"Extraordinary efforts and sacrifices are going to be required," York president David Slater admits in a memorandum sent out to York staff members on October 10. The reason for the report is the unexpected sudden decline in student enrollment at both campuses. The total and subsequent undergraduate and graduate student enrollment was expected to be $1,795 per student at the basic income unit of $1,795 which the provincial government gives to the university for each full-time general arts undergraduate and graduate student enrolled; other categories of students are weighted in terms of the provincial sliding scale: 2,347 cost York about $4.1 million. In June, when it was seen that there might be less students registering than expected, a conditional adjustment of about $1.5 million was made in the budget to absorb the possible deficit. In the current financial year, total commitments and new administrative appointments, it now seems that the final deficit for the fiscal year of 1972-73 will likely be almost nine times the $250,000 deficit predicted after the June adjustment.

As Mr. Slater notes; "Only within the last ten days has the full measure of the enrollment shortfall become clear." The graduate and last year enrollment is close to target, but the second, third and fourth year retention rates have "fallen off significantly". In Glendon, for example, as was noted before, those returning to second year completed more than half the first large first year class of last year. "If we did not take emergency actions to cut expenditures during the rest of fiscal 1972-73, Mr. Slater says, "we would on this account have an additional operating deficit of $2 million that anticipated after the June budget-cutting exercise of $2 to $2.2 million. We must commercialize required payments and the minimum absolutely necessary to keep our work going to 30 April 1973. All else must be sacrificed."

Concerning the sensitive subject of staff layoffs in the future, Mr. Slater says that "the BIU problem is probably that the rate for 1973-74 will only increase 3.4 per cent compared to 1972-73 rates while, book prices in that year were expected to rise by more than 10 per cent, and wage and salary rates by about 7 per cent. Therefore, since the University's costs are over 80 per cent for salaries and fringe benefits, it is not economically feasible that the number of people employed by York can remain the same.

Depending on how effective expenditure cuts, student recrudescence, and the limitation of cost increases are for 1973-74, "we may be able to hold our regular faculty and staff for 1973-74. But if these conditions are not present, there will clearly be no way to maintain the present staff. "We could not sustain the present establishment of regular staff until the middle of the 1970's without great success in our existing programmes..."

Mr. Slater throughout the memorandum emphasises his desire to put "people ahead of the bottom line". The BIU's year's budget "will be an exceptional budget, but the university is not being, really exceptional.

At the general meeting yesterday, faculty council candidate Norman Sandberg expounds on a point while candidate Mary Lynn Watone and Jim McCauley and chairperson Ted Paget looks on.

Like studies of English-Canadian language and literature, French-Canadian studies are not considered by many, "An attitude of intellectual colonialism, both conscious and unconscious has perverted Canadian universities," the report says, "Thus providing all the hardship to persevering to find and understand something of the Canadian (and French Canadian) identity."

The report also criticizes French departments for " totally failing 19th and 20th century European literature. The story doesn't exist. "Such courses prepare students, by major commission, to believe that work done in Canada is not serious..." When French-Canadian literature is barely offered, courses in language and literature are not limited both in number and scope, the report adds. In most cases, French departments are heavily oriented towards literature. French language courses do exist, the language taught is "international" and not Quebecois French. Thus students are ill-prepared both in the linguistic and cultural level for any real contact with their French speaking neighbors.

French departments were also taken to task for limiting French-Canadian courses to senior undergraduate students, "preventing many Canadian students from access to material of their own countries."

The survey of courses - French and French-Canadian - did not include those offered by other departments in the University, nor did the University have the freedom to take courses in other disciplines, and these courses are rarely given in French.

The percentage of offerings devoted to French-Canadian studies was 25 per cent, the lowest four per cent and the average was 14 per cent. French-Canadian studies are "inadequate."

The University of Ottawa, a bilingual institution, shows a good proportion in its "French" case with 17 of 57 courses listed in the 1972-73 catalog involving French-Canadian studies. Both the French section for English speaking students has only three of 23 courses offered. Thus reflecting "the deficiencies of French-Canadian studies prevalent in most English Canadian universities."

The researchers' model of course offerings for English language University French departments has three basic areas of concern in each area, majoring students would take a core course of courses, French Canadian literary studies, French literary studies and studies in language and linguistics.

The model language courses would try to develop the student's linguistic competence to the same level as their French-Canadian counterparts.

The model's French-Canadian literary studies have a maximum of thirteen courses, French literary studies a maximum of sixteen courses and studies in language and linguistic have a maximum of thirty courses. The report admits the "total number of courses offered is a small fraction of the resources of individual universities, but a ratio close to one presented here (46 per cent) would be in order to provide a full and open programme of offerings to the full measure of the need..."

Mr. A. d'Oliveira, Director of Academic Services at Glendon, said on October 10, that he wished to clarify his statement in PRO TEM two weeks ago on some factual matters "his view was "unavoidable". Mr. d'Oliveira admitted he had given an entire personal opinion at an interview which he was mainly concerned in his professional knowledge of the situation. He said he realized the word "unavoidable" was a bit harsh, but that he had come under considerable attack from other faculty members and was made to rephrase the statement after the article appeared. However, Mr. Slater has his data, was prepared to say that "as far as I can judge, enrollments are not going to jump back to normal next year. University expenditure cuts..."

"The solution feels that no drastic action should be taken for what he described as a "premature" budgetary cut. "Only the problem is being fully and thoroughly examined." Asked if he personally thinks the budgetary loses is only temporary, Mr. Slater said he "was not a prophet, I can't look into the future."
It's an exhausting job that she took on when Sally Bowen moved to work half time as assistant to Dean of Students Ian Gentles and full time as a counsellor for counselling services.

She'll spend several weeks this year on the road, visiting schools in Ontario, Quebec and maybe the West. The rest of the time she'll visit schools in and around Toronto, and work on a recruitment campaign she hopes will help solve the enrollment crisis affecting Glendon — something hitting most other Canadian universities as well.

Canadian universities are funded on the basis the number of students attending them. This year most had fewer students than expected, and the financial squeeze is on.

Most fell short in their arts faculties — the kind of activities programs offered at Glendon — Canadian Studies, general honours programs, and the fact that Glendon is a small college that's a little different from most Ontario universities. She stresses its size, the bilingual nature of the place, and the fact that students can have closer contact with professors than is normally possible at larger institutions of higher learning.

The speaker is Carol Stinson, a 22-year-old economics graduate of Carleton University who took over the Schools Liaison Office post at the end of August.

They range from: "Isn't Glen­ don really just a community college?" to "Is it as good as the University of Toronto" or "What's the point of going to university anyway? You can't get a job with a B.A. any more than you can with a high school diploma, that's what attracts students in the first place.

The students in the library start firing questions at her. They range from: "Isn't Glen­ don really just a community college?" to "Is it as good as the University of Toronto" or "What's the point of going to university anyway? You can't get a job with a B.A. any more than you can with a high school diploma,"

"I'd like to know how they feel we can get across basic information to Glendon students in grades 12 and 13 students,"

"There are answers for some of the questions. None for others because Glendon, like many universities, is feeling the pangs of an identity crisis that will be around for some years.

The startling fact is that most of the students have never even heard of the college, what it offers or what its goals are. That's where Glendon is especially vulnerable.

Unlike the University of To­ ronto — or even the main campus of York — it doesn't have legions of students or gradu­ ates from across the coun­ try. Unlike Queens or McGill, it has a very brief history. So getting students to know even what it is about takes a tough job. Before leaving last weekend with Sally Bowen on a swing through Northern Ontario and Quebec schools, Carol outlined some of her plans for the year.

"I'm interested," she said, "in finding out how first year students heard about Glendon, what it offers or what its goals are. That's where Glendon is especially vulnerable. Unlike the University of Toronto — or even the main campus of York — it doesn't have legions of students or graduates from across the country. Unlike Queens or McGill, it has a very brief history. So getting students to know even what it is about takes a tough job. Before leaving last weekend with Sally Bowen on a swing through Northern Ontario and Quebec schools, Carol outlined some of her plans for the year.

At Glendon, there are 190 students, 61 girls and 129 boys. They are 23.7% from the grade 13 students in Ontario. They descend on a district en masse visiting most of the schools as a group.

This year, as in the past, Carol plans to join the tour only sparingly, preferring to visit schools on her own to talk with smaller groups of students.

Individual high schools are invited to send groups of students to the campus to sit in on classes and meet some of the profs and students. Most have student guides from the college when they're available and sometimes overnight. In addition, the college is planning to mail a brochure to most of Ontario's grade 13 students as well as to guidance centres in Ontario and Quebec CEGEP's — mailings of brochures and pamphlets out­ lining some of the academic and cultural sides of the place. Posters in English and French are being sent to high schools and an English video tape has been shot for showing to parents.

But the main thrust of any communications campaign will come from those Glendon students interested in the college who are willing to tell others about the place — the good and the bad.

It does no good to con­ vince students coming to Glendon that a community college is the last place they should know what they're getting into and then make their de­ cision of whether or not to attend Glendon — or university — on that basis.

Students and the public-at-large are becoming more dis­ cerning of the kinds of ins­ titutions they will support. Whether they choose to or not should be determined by a clear knowledge of what the institution offers and trying to do.

At Glendon, that can best be communicated by the students. Each one is interested in taking tours, visiting their old high school, or simply talking with high school students about univer­ sity. Perfectly, can contact Carol Stinson in C 102 York Hall at 487-6211.

In the referendum held last Wednesday and Thursday, Ontario students voted overwhelm­ ingly to continue the term fee installment if the provincial government continues its tuition increases.

According to Ontario Fed­ eration of Students' secre­ tary-treasurer Eric Miglin, each school will decide on its own whether or not to

WANTED: Serious music­ ians to form rock band — Most of the year, we can't practice because of the academic year, and being will­ing to work hard.

We will be prostituting our­ selves and playing all types of music. Serious enquires only — leave name, address, phone and all other pertinent information in my mailbox in student council office or give it to the Post Office to my attention — MO JANSONS.

Fee strike endorsed

Schools Liaison officer Carol Stinson.
Bloc-voting will strengthen caucus

Since September, the student caucus has spent a considerable amount of time and energy defining itself within itself the kind of organization it is, and whether or not individual procedures and forms should be in the months ahead. While some students feel that the caucus may be becoming preoccupied with its organizational "hassles" to the neglect of defining the directions it should be heading and the priorities (in terms of real issues) it should be concerned with, nevertheless its introspective discussions have led to the raising of some fundamental questions regarding the politics of faculty council, student representation on that organization and the feasibility of a "united student front." The debate therefore has been a positive one. Today and tomorrow when students go to the polls, along with electing the students to faculty council, they will be asked to accept or reject the proposal of bloc-voting by the student caucus on faculty council on "key" issues. That decision will decide for the time being the kind of organization the caucus will be and the approach students will take in dealing with faculty council and in fighting for greater reforms within our academic institutions.

The referendum then on bloc-voting is of crucial importance and one can only urge all students to fully support the proposal. If the caucus is to be just that, a caucus, instead of another debating society to which no one listens, then bloc-voting must be approved. Its defeat will only endorse the haphazard and mediocre organizational tactics which the caucus must demur with regards to its faculty council performance since its conception. In addition, the defeat will set back the steady progress toward a greater democratization of this college and the winning of important reforms that students have achieved on faculty council since their winning of parity on committees last spring. Thirdly, its defeat could lead to the demise of the caucus, removing it from the approach to student politics of which it is currently far too much of here at Glendon.

Mr. William Michie, whose sincerity no one can doubt, expressed in last week's PRO TEM, what he termed to be fundamental disagreements with the issue of bloc-voting, calling it a "bad principle," and a poor and dangerous tactic." Labelling it an "authoritative method" bordering on totalism, leading only to confrontation between blocs, and presenting the analogy of broken blocks, and presenting the analogy of broken blocks, and presenting the analogy of block-voting, bloc-voting is by no means a very "radical". The proposal, as its stands, calls for a two-thirds majority of the caucus before an issue can be defined as "key" or not, and before bloc-voting can be instituted. Two-thirds of the elected representatives, it seems, is a fairly sound number by which to discern whether or not there is a consensus of student opinion on an issue, so it is almost ridiculous to claim that bloc-voting is a tactic by which a small number of "extremists" can control the caucus (yet so the arguments go). There are pro-

An open letter from faculty councillors

On October 18th and 19th, Glendon students will be asked via a referendum whether students should have the option of bloc-voting in faculty council. The proposal is easily enough explainable. Whether an issue is "key" or not will be decided by the caucus, or by the student council. If the issue is not considered a "key" one (i.e., it is not considered of very great importance to students) student representatives will be allowed to vote in council according to their consciences. If, however, the issue is considered of importance to students (hypothetical examples could be whether or not "pass-fail" courses should be offered here at Glendon, whether students should have the option of g-packing, an upgraded degree in their years of study here), then the caucus will decide on a 2/3 majority vote which way students will vote in faculty council. Since some sanctions are needed if bloc-voting is effective, failure to go along with the caucus will mean expulsion from it.

We are asking you to support bloc-voting. We feel it is important because: A. In order to win reforms the caucus must be better able to present to faculty what exactly it is we would like done. It will cut down on petty in-fighting among ourselves which often distracts rather than adds to the motions we present. The proposal is by no means a very "radical" one. It is designed primarily to strengthen the students' voice in faculty council and to add the caucus in its fight for reforms so badly needed at Glendon College. We ask you consider the issue of bloc-voting carefully. We also ask you to support it. Thank you.

Debbie Franklin, Marshall Leblanc, Leslie Bruce Mathly, Gary In Brennan, Daphne Reed, Hubert St. Onge, John Spears, Barry Weidinger.
The Dare strike: ‘Cookies made with exploitation in mind’

The original issues

The Dare Cookie factory in Kitchener has been the stage for one of the longest and most bitter strikes in that city’s history. What started out as a strike with a “picnic-like” atmosphere prevailing on the picket lines has turned into an industrial struggle reminiscent of the 19th century.

The contract between Local 173 of the International Biscuary and Cereal Workers and Dare Biscuits Ltd. expired near the end of April 1972, but it was not until May 27 that the workers voted 97 per cent in favour of going out on strike. When one considers the working conditions existing in the plant it is no surprise that the vote was nearly unanimous. These included:

- a 42 1/2 hour week while most other industries had achieved a 40 hour week decades ago;
- temperatures in the baking area reaching up to 130 degrees; Dare management had declined to bring any fresh air in from outside, and thus the only “ventilation” consisted of fans which recirculated hot air;
- speed-ups on the line at the whim of the company; this together with the high temperatures led to several hard pressed employees fainting or becoming unable to work on the packaging belts every week;

The demands could hardly have been termed revolutionary in this era of Galbraithian enlightened capitalism, yet the reaction they drew from the management camp indicated that the New Industrial State had not quite yet made it at Dare. Management made it quickly apparent to those who could read between the bullshit printed in the local medium (Kitchener is one newspaper town) that it was intent on fighting something other than the moderate demands presented by Local 173.

The real issue

The Dare plant was unionized only four years ago after a long struggle to organize. The vast majority of Dare workers are women, of whom cannot speak English. Dare found it easy to intimidate these people and had managed to prevent the spectre of unionism from haunting the plant until this recent strike.

The strike was to be a major test of the union, and Dare management immediately showed its true face by calling in a squad of hired goons collectively known as the Canadian Driver Pool. As anyone with an IQ approaching three figures should know, Dare was not bringing the people in, as claimed, to move his Chocolate Chips and Sandwich Cremes, but rather to break the union. Before attempting to describe some of the antics of the CDP in the Dare strike, it is necessary to describe briefly and in lay terms what brought about this group’s interference in a legal strike.

Clifford Dare is a classic case of self-made man. He began by making biscuit parts-time in his basement and now he is the sole owner of Dare, a nationwide enterprise. The factor motivating Clifford Dare is that he made it on his own, so the bastards in the union can bloody-well do the same without his help. If one were to attend a party at Dare’s $200,000 house in Waterloo or at his estate in Muskoka, one would probably think he was a nice man. The trouble, of course, is that he has become a millionaire in a society which is still run by working men and women. The fact that he has become a millionaire in Galbraithian enlightened capitalism is understood.

The firm that Clifford Dare called in to save Canada’s women-union shop is owned by a young man with a mission, Richard Grange. Grange openly claims that his primary reason for engaging in strikebreaking is to reverse a disastrous trend which sees power “falling into the hands of the uneducated” (that is, the hands of working men and women). The fact that he has become a millionaire in the privately run company Dare is an open secret. Grange prepared for his mission in 1970 by removing periods of untold training during his youth which included van-dalism (train derailment and 12 counts of breaking and entering) to a position in a “hot car” ring known as the CDP. After a couple of days the peaceful group was broken by Toronto police, Grange entered the trucking business where his extra-legal activities flourished unabated.

Grange illegally advertised his company as a “limited” firm before it was granted that status. He used a two-way radio system to control his operation, for which he does not have the citizen’s band licence required by law. He was convicted of an illegal wiretap of the union headquarters during the Redpath Sugar strike, but continues to operate, and to advertise himself as such. Grange’s security force offers Doberman Pinschers, extensive camera-work by men on trucks crossing picket lines to identify any union member who attempts to stop the trucks, and military precision in his execution of line-breaking. In the advertisement which Grange mailed to hundreds of Canadian industries (presumably including Dare), he also spoke of “other special services” which he would be glad to describe in person; in other words, he stopped short of advertising “muscle squads” on paper, but they were certainly ready if necessary. Grange advertises that the use of these tactics is specifically designed to demoralize and intimidate the union members; “It’s all a head game, all psychology,” he states. “You have the polarized force on one side; the union operation is directed to creating a split in that union force so you have the radicals and the dishards on one side and the ordinary man worried about his wife and kids and his cronies on the other. You try to create a situation where they see the strike isn’t stopping the company from operating. And so the ordinary guys who are usually the major voice in the union vote go to back work.”

The first week

It is thus obvious that the Dare management which entered the fray when it called in the CDP on June 1 had no idea as to what was occurring, for within a couple of days the peaceful group of workers which had joined the linesworfers to a crowd of about 300. The CDP trucks were run through under a heavy escort of Kitchener’s police on the first day just to prove that they could cross the line. They were not allowed to park their yard for only 10 minutes (hardly enough time to load a semi-truckload of full of Peanut Butter Chips) and came right back out, thus belying Dare’s claim that they were moving perishable goods (the union had agreed to accept this). The next few days proved to be a painful educational experience for those who were on the line, for they soon learned which side the local police were on in the dispute.

On the second day after CDP became involved, trucks escorted by police came whizzing through residential city streets at 50 mph (speeding) and ran a stop sign near the plant (failing to stop). Upon seeing this an irate skier threw a rock which smashed the windshield of one of the trucks when it entered the plant. After loading, the truck was backed up by another exit (driving with an illegal broken windshield) from which it ran over the National Brewery and Cereal Union’s local union office (destroying private property) and sped off again off the line. It is interesting to note that the brakes on these speeding trucks did not function properly. Grange stated: “our men crossing the lines go
Dare located his scabs from various sources: phone calls (most often made to foreign workers) and letters threatening the workers with dismissal. Advertisements placed in local papers told the reason behind the management's failure to bargain seriously—the desired destruction of the union. "It is not a legal requirement and we are determined that it will never be necessary that you have to be a member of any union to work for Dare Biscuits." Dare made wage offers to the scabs, which increased by an average of 30 cents per hour, and gave increased time off for lunch and breaks. (These have since been revoked.) The demands which Dare presented as his "bargaining" position to the union are obviously impossible for the union to accept. They include:

- no retroactive pay (at one time it was to be 30 cents an hour);
- no check-off of union dues, limiting the union's ability to collect them;
- that there be no union shop;
- that the union pay $45,000 damages for Dare property and products;
- a wage increase of 45 cents over two years for men, and 55 cents over the same period for women;
- continuance of the 42 1/2 hour workweek.

Obviously, Dare wants the strikers still out when the snow flies.

The current situation

As the strike dragged out into the autumn, more scabs came to the plant. Only about 40 of the original union members, the rest had come in response to advertisements, or had been referred by "impartial" Canada Manpower. When questioned about the referral of scabs, Manpower refused to acknowledge this. However, just last week it was confirmed by a man sent there that Manpower was still referring people to Dare. The man was not told of a strike at the plant, only a vague reference to "an industrial dispute." He said that he did not have to accept a job at a struck firm, so the usual coercion was on him to accept the job on threat of losing his U.C.C. payments.

Current union estimates are that Dare has about 200 scabs in the plant, 40 to 50 of whom are ex-union men. The original work force was close to 400 (370 union members), and approximately 180 of the union people are still out. The company claims full production (and encourages unionists to "join their friends") in the plant, but the plant is probably working at closer to 60-70 per cent capacity. One reason that they can't possibly be at full prestige capacity is that the scabs are "not being driven" at the same rate as the union members were before the strike. A union spokesman says that those out are still united and want to win the strike, in spite of (or perhaps as a result of) all the obstacles they have had to face.

One encouraging factor for the union is that the Ontario Labour Relations Board has given the green light to the union to prosecute Dare under the Labour Relations Act. The sections of the Act dealing with intimidation, bargaining in bad faith, and attempting to enter into a collective agreement with other than the certified union (the mess letter campaign) will be invoked. The date for the proceedings will be set on October 25. Of course the legal delays do little to help the strikers, who are still attempting to exist on strike pay.

Dare products Boycott

The other weapon at the Union's disposal has been the boycott of Dare's products. A union official in Toronto has stated that the boycott is becoming increasingly effective because major grocery chains have agreed with their unions not to purchase Dare cookies. He mentioned A & P, Steinberg's, Dominion, Loblaw's and IGA as among those who have agreed to the boycott, although the Dominion store at Bayview and Eglinton still carries them. The Kitchener NDP has printed "Don't Dare" buttons and bumper stickers in an attempt to publicize the boycott locally through community newspapers and informational pickets.

The following day saw a Keystone Cops routine occur outside the city limits. (City police, just outside of their jurisdiction) stopped on a provincial highway to request a CHYM mobile radio unit to refrain from broadcasting the fact that CDP trucks were approaching the city. The three CDP trucks plowed into the police cruiser, which then hit a pickup truck (still outside the city where the cops had no legal right to be policing). In spite of the 300 damage, there were no charges laid.

Enraged by this selective law enforcement, the strikers not surprisingly began to hurt back. It is probable that the Dare management hoped for this, but knew it would be forthcoming for this form of strikebreaking is a direct incitement to violence. Dare knew that the local paper, THE RECORD, would cover every instance of the violence while not even acknowledging the conditions which precipitated it. Many windows were broken at the plant; one errant stone set off the burglar alarm which caused extensive interior damage (Dare claims $40,000). By June 7, the Dare management ceased using the Driver Pool, for they had been able to hire the same number of picketers, a method even more effective than CDP in intimidating people.

When members of other local labour unions had rallied to the support of the Dare workers, it was because they realized that their union could be next and that the attack of the professional strikebreakers. Dare was watched closely by other industries, for he was just as some what more blatant version of any man in the business. Scraper was deep enough and you can locate Andrew Carnegie. Of course too Dare pickets felt victim to the fact that institutionalized violence is legal in our society, and the violence the example is tantamount. True, by June 7 many strikers had been charged, the CDP had been withdrawn and the picket line had been curtailed substantially by the court injunction.

Further intimidation

The strike quieted down for some time after the removal of the strikebreakers. However, by means of phone calls, letters and what the Labour Relations Board has called "the bullying and intimidating" tactics, Manpower has induced some members of the work force to return. On July 6, violence broke out against the appearance of the first scabs. The Supreme Court immediately handed down an injunction limiting the number of pickets at each entrance to four, half of whom had to be 14 years old and unable to move scab labour in at will and waste little time doing so.

by Bob Edwards
Four seek two FC positions

Jim McCuaig

Jim McCuaig is a first year student in the unilingual stream. Despite this, he is concerned that the bilingual concept of Glendon be resolved in the near future. He was unable to take French at Glendon because he couldn't stomach the structured teaching methods employed in high schools. "French is a dropped language training. He feels that a more experimental approach to teaching French should be employed at Glendon.

Jim agrees that the issue of parity on the faculty council is important. He argues that since students are paying substantially for their own education, they should therefore have a greater say in issues that affect both themselves and the faculty.

In this respect he finds that Glendon is much more a traditional college than it is an experimental one. He believes that many students are discouraged from attempting innovative approaches in their education because of this over-emphasis on a structured procedure, and feels that this situation must be rectified at all costs.

Norman views bloc-voting as a basically undemocratic procedure. However, he notes that the faculty council as presently constituted is likewise undemocratic, and to rectify this situation endorses the use of bloc-voting on issues decided upon by a 2/3 majority of the caucus, as the referendum proposes. He stresses, though, that bloc-voting must be viewed only as "a tool and means" towards the objective of eventual community democracy, and not as an end in itself.

Stuart Spence

Stuart Spence is a third year student in political science. He is running for faculty council because he believes that too many members of the faculty disregard the fact that education is a two way process. He feels that courses at Glendon are faculty and not student oriented, and notes that to achieve a more relevant education students must have an equal say in questions relating to teaching methods, programs and the like.

Stuart strongly supports the principle of bloc-voting by the students in faculty council on key issues. With only a small percentage representation on the council, he feels that to make any impression, and especially to achieve the "primary goal of a democratic council through parity, that the student representatives must be prepared to vote together once they have decided upon a course of action amongst themselves.

Stuart also feels that the ideal of an experimental college has been deserted by the faculty. He notes particularly the emphasis on lectures at the college, which he likens to "feeding a computer", to be stored and spewed back for examinations. He feels that the faculty should work more to stimulate and challenge the views of the students, so that meaningful dialogues can take place.

However, he notes that students are equally at fault with the faculty in this respect. In his view reading courses for one are not being sufficiently utilized, and students by and large fail to challenge the views and methods of the faculty, but clinging to the security of a pre-arranged structure.

Mary Lynn Watson

Mary Lynn Watson is a first year student in the unilingual stream. She feels strongly that too many students on the Glendon campus are apathetic, or perhaps just not willing to get involved. She points to the relatively low turnout in the OPS fee strike referendum as evidence of this apathy.

She agrees with the concept of student faculty relations but seems to regard a faculty council structured for parity as an abstract ideal. She feels that student-faculty relations are by and large amicable, and that most gripes students have could be solved if they would learn to speak out in class.

Mary Lynn is ambivalent towards the issue of bloc-voting. When she first spoke to the PRO TEM staff, she stated that bloc-voting would "act as the wedge of student power in faculty council". It appears that she has since decided that the procedure would be undemocratic, and it is unclear if she would accept the principle were it to pass in tomorrow's referendum. She had originally thought that the power would not be misused if students acted in a "just" attitude, and presumably she is now afraid that a two-thirds majority of the caucus could vote to act unjustly.

Her ideas are also not yet fixed in regards to an interpretation of "experiments in college. She would like to see closer communications "with the society outside" Glendon, but other than that apparently be content if students had a greater say in the structure of their classes in terms of lectures, essays and exams.

Norman Sandberg

Norman Sandberg is a third year student in philosophy. He is running for faculty council because he feels that the faculty at Glendon are by and large too much concerned with methodology, and that they thus grant too little recognition of the intrinsic worth of ideas students may have.

In this respect he finds that Glendon is much more a traditional college than it is an experimental one. He believes that many students are discouraged from attempting innovative approaches in their education because of this over-emphasis on a structured procedure, and feels that this situation must be rectified at all costs.

Norman feels that the best way to get faculty to accept the need for greater experimentation is through parity on faculty council. However, he emphasizes that there must be an interchange between both responsible faculty and responsible student body. He feels that faculty should have a fairly free hand in developing a "style" of teaching (for instance, some faculty are much more effective in a lecture as opposed to seminar arena), but that questions of grading and content should be decided on an equal basis.

Norman views bloc-voting as a basically undemocratic procedure. However, he notes that the faculty council as presently constituted is likewise undemocratic, and to rectify this situation endorses the use of bloc-voting on issues decided upon by a 2/3 majority of the caucus, as the referendum proposes. He stresses, though, that bloc-voting must be viewed only as "a tool and means" towards the objective of eventual community democracy, and not as an end in itself.

After considering the positions and experience of the four candidates, the staff of PRO TEM has endorsed the candidacies of Norman Sandberg and Stuart Spence to the Glendon faculty council.

"I agree that the issue of parity on the faculty council is important. I argue that since students are paying substantially for their own education, they should therefore have a greater say in issues that affect both themselves and the faculty. However, I see mainstream with immediate problems of boring lectures, unexamined exams, etc., and I see no over concern with the rights of students to learn in an atmosphere in which their ideas regarding course content and direction are accepted on an equal basis with those of the faculty.

Jim's position on the referendum concerning bloc-voting is quite hazy. I believe that to make any impression, especially to achieve the "primary goal of a democratic council through parity, that the student representatives must be prepared to vote together once they have decided upon a course of action amongst themselves.

I am aware of the basic problems facing Glendon students. I believe, for example, that student-faculty relations will improve when students stop thinking that "the prof is a god."
Way back in 1936 the U.S. Treasury Department (otherwise known as the Department of Propaganda) was heavily involved with research into drugs—mainly heroin, cocaine, etc. Unfortunately, because of an initial lack of success, the budget for this project was drastically cut back and several officials found themselves floundering in pretty deep water.

Then one day the Minister of the department discovered the existence and the use of a relatively unknown drug and came up with an incredible plan for increasing his prestige, power and budget. This Minister fabricated numerous stories about the drug. The immediate result of his best fabrication was a film revealing that drug, that menace which has been called "addicted" to the evil weed.

"Reefer Madness" is the current attraction at the "Original 99 cent Roxy Theatre" (which, by the way, is only 214 giant steps from the Greenwood subway station on Danforth Avenue) every Saturday at midnight. Last Saturday was the first performance and it was sold out. This Saturday's performance is sold out as well.

For the Treasury Department, the film resulted in a great deal of personal glory for the Minister; in addition, his budget was tripled following the release of the film. One further result was that the U.S. government once again had another simplistic answer which explained the basis of all the evil plagues American society. There is no doubt that the film played a great role in putting the American public to the dangers of this accrue, and in the eventual legalization of the weed.

"Reefer Madness" is incredibly hilarious in 1972, but 36 years ago it probably scared the shit out of anyone who saw it. The central idea of the film was to show what ill will befall one who takes a puff of the killer drug. For instance, the original ad copy proclaimed: "Delinquent Youth Gone Berserk with REEFER MADNESS!" "Open Yourself and Prepare Yourself for a SHOCK!" "An Indictment Every Parent Must Face!" and "A Harmless Puff May Make You a KILLER". The first few minutes of the film contains an address by a dippy high school principal to an attentive PTA meeting. In the course of his speech he states that marijuana grows wild in nearly every state of the union (except by uprooted guileful by the Roxy audience), and as well he relates some stories which, to say the least, vehemently condemn the funny looking cigarette. For example, one story concerns a 16 year old youth who killed a very member of his family with a pot arrest and has been sentenced to do a few joints. So you can well imagine what an effective job this film did to turn people off smoking grass—people who otherwise have nothing at all to do with the first place.

The rest of the film is largely two things: (a) bullshit and (b) a dramatic attempt to make an actual true-to-life-story, which could never have happened. The location of the story is Anytown, U.S.A., near the helps of Department, A. (One of the strangest points of the film is that all the characters are well-dressed, over-fed and drive around in convertible Packards). Basically what happens is that a group of innocent all-American high school kids get involved with some kind of dope problem about which they eventually all become "addicted" to the evil demon weed. Of course, the problems are gradually increased; strikes and Bill Harper, our clean cut dope-smoking hero, is charged with the sin of having a girlfriend during a fit of passion. In the end the hình Bill was framed and he gets off the hook, but still, a few people do die as a direct result of reefer madness. As we can see, they have their lives ruined because of the dope.

Technically, dramatically, the film is just horrible in itself, particularly during those scenes when the effects of marijuana begin to show themselves. The subsequent "withdrawal" symptoms range from nausea to crazy fits of giggles. Among other things, the little innocent looking reefer causes sexual depravity, insecurity, mental illness and even "speeding" of all things. If you are at all considering having a "harmless puff" which may make you killer, go and see this film; it may change your mind, although I seriously doubt it as I don't remember hearing a single shred of factual detail in the entire movie.

As mentioned earlier, "Reefer Madness" is the film you should see this Saturday so you'd better get your tickets for the next showing immediately as they are further info about this and the other great film shown at the Roxy phone 461-2401.

Firehall Theatre

by RICK LEY

Undoubtedly the most significant theatrical event of the past few years will occur in Toronto this week: the opening of the Firehall Theatre, which begins this Thursday with a production by Alme Gregory, entitled The Plough and the Stars.

This new theatre, located at 70 Berkeley Street, is a $125,000 renovation of a century firehall and will provide a home run for one of Toronto's oldest theatrical companies.

The University Alumnae Dramatic Club, which has been in existence for some years, has in the past been influential in moulding a dramatic atmosphere in Toronto. Their past achievements are legendary, and their straight-forward approach to building programmes has influenced many of Toronto's smaller avant-garde theatres. It can be said that as a creative productive force in the theatrical community, the Alumnae have no equal.

At a time when productions of the classics were very rarely presented in Toronto, the Alumnae presented various productions of ancient Greek and Restoration masterpieces. They were, for example, the first to provide access to the works of James Lavelle (1707), and offered premieres of productions for Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot as well as plays by Edward Albee, Harold Pinter, and Eugene Ionesco.

Their productions this season provide an interesting contrast: the English premiere of Annie Hebert's Le Temps Saufage, as well as Clare Boothe Luce's The Women, and Gorky's The Zykove.

All of which brings us to the rather nomadic existence of the Alumnae over the past few years, as well as to the tragic loss of the Firehall Theatre. In fact, all this money was accumulated over the past few years from the shrewd real estate deals the Alumnae must still have to do in order to survive these problems and to improve the financial burden is great. Also in the contrast: the English premiere's opening in Toronto is next to none.

As mentioned earlier, the Firehall Theatre opened its doors to the public on October 18, 1972. All are invited!

There will be a meeting of the Glee Club of the Glendon College New Democrats at 7:45 in the Heath Room.

Glendon's Women's Course Humanities is sponsoring a meeting with Alme Gregory, independent feminist candidate in Rosedale constituency.

At 2:00 pm in Room 247 to the "Great Films shown at the Roxy".

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Clutch Garneau stirs Axemen to victories

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The score was not even close that Wednesday afternoon, in fact it was 20-0 for the previously winless Axemen over the Sons of B. But then Rejean "Lance" Garneau donned his familiar number 83 and ran onto the field to take up his old position at split end. Then exhibiting the moves that have made him unknown to thousands of flag football fans at Glendale College, Rejean "Lance" Garneau managed to break down the double coverage and make a sterling belly-buster high catch in the end zone. This scoring effort ignited the previously hot Axemen offense and they scored two more times to run the score to 38-0.

The Axemen showed a balanced attack as six players achieved a major score. John Frankke, Barry Smith, Doug Watson, Jon Husband and Rejean "Lance" Garneau picked up 6 points each. Fred Kulach, playing his first game as an Axeman picked up 7 points. Stuart Spence felt a little left out as he was only able to pad his career points total with an accumulation of 1 point. The game was in the bag with 18 points, followed closely by Doug Watson who had 7 points, John Frankke and Fred Kulach split 25 points evenly, Fred getting 12 and John getting 13 points. Jon Husband and Stuart Spence rounded out the scoring with 5 and 7 points respectively. Barry Smith was given the game because he failed to show up for the game.

The 3rd year Animals were led by three players, Vince McCormack, Buzz McLean and Puupo had a six pack each. Someone else scored as you figured out by now, but the official scorer was unable to decipher the rest marks on the score sheet.

On Monday afternoon 4th year-faculty-alumnus out-powerved Ye Greene Machine and drove away with a 46 to 24 win. Behind the score, throwing of quarterback Doug Street last year built up an early lead and we're never seriously challenged after the first minute. The Machine fought back in the later stages of the game when many of 6th's stars were replaced by the 2nd string. Archie Love provided most of the punch for the veterans by picking up 18 points. But it was rectangle quarterback when Doug Street got tired of being the game's outstanding player. Ron Maltin collected 12 points before he left to resume his career as a protector of the weak against the forces of crime and/or evil. Ron Maltin added 9 points to his league-leading point total. Brent Stacey added 7 points to his total as the league's lowest scorer. Jim Martin put an end to the rout with 1 point.

Pete Carrall dozeen for the Machine, while Steve Ree- sor and Bruce Piercary semi-dozened. Another point was scored but PRO TEM decided not to record it.

3rd. undefeated

3rd year remained the only undefeated team. He would like to point as they swept past the helpless 1st year of 13 to 8. Steve Marchessault usurped Warren Smith as hero of the game as he scored 24 points. The recently retired BMOC Greg Cockburn scored 7 points and Russ Gillman added 6 points. Yesterday's hero Warren Smith was relegated to point explaining that other team now consider him a threat and are putting men on him. Vasi Pantokaui making a comeback for 3rd year also was accredited with 1 point.

Marc Dugay was again star material for the once powerful Sons of B as he topped 6 points by getting 7 points. Gary Lamb rounded out the B-house scoring with 1 point.

On Wednesday, Ye Greene Machine again lost this time to the 1st year Animals by the score of 7 to 23. Greg Ellis amassed his way to 15 points for the Animals while Vince McCormack knelt his way to another 12. Buzz Mc- Lean spun his way to pad dirt only once with Mike Land- dry converting.

Pierre David and Pete Car- sall co-led Ye Greene Mach- ine's scoring race as they each had a 12 pack. Roger LeBlanc could only manage 1 point, but "when you remember two there's someone in front of you," he prophesied. "Well, that's the thing," added Barry Neabilt.

Friday's only game can best be described as a day at the zoo. Everything's happening at the zoo and on Friday the action was found at the Glend- don zoo where the natives be- came a little restless during the game when many of 4th's serious challenged after the game. Behind the accurate throwing of quarterback Doug Street the 1st year Animals could not comprehend the difference between flag football and tackle football. After repeated incidents of tackling, kneeling, and Immure behaviour the three referees working the game decided there was no point in continuing and maybe having a serious injury occurring, and so the game was called and awarded to 3rd year. And so the game ended.

The public address system announced that the league's oldest running back had taken hold of the Axe- men donned his familiar num- ber 83 and ran onto the 1st year. As a result of this incident comes the decision that anyone removed from a game because they have been excessively rough, on two separate occasions will have their athletic privileges sus- pended for the year. This ap- plies to all sports, and sus- pensions are carried over from one sport to the other.

Sydney reports that the an- nual Glendon romp, the men's intramural cross-country was won again by Santo Antinello of the Chiropractic College in 14.21. Santo was followed by a brigade of his friends from the Chiropractic. Glennie Mc- Master of last year was the first Glendon student to fall in the line. He placed seventeenth. He was fol- lowed by Rick Boyer of the B-house, John McCarthy of last year and Tony Hall of 2nd year. After the tour of the Don Valley, Tony Hall explained that he was going for the lead and probably would have got it but he got caught in the middle of a funnel of some other runners and was stopped for parking in no parking zone. If you can fi- gure that statement out then you at least need 12.D. J. Duck failed to finish the race because he suffered a flat foot midway.

"Make no mistake about that," he added. Steve Godfrey was no one in partic- ular, he had just joined the game since no one was interested in listening to him. Steve and Barry Smith as hero of the game, decided there was no point in continuing and maybe having a serious injury occurring, and so the game was called and awarded to 3rd year. And so the game ended.

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