Faculty layoffs 1

It seems to be generally understood that there are five people presently affiliated with the French department who will not be at Glendon next year. We had hoped by this week to provide you with concrete information on this subject, but ran into a great deal of difficulty. The story is long, and will therefore be told a little at a time in serial form. There are two main reasons: not all the information is available as yet, and we were to get into it at length for obvious reasons. When appropriate, I will keep you informed.

To begin with, the five people concerned are B. Clerin, G. Guegan, S. Lapkin, F. Joubert, and A. Lehuenan. Clerin was not under contract, and the other four will not have their contracts renewed. Full reasons are not yet available. Hearing the constant flow of rumour concerning these layoffs, PRO TEM sent a reporter to try and get to the bottom of the issue. Our reporter sought to call together a press conference consisting of a random selection from two departmental committees that were apparently charged with reviewing this question. Our reporter felt that considering the delicacy of the situation, and the fact that appeals are still in the works, an open meeting would be best. The meeting was to include department chairman Robertson and the five layoffs. Robertson was deemed a prerequisite for the conference for obvious reasons. When approached and asked to participate, he refused. His reason was that he couldn’t possibly say anything until the appeal committee had concluded its business, “and I’m not sure I’d make any comment even then.”

For those of you who don’t like the fact that you never hear about this sort of thing, we would suggest that it isn’t all your fault.

Inasmuch as the dissemination of information in these departmental committees smacks of the can-bucks being made in the York budget.

However, Gentles does hope to be given approval to continue the Residence Bursary Fund established last year. A $5,000 fund financed in the same way as the residence subsidy, this fund this year gave grants of between $75 and $250 to about 13 needy students.

Gentles will also raise with Residence Council the possibility of opening the Hilliard E house kitchen plan to men as well as women. Those now on the plan are opposed to its becoming co-ed, but at present only 22 of the 36 students in E house are actually on the 5 meal card program.

Gillies supports Glendon

Newly-elected Progressive Conservative MP James Gillies in his maiden speech to the House of Commons urged that the federal government pay particular attention to the goals and the needs of Glendon College. As the new member for Don Valley riding, Gillies set out to redress the previous lack of continuous representation of the College at the federal level.

Gillies’ concern in this regard was expressed as the first major item in a speech which also attacked the government’s inept fiscal and monetary policies. The following is part of what Mr. Gillies said.

“May I bring to the attention of the honourable members on the government side a particular institution which is located in Don Valley. I am speaking of Glendon College, part of York University. Although I realize fully that education is under provincial responsibility, Glendon College is perhaps unique in Canada in that it is a totally bilingual college. Knowing the government’s great interest in developing bilingual programs in Canada, I hope it will see fit to be responsive to the goals of that college.”
letters

Winter snows don’t slow you down

You love long walks in the woods, and even the mounting snows of winter don’t stop you. You just take along a pair of snowshoes and set off on a hike.

Menstrual worries don’t stop you, either. You just make sure to include Tampax tampons, the internal sanitary protection. They’re easy to carry—small enough to fit the pocket of your parka. Yet they do a big job of protecting you, expanding in the negative stand that the council has already decided to be unacceptable.

CUPE and the council

To the staff of PRO TEM:

Re: Ted Paget’s letter in the January 26th issue.

Paget seems to be blissfully unaware that all the arguments contained in his proest of the council’s decision to move into the new college’s union hall were made by the CUPE employees of York University. The support of the council is not contingent upon the negotiating team, but upon the majority by which people vote in a democratic union.

So Paget must be faulted for the poor choice of words. I don’t have to go through all the arguments here because they can be found in the minutes of council, and in the negotiations of the past year. The council took a negative approach through the冬天 of negotiations because it is not the union’s duty to be workers or to do what it is not really wanted. The union’s duty is to mobilize over an issue that directly affects another group. But this is so precisely because of the way that Paget’s major concern seems to be that the council has taken a negative stand to the workers’ struggle. What Paget has failed to see is that the gap exists in the first place in the absence of a democratic union. How should one handle a negative approach to that? The point of the union is that it is based solely on such a negative approach to the world cannot obscure that possibility. If people choose to act and the demand for wage parity at Glendon is not the proposed across the board increase does “infect” the world cannot obscure that possibility. Paget has made by CUPE are negative demands. They deny the rights of a large part of the membership of CUPE to bring their conflict to the table, the demand for wage parity at Glendon is not the proposed across the board increase does “infect” the world cannot obscure that possibility. If people choose to act and the demand for wage parity at Glendon is not the proposed across the board increase does “infect” the world cannot obscure that possibility.

Sincerely,
Susan White

Sexism at Glendon

To the staff of PRO TEM:

May I use the pages of this “agent for social change” to suggest that it is urgent that there be some change in attitudes toward women at Glendon?

There have been several examples of sexism at Glendon recently which are abhorrent to some people and degrading to us all.

Posters advertising Valentine’s Day love contained only one quote uncritical of women—It cited the loyalty of a dance. Rather than celebrating love, the program’s cover is a short guide to sexism through the ages.

Now we see our student council choosing to attempt to get unanimous support for a dance by doll, Tampax, and CUPE wage demands which do not reflect the need for hourly inequity in men and women’s work.

At university we have the luxury of time and energy to criticize and reject the sexism with which our society is swamped. Instead, at Glendon, we choose to reinforce the image of women as mindless, innocent, existing men and unworthy of equal pay for equal work.

Sincerely,
Susan White

CUPE and the council

To the staff of PRO TEM:

In its negotiations with the university this year, the York local of the Canadian Union of Public Employees has been fit to perpetuate the discrimination between the wage scales of male and female workers.

Ted Paget finds this “a這是 and equitable demand” and insists that students council and the council of Glendon’s student body, should support the union unconditionally, despite the fact that a union which discriminations against any of its members on the grounds of sex is acting in contradiction of the Ontario Human Rights Code (R.S.O., 1970, chapter 315, Part 1, section 461), and despite the fact that the makes by CUPE assured us that wage parity for women would be demanded this year.

Regardless of whether or not the proposed across the board increase does “infect” the world cannot obscure that possibility. If people choose to act and the demand for wage parity at Glendon is not the proposed across the board increase does “infect” the world cannot obscure that possibility. If people choose to act and the demand for wage parity at Glendon is not the proposed across the board increase does “infect” the world cannot obscure that possibility.

Sincerely,
L. Michaels

Sexism show sexist?

To the staff of PRO TEM:

Does one ever think of why it is that people attend fashion shows? The obvious answers would seem to be to see the new fashions for the coming year. But this would not apply to a fashion show where no new fashions were being displayed, and only that which belonged to the people modelling the clothes would be in- volved. But why would people want to view others modelling their own clothes? After all, one has the opportunity to see this type of fashion show every day—the hall in the streets, in the stores. Then what reasons could people come to view that which they view every day? We must look at it from the different af- fictions of the fashion show to find an answer to this.

The interest in the fashions would apply only to the female members of the audience, however—perhaps they would be pleased to get some new ideas for their own way of dressing. Men’s interest would go no further than the lengthy discussion on the aspects of the fashion show also, but I still refrain from doing so, since my main interest lies in the subject of fashion.

For what reason would the male members of the audience be in attendance at a fashion show? Surely it would not be to view the actual fashions since that does not really involve them in the nature of their clothing. Could it be that their interests lie not with the fashion but with the fact that which lies under the fashions? The object of attraction is not the fashion but the female bodies under the clothing. Whether this is greater joy than to see a number of bodies parading about in nothing but the covers up to the naked skin, or worse still, a bit of imagination, the desired ob- ject could be pictured quite clearly.

Why in that it models must conform to certain minimum requirements—of having a very good figure, an attractive silhouette which the knowledge of the “art” of fashion. How could the picture they try to present is that of the eye of a man drooling at the mere sight of. Forget the fashions, they are not a primary source of attraction. If they were, anyone could model clothes—your average person, rather than the painted-to-the-life people. This becomes not a fashion but a parade of female trying to please the eyes whose attention is directed to them. Sexism or not? Answer for yourself.

Ann Cavoukia

Pipe Room programme

To the staff of PRO TEM:

I object to the February Pipe Room Room announcement. U- sing great names to give cre- dence to a show can only be a misuse of them. Anti-humanist quotations have all done this to the detriment of the show, and the pipe rooms are all done to the detriment of the show, and the pipe rooms.

Marcia McVea

Fashion show sexist?

To the staff of PRO TEM:

Does one ever think of why it is that people attend fashion shows? The obvious answers would seem to be to see the new fashions for the coming year. But this would not apply to a fashion show where no new fashions were being displayed, and only that which belonged to the people modelling the clothes would be in- volved. But why would people want to view others modelling their own clothes? After all,
PRO TEM

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glen­dons College, York University, 2705 Beverley Ave., North York; reprints of the writer's Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper, not necessarily that of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 416-204.

Editor-in-chief: Allen Grover
Business Manager: Robert Carson
Ad: Manager: Sarah Francis
Photographer: Michael Hunt
Illustrator: Dave Fuller
Sports Editor: Sherry Crowe
Features Editor: Paul Weinberg

Production: Sherry Crowe, Paul Dowling, Richard Hunt, Eleanor M. Bean, Bruce Maltby, and whoever walks into the office at the wrong time.

Evaluations should not be taken seriously

The direct effects on the quality of education at York University will be able to produce next year's graduates with cuts in university spending (and the related and/or non-related decrease in enrollment) and the overall situation is now for students to focus their attention on what can best be done in order to bear down on this situation.

Before beginning that discussion, however, we should make one final comment on the Ontario Federation of Student Organizations before we perhaps clear up an ambiguity that seems to have arisen around this tactic.

As we have understood their position, OFS did not object to the raising of tuition fees per se. We live in a society which fosters and encourages inequality, and as such students should not be held to any expectation to bear some of the less well-to-do majority. Given these circumstances, many of the organizations who have taken the position to raise no objection to the principle of well-to-do students bearing more of the burden of the privilege of a university education.

What was objected to was in the first place, the fact that a government policy is to allow them to do so. This is the problem that overall secondary enrolments and the universities are now facing. The fact that students will make the affected constraints with the affected institutions, students or the public at large. And secondly, raising tuition fees without offering further benefits through the increased educational opportunities that students who must otherwise rely on part-time jobs can derive from the summer to finance their education constitutes blatant discrimination against that is being followed shortly by a sym­posium on the topic of subsidized support. A substantial publicity campaign.

But to return to the topic at hand, the increasing effects of a governmental policy to restrict post-secondary enrolment is inextricably related with the affected, students or the public at large. And secondly, raising tuition fees without offering further benefits through the increased educational opportunities that students who must otherwise rely on part-time jobs can derive from the summer to finance their education constitutes blatant discrimination against.

In short, OFS did not set out to protect the position of those students to whom another $100 is a mere drop in Daddy's bucket; it set itself up to represent those people both inside and outside of universities, for whom $100 is more than they can really afford. The probable reason why OFS failed to father a campaign for tuition support suggests a substantial publicity campaign.

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Dalton Camp: Tories the party of the people

by RICHARD HUNT.

"A Progressive Conservative Perspective of Party Differences in Canada" was the topic of discussion Monday afternoon when Dalton Camp, former president of the National P.C.'s, spoke to a large group of Glendon political science students. Although it appeared that Camp's views on party distinctions were relatively personal in nature, it would seem that, since he still has significant influence within the Tory party, his opinions are fairly representative of the P.C.'s as a whole. Camp started from the premise that there are few serious ideological differences between the various major parties in Canada. He stated that "It's fruitless to try too hard to determine distinctions between parties by their current ideological position because their ideology is bound by expediency" and "Circumstances (surrounding an issue) determine party attitudes on any particular issue." The somewhat sarcastic example he gave to illustrate this point was that, at the present moment, Robert Stanfield would probably vote for the Communist Manifesto if it would gain him power, and that David Lewis would probably vote against the Regina Manifesto if it would prevent an election.

His approach to the subject of party distinctions was best demonstrated by the following statement: "The stars which guide the P.C.'s are different from other parties' stars, not so much in kind but in emphasis and degree" and even though he didn't feel that there are substantive differences between Canada's political parties, he did mention some of the ways he felt the P.C.'s represent the people of Canada. For example, he named some of the regional areas represented by the P.C.'s; he also included older Canadians, underprivileged or disadvantaged Canadians, the "modestly entrepreneurial middle class", and the members of the trade union movement who are not supporters of the NDP (whom he claims are not in the majority). Furthermore, he commented that the P.C. party is not the party of Canada's financial citadels. Camp thinks that the NDP should play a "broker's role" or a conciliatory role in Canadian politics. When questioned about the NDP's ideology he bluntly stated that he didn't think the NDP had an ideology. Camp's view on the present situation in Ottawa is that Mr. Lewis should seriously consider going into a coalition with one of the other parties, thus enabling a great deal of New Democrat legislation to be passed, while at the same time the NDP would likely acquire three federal cabinet positions.

Attack was levelled against the Liberals for their "economic opportunism at the expense of the national interest" as well Camp voiced his displeasure at the Liberal legislation which changed the parliamentary system in such a way as to allow the opposition less leverage.

Today at 3:15, Political Science 254 will present Walter Gordon, the former Liberal Cabinet minister and founder of the Committee for an Independent Canada.

Glow ahead. (Try it.)
Fashism
Buy it and like it

by SUSAN PERLY

"Design is an attempt to make con-
tribution through change. When no
contribution is made or can be made,
the only process available for giving
the illusion of change is 'styling'.

In a society so totally committed to
change, as our own, the illusion
must be provided for the customers
if the reality is not available."

- designer George Nelson, in
Industrial Design

Basically George Nelson’s com-
ment describes the function of
the fashion industry in the North Ameri-
can economy.

The clothes women in the United
States and Canada are wearing have
been determined by the arbitrary
designs of a group of European cou-
turiers catering to the upper echelons
of society.

Twice a year new designs are
shown in various European centres,
such as London and Rome, and from
these showings a 'look' emerges. It
is then up to the Paris designers to
give the trend a seal of approval
in their spring and fall collections.
The 'style' then filters down to New
York’s Seventh Avenue, where modi-
fications are made for the North
American customer.

How do these fashion gurus manage
every few years, to convince women
that they need a new 'fashionable'
wardrobe?

First of all, it is not these Euro-
pean designers who attempt to sell
women's style changes. Their econo-
mic survival depends on purchases
by wealthy 'jet-setters' who spend
thousands of dollars per dress.

The people who continue to promote
the concept of 'the latest (new) look'
are those directly involved in the
fashion industry: garment manufac-
turers, fashion buyers, clothing re-
tailers.

Their livelihood, and more impor-
tantly, their profit, is based on the
a priori assumption that women must
be constantly flocking to the stores
to buy new clothes.

And if they do not do it naturally,
then they must be induced to do so.

"Basic utility cannot be the func-
tion of a prosperous apparel industry
... We must accept... obsolescence... It
is our job to make women unhappy
with what they have..." said B. Earl
Puckett, the chairman of Allied Stores
Corporation back in 1950, and this bas-
ic tenet of the fashion industry is still
the prevalent one in 1970.

It has to be prevalent because plan-
ned obsolescence is the basis for
most industries in a capitalist eco-

omy. Automobiles, home appliances
and furnishings are designed by mass
manufacturers to function only a few
years. If products were really built
to last, there would be no need for
the customer to continue buying. We
would not be an obsessively consu-
merist society, with roots in an eco-

nomy of throw-away efficiency.

Brook Stevens, a leading American
industrial designer, puts it this way:

"Our whole economy is based on
planned obsolescence. We make good
products, we induce people to buy
them, and then next year deliber-
ately introduce something that will
make these products old-fashioned,
out of date, obsolete... It isn't
organized waste. It's a sound contri-
bution to the American economy."

And the something which makes
appearance "worn-out" in our minds,
two years after it was "in", this obsolescence of desirability,
comes from changes in style, most
noticeably changes in length. New
lengths are not functionally necessary
but they form the economic base of
the fashion industry.

A small percentage of women buy
the glossy fashion magazines, so it is
up to the women’s section of the news-
papers to relay information about
the newest styles to most women. The
majority of advertising in the wo-
men’s pages, besides food chain ad-
vertising, comes from the large de-
partment stores and smaller garment
retailers. These merchants base their
businesses on a seasonal turnover of
attire, which in turn is based on
constantly changing styles producing
obsolete wardrobes and bringing wo-
men into the stores for new clothes.

Fashion writers in the women’s
section of the daily papers express
the needs of the fashion industry in
the kind of copy they write.

By this season (1970) the mini fas-
hion scene had become too stable.

Women needed an impetus to buy.
And the designers responded with
the midi.

"We need the midis from a busi-

ness standpoint," says Jack Margolis
Montreal’s Boutique Ragazelle line.

"A woman with a closet full of minis
isn’t going to buy another one. The
dress business was dead because
there was no selling point. We have
to change for change’s sake, just like
the cars that come out of Detroit,"

Margolis reflects the view of other
Canadian manufacturers and retailers
who count on obsolescence of desira-
bility to sell clothes, in the same way
as their American neighbours.

Although imports from the United
States make up less than two per cent
of the total Canadian women’s wear
about 80 per cent of Canadian fash-
ions are almost carbon copies of A-
merican designs. Usually a manu-
facturer from Montreal, where 72
per cent of Canadian women’s fashion
are produced, will buy a pattern from
New York. He makes token or no
changes in the design for Canadian
consumption.

So the vibrations emanating from
New York’s Seventh Avenue, the cen-
tre of the garment industry in the
United States, determine the deci-
sions of Canadian manufacturers.

The fashion writers for Canadian
newspapers are no different; they
took to New York for trends, inspira-
tion and direction.

In January, 1970, the Italian design-
er Valentino showed mid-calf fashions
in his collection. Paris designers
endorsed this move and the midi was
on its way to New York.
Normally all the new fashion would never would be plenty of favourable publicity in the press. But something happened. This time around on the fall--need merry-go-round.

Women didn't respond.

In fact, most of them disliked the midi or were so confused by this sudden change being thrust upon them that they waited to see if it would gain wide acceptance.

"Wherever I go, I hear women discussing the new longer lengths. They don't know what to do. They don't want to buy short spring dresses because they fear they will be obsolete by fall..."

The hesitation of Canadian women to buy created a backlash in the retail business.

The word was out to the fashion writers. "Cool it. Don't push the midi women. Let them feel they can still decide, that they aren't being forced to accept this change."

So early newspaper stories on the new lengths were cautious:

"The midi, the whole new longer look is great fun for fun, for a change. But the short skirt will reign supreme throughout spring, summer and fall in the United States."

"When the opinions come from a designer who is noted for contemporary clothes...these words are a great comfort to the women worried about lengths." (Toronto Daily Star, March 19,1970, quoting Liz Clairborne, a New York retail designer.)

But the important trend was emphasized on the same page in a story from Rome. "Rome couturier Valentino's entire spring collection was longuette. It was a smashing success..."

...and years our eyes have been filled with shorter lengths, he said, he was tired of seeing them.

"Although women were confused about the new lengths, most had а good idea why they disliked them."

"I've never seen such resistance and confusion in fashion," said Morris Lucow, who was editor of Canada's Style magazine for 18 years. "From the resistance came from the realization that something which people liked was being altered for the sake of change..."

And other Canadians weren't ashamed to admit it.

"The longer look is a fashion ex- pressly designed to achieve success in a slipping business," said William Frohman, a Toronto garment manufacturer.

And John Warden, a Montreal designer, said: "It was new up to the fashion writers in the daily papers to sell them. They had to somehow convince women that the midi is really a different piece of merchandise.

The ways in which the three main fashion writers for the three Toronto daily papers went about this reflects many of the contradictions implicit in their jobs: the myth of writing for women, and their need when actually these women writers are pressured to produce copy which will promote the sale of those stores who advertise in their papers and the interests of the fashion industry."

Joyce Carter of the Globe and Mail appears to be the fashion writer who expressed the most opposition to the advent of the midi.

In a June 1, 1970 column, she reports, "Midi skirts have been heralded by some as necessary devices to re-establish the garment industry by rendering present wardrobes obsolete.

Carter further elaborates on this theme, on June 22, 1970 from the American designers showing in New York, where she notes that, although the stores are packed with midibargains, nobody's buying.

She admits that designers are opting for the longer lengths, "despite growing opposition to the wardrobe anti-fad." This indicates..."

Two days later, in another story from New York, she refers to the midi clothes designers are determined "we'll all be wearing come next fall" and adds that the designers can and perhaps should be blamed for attempting to make our wardrobe obsolete.

However, she admits that she is wearing her new midi outfit for the first time. No doubt she was pressured to wear it, to conform to illusion, even among fashion writers, that women are buying the midi. She is in the position of opposing midi while her job depends on her promoting it.

Stasia Evasuk, from the Toronto Daily Star responded in a similar way as Joyce Carter, appearing to sympathize with the helpless customer.

...and is in a position of opposing midi while her job depends on her promoting it.

in her June 22, 1970 story from the designers showing in New York, she says, "The consumer is having long wait for him to pass judgment on his purchase, that at which he likes it or not." She quotes another fashion writer at the designers showings in New York saying, the catching on for fall still depends on whether or not women will buy them down their throats."

The next day she reports, "Every designer is concerned to get longer lengths to get the message across that there's a lot of money being brewed in the fashion industry. One designer was even bold enough yet to say that fashion must change because it's important for business."

"In the fashion business, the essence is change," said Jerry Silverman. In an attempt to respond to this admission, Evasuk claims, "Maybe so, but some one should tell him that the fashion press is ignorant for its readers and not the trade."

But her June 26 story from New York is headlined. These doubts that longer lengths are taking over for midi, in fact, consents women who can't afford to throw out their old middis.

"How to solve the problem. Wear your old middis wisely," Evasuk insists that she writes for her readers. Yet she ignores the fact that, although she advises women what to do with their middis, she still promotes the theory and practice of planned obsolescence. She encourages women to believe in the "newer" than others; that some clothes are more 'fashionable' than others. While confessing women that they can and Canadian fashion capitalists, who promote the illusion of contribution through change.

"These longer lengths are meant to be a lot of people in the stores in droves as summer approaches, looking for new clothes. If some as necessary devices to re-establish the garment industry, you are still buying 'old' (i.e. mini) clothes and not been convinced of that, if it weren't for the midi, a lot of people wouldn't be doing any business at all." And Eddie Creed of Toronto: "If the midi isn't selling, there are going to be a lot of people in the clothing business out of jobs in the fall..."

When women continued to avoid the stores in droves as summer approached, fashion buyers gave up. They didn't know what length of skirt to order for fall. At the same time, they realized they had little choice in the matter. Manufacturers were producing middis to keep in business and make a profit. It was the store's job as a link in the fashion industry chain, to sell these middis and bring a constant influx of money from women whooped it up.

So the buyers bought middis.

It was new up to the fashion writers in the daily papers to sell them. They had to somehow convince women that the midi is really a different piece of merchandise.

"Midi skirts have been heralded by some as necessary devices to re-establish the garment industry by rendering present wardrobes obsolete..."

Carter further elaborates on this theme, on June 22, 1970 from the American designers showing in New York, where she notes that, although the stores are packed with midi bargains, nobody's buying.

She admits that designers are opting for the longer lengths, "despite growing opposition to the wardrobe anti-fad" this indicates..."

Two days later, in another story from New York, she refers to the midi clothes designers are determined "we'll all be wearing come next fall" and adds that the designers can and perhaps should be blamed for attempting to make our wardrobe obsolete.

However, she admits that she is wearing her new midi outfit for the first time. No doubt she was pressured to wear it, to conform to illusion, even among fashion writers, that women are buying the midi. She is in the position of opposing midi while her job depends on her promoting it.

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"These longer lengths are meant to be a lot of people in the stores in droves as summer approaches, looking for new clothes. If
In her June 22, 1970 story from the designers showing in New York, she says, "The consumer is having longer lengths pushed at her, lengths to which she likes or not."

She was a fashionable writer at the showings: "These longer lengths catching on for fall still depend on the new consumer, the woman who is falling in love with the longer lengths, said Morrie Lucow, who was editor of Canada's Seventeen. 'If the new resistance came from the realization that the mids were more popular than the lengthy clothes and confusion in fashion, said Morris Grobba, "I've never seen such resistance and confusion in fashion, featured in the Daily Star.""

And John Warden, a Montreal designer, agreed. "Business is so bad, that, if it were for the midi, a lot of money would be better." He adds that doing business in all will be a problem.

And Eddie Creed of Toronto: "If the midi doesn't sell, there are going to be a lot of people in the clothing business using the job."

When women continued to avoid the midi length, some designers were worried that they would be left with the longer lengths. "Our clothes are being pushed at the market, many of the contradictions implicit in the Midi length of skirts to designers, said F. Grobba. "They are realizing they had little choice in the Midi length, and that it was, a matter of choice and confusion in fashion industry. One designer is in the position of opposing the midi, to say that fashion must change because its important for business."

"In the fashion business, the essence of fashion is change," said Larry Silverman. An attempt to respond to this admission, Evansuk claims, "Maybe so, but some-one should tell him that the fashion press writes for its readers and not the trades."

But the New York fashion press is held in high regard now. "There's no doubt that longer lengths are taking over for fall. In, it, consoles women who can't afford to throw off their old minds, to change the way they wear their old clothes, with pants."

Evansuk instills in her readers. Yet she ignores the fact that, although her advise women what to do with their old minds, about the theory and practice of changing clothes. She advises women to believe some styles are 'newer' than others: that some clothes are more acceptable than others. While counseling young women that they can wear 'old' clothes, "old" clothes and not be ostracized from society, she convinces them that they are merely gypsy women who wear the midi.

"One fashion who never gives women a chance to make do or shows sympathy with their position as objects of designers' whims, is Marni Grobba of the Toronto (Carers) Teleglobe." She considers herself to be a fashion leader. One who must show the way to the vast, fashion-ignorant and style-less masses. She sees herself as a member of a group of avant-garde women, who are always dressed in the latest. And so, more than Joyce Carter or Stasia Evansuk, she reflects in her writing the needs of the fashion industry.

In a June 24, 1970 story from New York, she says, "The fact that consumers are not as dictating to fashion as extreme as that."

In a story two days later, she reflects all the philosophies of American and Canadian fashion, Capitalists, who promote the illusion of consumption through change.

"Change: The one quality of fashion that is the most constantly criticized."

Her opinion of the new Midi length: "It is in the position of opposing the midi, but her job depends on her promotions." She wonders, "Whether change just for the sake of change is valid or not."

In her story from New York the following week, she says, "When wearing the midi, a dress. "Tunic covers the body with the body."

"She has lost little of her contempt for the midi-clad people who wear the midi," she says, "She is for the midi, to create the illusion of fashion leaders."

"The midi, she says, is the indispensable product."

She reasons that the Midi length is, "the most important length of the season."

"The Midi is not liked by many, but it is liked by some." She adds, "Whether the Midi is a dress, a tunic, or a midi, it is in the position of opposing the midi, the Midi is the Midi."

"It is in the position of opposing the midi, the Midi is the Midi."

"How so much controversy and disorder in the Midi industry and the Midi, that is looking for a hemline is incredible. At times the issues of fashion are ridiculiously frivolous."

"It is not surprising, not surprising."

"Nothing everybody all this is here in the Midi," she says. "It may not be true, for all."

"The Midi, as far as I can tell, is at least the Midi."

"Everybody is wearing the midi, in the Midi, the Midi.

"Besides being on the midi, the Midi, has been a top activity and origami."
be attached to a hemline. At times the issue of being frivolous...and be faced not loosing y public who are loath to be casually, but most also lift that kind of thing. I thing they saw more than 2,400 and more. From this point of view of the door below the knee. This will turn them into longe of theirs timidly ventured a new length long.

In the mood not being end...there, I counted only three paragraph about 275 sup- leaders.

Sometimes fashion is change (millions)?; to express today hate tomorrow. Unfortu- exists for people who are change and even more a- narrow.

If, I hope and discussion change at least until it too must favour- e amazing thing is, that all- decry it will be happily as soon as their eyes slow- once becoming in a length.

One is that women have their own...and merely have y brainwashed.

She decided women for not t the midi bandwagon and the new, irreverent lengths, she can also report, predict that hems will go up at least 12 inches about three months.

She was promoting the sell she had to, if the fash- y was to survive. But some one editor, who felt she t the line a little bit too have talked to her:

16,1970 an apparent rever- sions against "reactionary" as seen in a front page story. A spread "Midi R牵" story very similar to those stuk of the Star had been...Contrary to rumour, the not dead. Ask any man.

On June 24 from New York, Stasia Evausk said for "...the new longer.. clothes, the secret is in the acces- sories."

Accessories mean more money for the large department stores, which carry all these items as well as the apparel. But to profit from the added consumer output for accessories ma- nufacturers and retailers first had to sell the concept of midi to women. They realized that the only way they could do that would be to introduce the longer length in a form that would be fashionable and at the same time fairly safe and practical.

Voila: the midi coat. The advantage of buying a coat first to get the feel of the longer length, women were told, is that you can wear it over any length skirt and still be in fashion. The longuette coat can always go over the short dress," said designer John Burkholder. "Once a woman gets into the longer length she can get used to it and prefer it."

In other words, get the woman to buy; not just to wear. In the long midi and she will gradually feel that short dresses are old-fash-ioned.

The idea of selling the midi coat at first step in that a new...fashion and expertise.

As she put it; "Change has always been a challenge to retailer's ingen-uity for presentation and promotion. Change has always been welcomed as a sales stimulant."

"After all, the midi is the first major change in the fashion direction in many years. Stores should welcome this business as stimulating change and should gear up and promote it with keen excitement and great ex- pertise."
The candidates for students

Marilyn Burnett

The students council should

President

The students council should be a provocative body but should not necessarily take the lead in creating issues as it did this year. It should act according to the mood of the students; it should act when students themselves take part in student council meetings and the decision-making process.

The main priority of the council should be consultation with the administration on the goals of the college. These talks should centre around: a) education; b) the human sciences college; we should continue to stress small courses; and c) there will have to be cutbacks in departments and courses we should see how far the administration is really willing to go in giving students a full democratic and participatory role, and c) bilingualism and biculturalism — I don't think we've yet been provided with the possibilities of this goal.

The students council should also organize more activities around the goals of education through things like speakers paid by the council, etc. A lot of good people are going to Toronto, but we lose the benefit of these resources. There must also be a greater stress on information; changes in the system should be made. The students council, its priorities and activities should be more extensively advertised. In this vein, the information centres for the university are not doing their delicate job in communicating information between the students and the administration.

As president, one of my priorities would be to set up more student services which can also provide employment. For instance, speed reading courses could be taught by students qualified in these fields, a book exchange could be set up in the fall and legal aid could be provided. A volunteer centre would flourish through benefit dances and the like to provide services to the community outside Glendon.

The council's role is a two-fold thing; it has to serve the needs of the students but, at the same time, must provide some form of leadership. It must serve the students' needs in terms of being responsive to student demands and providing whenever possible that these demands be met. It has to provide leadership in terms of communication with other student governments and in making Glendon students aware of things generally happening in education, both in the province and across Canada.

One of the priorities of the council should be work towards membership in the National Union of Students and to work within the N.U.S. to make that body a viable one.

I also feel that it is important that the council continue the work it is doing in various fields: e.g. counselling during Orientation, course evaluations, etc.

As vice-president my role will be a supportive one basically. I will assist the president in the formulation of policy, in the carrying out of projects decided on and in working with the other members of council. Mike would not be a leadership role.

In my capacity as chairman of the council, I think it is important that I try to remain objective despite my own biases.

Education in Ontario is at a very crucial point right now with the budget freezes and the decline in enrollment. We have to take a serious look at the aims of post-secondary education, and what should be established.

Another priority will be to restructure the students council. I would like to see committees established behind each post, but particularly in the academic and external affairs departments. In this way, in addition to getting more room, we would have a greater interest of students and greater representation of students would be directly involved with the council.

More work is also needed for the council. In the first place, I would like to see the council work more closely with the people already involved.

As president, I think groups like Radio Glendon need more money from the council; for instance, I'd like the council to be able to grant the station to broadcast news from CJBC.

As far as our goals and the cutbacks in the budget are concerned, I think the administration is biased towards its own needs and is not paying enough attention to the students. Possibilities such as making the dons in residence 4th year students, turning the Dean of Students and the Principal's residences into co-ops and reducing the entertainment budget of the Principal's Dining Hall should be explored. Students should have a say in these kinds of expenses and cutbacks the university is going to have to make.

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Lorne Prince

I would like to think that they should be encouraged and not impeded by any part of the administration or the student government.

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As president, I think groups like Radio Glendon need more money from the council; for instance, I'd like the council to be able to grant the station to broadcast news from CJBC.
I was enrolled in the Faculty of Fine Arts at York three years ago, but became disenchanted by the snivel, sterility and general apathy up there. I think that Glendon has an important role to play within York, but this is a significant change in our Canadian education and it's succeeding brilliantly. It's a role in the future of Canada. If the Glendon experiment can't work, we can forget about Canadian development.

Student government is not representative, it's made up of a few people on the top who under the illusion that they represent the students. I think the occupation is an example. I think the occupation is an example of a constitutional crisis than it was aware of. The general meeting held during the occupation wasn't much more than a razzle-dazzle for the CBC.

The universities aren't adapting to the present day. It's not adapting with one-1IGHT of the student union membership. The universities have to face up to a fundamental re-evaluation. Thus, the centralized administrative boards are still one that is evolving. The faculty should have more control over all aspects of the university because as an educational institution it should be controlled by people with an aca­demical view. The problem is that they are more control over all aspects of the university because as an educational institution it should be controlled by people with an aca­demical view.

The problem is that they are thought of in economic terms -- what kind of job can graduates get. Students recognize that this way of thinking should stop. When this happens the university will become what it was in the first place -- a facility for the training of the mind and development of the educated citizen.

I believe the college system must be preserved against all other considerations, but Glendon has no special place in York except in terms of its language training. I don't think it is true that students are disinterested in their courses; my opinion is that they want more concrete work and fewer Mickey Mouse courses. We should be less concerned with apathy and place more empha­sis on training, traditionally under­stood disciplines.

There should also be more experimentation in terms of inter-disciplinary courses and co-ordination of courses, but I don't think experiment should be taken as jumping onto every new study bandwagon our popular culture and education.

I am running here in basic solidarity with those running at York main campus on the United Left Slate, whose focus is to stop the cutbacks, win free and universal access to a democratic and critical educational system.
Tom Northcotte fine entertainer

by TONY HALL

The art secrets of deepest Dark Africa - there they were. A feast of primitive insights, all neatly classified, catalogued, and displayed in their shining plastic cases - emoted in the catacombes of York's great store to the humanities.

"Of Death and Substance", York's recent exhibit of central African art, proved tome you don't have to be African to understand Africans. Yoko's Art Museum, of York's Fine Art Department, can take most of the credit for this unique and somewhat absorbing exhibit. But the cold, sterile, traditional approach of displaying these inspired pieces seemed to me to somehow what perverse. When travelling in the Congo two years ago, I came to feel that art was an intrinsic part of everybody's day life for the African, and not a disjoined subdepartment of it. To explain to him for instance, from our frame of reference, exactly what the artist meant by "art" from his all-encompassing concept of "art". He simply would not differentiate this concept of "art" from his all-encompassing concept of life. Life is art and art is life, and the Africans need for and zest for expression is entrancing.

I remember in Beni Congo, an average everyday time, 7:00 with little tribal boogy to the new number, happen hit of the day "Hico Uharti Sane", Dancing at 7:00 a.m. The day began in an artistic note and there was never any letup.

Most of the artifacts on display at York were part of the normal day to day pattern of life. However, from the creators' point of view, they were not bits and pieces to be put away in a corner someplace, or in a museum for that matter, and labelled "art". They were objects he needed and used.

A strange tribal goddess holds out a finely formed dried-bowl to drink from. "Where are the lips to take the life?" says the artist. The firey magical wails of the Rose building peer out through the eye holes of the weirdly distorted ritual mask. The being within it seems to cry for just one more orgiastic dance 'round the old campfire. Two majestic stools from Southeastern Angola eminate and there was no way to deal with them. "You are brothers of the same clan and I am a king."

"But worldly kings are of the past," we say. And so we convinced ourselves that these Africans trade to their symbols of the past order, and accept in replacement those of the new God. This is the method by which many of these objects were obtained by Canadian missionaries around the turn of the century. And there, strategically placed in the corner of the bottom shelf of the most obscure little glass case was pipe. And on this pipe, was carved a miniature scene of two friends enjoying a pleasant smoke together. I wonder what they used to put in that pipe anyway?

The Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup" will be shown at 3:15 p.m. in Room 129.

Tuesday, February 8
At 3:15 pm in Room 204, Walter Gordon will be speaking on the following topic: "How to Seduce and Keep an Orchestra", defines 'talent' as, "What nobody got, 'cept for me."

"Le petit homme st l'entente" at 8:00 p.m. in the Senior Common Room. Everyone welcome.

By CINDY RANDALL

There were poems about rats and spiders, about making love and travelling, aboutCanadian history, people and dogs and much more. Last Thursday's evening at the Café de la Terrasse created a predominant mood of understanding between the poets and their listeners. Both must have been unsure at the beginning as to how the other half would perform. Would the audience be cold and unresponsive? Would Michael Ondaatje be too removed and the students too intense and rash? Though there may have been some doubts at the course of the evening, by the time the readings concluded both parties had dispelled any fears of apathy or incomprehension. Michael Ondaatje's poems made the audience very aware of his style and manner of expression. He is not forceful in his delivery, nor does he give the impression of having any subtle control over his audience. The poems speak for themselves. His could perhaps be called an objective delivery. He is not trying to convince us of anything. The day began on an average day beginning at 7:00 with little tribal boogy to the new number, happen hit of the day "Hico Uharti Sane", Dancing at 7:00 a.m. The

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**A winter weekend without snow?**

**by BROCK PHILLIPS**

At 3:05 Sunday afternoon it arrived. At 3:03 Sunday afternoon Glendonfest ended. At 3:09 Sunday afternoon Glendonfest organizer Jeff Bal­
den looked away through the gathering snowflakes and asked, "Why? Why?" "This is the thing, of course," an­swered Barry Nesbitt.

Glendonfest in a departure from other years was blessed with no snow. In fact the wea­ther was almost tropical. Thursday and Friday were sunny and warm. People lay out on the quad preparing for summer by acquiring suntan. Sports enthusiasts entered into spring training in baseball, frisbee and football. The weather though did not destroy the 1973 Winter week­end. Glendon was presented with an exciting and active winter weekend. The activities were well attended and seemed to have been well received. There was also a variety of indoor activities and on the spur imaginative activities that beat the weather.

All in all Glendonfest without snow was labelled a success. Three activities were cancelled. Snow sculpture, dog sled races and a hockey game suffered for the inclement weather. Beer drinking, how­ever, benefited.

A-house

The A-house Axemen were especially pleased with Glen­donfest. Axemen spokesman Paul "Mr. G." Picard explained that the Axemen won almost everything. The boat races, the co-ed basketball, the bad­minton and the sno-bowl all represented Axemen triumphs.

"We were just unbeatable," said Charles Laforet, "es­pecially in the Sno-bowl where we killed wind and buried all opposition."

In conclusion, for all invol­ved, Glendonfest was a suc­cess. A large percentage, more than in previous years, had a part in Glendonfest. And that is what it is all about.

Although inclement weather prevented Glendonites from romping and frolicking in the snow on winter weekend, our old friend from our youth (pictured above) made it a weekend to remember with a little good cheer.
**Gophers perform Shuffle off to Sudbury**

*By BROCK PHILLIPS*

The Glendon Gophers tree-finding mission to Sudbury. The team had the long trip and the long wait to face. The Gophers were not so successful when they made their way to the Sudbury area by way of the Northern tree expert Ralph Carr told PRO TEM’s pen-goose on the scene, that the timber was a rare warping with a right-handed lie of 6.

With the tree aligned the Gophers set their sights on winning the Laurentian University Tournament sponsored by La-batt’s. (Note the flagrant mention of the beer, almost since we all know that we drink the image and all the advertising in the world is not going to change your taste for the image and the tree beer.)

However the Gophers were not so successful. The Gophers’ first game was on Thursday. They were defeated this after an uphill battle. The Gerbels from the School of Commerce, a college at Laurentian. Commerce seemed geared to be the weaker teams in the tournament. The Gerbs scored in the first minutes of the game.

The ‘Golden Stick’ Armstrong and Angie DiClemente put the Gophers into an early lead before Glendon went into its now familiar mid-game slump. John Frank and Greg Cockburn scored just twenty-seven seconds apart to tie the score. Then Ralph slapped in the winner. The score was 3 to 1 for two periods.

Ralph Carr of Glendon (no. 8) opened the Glendon move. "We thought it was hockey, but they didn’t. We can’t give it to our defence men for they will pass it to their forwards and the ice will be back to even the game. I’ll be kind, though, and let you mention that John Frank was chosen as third star and that Angie DiClemente was chosen as top tournament guide. Without him we would have got to the arena about three hours earlier, but we did get to see Sudbury. It’s a sort of place you would want to come to if you were interested in going mad. That’s the spirit.”

In the second Gopher game their opponents were Algoma Col-lege, the jolly green plants from Sault Ste. Marie, con-fused and demoralised by the all championship by trouncing Glendon.

The score however was not indicative of the play. The score was 3 to 3 for two-thirds of the game and Glendon even had the edge in play for most of the time.

The Algoma coach after the game claimed his team was afraid of the Gopher power and played the first few minutes warily. For their part, though, he unleashed his own power. And Algoma failed to score in the opening minutes although the puck was controlled well into the Algoma end. Algoma scored three quick goals. Rob ‘Golden Stick’ Armstrong put the Gophers back in the game with a goal after a minute later.

There was no scoring in the second period although both teams had chances. Glendon stinging with most of their chances when they failed to score on three after they shot missed the net by miles. As the third period started the Gophers were at a loss. The Gerbels were soon on the ice.

The fans sat in expectation of seeing another dramatic finish to the Gopher game. The Gophers, however, they happened to be poun-ded out of it. Seemed, though, that Algoma had al- our loss to the fact that Al­

goma was better than us,” explained G erb coach and still stood on his head Greg Cockburn. Fully to figure out it was really out of my control. The reason I gave for the failure. In response to the thousands of letters that have been pour-ing into his office on Rue For­

Ge’s: 6 to 2 Wednesday night! Rob ‘Golden Stick’ Armstrong was implicated in the win.

**Gerbels surprise Cynics**

The cynics were tight-lipped Wednesday as the Gerbels came from behind to win their game. Monday night’s loss to Glendon found themselves in a position where they had to play catch-up hockey. Al­

though the Gerbs won the early play, the Gerbels found themselves at the mercy of their opponents, Algoma. No scoring however they came back to even the game on a goal by Angie DiClemente.

In the second and third periods Stong increased its lead to 3 before Glendon, 3 to put on pressure. By thinking of the pressure, the Gerbels in the third period played a defensive game, the Gerbels stormed back with goals by Judy Mc­

cullough and Ivey Josling to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat.

Wednesday’s game was the second game in which the Gerbels have completely de-

**Another championship**

Confirmed rumours running rampant throughout Glendoll reveal that Glendon has won its championship of the Hockey Ivine. Press speakingg Malik­

ard J. Duck reports that the co-ed volleyball team are New York intercollegiate champions. The defeated an unidentified team on Monday night. Locker room interviews were not availa-

ble as the press has re-leased to speak to team repre-sentatives Francois Allard and Joe Tuzi. Misquotes are unconfirmed by any point as pointed out.

Scoop! Gophers win a hockey. A late report from Arctic Arena revealed that the Gophers defeated Vanier 6 to 2 Wednesday night! Rob ‘Golden Stick’ Armstrong was implicated in the win.