TORONTO, NOVEMBER 22, 1972

OFS demonstration meets poor response

Caucus backs dual plenum

by ALLAN GROVER

The students' caucus of faculty council voted to push for a redistribution of faculty and student power at a meeting held at Queen's Park on November 22. The proposal followed a presentation by Daphne Heron, chairman of the Committee on College Government (CCG) of the work done so far.

The model proposed is a version of the "parallel-parity-dual plenum" structure advocated by the Ontario Faculty Federation (OFF) and Fraser University in 1968. Under the model, two separate faculty plenums composed of all faculty would exist, one for faculty plenum composed of all faculty, the other for students. The students' council would be established.

The model would be composed of equal numbers of representatives from each body would continue faculty council committees. Legislation passed in both plenums would have to be approved by both plenums before it could be presented to the council. However, the final decision-making power, for this model would remain with the full faculty council as presently constituted.

A third proposal would see the creation of a "selecting committee" composed of equal numbers of faculty and students who would review and approve all legislation to be presented to the council. However, the final decision-making power for this model would remain with the full faculty council as presently constituted.

The structure of the executive committees of the student plenum has not been determined. It has been suggested that they could be incorporated into the student council, or could operate independently. The students' council could exercise its functions under this expanded structure, with the faculty plenum having no veto over matters of interest solely to students.

The dual plenum model is one of the three that the CCG has discussed to date, and has already been defeated by a vote of 4-2. All three faculty members of the committee, plus Bill Mitchie, who resigned from the student caucus when the principle of bloc-voting was accepted in the referendum held last month, voted against the proposal. Student members Read and Claire Graham voted for the dual plenum model.

Ms. Read indicated that CCG is presently considering two other proposals for restructuring of college government. The first, a "shrink" council, would be composed of approximately 35 faculty and 15 students, and would have all the powers of the present faculty council. The second, a "super council," requires that the Senate of York University amend its regulation restricting student representation on faculty councils to 15 per cent of faculty strength.

A "shrink" council would have the advantage of creating a more compact and efficient structure without drastically affecting the students' position on the council. A study conducted of attendance at last year's council meetings showed that on average 33 per cent, or approximately 35 of the 114 faculty members, attended each meeting. Eighteen students presently sit on the council, although two more will be added next week. However, voting on crucial matters, such as last year's decision to abolish the student council, is taken by secret ballot, with all members of the faculty entitled to vote whether they were at the meeting or not.

If there exists a thing called 'The Student Movement' in this country, it certainly was not in evidence yesterday afternoon at Queen's Park, when less than 300 of Ontario's 100,000 university students marched to the Parliament buildings to protest the cutbacks in education spending and the rise in tuition fees.

Even though the demonstration was not well-attended, it was extremely well-publicized and prepared for in advance. It seems the major factors affecting the poor turnout were the refusal of three of Ontario's major universities (U of T, Western and Queen's) to support the demonstration, and, probably more influential, the plain indifference of the average Ontario university student.

At any rate, a few concerned students from various Ontario institutions of higher learning (Brock, Trent, York, Glendon, Carleton, Guelph, and several U of T colleges) assembled at Convocation Hall at 1:00 pm to begin the mini-demonstration. At the ensuing meeting, chaired by Glendon's student council president David Moulton, a motion was carried that defended the move, the demonstration model will eventually be passed until the "experiment" with student/faculty parity at Glendon proved. They also noted that while several university corporations displayed by the Conservative government, the so-called "corporations" - the Young Socialists - managed to get the marchers to chant: "2-4-6-8 Stop the Cutbacks, Fight the State".

The students' caucus of faculty council has supported the student protest, they have not given the overall definitive support which is needed on this issue.

After this general hubbub students left Convocation Hall under the watchful eye of U of T security guards and marched to Queen's Park led by Unins College bearing a banner which read, "STOP THE CUTBACKS - TAX THE CORPORATIONS". The ever-present revolutionary albatrosses - The Young Socialists - called for a united demonstration.

When the students arrived at Queen's Park, David Moulton again outlined the broad base of the demonstration. Have a spokesperson from the Ontario Federation of Labour confirmed the support of its 700,000 members and stated that tuition fees should be abolished.

The socialist candidate for mayor of Toronto, Jackie Henderson, called for a united student front to combat capitali­

The NDP education critic Floyd Lockmuir indicated the general support of the New Democrats, but he stated that he doesn't feel that students have broad public support on this issue. Although he doesn't think the Ontario government will change its position, he urged students to continue their struggle.

York University President David Slater appeared at Queen's Park to speak to the rally, but when he arrived he found that a decision had been taken by the demonstration's organizing committee to strike him from the agenda. Despite heated opposition to the move, the demonstration marshalls took the action after Glendon student Barry Weisleder argued that Slater, as a university administrator, could not be considered an ally of students.

David Moulton, on behalf of OFS, will be writing to Slater apologizing for the mar­

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Immediately after the yelling match at Queen's Park, about 100 students re-assem­

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Academic Survival

Who works at Glendon, went to school in a convent but isn't a Catholic, left after the English equivalent of junior matriculation because she didn't like school (or the school she was at), then that makes her a drop-out, once worked as an organiser of Red Cross blood donor clinics, and came to York's Glendon Campus as secretary to the fledgling university's first dean of arts? Wrong! Dave Moulton couldn't give his blood to anybody, try again. Who keeps track of all Glendon's past and present students, runs the examinations and grading process, hears tales of woe, gives advice, and is the only person on campus able to interpret the maze of academic regulations at Don Estates?

If you missed it again you've just been retested — or will be after the December 1 when the government officially re-confirms your existence and pays the university for your books.

Angela Newham got her job in a somewhat roundabout way. As the first assistant Principal, Excott Reid, she was typifying her personality by offering her the job as Student Programmes Officer. Before she had finished, she decided the job sounded interesting to the extent that she applied for the position in the office and said: "What about me?"

Reid had "inherited (her) along with the furniture" from previous Principal Saywell when he moved his office and said: "I saw this way out."

"Just walked into The Man's Office," says now with a slight grin, "before I saw this way out."

In short, she was hired and the rest, as they say, is history.

For instance, Angela Newham is the tall slender lady with a trace of an English accent in her voice as she files and students in York Hall's CS5. That's the office with the open door that has line-ups outside before exams, around the deadline for dropping out or switching courses, and following a particularly heavy flu/party epidemic.

Most of the students at Glendon face some kind of academic trouble and when they've asked her for help or one of their friends, the answer to the problem has been "see Angela."

They're lined up to find out how to draft a petition or drop a course without penalty. Some may be mad at a prof and want to find out what their rights are. (The occasional faculty member may phone for the same reason.)

This academic counselling she views as "the best part of the job, because it's dealing with the individual as opposed to the mass of files and student records we keep."

"The most valuable part of what we do is keep an open door ... having somebody here pretty well full time so students can drop in and check out certain aspects of the regulations as they come to mind.""But that's just an extension of Glendon's usefulness anyway, of not having to walk very far to find out the answer to anything."

She would list her deep records of how many people just "drop by" the administration building. Last year she processed 220 petitions alone, and counselled most of the students involved in how to draw them up.

One thing Ms. Newman stays away from is psychological counselling. She claims no experience in the field and tries to steer people with emotional problems to counselling services.

Despite the "see Angela" sound of many people's academic questions, Student Programmes is not a one-person show.

Barbara Reynolds handles the actual paperwork of an office with ever-increasing files. And the phone seems at times like a permanent part of her ear.

One head of the operation is Glendon registrar Cy Dilley. Most students get to know him at some point in their academic career — if not when seeking advice on an academic or financial problem then when the written word. As a chartered accountant and keeper of the books for the College, he writes the letters within those ominous, white-windowed envelopes, that invariably demand money.

Among them they run what Angela Newman sometimes calls "dial-a-regulation," and with exams and end-of-term flu bugs coming up, "see Tucker calls cutback actions 'deliberate' "

Glendon Principal Albert Tucker, speaking to a general meeting of the student union on Monday, stated that in his view, the government's or­dained cutbacks in post­secondary education spending last fall were aimed at the intentional reduction of univer­sity education. Tucker quoted from a government document circulated before the cutbacks were an­nounced. The document states that the government's "open door" policy towards university education has created a growing percentage increase of students in relation to the concurrent rise in population, and predicts that by 1980 there will be a 10 per cent surplus of students on the campus as the employment opportunities available to students decline.

The report concludes that the government has three options open to it: could continue its present level of support; it could suggest to universi­ties that they increase their entrance qualifications or it could increase tuition fees and reduce student grants through the Ontario Student Awards Programme. Tucker stated the government's last alternative was the statement that "The government has al­ready taken steps to imple­ment this recommendation."

Tucker concluded that des­pite statements issued by then Minister of Colleges and Uni­versities George Kerr and present Minister Jack McNie, "It is not true that the government did not intend to effect university enrollment, or that enrollment has not been af­fected.

"The government has taken a step with the distinct social consciousness in mind of reducing the number of students on the job market," Tucker stated. "The student must as far as they can be wanted to attend before the government under­takes such a drastic shift in economic and social policy."

The general meeting was called to raise support for the demonstration on Queen's Park which occurred yester­day. Dave Moulton, President of the Glendon Student Union and a member of the executive of the Ontario Students Union, told the meeting that negotiations held last week with Ontario Premier William Davis and McNei had gone nowhere. Student tuition fees would not be raised for 1972-73, but would not guarantee that the loan ceiling of the Ontario Students Union. While we may not see our­selves participating in the shaping of destinies (including our own), we are at least faced with many questions — assuming we recognize the need for some definition of direction and purpose — questions such as: What is the aim of an English course union; how can it achieve these goals; What are the fifteen doing to our course union? Now do you see why we should all go to the me­etings?"

Award Programme would not be raised. The ceiling was raised from $400 to $500 last year, and Moulton stated that there was reason to believe that it might be raised an ad­ditional $200 in 1972-73.

The plan to disband comes after the demonstration on Queen's Park which occurred yester­day. Dave Moulton, President of the Ontario Student Union and a member of the executive of the Ontario Students Union, told the meeting that negotiations held last week with Ontario Premier William Davis and McNei had gone nowhere. Student tuition fees would not be raised for 1972-73, but would not guarantee that the loan ceiling of the Ontario Students Union. While we may not see our­selves participating in the shaping of destinies (including our own), we are at least faced with many questions — assuming we recognize the need for some definition of direction and purpose — questions such as: What is the aim of an English course union; how can it achieve these goals; What are the fifteen doing to our course union? Now do you see why we should all go to the me­etings?"

"See Angela" — for academic headaches

"Very important

PRO TEM

staff meeting
today at 4

All staffers must attend.

English union may disband

The members of the English department course union who met Wednesday night, after planning a meeting of the asso­ciation, "in the opinion given by Bart Higgins for this action in that the fifteen members, of the minimum number of people people interested, feel that they are not being represented by the five students in English at Glen­don. We can not continue to be an issues now," pro­tests Higgins, "they know there's only fifteen people. If the union disbands people will feel more vulnerable and how being trapped. The Department needs them to give a sense of student involvement but on the other hand, with no backing from the student body, they are powerless, just an empty gong," the union mem­bers feel "no loyalty to the structure of the union, 20/20 not achieving anything," and hope by this action to force people to confront the dilem­mas.

The plan to disband comes as a surprise to many because the English course union has just recently — on votingpaper on the six departmental com­mittees, including hiring and tenure. It has the potential to be a decisive, powerful force, yet this year there is only one student member from first year, last year there were none.

Trends and, after surviving the Red Cross, Excott Reid and a convet, the problem, you can be sure, won't be new.

The English 253 Production "The Serpent" is presented in Pipe Room tonight at 8 p.m. Admission 50 cents.

Second performance of 'The Serpent' at 8 p.m. Admission 50 cents.

To be announced.

The Fête de la Sainte Catherine (the Feast for Spon­ner's with a taffy pull) is on in the Cafe at 8:30.

Sunday, November 26

The Film Society presents "The Madwoman of Chaillot" at 8 p.m. in Room 204.

Tuesday, November 28

There is a chamber concert tonight in the Principal's A­partment in Glendon Hall at 8 p.m. Admission free.
November is by tradition a fairly dull month at Glendon College. A combination of uncertain weather, together with ever-approaching dead-lining of assignments, tends to act as depressants, casting the college in a thickening pre-Christmas gloom. Students at the dinner table seem interested in only the most mundane of topics, and any effort to involve them in the extra-curricular affairs of this institution (other than a few well-publicized social events) is inevitably destined to doom.

It is perhaps this reason that no more than thirty Glendon students took part in the demonstration at Queen's Park yesterday. Perhaps the majority of students are aware of the issues which preceded and dictated a confrontation with the government. Perhaps a majority are even prepared to recognize that post-secondary education in Ontario is reaching a crisis point. Perhaps a majority of Glendon students do in fact care (but can't afford the three hours necessary to participate in a march in November).

Perhaps the students at Glendon have never been particularly active politically. A turnout of over 25 per cent for elections to students' council or faculty council is impressive; general membership in student unions is held to be exclusive for those students who happen to be eating in the Old Dining Hall at the time; course unions have more than anything else been a joke to be run and maintained by the faculty.

Yet there have always been students who felt it was important that they analyze and understand the academic and political structures of the college in order to improve upon them — and who invariably began to ask that students be given a greater say in determining the rules and regulations which control their lives, the content which dictates their interest or boredom with their courses — who asked, in effect, that they get their money's worth. It is to these students that the college has owed a great deal of its vitality.

This vitality may soon be lost. It was, for instance, discouraging (for want of a better word) to listen to the student caucus of faculty council re- taining the dual plenum model of organization as the only way they faced Glendon. They know that few members believed this.

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OFY: The Program

by Tony Di Franco

Under the sheltering roof of a fine and weathered chateau in the midst of the Laurentian mountains a mass of long-haired civil servants moved from barroom to meeting hall engaging themselves in high sounding perceptions. What prompted the government of this country to foot the bill for such a collection of risky looking types? Were these not the same who had in years previous fomented unsightly demonstrations throughout the land? Or at least had contact with those who did? What purpose lay behind this gathering? Was the state asking the service of this lot?

Indeed. This very group had a mandate—Youth. They were to spend the government's wealth, 33 million dollars of it, promoting and criticising over projects for the 1972 version of the Opportunities for Youth program. The program had survived the criticism of the previous year and was preparing to crank its new fangled ideas into motion. Those of you who have sold encyclopedias will understand the nature and sentiment of such a gathering. The new must be initiated and the old must be re-invigorated in a wholesome rally.

The Opportunities for Youth program was revealed to the country in a speech to the House of Commons by prime minister Trudeau on march 19, 1971.

"We are saying, in effect, to the youth of Canada that we are impressed by their desire to fight pollution; that we believe they are well motivated of government responsiveness. Since the vast majority of all youth is white, and the vast majority of all white youth is active in the fight against pollution, and since we know that there are at present very few and very small programs designed specifically for the youth who are concerned with pollution, we find no reason for not having a new program designed for this specific purpose..." (Trudeau, 1971)

In isolation from reality the prime minister's announcement of OFY in march may have been an indication that the government was already taking steps to implement these recommendations. A less cursory look would reveal that this was not so. The Committee on Youth had suggested that youth was not a class in itself, but rather, like the rest of society, was made up of different classes. Mr. Trudeau conveniently lumped youth together in his speech as a distinct and concerned class, and then proceeded to isolate a particular segment of youth, a particular class, the middle-class youth, as a target for governmental grants.

Two problems which had been worrying the government led to the implementation of such a program. The first was student unrest during the summer months. The second was the inactivity of youth; a combination of unemployment and inactivity would lead to serious unrest—it should be remembered that in march 1971 the country was still under martial law following the 'october crisis'. In answer to these problems the government, specifically the department of the Secretary of State under Gerard Pelletier, set out to provide with Meaningful activities which involved the notions of youth initiative, potential social benefit and a sense of government responsiveness. Since the most vocal of youths were university students the program was geared to them.

The task was then set to the civil servants to operationize the program. What had transpired in the minds of the politicians had to be translated into budgets, personnel and administration. Cam Mackie, one of the persons who had devised the actual proposal and who is presently working with Manpower's Local Initiatives Program (LIP), was chosen to be director of OFY. He quickly put together what has been described as a guerrilla bureaucracy, a collection of young social workers and radical types. That these new bureaucrats conceived of the program in different terms than the politicians was seen clear, and not altogether to the displeasure of the mandarins watching over the scheme. The program was out of the hands of Mr. Trudeau's government. Or so it seemed.

The fact is that these hip new bureaucrats were exactly what was needed to pull off a controversial scheme. The old time civil servants were too far away from youth to gain their confidence and trust. If nothing else those operators spoke the same jargon and wore the same type of clothing as their clients. Even if they did not inspire a sense of camaraderie in 'youth', here was an opportunity to dig into the public purse. Jobs for the summer of 1971 were at a premium. In the first year of operation there were 8000 proposals of which 2316 projects were funded, creating 27,832 jobs. Here was easy money, 24,787 million dollars with no worries.

The direction of unrest was refocused away from the government itself. To a large extent the discontent perceived by the government was channeled into a discussion and criticism of the program, away from the actual causes to the methodologies.

The very nature and format of the program was geared to that section of youth versed in the writing of reports—college educated youth. In their enthusiasm and empathy with this youth the operators project an image of a socialist vanguard, acting as the exemplar of the new politics and the hidden curriculum of rules set for the operators. Stated: "This 'planned anarchism' was backfiring and revealing to the country in a speech to the House of Commons the experiences of most of the projects. Away from the actual causes to the bank loans and looking into our pockets, we found that 70 per cent of the grants must be salaries. Not surprisingly though, if you consider the motives of the program, the liberal government did not care. Although there was no set criteria for the selection of projects, there was nevertheless a definite preference for those projects which were being funded by the government. The Treasury Board had sent out a memo delineating guidelines to be followed: "Projects which were "duplications of service in the persons involved be removed from youth to gain their confidence and trust..." (Trudeau, 1971)

Almost everyone who had knowledge of the program, from the left and from the right, watched with suspicion and interest. It seemed, ostensibly, that this 'planned anarchism' was backfiring and revealing to the country in a speech to the House of Commons the experiences of most of the projects. Away from the actual causes to the bank loans and looking into our pockets, we found that 70 per cent of the grants must be salaries. Not surprisingly though, if you consider the motives of the program, the liberal government did not care. Although there was no set criteria for the selection of projects, there was nevertheless a definite preference for those projects which were being funded by the government. The Treasury Board had sent out a memo delineating guidelines to be followed: "Projects which were "duplications of service in the persons involved be removed from youth to gain their confidence and trust..." (Trudeau, 1971)

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Projects which were "duplications of service in either the private sector, government or existing agencies" were not to be funded, and projects were to get support from organizations. In essence this was saying that existing agencies were fine and you should concentrate its efforts providing services which were presently neglected. Trudeau had said that his government was impressed by youth's desire to fight pollution and their concern for the disadvantaged. So while not duplicating services, why agencies they must get their support. Youth could be innovative as long as it did not trespass on established property and at the same time must receive their sanction to act. Established local service agencies are not known for their willingness to ri which is exactly what works projects to be effective. By morning the government responded. Agencies were not to receive any projects, and in most cases, even support, they returned to the fray for more.

If course there were, in not have such restrictions: two governmental commission to look into the matter. One of these was concerned about the nature of the money being paid out. The other was concerned about the amount of which the government was already taking--it should be remembered that those who did no

"What was it then? It was a perusal of most of the engaged in innovative activity. Quite the contrary, the youth were curtailed. Yet OFY was not coming out with gain coverage.

For the 1972 program millions of dollars with a sub total of $800 for secondary students and $800 for secondary students..." (Trudeau, 1971)

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three years. By the time it reared its head, the youth had disappeared. The 1971 Opfest in the provinces had many of the characteristics of a political protest that the students were looking for. There was a sense of urgency and a desire to make their voices heard. The youth were not satisfied with the allocation of funds to existing programs. They were demanding new opportunities to express their ideas and to participate in the decision-making process.

The government, on the other hand, was not interested in listening to the voices of the youth. They were interested in maintaining the status quo and in keeping the youth engaged in the existing programs. The government was not willing to allocate funds to new programs or to provide new opportunities for the youth. They were more interested in maintaining the existing programs and in keeping the youth engaged in the existing activities.

The youth, on the other hand, were not satisfied with the allocation of funds to existing programs. They were demanding new opportunities to express their ideas and to participate in the decision-making process. They were not satisfied with the way the government was managing the existing programs. They were demanding a more active role in the decision-making process.

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Weaselticipation

push their powers, necessary for youth engaging government, to a maximum. One is pressured to admit that anything short of what the government is demanding would be destructive if its operators were of the same mind. What they were unified on was playing the civil servant game, and consistently falling prey to numerous petty power plays and intrigues rampant in the civil service.

Much of the emphasis of this meeting was placed on the bureaucratic nature of the program. Lessons were given concerning the hierarchy of the civil service, the "do's and don'ts" concerning the press and public statements. The field workers were chosen, they were told, because of their experience with youth and the 'community'. What this experience was no one was prepared to discuss. Perhaps no one knew. The message was—go to your communities and solicit proposals, use your own discretion and don't overstep your limits. Those who did were relieved of their duties.

The ensuing months showed no change in the attitude of the field workers. A major consideration was keeping their jobs. The problem was how to fund radical groups outside the notice of government officials. It had perhaps not occurred to them that it was precisely this group of radicals that the government was prepared to fund anyway.

The youth that the government had stated it would challenge with money was now further abstracted. To receive money they had to qualify in the eyes of the field staff. The OFY operator was an expert in youth affairs. An animateur was seen as a threat to social change through these granting programs. It seems not.

One is then left wondering just what the social implications of such programs are—after all they continue to grow. Some have suggested that they are a front for an up coming guaranteed income plan. Yet surely there are more efficient and cheaper methods by which this can be done. With the government's allocation of LIP and some of longer term grants such as those from National Health and Welfare, the monies provided to participants hardly comprise a substantial income.

While it has been argued that these programs are in form of social control consciously devised by the government, it might be closer to the truth to argue that the government, recognizing a potential crisis, set up special social assistance programs by which floundering their way through, focusing discontent on their own mode of operation and diverting it from the problems the program was intended to challenge. In this way some of the pressure is temporarily alleviated. While there is no detailed plan devised, nevertheless the state is conscious of its ends and through its power structures—animates the social change they sought—particularly when it is more important than what it was accomplishing.

The argument was stated that there was much to be accomplished socially. And although they would prefer the crisis to occur more rapidly, they were not visible. There is a lot of bandaging to be done and this government wishes to point up the need to the world. Youth was seen as a threat to this social stability which the government became to try to overcome. Its agents and one who could discriminate against government, its operators were of the same mind. What they were unified on was playing the civil servant game, and consistently falling prey to numerous petty power plays and intrigues rampant in the civil service.

On the surface it seems incredible that so confused a program could last as long as it has and provide substance for other programs like LIP. How can a government so insult its citizens, young and old, by channeling millions of dollars into programs which neither alleviate unemployment nor forge new avenues of social reform, and yet remain virtually unwatched?

Yet the government sustains criticism of this type and throws back the rhetoric that it is an experiment, an attempt at citizen participation. From an economic standpoint better means of creating employment could be found; only in very few instances have these programs contributed significantly to social change. Can the government seriously believe that it is making new inroads into social change through these granting programs? It seems not.

misunderstanding. Where this argument was stated was who that was using who, and to what end. From the very beginning and often in that argument stated was that there was much to be accomplished socially. And although they would prefer the crisis to occur more rapidly, they were not visible. There is a lot of bandaging to be done and this government wishes to point up the need to the world. Youth was seen as a threat to this social stability which the government became necessary to integrate them back into the mainstream of society. The OFY, LIP et al provide a useful means to accomplishing this integration and thereby reduce the threat.

The in the complete grant applications for the 1972 version of OFY, students were kept busy from January until the closing date in March preparing briefs for funds. During the selection period expectations were kept on edge, and after the final selection energies were spent either complaining about not being funded, or else attempting to see their sanity if one of these programs contributed significantly to social change. Can the government seriously believe that it is making new inroads into social change through these granting programs? It seems not.

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Une autre vue du caucus français

par ALAIN PICARD

Tout enflammé que j'étais j'avais, sans avoir lu le deu- al paraître de M. J. M. Gauthier "Le Caucus français" du 15 novembre dans le PRO TEM, écrit un premier article intitulé "Allons, nous avons déjà répondu à la question de savoir si nous sommes ou non le caucus. Nous avons vu que le Caucus français est un Caucus. Je n'ai pas de doute que le Caucus français est un Caucus, il fait partie de l'histoire de la province de Québec."

Cependant, après l'annonce de M. Gauthier, un certain journaliste signé par les Drouin, ledoux, kovashchuk, Duguay, richard, Clément et Clément, je me dois de le recontester.

Je crois cependant toujours important de publier un article intéressant qui m'aide à faire un progrès dans le sens où je pensais l'atteindre un but certes qui est de monter. Prog., le journaliste qui se pro- gés qui semble exister dans la création, fort bienvenue, d'un casse-tête parfait.

Sans préter que c'est l'idéologie des coupes qui est une fait. Individu, je vous soumets tout de même que je ne vais plus "l'aider" à passer le temps de ses phrases comme; "Je suis entièrement pour l'existence de cet esprit messianique du logo le "Caucus français."

Les rats, pro-francophones et compagnie, c'est de la "machine à sous de la culture" que l'article de M. Gauthier "... le potentiel politique francophone, ex- plôté... triste l'occasion... réussissant nos forces, en les croix nausées dans un seul orga- nisme... nos responsabi- lités... incapables de nous mener à cesse de décider pour nous...

On ne dit pas que M. Gauthier, dans son rôle man- dataire de Salomé, a les épiphanies suivantes dans son article du Protem sur le Caucus Français; "... le potentiel politique francophone, ex- plôté... triste l'occasion... réussissant nos forces, en les croix nausées dans un seul orga- nisme... nos responsabi- lités... incapables de nous mener à cesse de décider pour nous...

Quand Pariville parle de temps perdu, il me fait dire: la seule chose que je peux faire pour suivre Vallières, c'est simplement de vérifier nos sources de démagogie et de nous dire que le club est parti vers un site de mots. Il me faut donc un casse-tête qui soit plus grand que le "Caucus français."

Le Caucus veut rendre service à tous les étudiants du dernier PRO TEM, soit les articles des différentes di- rections des francophones. Le Cau- quis, on y voit et y découvre dans un premier temps de l'esprit d'actualité, une idée de progrès envers l'avenir."

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Pierre Vallières

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**Studs’ give ‘Brassing’ performance**

by GREG COCKBURN

Last Friday evening, before a crowd of over three hundred enthusiastic fans, the Brass Studs gave what has unfortunately been rumoured as their farewell performance in a benefit dance for Radio Glendon. Captivating the audience from the first sweet chord that was emitted, they once again proved that it is not necessary to hire a “name” band to ensure that a dance will provide a good time for all.

Consisting of odds ‘n’ ends picked up from various corners of the campus, the “Studs” featured Paul Picard and Jeff (“Creature of the Creek”) Ballenie on lead vocals. Nearly tucked away in the corner were Stu Spence, John Husband and Charlie La forest, providing back up vocals which many considered to be the sweetest sounds heard this side of the “Beastie Boys”.

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The “Studs” were much more than adequately backed up by a group of rather talented instrument players. The keyboard Phil Booth almost inappropriately played the piano in a rock ‘n’ roll group. whereas Keith Cuddy on guitar was definitely in place of the whole “Studs” sound. Dave Warren kept the music down as tight as could be expected with some excellent bass licks and Tom (“Terrific”) Kemp provided the driving force which has become characteristic of the “Stud sound” on drums.

Incidentally Tom Terrific was featured on a vocal solo of “House of the Rising Sun” which would put Eric Burdon to shame.

The selection of Ms. Glendon, 1972, was a hot, hot, hotly disputed contest which eventually was narrowed down to three finalists; Trixie la Touché, Bubbles la Torche and Baby Rocks, who took a night off from the rigours of roller-derby to make a guest appearance. The contest was marked by a number of unique events, but the feat pulled off by Baby Rocks, which this morbidly humorous and altogether deathless group endeavored to make the audience feel much rapport.

Down with Golden.

**Panacea**: a dramatic lecture

by STEPHEN GODFREY

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week “One Panacea to Go, Please” a play written by Glendon students David Toole and Lewis Baudmunder was presented by one of the English 253 Contemporary Drama groups. The play was presented with much confidence and was evidently well received. The play is a good stab, but the subject is so obscure that it is almost impossible for the audience to feel much rapport.

A panacea is a “universal remedy; a formula for happiness”. According to The OED and the point of the play, as far as I could see, was that there is no such formula. The action is basically a confrontation between a character called the Innocent, played by Glenn Gaynor, and the Witness, acted by Wendy Harris. The Innocent, as the program states, “has been through many different games”; varied but meaningless roles in life, and has now reached “the point where he has intellectually accepted nothingness, and thinks he is ready to face the ‘A’ picture world”.

To do this he must face up to the Witness, who merely shows him that his life has been and will be, without, supposedly, making any value confrontations. Wendy Harris and Glenn Gaynor had two very difficult parts. The Witness is called on as the play progresses to masquerade as a little girl, a Lord Faunleroy-type suit, and would have made a better actress.

Wendy Harris and Glenn Gaynor had two very difficult parts. The Witness is called on as the play progresses to masquerade as a little girl, a Lord Faunleroy-type suit, and would have made a better actress.

However, “Panacea” moves at a quick rate, and I was not bored. The acting is good, and the idea behind the action (ie Witness vs Innocent) is simple and makes one think when it is played. The acting is exceptional.

Glen Gaynor as the Innocent did a good job in the most challenging role of the play. He was innocent enough in his Lord Faunleroy-type suit, but not so innocent and naive that we had no sympathy for him. He was really convincing, especially in his opening monologue. However towards the end of the play when the Innocent went slightly hysterical and began throwing cards around, pretending to drink his own blood and yelling “Screw my ball” it was almost impossible for the audience to feel much rapport.

The rest of the cast consisted of dice players, as far as I could see from my chair. Diane Eliott, Morag McDonald and Derek Watt spent most of the play quietly playing their underwear, a thankless kind of role which they performed adequately.

As a whole, however, I found the play unentertaining. It was more of an intellectual exercise than a piece of theatre, and would have made a better lecture than a play. The existential theme deals with the emptiness of life, and it seems to be difficult to write a play that isn’t itself empty. “One Panacea to Go, Please” makes a good subject, but the best play of this genre, and of which “Panacea” is a part of, is deathly dull to watch unless the acting is exceptional.

However, “Panacea” moves at a quick rate, and I was not bored. The acting is good, and the idea behind the action (ie Witness vs Innocent) is simple and makes one think when the play is ended. Most people were surprised that it lasted no more than an hour; not because it was slow-moving, but because so much had been compressed in that short space of time.
Day out slugs C-house for basketball crown

by BROCK PHILLIPS

It was C-house against the world last Wednesday in Proctor College gym and they were beaten. Before a record crowd of 3,600, the Gophers, the underdogs, 8 to 4 in the women's intramural basketball. Starting out strongly in what looked more like football than a basketball game, C-house, was able to sweep into the lead. It then went to coast in for the championship, when about twenty seconds later they were hit with a rash of injuries; C-house's top scorer, Victoria towers, had to be helped from the game with an injury. The interval that preceded the injury allowed the Day students to get back to the court, and in the last half of the game they stormed back with two baskets to take the championship.

For Day were Melissa Clarke and Anne Hollander. Melissa Clarke was credited with the majority of C-house's points. There were no postgame interviews available, but TEM as someone has lost the cue cards with the quotes for me. We will try to get back to this team after the season is over.

Men's intramural basketball bounced its way on this page.

Notes from East Anglia

In his new article, 'Notes from East Anglia and Other Faraway Places,' which will appear in the Canadian Duck Association Annual Revue, in his new article, 'Notes from East Anglia and Other Faraway Places,' which will appear in the Canadian Duck Association Annual Revue.

The Gophers have up and down week

The Gophers' unbeaten streak was ended by Winters two days as Winters scored two quick first period goals and had two to win 6 to 2. Earlier in the week, to be specific Tuesday night, the Gophers had pummelled the Grade 5 to 1, extending their record to 2 wins and a tie. On Wednesday Winters stunned the Gophers by scoring quickly and bunches. At the end of the first period, the Gophers found themselves trailing 4 to 1. A combination of poor shooting and a bad night for goalie Winters saw the Gophers off the season.

The first game featured an East Anglia win over the favoured C-house Axemen. The score was 1 to 0. The second game saw another close game, the lead changing hands many times. C-house, sneaked into the lead in the dying minutes of the game as the Axemen were unable to drop into the basket. Last year's game saw the Sons of B over II points, followed by Brad Winters for 2 and III points. Rick Pollens and John Barber each looped 4 points, with three of the goals scored by John. Marc Clement added 4 points. Jon Husband was the game's highest scorer; he got 14 points. Paul 'Joe College' Plaut, the other goal scorer, came away with 7 points. The amazing Doug Watson was a little less than amazing as he scored 4 points, and Charlie Laforte equalled last year's record output with 2 points.

Scoring in a losing cause was Ralph Carr, who was afraid that all the praise and attention he would get in the 'glory days' would be over. He was afraid that all the praise he has been recently blessed with might go to his head. "Yeah, if my head swells too much, I'll have to break them. That's why I have to break them."

The 1972-73 athletic year has just been dubbed 'The Year of the Schedule'. On Monday, the sports editor reported that the season's schedule, which was replacing the revised schedule, which was a revision of the original schedule.

Horn returns

A PRO TEM SCOOP! At a press conference being held in the New Dining Hall, Mallard J. Duck has just learned that Mercury Michiel Horn is going to make a comeback. Mallard J. says that he will be the longest run-on senior ever to make a comeback. He will be the starting centre for the East Anglia hockey team. He will be the starting centre for the East Anglia hockey team.

On Tuesday, Glendon Vanier played Vanier. The game is in its last two games and feel that he will be the starting centre for the East Anglia hockey team. When he was a kid, he had a thought that he would be flying his own plane back to Canada after his year at East Anglia. Rowe added that he was the starting centre for the East Anglia hockey team. It feels good to be back up on the blades again," said Bill in closing. "When I was younger I knew who has a pair of skates with training wheels" said Bob Edwards after reading the article.

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Bacciardi run

The Glendon Chipmonks underwent an administrative shake-up two weeks before the season starts January 9th, 1973. Last week's owner is still Glendon College, general manager and coach is still Brock Phillips. Coach Greg Cockburn retains his position as the A- house Axe- men basketball scholarship, is toiling at left or right guard, it does not really matter. He is the top scorer, Victoria towers, had to be helped from the game with an injury. The interval that preceded the injury allowed the Day students to get back to the court, and in the last half of the game they stormed back with two baskets to take the championship.

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