student on each committee who is well acquainted with the procedure and the problems of each committee.

Of the two motions discussed, the decision was made.

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Left Caucus: low profile

Quebec law strike

MONTREAL (CUP) - Quebec law students may have gained some time in their fight with the provincial Bar Association.

The junior justice minister for Justice, Mr. Fortier, had rejected the earlier, earlier this year, but the students are still on strike. They say the exams are an attempt by the Bar Association to maintain its privileges. They were asking for a new set of rights.

The students are protesting the bar admission exams and say that they are being asked to follow the rules of the bar association, which are not in the interest of the students. They are asking for a new set of rights, which they believe are necessary to maintain their independence.

Jean Moline, the student representative for the Law Students, said they were hoping to reach a settlement with the Bar Association. They were asking for a new set of rights, which they believe are necessary to maintain their independence.

In response, the students passed a resolution Sept. 21 asking the National Assembly to pass a private bill doing away with the exams. Moline's decanted was handed down one day before the latest set of bar exams were to begin.

The last day of the strike was on Friday, and the students are now back to school. The McGill Law Undergraduate Students' Association (LUSA) has demanded that a new set of rights be established for all law students. They were also joined by undergraduate law students from the University of Montreal and McGill, making a group of over 1000 students.

The day before, 700 of the 1000 University of Montreal law students voted against the strike. The McGill Law Undergraduate Students' Association (LUSA) has demanded that a new set of rights be established for all law students.
Petitions can save your year

Illness — your own. Death in the family. Financial exigencies. But there are other, less obvious, reasons for changing courses. A student may change his mind or his interests. He may wish to switch to another department, or the university may decide to alter the course structure.

The petition process is not a cure-all, but it is a way in which students can protect their own best interests. It is a way in which students can have a say in their own education. It is a way in which students can stand up for themselves.

The process is not as simple as filling out a form or making a request. It requires initiative, persistence, and perhaps a sense of urgency. But it is a process that is worth pursuing. It is a process that can make a difference. It is a process that can save a year.

The deadline for changing courses is October 13. So if you are thinking about changing courses, now is the time. Take the initiative. Take control. And don't be afraid to ask for help. The petition process is there for you. Use it. You might be surprised by what it can achieve.
New perspectives

Blec
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unwise

To the Editor of PRO TEM:

At last week’s meeting of the student caucus of faculty council, a motion was passed that included the acceptance of the principle of bloc voting. The purpose of this letter is to point out some of the reasons for which I consider this to be a bad decision.

Firstly, bloc voting is wrong in principle. It involves the use of a threat (expulsion from the caucus) in order to eliminate any expression of dissenting views within the caucus. Any such suppression of the right of political expression can only be regarded as an authoritarian move. I have grave doubts about the wisdom or justice of adopting such a method in the quest for greater democratization of the college. While this move might appear to be politically expedient, it raises the spectre of caucus losing touch with its goal because its methods are not consistent with that goal. This has happened many times in history (e.g. the French Revolution) and there is no reason to assume that this could not happen here.

Bloc voting has adverse effects on the students on Faculty Council — the representation of the students who make up the Glen­ don students. The caucus will not represent student interests that a majority of caucus members identify with. In one session, other students will be suppressed as representatives of a “minority” as represented by caucus will actually be a misrepresen­ tation of that interest, for it will allow for no diversification of opinion within the caucus.

Secondly, bloc voting is the opposite of what a democracy is all about. It creates artificial units, in which dissenting members of a group or a bloc vote one with the bloc, but are bound to remain silent against the sup­ pression of their views, and will therefore be of little value in the battle for lobbying. In a bloc-vote situation, the movers of the proposal must present a strong enough argument to persuade the bloc of caucus to support them. This me­ thod creates a lack of enthusiasm support, which will be giving of that support of the caucus will be less than enthusiastic. It also en­ sures that student proposals are accepted, that is, without any argument, which can only benefit the position of the fac­ ulty council. In a bloc-vote situation, it will be necessary to persuade a certain number of caucus members of the merits of a case, and the remainder required to support the position even if they are unconvinced. Since it is not necessary to attempt to convince all mem­ bers, the proposal will be accepted by caucus members, on some members are sufficiently informed enough, they may refuse to vote with the bloc on an issue. This can even be interpreted as being more and more un ­ critical, as it refuses to accept the contrary view. The fashion in which students react to, and in the manner in which they deal with their affairs is as important now as it was when these new wor­ kers were in the academic commu­ nity. Its is their responsibility to seek reform of their institutions and to fight against the government and administrative actions. It is the work of the union, which is calling for increased tuition and making the student into a scapegoat, government and outside corporate agencies. They feel that individual efforts must be made to resolve the situation of the students. Korr does not speak for these peo­ ple, he speaks for the tax-exempt resource industries and for those industries which the NDP has ap­ pointed "corporate welfare bureaus." Students eventually become workers. It is as students as well as in their future occupations that they will realize and pursue policies which will strengthen their organization and society. Tertiary education is essential to broaden experience and for analysis of future policies. Represent­ ment over tuition increases is of the core of this, it will and has eliminated educational op­ portunity for many people and mostly the working class. It will broaden a man’s understanding of what is to be done in gaining control over his place of work. And it will add in the realization that it is his labour which produces the profits of the cor­ porations which presently profit.

PAUL JOHNSTON

Malbty clarifies position

To the Editor of PRO TEM:

This letter comes to you in response to Gary O’Brien’s article in the Sept. 27 issue of PRO TEM. I believe that the article misconstrues the discussion that actually took place at the student cau­ cous meeting, and would like to re­ frame a clarification in the following points.

The article mentions that I argued for a consensus caucus, which was necessary, but that the consensus was "difficult." In fact, rejecting a consensus caucus was necessary. The students are trying to get the student body to support the position even if they are unconvinced. In some members are sufficiently informed enough, they may refuse to vote with the bloc on an issue. This can even be interpreted as being more and more un ­ critical, as it refuses to accept the contrary view.

In short, there are many reasons for concluding that the caucus was a good and a poor and dangerous decision. The most unfortunate mistake! Sincerely, William Michie

October 4, 1972 PRO TEM 3

Production: John Bothwell, Elizabeth Henschel, Richard Hunt, Judy Jorgenson, Michael Ots, Eleanor Paul, Dante Travers

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Bruce Phillips

TRUST E. M.

October 8, 1972 PRO TEM 3

The face of the working class is changing. It is growing younger every year, and with better education it is moving more and more to the left. It is important to accept this fact and to be prepared to deal with it. The fashion in which students react to, and in the manner in which they deal with their affairs is as important now as it was when these new wor­ kers were in the academic commu­ nity. It is their responsibility to seek reform of their institutions and to fight against the government and administrative actions.

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In short, there are many reasons for concluding that the caucus was a good and a poor and dangerous decision. The most unfortunate mistake! Sincerely, William Michie

October 8, 1972 PRO TEM 3
The December 4 municipal election will be a critical political event in Toronto City and people, who since the City’s modern "boomtown" era, there is a serious challenge to the incumbent majority of Toronto’s City Council.

Municipal governments in Metro during the past 20 years have dealt with the typical chores of urban and suburban administration. They have also supervised mass change and growth - of population, of economy, of physical landscape. Statistics are, of course, only ways socially. Toronto is not the same place it was in the late Forties. Few other major cities in North America have changed so much in so short a time.

During the late Sixties there began, in one of Metro’s six boroughs, Toronto City, a wave of protest about the kind of supervision which was controlling and guiding development and change. During struggles about various issues, particularly about the Spadina Expressway, urban renewal in Tren­fan Court and several high rise redevelopment schemes, this protest became a mounting political force.

The government-opposition polarization which increasingly characterizes the City's politics has no parallel in Metro's other municipalities, the five suburban boroughs - except perhaps somewhat in York - or at Metro Council. But major trends in the City's politics have implications for the rest of Metro as well. The City controls a third of the seats at Metro Council, and because big decisions at City Council, about questions like Metro Centre or downtown auto-mobile policy, affect all of Metro.

The questions now at issue in the City can for the most part be summarized in three points:

1) The opposition believes that the incumbent government at City Hall is far too attentive to the needs and desires of the real estate and land development businesses and pays too little attention to the City'splanners, its less powerful citizens and its past. The government believes that development, as it has been occurring, is an essential and necessary part of a growing City.

2) The opposition believes that the government is more concerned about the needs of people who live in the City - for example, suburban commuters who drive to work, or business-oriented groups like the Harbour Commission - at the expense of people who live in the neighbourhoods of the City.

3) The opposition does not believe the majority of aldermen try to run a repre-sentative government. Voting records kept and assessed by the Confederation of Ratepayers and Residents Associations indicate that a majority of aldermen habitually vote against the position of local residents on issues outside the alderman's own wards. The incumbent government believes that local residents who organize to express their views are not the majority of people who live in the City.

A fourth group of issues, about which some among the opposition are vocal and others are silent, concerns the consistently more solicitous manner of the City toward areas of the City where middle and upper class people, and people who lived with the treatment of working and lower class neighborhoods.

Always, like most politics, the battles that have been going on have usually involved only small groups of people, on both sides, the opposition believes that the issues are being dramatized sufficiently and that the incumbent government has alienated enough people from occasion to occasion, to make even a few more opposition aldermen likely, in their most optimistic moments, some mem-bers of opposition groups even entertain the possibility of taking control of the City government. The situation bloc at Council now ranges from four (Sewell, Jaffary, Chisholm and Kilbourn), who also votes with the government, to nine (these four plus Eggleton, Hope, Scott and Crom-bile), on more conservative questions.

In this article, based on conversations with people all across the city, we will review the announced and likely aldermanic candidates who will run in each of the City’s wards. Two points should be made:

- People labelled as opposition candidates come from varied backgrounds and have varied ideas. They range from conserva-tion-minded PC's to militant community organizers. While they are not an organized group in any but the very loosest sense, they have altered in at least a couple of wards; we will update this overview in future issues.

Ward One

1969 results: Ben Grys, 9,031; William Boychuk, 4,544; five others, about 11,000.

September, 1972: Grys, who admitted taking part in Council procedures about an issue in which he had a financial conflict of interest, and who is a faithful member of Council's majority, will run again. Boy-chuk, who also votes with the government, will probably run again too. A local PC big shot, Carl Gluszcak has announced his can-didacy, and it is expected that Elizabeth Eayrs, of Swansea Ratepayers, will enter the race shortly. Eayrs has some support from local people involved in opposition politics, but their feelings are less than wholesale. The opposition has not clearly attacked her, and the City intelligent people think Eayrs will be okay. Will she run? Lamport votes solidly the majority. The junior alderman, C-holm, is one of Council's most conservative opposition members. Chisholm will again, and Lamport probably will. The candidates, to date, are David May of Park Ratepayers and Mike Hookway, a PC, can run with Chisholm on an NDP's cut May and Hookway seem to have a brand new political with opposition thinking. The presence of three opposition names or ballot is expected to hurt Hookway and Lamport and not incumbent Chisholm.

Prognosis: The big question is, if Lamport runs again, can he be beaten, now he's a more known factor than he was 1969. Toronto has been voting for Lamport on and off for 25 years, and he's a prob-ably unbeatable. Will he run? Lampty loves politics like a bear loves honey - and Chisholm will return from Ward I.

Ward Two

1969 results: Allan Lamport, 5,861; Mike Hookway, 4,437; six others, 1,900.

September, 1972: It's not known if Be who lives says the voting An Saxon minority in an area with a huge generally non-voting Italian majority, run again. He and Piccininni, who will again and poll well among the Italians, both again many points. The opposition leader here is, of course, the PC's, and has discredited alderman. Mic Goldrick, an articulate yet lesser an opposition candidate has been working in ward for more than a year -- organizing helping folks out and generally gather support. Vincenzo Gerzino, a PC star, has also declared his candidacy.

Prognosis: Piccininni for one seat, others is uncertain -- probably Bruce, if runs.

Ward Four

1969 results: Tony O’Donohoe, 4,972; Eggleton, 2,688; six others, about 5,3.
September, 1972: Ward Four is one of the wild ones. O'Donohue will run for mayor and may lose a seat vacant. Margot Andrews, an opposition sparkplug and community organizer, has become known in Ward Four as a result of her work in the Lionstar controversy and other local problems; she has crossed several parts of the City with no選尾 that it's a threat to anybody. Culp pulled 768 votes running in Ward Five. She lost her seat in the 1971 provincial election, is expected to become a candidate soon. And has one beginning the name of Mary Fraser, presently Ward Four's senior school trustee, as an aldermanic possibility. She's well-known and popular throughout the ward. Her politics are somewhat undefined, perhaps vaguely progressive.

Prognosis: Eggleton, as an incumbent, has a good chance to return. Fraser has a good shot at the other seat if she runs. If not, it's uncertain.

Ward Five

1969 results: Ying Hope, 6,016; Bill Archer, 5,370; seven others, 11,500.

September, 1972: Ward Five is probably the opposition's strongest ward at present. The Italian western segment will vote old guard if there's a candidate; opposition strength strength across the rest of the area, which is a aldermanic majority is in deep trouble with constituents and other local problems; she has crossed several parts of the City with no 選尾 that it's a threat to anybody. Archer, who's not exactly a member of Council's majority, but sort of tends that way, is getting out while the getting is good to run for mayor. In this election he'll be running for Ward Five, a former lib. St. MP who lost his seat in the 1971 provincial election, is expected to become a candidate soon. And has one beginning the name of Mary Fraser, presently Ward Four's senior school trustee, as an aldermanic possibility. She's well-known and popular throughout the ward. Her politics are somewhat undefined, perhaps vaguely progressive.

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Ward Six

1969 results: June Markes, 4,783; Horace Brown, 2,810; eight others, 12,000.

September, 1972: Horace Brown appears too ill to run again and Markes, who irra­vitably votes with the majority, is in deep trouble with constituents all over the ward. Archer, from Five, has been playing Ward Six. He's a bit of a dark horse, but he's got the support of various groups throughout downtown. Dan Heap, unsuccessful St. Andrew-St. Patrick NDP candidate in the 1971 provincial election, who polled well against PC strongman, Allan Grossman, has declared his candidacy. Rose Smith, a neighbourhood candidate from the Bruce­wick-Sussex area, and John Conford, who finished 5,000 votes out of the money in 1969, may run again. Other candidates of unknown persuasion are in the wings - defeated Liberal candidate for MP in Eglinton riding, Hugh Morris; PC Ron Abbey, who will lose the St. Paul's federal seat to incumbent Liberal Ian Wahn in the October election; and Bill McKay, an area resident whose politics are not a source of enthusiasm to opposition spokesmen.

Prognosis: Uncertain.

Ward Seven

1969 results: Karl Jaffary, 5,433; John Sewell, 5,054; seven others, about 10,000.

September, 1972: Jaffary and Sewell were the kind of people the old guard were worried about in 1968 when they tried to prevent creation of the new wards. Seven used to share its aldermen with Rosedale under the old ward system. He used to be buried at the North-of-Bloor vote. There's speculation that people in the real estate and development industries will offer considerable support to any remotely reasonable candidate who emerges to challenge Jaffary or Sewell. According to some estimates, more money will be spent in Ward Seven than in any other ward to stamp out the old aldermen who are the core of the opposition. But an expensive campaign will make much of a dent in the type of support Jaffary and Sewell have.

Prognosis: Jaffary and Sewell again.

Ward Eight

1969 results: Fred Beavis, 7,183; Tom Clifford, 4,943; four others, about 9,500.

September, 1972: Beavis won't run for mayor, the knowledgeable Michael Best now predicting. He'll run in East again where the folks love Fred. Clifford is running for MP as a PC in the federal election, will be creamed by the NDP in this NDP stronghold, then will switch over to the aldermanic campaign with a quality of heavy federal campaigning in the area under his belt. Ballhard, formerly a member of the City's planning staff, who has ties with opposition workers across the City, has been campaigning since spring and recently endorsed by the NDP as alde­rmanic candidate. Burn's campaign has been growing rapidly; he's plugged into the NDP canvassing network that the party always seems to be able to produce in its areas of popularity. There may be other candidates of unknown persua­sion in the wings - defeated Liberal candidate for MP in Eglinton riding, Hugh Morris; PC Ron Abbey, who will lose the St. Paul's federal seat to incumbent Liberal Ian Wahn in the October election; and Bill McKay, an area resident whose politics are not a source of enthusiasm to opposition spokesmen.

Prognosis: Beavis will win top spot again. Results: Tom Clifford will have a battle royal for second seat.

Ward Nine

1969 results: Tom Wardle, 9,264; Reid Scott, 9,074; four others, 12,000.

September, 1972: Wardle, a silent member of Council's majority, was told to resign from City politics or quit as an MP from the province; he chose the former and has left a seat vacant. One rumour has it that Tom Wardle, Jr., will run for the seat. Other candidates of unknown persuasion are in the wings - defeated Liberal candidate for MP in Eglinton riding, Hugh Morris; PC Ron Abbey, who will lose the St. Paul's federal seat to incumbent Liberal Ian Wahn in the October election; and Bill McKay, an area resident whose politics are not a source of enthusiasm to opposition spokesmen.

Prognosis: Uncertain.

Ward Ten

1969 results: Fred Beavis, 7,057; Tom Clifford, 4,943; four others, 9,500.

September, 1972: Fred Beavis has left a seat vacant. One rumour has it that Tom Wardle, Jr., will run for the seat. Other candidates of unknown persuasion are in the wings - defeated Liberal candidate for MP in Eglinton riding, Hugh Morris; PC Ron Abbey, who will lose the St. Paul's federal seat to incumbent Liberal Ian Wahn in the October election; and Bill McKay, an area resident whose politics are not a source of enthusiasm to opposition spokesmen.

Prognosis: Uncertain.

Ward Eleven

1969 results: David Rotenberg, 15,518; David Crombie, 14,036, four others, 11,500.

September, 1972: Rotenberg and Crom­bie are running for mayor, leaving both seats open. An n Johnson, an opposition candidate from the north end of the ward, is reported to be running well. Larry Grossman, son of Allan Grossman of Big Blue Machine fame, will run for the fore­merly Rotenberg Forest Hill seat. Gross­man has made some inroads in Ward Eleven. There's speculation that all of those candidates are working in concert to get support to any remotely reasonable candidate who emerges to challenge Jaffary or Sewell. According to some estimates, more money will be spent in Ward Seven than in any other ward to stamp out the old aldermen who are the core of the opposition. But an expensive campaign will make much of a dent in the type of support Jaffary and Sewell have.

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Prognosis: Scott will win top spot. It's too soon to pick a runner-up.

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Prognosis: Jaffary and Sewell again.
Laxer: Expounding a capitalist socialism

by DAVID MOULTON

With the rise of Jim Laxer as a national figure it is only natural that he has come under attack for some of his political positions and for some of the actions he has been involved in. Laxer assumed a major leadership role within the NDP Waffle, especially after his unsuccessful campaign to be leader of the federal NDP. David Lewis won that time around. Laxer, along with such notables as Mel Watkins and Eli Prepas, chose to disband the Waffle within the NDP rather than face only further fighting with Stephen Lewis and his cronies in Ontario and the likely possibility of being expelled from the party. While Laxer has gone on to form MSC (Movement for an Independent Socialist Canada), others within the Waffle like Steve Penner have decided to remain within the NDP as an organized caucus — the 'Left Caucus' — and fight the establishment head on. The criticism the caucus makes of Laxer is that he is a political opportunist and careerist — a criticism I believe valid. Rather than fight the powers that be directly, Laxer has retreated with the hopes that next time the federal leadership will be his (remember in 1971 he was the last man on the ballot) — David Lewis and received a third of the convention's votes. However, the problems with Laxer's politics lie far deeper than at the level of whether he wants to eventually be the leader of the federal NDP.

Laxer reaffirmed the position of the 'socialist critic' of the capitalist system in Canada. Following the advent of Nixonomics in August '71 there arose a real fear of the Canadian-American Auto Pact surviving the battle cries of John Connelly. Although concern has subsided since then it was believed that the Autopact 'safeguards' would become the victims of the United States' drive to restore its balance of payments deficit. Thus in January '72, Laxer and the Waffle organized an 'Autopact Conference' in Windsor along with dissident United Auto Worker people to discuss the problem. In no time Dennis McDermott, the Canadian director of the UAW, was denouncing Laxer and the Waffle for political interference in union affairs. Laxer, of course, refused that this action probably was the real beginning of the movement to kill the NDP of the Waffle. Along with this conference Laxer also wrote an article for the December 71-January 72 edition of the LAST entitled 'Autopact and Industrial Inequality' that describes the present situation in Canada "via the car industry with some historical background. I am trying to judge what should be done. I essentially call him to task for his solutions and question whether or not he understands some of the important tenets of socialist modernization.

There is no problem with Laxer's economic analysis which is giving a descriptive account of the Canadian automobile industry and its contribution to the American auto Industrial Complex. The Canadian automobile industry has never been very competitive because of the international trade war that has been afforded it by an obliging government. This has not only been true for automobiles but also for most other manufacturing interests (electrical equipment and appliances, steel, rubber). Even the markets Canadian car companies had before the 50's were taken away from them because of preferential tariffs disappeared after the Depression struck. What the Autopact and its 'safeguards' in essence did was to nationalize car industry in this country. Rather than having the freedom to apply all types of models for a limited market, the pact allowed for concentration of capital in the industry. Rather than being able to import from below the border, the Waffle has to rely on Canadian companies and even if it has, what happens to the auto-workers who are no longer needed?" The question of whether we produce an all-Canadian automobile will may well prove to be academic if we continue to let it devolve to a corporate oligarchy. Laxer hasn't addressed himself to the country in general because it couldn't compete with American manufacturers. Such shutdowns are clearly disruptive, if not massive, unemployment.

So the Canadian auto industry now faces the problem having been accepted the continetal approach to organizing production, that it could very well be left holding the bag when America goes completely integrated. Thus the problem exists but what does that mean? Is it a question of whether or not the Waffle will survive the battle cries of the Autopact? The criticisms Laxer and his followers have made outside Canada (CIC)-that radical group affectionately known as worker participation — and what does Laxer have to say about the situation of the Autopact and with what success? Laxer hasn't addressed himself to the Waffle either. He has stated that we must begin to rebuild our cities around rapid transit systems and not the car. The question of whether we produce an all-Canadian automobile will well prove to be academic if we continue to let it devolve to a corporate oligarchy. Laxer hasn't addressed himself to the country in general because it couldn't compete with American manufacturers. Such shutdowns are clearly disruptive, if not massive, unemployment. Hence, the problem of implementation of the Autopact and the Autopact's safeguards is not enough to be the Waffle's problem.

There are a number of real weaknesses or errors in Laxer's approach, and in the economics of capitalist society in general. One of these weaknesses is the obvious concern for the need to keep producing. Michael Cross, an historian of the University of Toronto, pin-points this weakness with the Waffle's dilemma of the 'socialism' of the CCP that produces "...a dying production.

The old socialism was inadequate because it offered the promise of change only a change of bosses in industry dedicated to the same purposes of private enterprise. The new socialism is inadequate because it offers in state capitalism an answer to foreign control with little discussion of presenting new goals, new in-

Very important staff meeting today at 3 p.m.

First year reps

All candidates meeting today at 12:00 on campus

Sunday, October 8

The film society presentation for tonight is "The Ernie Game" which will be shown in Room 204 at 8 p.m. Memberships should still be available.

Counselling Services

NEW GROUP starting Wednesday, October 10. The type of group will be determined soon by interested students. For more information, see Counselling Centre, Glendon Hall.

FOR READING, Improvise by October 8. Counselling Centre, Glendon Hall.
Marjoe: religion business

by STEPHEN GODFREY

There is an unusual and unforgettable movie playing now at the New York Centre that reveals the dishonesty and hypocrisies of real-life preachers better than any crime film you will ever see. The business of these men is religion, and the film is 'Marjoe', the life of the hero of this documentary.

Marjoe (a combination of Mary and Joseph) is a real man who became a famous figure in the southern United States at the tender age of three. Drilled and trained by his flamboyant and ambitious mother, he was ordained an Episcopalian minister, and performed his first wedding at the age of four. During the next ten years, posing as a sweet and angelic 'Child of God', he travelled around the country preaching hell and damnation. Accompanied always by his mother, he gradually picked up all the tricks of the revivalist business. All his sermons were carefully timed. An 'Oh, Jesus!' from his mother sitting behind him meant he was speaking too fast, and a 'Child of God' told him he was going too fast, and 'Praise be to Jesus' meant he had captured their audience and it was therefore a good time to take the offering.

Marjoe estimates he earned around $3,000,000 for his parents (he never received any of it) between the ages of three and fourteen. Then, suddenly, he realized he was being exploited, and left his mother forever. The film 'Marjoe' records his comeback to the revivalist circuit after an absence of about ten years. This time he is in the business because he wants to be. The money is his own.

The only preacher we see in the film 'Marjoe' is a great movie. It is not only a natural that Marjoe is the star of the film. But it is for the real sacrifice he makes that we will save you. The money that this preacher pays for, paying to go in advance... And as he comments on the large cost of keeping up her church, the camera zooms in on a huge bank stub, neatly crossed out with what look very much like diamonds and emeralds.

But her audience does not see the irony in this. The camera then turns to his agog faces of the women as they decide whether to give all or almost all the money they have in their purses to this fat body. The only preacher we see that we like is Marjoe, and perhaps we shouldn't! When we see him collecting money at a revivalist meeting, he wears his off-colour voice condemning his own actions. And he tells us at the end of the film that his career is over and he will never, never go back. At one point he says, 'I'm bad, but I'm not evil', and perhaps this is what makes him and his fellow preachers acceptable. Although they manipulate and take advantage of the simple faith of simple people, there is no coercion or force involved, and they are giving a great happiness and sense of purpose like that. For the Episcopalian congregations in Episcopalian congregations we see in the film religion is an addiction, and so money makes nothing.

There is one scene where Marjoe has worked his audience up to such a feverish pitch that they rush up to be blessed by him when he tells them that 'Jesus is in me'. Every type of person comes up to him, and their faces when they touch them are incredible. Sailors with tattoos start moaning and crying, eldely matrons start wailing and screaming, and in some cases kick right over, knocking people down behind them like a set of dominoes. Some of the harder types just stagger back to their seats as if they were drunk, their glasses fogged up completely, laughing hysterically. By the time Marjoe's act is over, the big scene is a mass of moaning, quivering bodies, with a good number out cole on the ground. After scenes: 'ecstasy'. From here we begin to wonder how you can ever convince these ministers, even if there are only two homes and farms.

'Marjoe' is an incredible movie about a likeable and very good actor. Revivalists, with a few exceptions, seem to us now to see the incredible 'supposition of disbelief' you see in this film. 'Marjoe' is intriguing, terrifying, funny and sad and you'll never forget it.

Announcing . . .

The Backdoor Theatre Workshop announces the opening of their new fall season with two one-act plays by Eugene Benson entitled 'Joan of Arc's Violin' and 'Rummer's Gynaecologist'. 'Joan of Arc's Violin', a neurotic writer has fears that his works are becoming 'Christian'. 'Rummer's Gynaecologist' finds two poverty-striken men at a Sunday school ficilitating the government in order to improve their financial positions. .

These plays are presented Thursdays to Saturdays at 8:30 pm from October 4th to October 22nd. Admission for students is $1.50 and the public is $3.00. The theatre is located at 474 Ontario Street.

The Colonnade Theatre at 33 Bloor Street West is currently presenting Mollere's 'The Imaginary Invalid', to October 5th. Goldstein's 'An American in Paris' runs until the 28th of October, Thursdays through Sundays.

Finally, the Toronto Workshop Production Theatre is presenting 'Poor Old World We Love You Anyway'. This musical show focuses on a group of young Canadian Jews who travel to Israel with hilarious results and runs until October 15th, Tuesday 6 to Sunday 10. The intimate 300-seat theatre is located at 11 Alexander Street, just north of Wellesley and Yonge Streets. The theatre is opening and presents the professional theatre company in Toronto and has pioneered the development of playwrights and original plays in Canada throughout its 14-year existence.

Canadian Student 16mm Film Contest

Prizes Over $10000

Sponsored by Media McGill and Bellvue Pathé

CAT # 1) "Comedy-Erotic"
# 2) "Social Conscience"

Marjoe: 'Jumpin Jehovah!

by RICK LEY

Now playing at Théâtre Passe Muraille is a collected work written by Paul Thompson entitled 'The Farm Show'. Thompson and five other actors wrote this play based on their experience living on a farm near Clinton, Ontario this past summer. In forming this production, various art forms such as music, dance, song, narrative, monologue and sound poetry are utilized to create a vibrant, very authentic atmosphere that brought the entire audience closer to the farm experience.

The play set consists of a clear, effective map of the surrounding rural area with the names of the individual farms and town lines marked. A screen overhead shows the different spaces of the farm such as the tractors, fields and farming communities that seemed rather remote when you consider that the overall effect created by the cast is very intimate, and perhaps a bit magical.

The actors, six in all, perform splendidly. Each one represents a specific age group and together, play their roles to perfection. Fiona Donnell plays the parts of the younger children, while Anne Anglin and Janet Amos assume the older roles among the women. Miles Poncelet in the cast as the son with two one-act plays of October, Thursdays through Sundays.

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Axemen felled by Fourth

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The Glendon football league again kicked off its 1972 schedule on Monday when the athletic council after an entertaining meeting Friday afternoon decided that the recent re-alignment of the houses constituted a revision in the schedule or a new schedule. The football convenor, head referee and chairman of the athletic council opted for the new schedule. And so on Monday the teams were back at it again some losing games they had previously won while others repeated their losing ways.

The big game of the week saw 4th-year-faculty-alumni clearly establish themselves as the team to lose to. They again beat the Axemen, pre-season favourites. This time though it was not even close as the veterans thumped the Axemen by the score of 39 to 12. Tim Anderson, on loan from the Toronto Argonauts, was the top scorer in the game as he swept into the end zone for 12 points. Brian Marshall who still talking about the one that got away, had to settle for 7 points. Mike Eisen also scored 7 points but the management of 4th year wanted to keep this a secret because the New York Giants are in the market for an experienced water-boy and it has been rumoured that Eisen has been approached by them. The 4th year management is claiming that New York is tampering. While they're hot they just cannot afford to lose Eisen. J. Millar rounded out the scoring with 6 points. Glen Jones and Doug Knowles would like to point out that they were standouts and they would have touched down except that somebody found the official score sheet. John Franklin and John Franklin did all the scoring for the Axemen as they split the 12 points, each receiving 6 points. Exclaiming the lumberjacks loss, defensive star, Charlie Laforet said that the defence was not up to par, that the offence was below par and that A-house just did not score more points than 4th year.

3rd year gained their first win of the early season as they slipped by a revamped 2nd year 14 to 6. Jamie O'connor and Steve Marchessault scored a twelve pack with each emerging with a six pack. Mike Lustig was not so fortunate and could only manage 2 points.

Joe Tusz led all the 2nd year scorers with 6 points. Greg Cockburn mentions to all his fans and admirers that in order to keep up his image as IMOG, or Big Man on Campus (one or the other, it's all the same to me - Greg Cockburn) he has taken up the game of football. "If I don't play now, myself, I'm pretty good too," says a modest and introverted Greg Cockburn. The sports writer also noticed that Tony Hall was the key man for the York Mills Titans as well as making his debut on Monday but for 2nd year.

In the Futility Bowl, Peter Carsale, travelling incognito as Ye Greene Machine, blanked the B-house Sons of B 0 to 0. The top scorer of the game was Peter Carsalle with 8 points. "I could have scored on one play," said Roger Leblanc, "but I didn't want to steal all the glory from Peter." To say the least no one scored for B-house.

The Glendon Gophers, the intercollege football league anti-champions in 1971 got back to winning form last Tuesday as they buried Stong College in a loosely played wide open game. The unofficial final score was reputed to be 31 to 7 with the score going as high as 38 to 7 if one believes the faction that says that Angelo DiClementi (take note of the spelling Angel) scored a touchdown. PRO TEM however considers this faction subversive and will not have any part of its seditious allegations even if they are correct. Doug Street rounded out the Gophers scoring with 2 points and the educated toe of Mike Lustig added 5 points. Doug Knowles traversed the treacherous terrain for another 6 points, and Brian Marshall's 18 points proved to be an important feature in the winning picture.

In a post game analysis of the game, John Franklin, thought that Doug Street's use of the bomb in breaking up Stong's zone defence, and use of the running play was instrumental in providing a low scoring first half, to open the way for the wide open second half.

FLASH! FLASH! A late flash from Glendon Stadium reports that the Glendon Gophers have kept their winning streak alive by defeating Founders 26 to 18. In the dispatch, Brian Marshall reports that he was the game's hero as he got all but one of Glendon's points on four touchdowns. Brian adds that he allowed Mike Lustig to get the other 2 points.

Pirhannas eat Osgoode

A new sport at the intercollege level was inaugurated Monday and Glendon was immediately favoured to take the championship. The new sport is co-ed inner-tube water polo, and the Glendon Pirhannas won their first game 7 to 0 over Osgoode. Inner-tube water polo is played the same way as regular water polo except for a ball which is round on black inner tubes (amazing) that was ripped off some car in the lower parking lot. Donald Duck flops were not allowed as top PRO TEM star Sydney the duck soon found out. He immediately boycotted the match in order to attract attention to the duck liberation movement.

Doug Gayton led the Pirhannas with 3 goals and Doug Watson dived 3 goals. Anne Holland and Janice somebody split evenly the other 2 goals. "Mention the fact that I was sterling in the net and that I received my finals, the last of my short career in co-ed inner tube water polo," advised Pirhanna star Paul 'Street' Plunk. Jon Husband adds that co-ed inner tube water polo is fun to play but has great potential as a spectator sport. "It's great to watch," said Jon.